

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1780.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same;

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress did, by their Resolution of the eleventh day of March instant, recommend to the several states, that Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments; to make us sincerely penitent for our transgressions; to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evil with which he hath been pleased to visit us; to banish vice and irreligion from among us, and establish virtue and piety by his divine grace; to bless all public councils throughout the United States, giving them wisdom, firmness and unanimity, and directing them to the best measures for the public good; to bless the magistrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the interests of their country; to bless the public defence, inspiring all commanders and soldiers with magnanimity and perseverance, and giving vigour and success to the military operations by sea and land; to bless the illustrious sovereign, and the nation in alliance with these states, and all who interest themselves in the support of our rights and liberties; to make that alliance of perpetual and extensive usefulness to those immediately concerned, and mankind in general; to grant fruitful seasons, and to bless our industry, trade, and manufactures; to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and every means of instruction and education; to cause wars to cease, and to establish peace among the nations:—I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to appoint the said twenty-sixth day of April next, to be set apart and observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, throughout this state, for the purposes in the said resolution of Congress mentioned; and I do hereby recommend it to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination in this state, to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge, to attend on public worship on that day, and to abstain thereon from all servile labour and recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Trenton, the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and in the fourth year of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
BOWES REED, Secretary.

God save the People.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) Jan. 12.

LAST Tuesday evening, Col. John Laurens and Major Clarkson, returned from the Head-Quarters of General Washington, with dispatches of a very important nature from the General and from Congress.

On the evening of the 2d instant, the ship *Jesu Maria* and *Joseph*, commanded by Don Miguel Lorenzo Yinardi, from Havana for this port, was drove ashore on Capers's Island, and stranded. Part of the cargo, consisting of rum, has been saved, under the protection of the Ranger continental frigate, which was immediately sent out for that purpose. Capt. Yinardi came upon the coast the 12th of last month, was blown off, and lost his rudder.—Soon after he left Havana, he was attacked by a large privateer brig, and beat her off. The 24th, in ten fathom water, he engaged a sloop of 14 guns, nine glasses, and had three men killed and nine wounded; he afterwards engaged and beat off another sloop; and the day the ship went ashore he was attacked by a cutter; which passed this bar in sight of the town the same afternoon, and was again seen yesterday afternoon in the S. E.

Some deserters from the 60th British regiment in Georgia lately came to town, say, that the Fowey man of war had been refitted, and lay with the *Bronce* and *Daphne* at Four Mile Point, with the *Germain* armed ship and four other vessels; and that two small

privateers were fitting out at Savannah, for the purpose of plundering negroes from this coast.

The schooner *Greyhound*, Henry Geddes master, from Martinique for Philadelphia, has put into this port, after having in vain attempted to get into Philadelphia, Virginia, and North-Carolina.

We are well advised, that the inhabitants of Georgia, are not only determined to support, to the last, and in every event their laws of banishment, attainder, and confiscation; but that some few characters who yet remain among them, will be shortly put in the lists and predicament with their brethren. It is remarkable, that of seventy odd persons, who signed the petition to their Assembly for a repeal of those Acts, fifty odd are with the enemy.—Nor is it less remarkable, that, of those persons who were affected by these laws, and afterwards admitted to the rights of citizenship in this state, one only had virtue or gratitude enough to keep from the enemy; and all the rest are now plotting, writing, and acting against us. And it is said, that a military officer of rank, belonging to that state, has given general offence, by carrying his family to, and living with, his virtuous one. It is considered as an insult to their laws.

We hear also that a gang of thieves from the enemy, were lately dispersed near Augusta, by a party of Col. Parker's men; and that Col. Twiggs afterwards fell in with and took two of them, *Jesse Williams* and *James Jarvis*, two notorious villains. They were carried to Augusta, and, in attempting to make their escape in the night time, were fired upon by the guard, and both mortally wounded.

Capt. Samuel Spencer in the brig *Betsy*, from Georgia, for this port, with upwards of 100 souls on board, was taken by the *Guadaoupe*, and gives Capt. Robinson the credit of having treated his prisoners with great humanity and generosity.

Jan. 26. Last Sunday morning a vessel in distress appearing off this bar, passing it, the Eagle state schooner, employed as a tender to the Providence continental frigate, was sent out from Rebellion-Road, and soon brought her in: It proved to be the brig *Lady Crosby* of 8 guns (formerly a galley, and probably intended to be employed soon again as such) from New-York for Georgia, in his Britannic Majesty's service; having on board part of a supply of cloathing intended for the troops in Georgia, two British officers (Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Aliworth, of the 46th regt.) and a few soldiers. They had been 29 days out from New-York, with Admiral Arbuthnot's whole fleet, consisting of the *Ruffel* and *Robuste* of 74 guns each, *Europa*, *Defiance* and *Reasonable* of 64 each, *Renown* of 50, *Roebuck* and *Romulus* of 40 each, and *Perseus* and *Galatea* of 20 each, with 94 transports, said to have on board between 8 and 9000 land forces, supposed to be destined part for the West-Indies, and part for Georgia; but having met with a series of bad weather, parted from them to the southward of Cape Hatteras about three weeks since.—From the winds that have since prevailed, 'tis presumed, that no fleet ever was more scattered.

Part of the division of Count D'Estaing's fleet, that was destined for Chesapeak Bay, and blown off that coast, are since arrived at Cape Francois: Eleven other ships of the line of the said fleet are also arrived at Martinique. And some of the others are said to have been gone to Havanna, to prepare for an early expedition from thence in the spring, in conjunction with the Spanish squadrons there.

Last Monday His Most Christian Majesty's frigates *Chimmere*, *Lively*, and *Ariel*, and the continental frigates *Providence* and *Ranger*, with the *Eagle* tender, sailed upon a cruize.

At the same time sailed, a sloop for Havanna, with dispatches.

