

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, A P R I L 19, 1780.

Mr. COLLINS,

MR. Honeftus proceeds, and fhews himfelf as lavish of cenfure without reafon, as of proof without foundation. He fays, "Indeed could we fuppofe Congress wicked enough to make the experiment, &c." Who does not now fee that all the arguments I have offered in fupport of the *equity* and *juftice* of that plan, are effectually confuted by the bare, though bold, assertion of this mafter of algebraical reafoning? who perhaps may fuppofe *juftice* and *equity* wickednefs, et vice verfa. Why has he not proved the charge in three words?—Can it be poffible that he charges *wickednefs* upon giving the full value to a perfon for his money, and to fecure him from future lofs in it? If fo, then I fuppofe robbing twenty to pay one twenty-fold the value of his money, muft be *his juftice*.—Or is it, exempting, as much as poffible, the inoffenfive and defencelefs orphans, widows, and fuperannuated, in fuch a tax, and thereby reftoring the money they may have preferved to its original value? If fo, then I fuppofe the halting progrefs of what will foon bring all fuch to lamentable beggary, muft be *his virtue*.—Or is he harping upon the old cord, a *breach of national faith*? If fo, why may a gentleman, who can prove the *futility of regulation in three words*, not have indulged me with the proofs I have repeatedly requested of fuch assertors? But let me be permitted to profecute this favourite topik of fome, a little farther.

I humbly conceive Congress, the august representative body of the empire, to lay under the obligation of more than one kind of faith refpecting the nation they represent. This nation has entrusted them with their *purses* for its defence. Do not the moft folemn obligations demand their *faith* in the application of this money; and their moft vigorous exertions in this defence? If then any future Congress fhould manage matters fo, that the greater moiety of their conftituents fhould become *obliged*, by the appreciation of this money, to launch out millions not for the *government* or *defence* of the nation, but to fill the purses of a herd of depreciating fpeculators, who have preyed upon our *vitals* in an hour of diftreff: Would this be confiftent with the faith they owe their conftituents?—Or fuppofe they fhould be fo intent and attached to this appreciation, that, for the fake of it, they fhould neglect the military operations for the defence of the nation, and destruction, in part or whole, fhould thence enfue; or they be contrained to confent to a difadvantageous and difhonourable peace: Would *this* be their *faith* to the nation?—Would not all the *diffreffs*, all the *bloodshed*, all the *deffruftion*, all the *diffadvantage* and *diffhonour*, all *confequent* on fuch *neglect*, be laid to their charge?

From the foregoing obfervations it appears how exceeding careful fuch bodies ought to be in *pledging the national faith*, left the nation fhould be led into the dreadful dilemma of breaking its faith, or ruining the greater part of the community.

But let assertors of the pledged faith for the appreciation of this money fhew whether it is pledged for the *whole* or *part*. If the *whole*, then Congress has been guilty of the moft unparalleled profufion of the publick's money that any government ever has been; to fpend, in the courfe of three years, for the fupport of a war no more extenfive than ours, fo many hundred millions of Spanifh milled dollars: Then would the nation be under an abfolute neceffity of breaking *this pledged faith*, becaufe there is a *moral impoffibility* to fulfil it. If only in part, let them point out *which part*. The faces of the bills are all of the fame import. I repeat the queftion; for which of thefe bills is this faith pledged?—Perhaps fome may alledge the *refolves* of Congress for the redemption of thefe bills, and thence infer, if the quantity is reduced the value muft increafe until it arrives to its original value. I frankly acknowledge, this faith is pledged for the redemption of the bills. And fo it ought to be. But is there the leaft fhadow of reafon that it is therefore pledged for the confequence*?

* The argument, that as the quantity decreases, the value muft increafe, I humbly conceive not to be *conclufive in this cafe*; becaufe this deficiency may be fupplied by *specie* or *barter*. It is manifefit that the whole now, is about equal in value to what four millions was three years ago: Then, if thirty millions is a neceffary medium, this falls fhort twenty-fix millions. Why then does not this deficiency appreciate the money? Why does it continue depreciating? It appears to me, that the nature of trade will operate as powerfully againft the appreciation as fpeculation does now in favour of the depreciation: For, in that cafe, the trader muft fell for lefs than he gave, in hopes of gaining in value what he lofs in quantity. But are the generality of

They have refolved that the whole fhall be funk in eighteen years; is it a breach of faith if it is done in one? The different Legislatures are to funk it by tax; has Congress pledged this faith that money fhall not be taxed for finking it? If then a tax on money itfelf is found *juft*, and the *leaff burdensome and ruinous* to the community at large, how can the redemption of the depreciated part, by fuch a tax, infringe this national faith? Yea, if the remaining value was eftablifhed and fecured the fame as it originally was, would not this coincide with the fpirit of the foregoing inference? Has not this money funk and loft the half or two-thirds of its value fince the time this plan was recommended? which, I am confident, would have been preferred, if fuch plan had been then adopted. And who knows where the finking of its value will flop?