We have still in port, of the ships sent us by Count D'Estaing, the *Adventure* of 20 guns, the *Truite* of 26, and the *Bricol* of 20, but can be mounted with 64; the continental frigates *Boston* and *Queen* of France, the state brig *Notre Dame*, several galleys & other armed vessels—by a proper disposition whereof, a vigorous exertion of our whole force, and a revival of that spirit which animated and distinguished the inhabitants of this state in 1776, we may bid defiance to the last effort of the enemy in this quarter, and much accelerate the independence, peace, and safety of America.

The *Iphigenie* frigate of Count D'Estaing's fleet, commanded by M. de Kersaint, which sailed from hence the 23d of November last, with 180 soldiers on board, arrived at Martinique the 12th day after, and carried in with her two New-York privateers, supposed to be Mr. Goodrich's, a ship of 18 guns and a brig of 14, the ship built on the pilot boat construction. All our St. Eustatius fleet arrived safe about the same time.

The last accounts of Admiral Parker's fleet are, that they were at St. Lucia, waiting for part of the late embarkation of troops at New-York.—French accounts say that the number expected is 5 or 6000; and that they expected hourly at Martinique 11 ships of the line from Count D'Orvilliers' fleet.

Another division of North-Carolina troops are arrived here.

The General Assembly is sitting, and much is expected from their deliberations. The vast prospects formed by speculating monopolizers and forestallers seem to dissipate. The prices of many articles are greatly fallen.

Feb. 9. Thursday fennight the *Providence* and *Ranger* continental frigates, with the *Eagle* tender, returned to the bar from a cruize off Tybee; where, on Monday and Tuesday, they discovered five British ships at anchor, having the appearance of men of war, and eight other ships under sail. The above mentioned frigates have sent into this port two large sloops, from New-York, bound for Georgia, which they had taken, having on board 14 officers and passengers, and 32 non-commissioned officers and privates of Lord Cathcart's light dragoons, and a quantity of horse furniture. We are told that 1400 horses were embarked in the fleet, but that 'tis not probable they have saved 300, the bad weather the fleet met with having obliged most of the ships to throw them overboard; one of the sloops brought in saved only one out of 31. On this passage the prisoners say they saw a ship bottom upwards: They also mention the capture of the brig *Betsy*, *George Cross*, master, of and from this port (on her first voyage) for Cape Francois, (one of the finest vessels ever built in this state for fast sailing) by the *Roebuck* man of war, owing to a heavy gale of wind, wherein the brig could not carry sail; and that when the gale abated, she out-sailed the man of war every way.

On Saturday fennight a sloop, laden with salt, came in from Turk's island; by which several vessels were seen at different times, supposed to be of the scattered British fleet from New-York.

The same afternoon the *Providence* and *Ranger* continental ships of war, with the *Eagle*, came in, upon the appearance of a British ship of war of 50 guns, supposed to be the *Roebuck*, and a frigate, coming up from the southward, the first of which was almost within gun shot of the *Providence* before she got in. The weather has been excessive hazy ever since, but the *Eagle* went out last Wednesday to reconnoitre, and discovered the two largest ships off, and so near the bar, that she was obliged to have recourse to her oars to escape them.

We hear from Georgia, that they have 200 Indians and about 400 armed blacks encamped in the late French lines near Savannah.

It seems not improbable, from some particular circumstances, that the French frigates which sailed from hence last week, on a cruize, under the command of M. Durumain, have gone on a visit to Bermuda or New-Providence.

We have the pleasure to observe, that every preparation seems to be making here for a proper reception of the enemy, should either a part or the whole of the late embarkation from New-York be destined this way. Succours come in from different quarters, and our own people seem much animated.

Mr. COLLINS,

YOUR correspondent *Honestus*, in your No. 102, seems a lover of combat: If he had any other view, it probably has been the *grand desideratum*, viz. *How to raise the necessary supplies, without doing farther injustice to individuals.*

As this gentleman appears in the garb of reasoning, and therein broaches some matters of importance, I hope the candid publick will excuse me in particularly canvassing some of them.

He says, he has proved in three words that regulation is a *solecism in politicks*. Can he be in earnest? Suppose *A* stands for the quantity of trade, and *B* for the circulating medium, what authority has he for saying *A=B*, or that *A* is equal *B*? Perhaps he may find it difficult to prove this equality in any nation. I confess it would be to the advantage of society if they could be made and kept equal. But the contrary is obvious from the daily rise and fall of prices, which, in the main, are the fruggles of trade to restore this equality. This equilibrium is broke, and becomes fluctuating by various causes. Congress distinguishes them into natural and artificial. The natural is sometimes in *A*, when the surplus of trade glutts the market, or its scarcity, the money. Sometimes in *B*, when the money is either superabundant or deficient for an ordinary market. Where the circulating medium is specie, and trade without extraordinary em-

barrainments, the rise or fall of the one or other will naturally pretty near restore the necessary equilibrium, without greatly endangering the community.—The artificial are monopoly, ingrossing, forestalling, &c. the sources of extortion. This produces an artificial scarcity in *A*, and when these base arts are practised in the necessaries of life and conveniences, it most powerfully forces the money to an equality with this artificial scarcity. This will appear evident from our present situation. If we suppose twenty millions of dollars original value equal to our present trade, and the current prices, in proportion to wheat, fifty for one, then the two hundred millions now in circulation will purchase no more than four millions formerly; and can this gentleman suppose that sixteen millions less leaves the remaining four equal to the natural quantity of our trade? If we suppose twenty millions, as before, then ten dollars continental ought to purchase one bushel of wheat, and other things in proportion: Consequently the arts and villanies of speculators have caused *A* to become equal to five times *B*. Is this no *solecism in politicks*?

I leave Mr. Honestus to judge of the conclusive force of his algebraical argument, and beg his leave to assert, *That it is the indispensable duty of government, in our present situation, to regulate prices, and of the community to support them in the execution.* This position I will attempt to prove, though not in three words. I humbly conceive my assertion will appear evident from the following considerations:

1. Necessity may be plead in the natural depreciation, or increase of prices from one to ten; but from ten to fifty, can have no other cause but speculation. Honestus will allow that such speculation is a *solecism in politicks*, pregnant with ruin to thousands. And is not civil government instituted for the purpose of preventing practices ruinous to the community? Perhaps he may reply, *let then particular laws be enacted against speculation, and trade remain free.* But I conceive that a candid review of our present situation will convince of the contrary.—We are a new country, chiefly subsisting by agriculture; dependent on foreign nations for most of the conveniences of life; separated by the vast Atlantic, and involved in a war which has almost cut off our commercial intercourse with them: Hence has the scarce market of foreign articles soon enticed speculators to ingross them, and hold them at what price they pleased. The raising of an army took many mechanicks and tradesmen, (before too few to manufacture for the necessities of the community) and so left it in the power of the rest to set what price they thought proper upon their labour. The consumption and destruction of the war has made an urging demand upon the husbandmen for the necessaries of life, who, by withholding, may force any price. These opportunities have been so well improved by the citizens of America, that in every class a sufficient number are become sufficiently expert in extorting upon the other, to draw the remainder (though reluctantly) with them. From such general opportunities for extortion has undoubtedly proceeded the universal rise of prices so far above the necessary circulating medium. The opposers of a regulation have boldly asserted, that if government stopped the money-press and taxed largely, the money would appreciate. But I think by this time sad experience must have convinced them of the contrary. Yea, this habit of extortion begins to force specie into circulation, and to depreciate it the moment it peeps out. From these matters of fact it appears exceeding probable to me, that if at this day we were to obtain a sufficient circulation of specie only, and the war to continue as hitherto, the rise of prices would soon involve this nation in a tenfold worse dilemma than at present: Hence is evident that particular laws will not remedy such a general evil; and therefore think I may fairly conclude, *that it remains the indispensable duty of government to prevent the progress of this pernicious and general evil by a prudent and general regulation.*

2. Similar laws and cases will prove this. Why is the interest of money regulated? Why have laws been passed against forestalling, &c. only because here were evident opportunities for pernicious extortion. And if the safety of comparatively a few in the community has demanded the interposition of government, how much more where the evil is become predominant, and the whole community exposed to its baneful influence?

3. In the last place, I argue from the absolute necessity of such a measure; which is evident on the one hand from the ruinous effects this monstrous rise of prices has produced; and the other, the fruitless attempts to stop its progress any other way. How many thousands of the most inoffensive and defenceless have suffered loss and ruin by this extensive evil? yea, how are the whole of our military operations clogged by it? How can we possibly keep and support an army, if the progress of this evil is not checked? Double all the money in circulation cannot support it one year. Every friend to this country must tremble at the issue, if no remedy is found—And what remedy can be found but a general regulation? Congress have addressed, and pointed out the danger; the oppressed have mourned and complained; legislatures have enacted laws against monopolizers and forestallers; government has waited to see whether trade would regulate itself; but all to no purpose—the evil still increases. What then must we do? Must government sit still, fold their hands, and see ruin and destruction come upon us as an armed man? God forbid! The general evil indicates the

general remedy; which only is, a prudent general regulation: And if civil government cannot do this, it cannot answer the purpose of its institution. I much doubt whether anarchy itself is more destructive to the property of individuals, and more dangerous to the publick weal, than this unrestrained rise of prices has been to us.

The stale saying, *Trade must regulate itself*, holds good where the requisite circumstances correspond; but ours manifestly indicate an exception to this rule.

But say some, *a general regulation is not possible.*—Why not? Is not interest regulated? Is there not a standard of profits in trade which custom has settled in all nations? Whence can this impossibility arise?

Having thus candidly offered my reasons for a general regulation, I submit them freely to the judicious and impartial reader. I desire however to observe that there appears to me a manifest difference between *regulating laws and laws to appreciate our money.* The former prevents men from oppressing their neighbours by unreasonable gain: The latter would unjustly take the property from one and give it to another; per example, It is just that the law prohibits the lender of taking more than lawful interest from the borrower; but it would be manifestly unjust if that law obliged the borrower to pay double the principal. Also individuals or the publick purchase for the current price and value of the money this month, the next a regulation takes place, which fixes the prices lower: Now whatever the prices are lowered, is taken from the buyer and given to the seller. If the greater part of money was so appreciated in the hands of the sufferers by the depreciation, there would be some plausibility for it; but the greatest of these sufferers have the least for our extravagant markets. The standard of the prices, according to which it appears to me a regulation ought to be made, is not the sudden start of prices in one or the other state, but the *medium throughout the empire*; what this is, I am not competent to judge.—I have heretofore freely given my sentiments on the subject of the appreciation of our money, and have seen no reasons for altering them; and therefore beg to be excused in offering the foregoing remark.

As a general regulation seems a matter of importance, I have endeavoured to shew its *justice, propriety, and necessity.* Perhaps some other important hints of your correspondent Honestus may demand a farther explanation of my sentiments.

I am, Sir, &c.

March 1, 1780.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

B O S T O N, February 19.

On Thursday the 17th inst. arrived in Nantasket road, from a cruize, the armed ship Thorn, Daniel Waters, Esq; commander. The following particulars taken from the first Lieutenant's journal, on board the said ship, viz.

“December 24, clear and pleasant weather, at 10, A. M. discovered two sail to windward, bearing N.N.W. we lay by till we discovered them to be armed brigantines, at 4 P.M. they were distant about 4 miles upon our weather quarter; we made sail and haul'd our wind from them, in order to draw them within shot. At 7, P.M. almost calm, our ship in order, men at their quarters, and in high spirits for engaging. Calm all night. The next morning, December 26, at 6, A. M. the two brigs were on our larboard beam, about two miles distant, light breezes from the west, they to appearance were making preparations for engaging; at 9, A.M. the wind sprung up from the S.W. made sail towards them in as good order as circumstances would admit; at 10, A.M. came up with the sternmost as she was the heaviest, and he hailed from White Hall, and asked Captain Waters, what right he had to wear the Thirteen Stars in his pendant? Capt. Waters answered, “I'll let you know presently.” then shifted our ensign and gave her a broadside, within pistol shot, which she returned, as did the other brig on our weather bow. A warm engagement commenced on both sides for about two glasses, when the largest brig laid us on board, on our weather quarter, whilst the other amused us on our weather bow, who kept up a regular fire; but she upon our quarter was soon convinced of his error, receiving such a warm and well directed fire from our marines and seeing his men running about deck with pikes in their backs instead of their hands, were undoubtedly glad to get off again; but soon shot along side again and renewed his cannonade with surprizing spirit; but after two or three broad sides, was obliged to haul down what remained of his colours: There must have been great slaughter, as the blood was seen to run out of the scuppers. The other brig, seeing her consort had struck, made what sail she could to make her escape, but they found us as ready to follow as she was to run; after Capt. Waters had ordered the captured brig to follow. This engagement lasted about four glasses; Capt. Waters received a wound in his right knee, about one glass before the first struck.