On a candid review of the foregoing obfervations, I am truly at a lofs to find on what that gentleman founds his bold charge of wickednefs.

But if this gentleman could fuppofe Congress wicked enough to make the experiment, he dubioufly infers, "happily they would find it impracticable."—Towards the conclufion of my fixth number I have faid, "fhould the plan I have recommended, or any fimilar one, appear to our Legislature or our representatives in Congress, proper to be purfued, prudence will dictate to them not to undertake it uncommon and bold a ftep, without being previoufly affured that you (my fellow-citizens) will cordially fupport them in the execution, when refolved upon." I feel confident there would not have been a thoufandth part of the hazard to make the experiment in this manner, there will be in attempting to appreciate this money by law or taxes on real property, nor of danger there is to the whole empire in purfuing the fame line of conduct, hitherto done with refpect to this money.

But fays Honeftus, "indeed it is not eafy to conceive how the mere alteration of certain characters, &c. could relieve us of any part of the burden, which the fupport of the war neceffarily brings upon us." I fay, an alteration of mere characters in new emiffions on fome fuch foundation as I have before mentioned, *would greatly alleviate our burdens*. This I attempt to prove by the following arguments:

1. Multitudes of the yeomanry of America, the bulwark of our fafety, look on our enormous *nominal* debt for which, as Congress tells them, their eftates ftand mortgaged, with concern and dread. This is a confideration which evidently tends;—To difcourage them;—To caufe them to fret at their rulers;—To fufpect government;—To pay taxes with reluctance; for fay they, what does it avail to pay taxes? the debt ftill increafes manifold upon us. Now, fuch change of figures would at once relieve us from this burden. Though our *true national debt* amounts in fact to a trifle, yet the *nominal obligation* is rofe to an enormous fum.—Juft like a man's having obtained an obligation from me by mere dint of *extortion* and *fraud*, conditioned for the payment of four or five thoufand pounds for what was worth no more than an hundred. The juft debt I could eafily pay; the other would reduce me to beggary. And I was *in juftice bound* to pay only the hundred pounds, I afk whether the mere alteration of thefe characters, from four or five thoufand to one hundred in that obligation, would probably relieve me of any part of my burden? And whether I would not pay the hundred pounds with a thoufand times the cheerfulness I could give ten pounds in part payment of the other fum?

2. The changable value of the prefent money, makes the burden of the war fall exceeding unequal. The man who muft pay his tax this year with money he has procured twelve or eighteen months ago, muft evidently pay three, four, or five times as much in value to him, as one who has procured his within the two or three months laft paft, though they both pay an equal *nominal* fum.—This part of our burden would manifefitly be removed if money was brought to the fixed value I have before mentioned.

3. As the ftandard value of our prefent money is detroyed by the depreciation, I prefume it will be

traders inclined to fuch bazards? Will fuch bazard ferve their prefent purpofes? It is alfo evident that fuch money will afford the greateft profits by being laid up, which will unavoidably deftroy commerce, or force another medium. In the latter, this money will become ufelefs; and the different Legislatures fall under an abfolute neceffity to collect taxes for finking this money, in the medium which fhall circulate at a certain value, and then fix the courfe of exchange; which cannot be big for a thing that had become ufelefs. If then from fuch natural caufes the money fhall never appreciate, will this violate the pledged faith of the nation?

found exceeding difficult to fix any other contrary to what is read in the face of the bill. But new emiffions, on the foundation before propofed, would not, and be attended with this additional advantage, that the national debt would not be its *only fund*, as the prefent, but alfo real property. For the elucidation of which, let me fuppofe I took a bond three years ago for a thoufand Spanifh milled dollars, which now is paid me in continental; I may tell my debtor, this fum amounts only to a fortieth or fiftieth of what I gave you; and he reply, *fee the face of the bills*. To whom am I to apply for thofe Spanifh milled dollars which the bills were intended to represent, and received for value to their amount? Evidently to no one. In the other, the debtor's real property would be the fund to me, as much as a bank for its notes; for I then would be entitled to apply to him for the real value, which the Spanifh milled dollars were made to represent in the contract. Is it not manifefit that fuch alteration of characters would prevent thoufands from being loaded with burdens under which many, according to the prefent courfe of money, will probably groan, as in the pangs of death?

4. It is incontestible, that a fufficiency of the circulating medium is of the laft importance for the fupport of war. Let us fuppofe that our prefent military operations require an annual fupply of eight millions, and but four millions in circulation; then, if we confider how unequally this money is always divided, and how much of it is required to carry on the neceffary trade, the impoffibility of raifing the requifite fupplies from this money is evident to a demonftration.—It is alfo evident, that the depreciation of the prefent money has all along vastly exceeded the quantity; let then ever fo much be emitted, at fuch a rate, the quantity of the medium muft inevitably remain vastly deficient. But the fixed value of the other would afford government an opportunity of emitting a fufficiency, and thereby enable the nation to raife the annual fupplies by taxes and loans.