“At 3, P.M. came up with the other, after firing several chace shot through her quarter; when with reluctance, they hauled down their colours. Capt. Waters ordered me on board to send the officers on board the Thorn, and immediately made sail for the other brig, which was making from us: fresh breezes and cloudy weather. At 8, P.M. the Thorn hove too, losing sight of the chace; squally weather. The next morning saw several oars, beds, coins grateings, which we judged were from the brig and that she

funk. These two brigs proved to be privateers from New-York. One the Tryon commanded by George Sibles, mounting 16 twelve six and four pounders, and 86 men: The other was the Sir William Erskine, Alexander Hamilton, commander, mounting 18 six and four pounders, 85 men: In the engagement, the loss sustained by the Sir William Erskine, was 10 killed and wounded, damage of the other not known, but in all probability to a much greater amount than the other, from the closeness of her situation to well directed fire; and her shattered appearance when she struck. Our own loss in the action was 18 killed and wounded; the chief of the latter in a fair way of a speedy recovery.

“Sunday, Jan. 2. Saw a sail gave chase and came up with her. She proved a brig from New-York, ballast and under jury main mast, which we let go after putting on board all our prisoners.

“Thursday, Jan. 13. Saw a sail to leeward, gave chase and came up with her; she proved to be the Sparling from Liverpool, bound to New-York, Jonathan Jackson, commander, mounting 18 six pounders and 75 men, laden with coal, provision and dry goods. We engaged her about 40 minutes when she was killed, and the Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 7 privateers wounded.”

Yesterday morning a firing was heard towards Marblehead, it is conjectured to be the last mentioned prize.

The Thorn was lately taken from the British, and mounts 18 six pounders.

March 6. By Capt. Somes arrived here last Saturday in 26 days from Martinico, we learn, that a vessel arrived there, before he sailed, from the streights, which she left about the 12th of December, and bro't an account that the Spaniards were daily advancing on the attack of Gibraltar, and that a flying squadron of our Spanish allies came across a fleet of 42 sail of British transports with provisions, under convoy of a frigate, bound from England for Gibraltar, and that the whole fleet, except the convoy, were taken.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, Feb. 6, 1780.

“I wrote you fully yesterday per this opportunity.—I then told you I would advise the consequence of the cannonading yesterday. Last evening a number of persons returned from Precheur, whose curiosity led them there to enquire the reason of it; by whom we learn, that the British fleet, consisting of about ten sail (chiefly capital ships) had been amusing themselves for the space of four or five hours, by firing upon a privateer brigantine belonging to Messrs. Howland and Coit of Norwich, which had taken shelter under a snail battery of two pieces of cannon, at the point, with a prize brigantine from Glasgow.—The privateer was scuttled by her own people, but unluckily afterwards overfet. The prize was set on fire by the British; but by the dexterity of the brig's people, a considerable part of the cargo it's thought will be saved. The British landed and spiked up one piece of cannon; the other having burst by firing. All the ships passed this port yesterday afternoon, standing to leeward, under full sail.”

The Tartar privateer, of this port, Capt. Porter, has taken a ship of about 350 tons, mounting 16 six pounders, bound from New-York for Jamaica, for a freight home, and sent her into Portsmouth. Her cargo, we hear, consists of some provisions, powder, shot, &c. She sailed from New-York with the West-India fleet. The Tartar also took a sloop with rum, molasses, cotton, &c. which is not arrived.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 13.

Since our last, we have received by several persons from New-York, the following information, which they assure us may be depended on as facts: But as the public have often been imposed upon by specious accounts, we would caution our readers not to be too sanguine in their expectations, at least, so as to admit of any relaxation in the most vigorous preparations for another campaign.—That a brig, (Capt. Underhill) one of the transports on the southern expedition, taken by the French, but retaken by the crew, had arrived in New-York, and brought advice, that part of Count D'Estaing's fleet had met with, and captured near three fourths of the fleet under Sir Henry Clinton, who, together with Lord Cornwallis, were among the number who had fallen into the hands of our allies;—that many of the fleet had sustained very considerable damage in the dreadful hurricane, which had prevailed pretty generally in the American seas,—and that this separation and ill success had entirely frustrated their intended operations to the southward. That in consequence of the above intelligence, which they strenuously endeavour to suppress, the most violent and outrageous supporters of British tyranny are converting their estates and effects into cash, and preparing to depart for England; and that it is expected all the British and foreign troops will soon be withdrawn, their assistance being much required to protect the English West-India possessions, which are at present on a very precarious footing.

ANNAPOLIS, March 17.

By an express which left Charlestown the 25th ult. a gentleman writes to his friend in this city, “The enemy are posted on John's and James Islands. We cannot ascertain their number. We cannot but have fears for this city, unless further assistance soon arrives. Our lines are very extensive, and we have not a sufficient number of men to man them. Ge-

neral Hogan is within a few miles, but his strength is uncertain. Our people are in high spirits, and determined to defend themselves to the last extremity."

Extracts from the Journals of Congress.

IN CONGRESS, March 18, 1780.

THESE United States having been driven into this just and necessary war at a time when no regular civil governments were established, sufficient energy to enforce the collection of taxes, or to provide funds for the redemption of such bills of credit as their necessities obliged them to issue; and before the powers of Europe were sufficiently convinced of the justice of their cause, or of the probable event of the controversy to afford them aid or credit, in consequence of which, their bills increasing in quantity beyond the sum necessary for the purpose of a circulating medium, and wanting at the same time specific funds to rest on for their redemption, they have seen them daily sink in value, notwithstanding every effort that has been made to support the same; inasmuch that they are now passed by common consent in most parts of these United States, at least thirty-nine fortieths below their nominal value, and still remain in a state of depreciation, whereby the community suffers great injustice, the public finances are deranged and the necessary dispositions for the defence of the country are much impeded and perplexed; and as effectually to remedy these evils, for which purpose the United States are now become competent, their independence being well assured, their civil governments established and vigorous, and the spirit of their citizens ardent for exertions, it is necessary speedily to reduce the quantity of the paper medium in circulation, and to establish and appropriate funds that shall ensure the punctual redemption of the bills; therefore,

Resolved, That the several states continue to bring into the continental treasury by taxes, or otherwise, their full quotas of fifteen millions of dollars monthly, as assigned them by the resolution of the 7th of October, 1779; a clause in the resolve of the 23d of February last, for relinquishing two thirds of the said quotas to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the states be forthwith called on to make provision for continuing to bring into the said treasury their like quotas monthly to the month of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, inclusive;

That silver and gold be receivable in payment of the said quotas at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar, in lieu of forty dollars of the bills now in circulation;

That the said bills as paid in, except for the months of January and February past, which may be necessary for the discharge of past contracts, be not re-issued but destroyed;

That as fast as the said bills shall be brought in to be destroyed, and funds shall be established as hereafter mentioned for other bills, other bills be issued not to exceed on any account one twentieth part of the nominal sum of the bills brought in to be destroyed;

That the bills which shall be issued, be redeemable in specie, within six years after the present, and bear an interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid also in specie at the redemption of the bills, or the election of the holder annually at the respective continental loan-offices, in sterling bills of exchange drawn by the United States on their Commissioners in Europe, at four shillings and six-pence sterling per dollar;

That the said new bills issue on the funds of individual states for that purpose established, and to be signed by persons appointed by them, and that the faith of the United States be also pledged for the payment of the said bills, in case any state on whose funds they shall be emitted should, by the events of war, be rendered incapable to redeem them; which undertaking of the United States, and that of drawing bills of exchange for payment of interest as aforesaid, shall be indorsed on the bills to be emitted, and signed by a Commissioner to be appointed by Congress for that purpose;

That the face of the bills to be emitted read as follows, viz.

The possessor of this bill shall be paid—Spanish milled dollars, by the thirty-first day of December 1786, with interest in like money at the rate of five per cent. per annum by the state of—according to an act of the legislature of the said state, of the—day of—1780.

And the indorsement shall be as follows, viz. The United States ensure the payment of the within bill, and will draw bills of exchange for the interest annually, if demanded, according to a resolution of Congress of the 18th day of March, 1780.

That the said new bills shall be struck under the direction of the Board of Treasury, in due proportion for each state, according to their said monthly quotas, and lodged in the continental loan-offices in the respective states, where the Commissioners to be appointed by Congress in conjunction with such persons as the respective states, appoint, shall attend the signing of the said bills, which shall be completed no faster than in the aforesaid proportion of one to twenty of the other bills brought in to be destroyed, and which shall be lodged for that purpose in the said loan-offices;

That as the said new bills are signed and completed, the states respectively, on whose funds they issue, receive six tenths of them; and that the remainder be subject to the orders of the United States, and

credited to the states on whose funds they are issued, the accounts whereof shall be adjusted agreeably to the resolution of the 6th of October, 1779:

That the said new bills be receivable in payment of the said monthly quotas at the same rate as aforesaid of specie; the interest thereon to be computed to the respective states, to the day the payment becomes due:

That the respective states be charged with such parts of the interest on their said bills, as shall be paid by the United States in bills of exchange, and the accounts thereof shall be adjusted agreeably to the resolution aforesaid of the 6th of October, 1779:

That whenever interest on the bills to be emitted shall be paid prior to their redemption, such bills shall be thereupon exchanged for others of the like tenor, to bear date from the expiration of the year for which such interest is paid:

That the several states be called on to provide funds for their quotas of the said new bills, to be so productive as to sink or redeem one sixth part of them annually after the first day of January next:

That nothing in the foregoing resolutions shall be construed to ascertain the proportions of the expence incurred by the war, which each state on a final adjustment ought to be charged with; or to exclude the claims of any state to have the prices at which different states have furnished supplies for the army, hereafter taken into consideration and equitably adjusted:

That the foregoing resolutions, with a letter from the President, be dispatched to the Executive of the several states, and that they be requested to call their assemblies if not already convened, as speedily as possible to take them into immediate consideration, to establish ample and certain funds for the purposes therein mentioned, and to take every other measure necessary to carry the same into full and vigorous effect, and that they transmit their acts for that purpose to Congress without delay.

MARCH 20.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the states to revise their laws enacted pursuant to a former resolution of Congress, making the continental bills of credit a tender in discharge of debts and contracts, and to amend the same in such manner as they shall judge most conducive to justice in the present state of the paper currency: And,

That it be further recommended, that the said laws be enacted in such manner, that no persons may take unjust advantage to defeat the good purposes of this resolution, by availing themselves of the notice thereof before the passing of the several acts.

MARCH 22.

RESOLVED, That the office of Commissioner of cloathing accounts, established by a resolve of Congress, of the 2d of March, 1779, be discontinued after six months from the date hereof; and that all persons having cloathing accounts for the year 1777, and who do not exhibit them to the said Commissioner within that period, shall not receive any compensation for any arrearages they may thereafter claim to be due to them.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

TRENTON, MARCH 29.

By accounts from New-York, we learn, that they had intelligence to the 4th of March from Carolina, at which time the British army under General Clinton, had not advanced beyond Stono Ferry and John's Island. Their operations were prevented by a want of horses. They confess to have lost all their cavalry and draught-horses, several transports, and the Defiance man of war, of 64 guns.

Extract of a letter from Hackinsack, dated March 24.

"Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a detachment of the enemy of about 200 men, commanded by Lt. Col. M'Pherson, of the 42d regt. made a descent upon this place by way of the Little Ferry. Soon after they entered the town they burnt the Court-house, and also Messrs Boyd's and Chapple's dwelling-houses, and then proceeded to Paramus, with intention to surprize the detachment of continental troops under the command of Major Stuart. At that place the enemy were joined by another party of equal force, which landed at Closter and marched by Weir-mis, and would probably have effected their purpose had not Major Stuart received information of their approach. In their rout they plundered and abused the inhabitants indiscriminately, in a most pitiable manner; and carried off between 20 and 30 of the inhabitants prisoners. Capt. Outwater of our militia, and Hendrick Van Geison, were slightly wounded, but not taken off. In this excursion the enemy had a number killed and wounded, and near 20 of them were made prisoners by our troops, who behaved exceedingly well; and hung upon their rear as they retreated from Paramus to Fort Lee, where they embarked."

At the last sitting of the General Assembly of this state the following laws were passed:

1. An Act for suspending the operation of an act, intitled, An Act for limiting the prices of various articles, and to prevent the with-holding from sale the necessaries of life.

2. An Act to alter the place of meeting of the Justices and Freeholders, in the county of Hunterdon.

3. A supplemental Act to an act, intitled, An Act to empower and direct the Commissioners of the

loan-offices in the respective counties, in the state of New-Jersey, to pay certain monies by them received into the treasury; and also for applying certain monies now therein.

4. An Act for completing the quota of the troops belonging to this state, in the service of the United States.

5. An Act for amending and establishing the charter of the college of New-Jersey.

6. An Act to secure to the owners of lands lying in the north ward of New-Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex; and in the eastern precinct of the county of Somerset adjoining, the inclosures of which have been destroyed in the course of the present war, the use and benefit of the said lands.

7. A supplemental Act to the act, intitled, An Act for apprehending and delivering up to justice all persons residing or taking refuge in this state, charged with crimes committed in any other of the United States; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

8. An Act to prevent the waste of timber, trees, and poles, in this state, and to repeal the former act for that purpose.

9. An Act to amend an act, intitled, An Act for the regulating, training, and arraying of the militia, and the supplementary act thereto.

10. A supplemental Act to the act, intitled, An Act for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war; and for settling the publick accounts of this state.

11. An Act to empower the owners of the Pigeon swamp, marshes, and ponds adjoining, in the fourth ward of New-Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex, to open and keep clear of obstructions a certain water-course and ditch for draining the said swamp, marshes, and ponds.

12. An Act for raising certain fees, fines, and forfeitures.

13. An Act for defraying fundry incidental charges.

State of New-Jersey, Sussex County.

WHEREAS there has been final judgment entered against the estates of Daniel Cox, John T. Kemp and Grace his wife, Joseph Barton, James Clendenning, and Mr. Delancey, &c. as the Act of Assembly directs;—NOTICE is hereby given that the real estates which did belong to the said persons, in the said county of Sussex, will be sold at public vendue on the 20th day of April next ensuing, to be held at the dwelling-house of William Kerr, Esq. in Oxford township, to begin at ten o'clock on said day. The estates are as follow, viz. Daniel Cox and Mrs. Kemp, wife of John T. Kemp, one tract of good land, situate in Knowlton township, joining the river Delaware above the mouth Paulen's Kiln, containing 850 acres of land, with our good improvements on it: Mrs. Kemp, one tract of land containing 680 acres, joining Pequest river and a mountain known by the name of Jenny Jump: Daniel Cox, one half part of an undivided tract, containing 1842 1-2 acres of land near the Great Meadows, joining the Pequest river; and one tract of land containing 3689 1-2 acres, joining to land of Richard Lundy at the Great Meadows; and one half part of an undivided tract, containing 1270 acres of land, joining to land of Mr. Joseph Shippen and Mr. John Oxford near Oxford furnace, and several small lots of land and houses in the town of Philipburgh, in Greenwich township: John T. Kemp, one good plantation in Greenwich, near said Philipburgh, now in possession of Henry Winter: Joseph Barton 800 acres of land near Squires Point: James Clendenning 200 acres of wood-land near the Blue Mountains and Paulen's Kiln: Mr. Delancey, one large tract of land near Hacket's Town, in said county.

The above lands will be all sold at Mr. Kerr's, for ready cash only. Any person inclining to purchase, may procure the money and view the lands before the day of sale; the draughts of the lands will be ready, and attendance given by us

March 18, 1780. WM. BOND, } Commis-
4W GEORGE WARNE, } sioners.

THE Surrogates in the respective counties are requested to take notice that the Legislature of this state have raised the FEES of the Surrogates of office thirty-six fold what they were in the fee-bill, and to govern themselves accordingly.

March 26. 3W BOWES REED.

WHEREAS the Legislative Council of the state of New-Jersey, on the 9th instant, did order that Stacy Potts have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, to enable him to join a small dam to the lands of Robert Waln, on Assanpink Creek below the grist-mill, on his giving public notice thereof in the New-Jersey Gazette, one month before the commencement of the said sitting: In consequence whereof all persons concerned are hereby requested to take notice.

Trenton, March 24. 4* STACY POTTS.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape last evening over the gael wall of Burlington, a certain ASHER LEVY, who was committed as a spy from the enemy, and also for high treason. He is about five feet seven inches high, about twenty years of age; has short black hair, but wears a false tail: Had on a light colour'd knap great coat, lined with green baize, and a red velvet cape; a white broadcloth jacket, and black knit breeches. Whoever secures said villain and delivers him to me, shall have the above reward paid by

March 25. JOSEPH BURNES, Gaoler. 17

A NEW edition of the New-Testament, Spelling-books, Primers, Parchment, and Writing-Paper, TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER'S OFFICE of the Court of Admiralty of the State of New-Jersey, is now kept in Haddonfield, the Subscriber having lately removed from Salem to Haddonfield.

March 13. J. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons who have in their custody or power, any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, mortgages, notes, books of accounts, or other instruments of writing; or who are indebted to the following fugitives and offenders, and shall neglect to make immediate discovery thereof to one or more of us the subscribers, Commissioners for the county of Monmouth, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case hath provided: Robert Morris, Michael Price, James Mount, Asail Chandler, James Curtis, Christopher Tallman, John Morris, John Williams, John Wardel, Dr. James Boggs, John Williams, jun. John Pintard, Clayton Tilton, Ebenezer Wardel, Joseph Parker, John and Morford Taylor, James Price, Oliver Tallman, Robert Stout, Benjamin Woolley, Daniel Lefeter, Tobias Kiker, Brittain White, John Hampton, Anthony Dennis, of Shrewsbury, John Bowne, Peter Stout, George Taylor, Thomas Crowel, Conrad Hendricks, James Stilwell, Samuel Cotril, Oliver Hicks, Joseph Bailey, John Mount, boatman, James Perc, John Cotril, Thomas Thorne, Ezekiel Tilton, John Tilton, Samuel Smith, Richard Riding, Joseph Taylor, Richard Cole, Henry Reeter, George Rapalje, Elias Boly, William Stevenson, Jonathan Stout, of Middletown, Alexander Clark, John Longstreet, jun. Thomas Leonard, Samuel Ogburn, Daniel Vanmarter, Joseph Clayton, John Throckmorton, John Oakeson, Hendrick Vanmarter, Thomas Bills, Peter Vannote, William Taylor, of Freehold, Gijbert Giberson, John Leonard, Barzilla Grover, Joseph Grover, Samuel Stilwell, Dr. John Lawrence, Fuller Horner, Eliza Lawrence, late sheriff, John Horner, Benjamin Giberson, William Perrine, William Giberson, jun. of Upper Freehold, John Irons, Samuel Leonard, Samuel Brindly, of Dover, William Walton, Mr. Elliot, Samuel Bard, Garnardus G. Beckman, and Mr. Murray, of New-York, William Smith, of Woodbridge, Broughton Reynolds, of Elizabeth-town, Israel Bedel, of Staten-Island, and Isaac Allen, of Trenton.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claim, interest, or demands, in or upon the estates of the above persons, to exhibit their respective accounts to any two or more of the Judges of the said county Court, who will attend at Monmouth Courthouse on the first Monday in April, and during April term, and on the first Monday in May, to receive and adjust the said accounts.

Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

N. B. To be sold at Monmouth Courthouse, on the 25th of April, a House and Lot of two acres of land, lying in Middletown; late the property of Samuel Cotril; and five acres of Salt Meadow on Squan beach; late the property of John Hampton. March 10, 1780.

ROBERT and JOHN SINGER,

Have for SALE at their Store in TRENTON, the following goods.

BEST bohea tea and muscovado sugar,	Sewing thread of all sorts,
Black drawboy,	Gun powder,
Black cotton-velvet,	Indigo,
Brown, blue, and scarlet duros,	Nutmegs,
Blue, brown, and olive serge,	Alspice,
Dark chintzes,	Playing cards,
Cambricks and lawns,	Wool ditto,
Mullins,	Skeleton wire,
Thread and silk gauze,	Bonnet and hair pins,
Gauze handkerchiefs,	Broad and narrow tapes,
Barcelona ditto,	Sleeve buttons,
Check ditto,	Shirt ditto,
Shalloons and calamanco,	Very handsome Italian flowers,
Worsted bindings,	Pins and needles,
Men's gloves,	Pint tumblers,
Broad and narrow ribbons,	Half-pint ditto,
Ell-wide mode,	Earthen ware,
Narrow ditto,	A quantity of TAR, and a variety of other articles.

3 w *

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the twenty-third day of April next, at the house of Gilbert Barton, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of William Treen, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Hazard, Jacques Clamorgan late master, being a retaken vessel: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person interested therein, may appear on the said day to shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of his Honor the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.
Haddonfield, March 15, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, Suffex county, March 14, 1780. IN pursuance of an act for forfeiting and vesting in the state of New-Jersey the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders in said state, will be sold at public vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following tracts or parcels of lands in said county; the vendue to begin at 10 o'clock each day.

On Monday the 17th of April, at the house of Samuel Daker, in the township of Wantage, the farm on which John Finch now lives, containing 139 acres with a small improvement thereon; a tract of woodland containing 46 acres; a farm containing 64 acres, with a small improvement; and near Deep Clove, another farm containing 136 acres, with a small improvement thereon, now in the possession of Spencer Elstone: All late the property of Oliver Delancey. The small tract called Barton's Flatbrook farm, containing 50 acres, a considerable part of which is excellent meadow; also 35 acres, with a small improvement thereon, both late the property of Joseph Barton. Twenty-two acres with a small improvement thereon, late the property of Thomas Woolverton.

On Tuesday the 18th, at the house of Joseph Parry, a valuable tract of land containing 223 acres, with considerable improvements thereon, lying between Williamshodgrafs's and Vanhautan's farm; another tract containing 67 acres, with a small improvement thereon, lying near William Holly's at Poccukunk; also three small tracts containing 126 acres, opposite Malkotkill.

On Wednesday the 19th, at the house of Isaac Carey, Esq. two tracts of woodland near Col. Soward's, containing 207 acres. The farm called Colled's Plains, having a small improvement, containing 150 acres.

On Thursday the 20th, at the house of Francis Price, in Newtown, a farm containing 58 acres, lying near Hugh Heggarty's, having considerable improvements thereon; and near Zachariah Price's another farm, having also considerable improvements thereon, containing 130 acres; also the farm on which Daniel Peterson lived, containing 54 acres: All late the property of Oliver Delancey. Likewise the farm on which Barton's new mill lately stood, containing 50 acres. Late the property of Joseph Barton.

Where attendance will be given respectively, and the conditions made known at the different places by
4w† ISAAC MARTIN, } Commis-
SAMUEL MIEKER, } sioners.

WHEREAS inquisitions having been found, and final judgment entered against William Dumayn, late of Morris county, and Jacob Tooker, late of Essex county, in the state of New-Jersey—Notice is hereby given that all the real estate of the said William Dumayn and Jacob Tooker, that is within the said county of Essex, will be sold at public vendue on Monday the first day of May next, at the house of Samuel Smith, innkeeper, in Elizabeth-Town, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day; at which time the said estates may be seen, and the conditions of sale made known by
Elizabeth-Town, JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-
Feb. 28, 1780. DANIEL MARSH, } sioners.

THE subscriber purposes to attend at Trenton every Monday in the present month; at other times he may be found at his farm near the Baptist meeting house in Hopewell;—and request all that have not certificates for any demands against said post, contracted before the first instant, to attend, as he intends to make a close immediately after the expiration of the month.

PETER GORDON, late
March 14. 3w Quartermaster, Trenton.

THE subscriber will expose to rent at vendue, the elegant Building and Farm, late the property of Lieutenant Hayman, (and some time before of Capt. Howard, deceased) near Princeton, at three o'clock on Friday the 31st of this instant.
Wm. SCUDDER.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday night the 12th instant, a Negro MAN named TONY, a light built fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, his hair grows down his forehead and is bare on the temples, speaks Low Dutch and English, about 30 years old; Had on a blue broadcloth coat, green plush vest and a brown ditto over it, blue great coat with mettle buttons, a furr cap made with the crown of a hat instead of leather, leather breeches and light blue yarn stockings. He formerly belonged to Corn. Van Horn, of Reddington.—It's supposed he is endeavouring to go to the enemy. Any person taking up and securing the said Negro, or returns him to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me
PETER DUMONT.

N. B. He was taken up near Piscataway town, and handcuff'd, but made his escape from Tunison's tavern at Raritan, on Tuesday night last.
Hillsborough, Somerset county, Feb. 14, 1780.

TAKEN up a-drift in the Delaware, near Burlington, part of a Raft of Ship-Timber, consisting of thirty-five logs: The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the subscribers in Burlington.
March 8, 1780.

THOMAS HARRIS,
JOHN VAN SKIVER.

ROBERT EASTBURN,

Has for SALE, in New-Brunswick,

GOOD West-India rum, choice white powdered sugar, muscovado ditto, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alspice, starch, rice, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and raisons; snuff in bottles or by the pound, pins by the packet or paper, knitting, sewing, and darning needles; fine white and colour'd thread, cotton ditto, sewing silk of different colours; sprig'd and brown ground chintzes and callico; black gauze; men's and women's shoes, women's kidd gloves, neat black silk laces and bindings; spelling-books and primers, neat black and red pocket-books, writing and bonnet paper; black Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk knee-garters, mohair buttons, sleeve and shirt ditto; silver plated shoe-buckles, white metal, brass shoe, knee and stock-buckles; fine frait ivory and crooked horn combs; bridles; scissars; short and long pipes; a parcel of ware, such as dishes, plates, mugs, bowls and stone jugs; a quantity of excellent indigo, rosin, brimstone and tar, on which allowance will be made to those who buy to sell; French and common wooden heels by the dozen or pair. 3w

Let the PUBLICK BEWARE.

WHEREAS Bernard Hanlon, of Trenton, has advertised in the New-Jersey Gazette a plantation for sale, lying in Nottingham township, and county of Burlington—I the underwritten subscriber take this method to inform the public that the said land originally belonged to John Porterfield in fee-simple, and after the death of my grand-father was regularly attach'd by my father as lawful executor of my deceased grand-father, to answer a debt due to the estate of my said grand-father from the said John Porterfield, and, according to a regular course of law, was sold by the then sheriff, Joseph Hollinghead, at public sale, when my father proved the purchaser; but my father dying before he received the sheriff's deed for the said land, his administrators has since been told that they must wait till I, who was the heir of my deceased father, should become of age—Therefore being now of full age, do forewarn all manner of persons from purchasing the same, as I am determined to defend my title against any claim founded on any attachment made on said land to answer any other debt of said Porterfield since it was sold at public sale, as above.
Trenton, March 14, 1780. ISAIAH YARD.

WHEREAS Isaiah Yard, of Trenton, has maliciously inserted in the New-Jersey Gazette of the 15th inst. a caution to the public, with a view (no doubt) to prevent the sale of a plantation advertised by me in said Gazette. I do hereby inform the public that I can prove, by the very best authority, that neither the aforesaid Isaiah Yard, his father, nor grandfater, nor either of them, have or ever had right or title in said tract of land; and also that my right has been regularly derived from an indisputable title made by the then sheriff, on a legal sale, as appears by the record.—“But it seems his father's administrators were told, that they must wait till he, the heir, should become of age, before a deed could be obtained; and now, being of full age, is determined to defend his title.” I readily agree with my friend Isaiah that he is not only “now of full age,” but was twenty-one six or seven years ago; and further, that his father's administrators and himself have been resident in and about this place before and ever since he became of full age, and yet without being able to obtain any kind of title, notwithstanding his perseverance in a pretended claim. I would further add, that my predecessors and myself have been in full and quiet possession of said tract of land for more than twenty years past, occupying and disposing of the same at pleasure, in the most uninterrupted manner.—Whoever will choose to become the purchaser, may depend on receiving from me a sufficient title, and I will warrant and defend the same against any pretended claim or claimant.
BERNARD HANLIN.

Trenton, March 21, 1780. 3w†

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the 7th night of the 7th inst. a bright bay Stallion, with a saddle and bridle, eight years old, 15 hands high, with a large star in his forehead, both hind feet white, branded SS on both thighs but scarcely discernable, switch tail, trots and canters remarkably well. One Thousand Dollars reward will be given for securing the horse, Two Hundred Dollars for the saddle and bridle, and Three Hundred Dollars for the thief, by
ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Princeton, 8th Feb. 1780. 3w† t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

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

TO BE SOLD,

At Vendue, on Wednesday the 29th inst. in lots, a large QUANTITY of excellent
M A N U R E.
Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.
P. GORDON, late Q. M.
Trenton, March 20, 1780.