If the foregoing reafons be duly and candidly confidered, what *in the name of common fenfe* can be the caufe that Mr. Honeftus cannot conceive how fuch an alteration of characters can relieve us of great part of our burden, which the fupport of the war neceffarily brings upon us?

He proceeds, "but," fays the true Patriot, "we fhall get rid of an immenfe load of debt by it."—He faid *nominal* debt. Why was this important *adjective*, in that connection, omitted? "This," fays he, "certainly would not be the moft honourable way of difcharging it."—I fay, the *moft honourable* way of difcharging a *NOMINAL* debt; and leave the arguments I have offered for the fupport of it, in the courfe of my numbers, to confront his *bold*, though *bare*, assertion*.

This gentleman is perfectly at a lofs to divine in what this great debt confifts: And I am as much, to divine what he means by his *ambiguous* and fophiftical reafoning on this fubject. He infinuates, that there is no national debt but what one nation owes to another.—What a perverting the fenfe of a known term is this! What well-founded buz is made about England's immenfe *national debt*! Do fuch authors only mean their foreign loans? A mere trifle to fo wealthy a nation. The import of the term *national debt* evidently is, *any debt which the nation collectively confidered is bound to difcharge*—either to individuals among themfelves, or to any foreign nation. What can Mr. Honeftus have in view, to attempt this ftrange *experiment*? Suppofe our foreign debt is and remains a trifle, what would that be to me if I fhould be reduced to beggary by taxes to appreciate millions in the hands of bafe fpeculators?

I cordially join Mr. Honeftus in his opinion, that reftitution fhould be made to thofe who have borne more than their equal proportion, in the fupport of this war, by reafon of the depreciation. But let that gentleman give us a fcale of *equal taxation*, whereby it may be afcertained what fums each of fuch individuals ought to be reimbursed; and alfo the proportionate fums of thofe who ought to make up this reimbursement. Can he poffibly believe that the fole view of Congress, in the refolves he cites, was fuch reimbursement? While he asserts it, he feems to impeach their judgment. Who can believe fuch a wonderful *fatum*, that an eighteen years fluctuation of a

* I have there proved, that as much as our bills of credit were depreciated, exactly fo much of the national debt was thereby paid with the general confent of the nation. Confequently purfuing the plan I had recommended would only be (what common prudence dictates) taking a receipt for being difcharged from fo much of the national debt, to prevent a demand for what is already paid.

trading medium will finally prove such a scale of reimbursement?

I consider this elaborate performance of Mr. Honesty rather as an attempt to draw from me farther explanations and proofs of what I have before submitted to the consideration of the candid publick, than any confutation of my arguments. I have endeavoured to oblige him in this, without any cause of vindicating my former arguments. And thus, Sir, I remain, &c.

March 17, 1780.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

BASSETTERRE, (St. Christophers) Feb. 16.

COMMODORE Collingwood, in the Grafton, chased two brigs ashore at Martinique, which were burnt by the boats: Our people were much galled by a battery of two 18 pounders, which was perceived by the ships of the Commodore's division, on which they run in, silenced it, went on shore and spiked up the cannon. The Grafton, we hear, had 11 men killed and 16 wounded.

BOSTON, March 20.

Extract of a letter from a capital house in Bilbao, to the Board of War in this town, dated Jan. 22, 1780.

"Admiral Rodney, it's said, is gone out with 21 fail of the line and 6000 troops, bound to Gibraltar, where he must at least meet with 20 fail of the line, Spanish—besides which, 24 more are gone after him from Brest, so that some event is thought inevitable."

Extract of a letter from Newbury Port, March 14.

"I understand from some French Gazettes, that Count D'Estaing has arrived in France; that the British have taken off the prohibition on the Irish trade; and from Mr. Guardace's letter, that a British Squadron under Admiral Rodney, consisting of 24 ships, have thrown in succours into the garrison of Gibraltar, after an obstinate engagement with a much inferior Spanish Squadron, in which the latter, consisting of six ships of the line, did wonders, according to the reports from Spain, in destroying an equal number of British to their whole Squadron, and yet getting off with theirs, tho' three ships were so disabled as to be unfit for repairs."

We hear that a prize ship, laden with 18,000 bushels of black oats, bound from England for Georgia, is taken by a New-London privateer, and safe arrived at Newport.

Captain Adams, who arrived here on Saturday, brings the following intelligence:—That he sailed from Martinico the 22d of February; two days before he sailed, Count de Gras and Admiral Picquet arrived from a cruise with nine fail of the line, and joined six fail more which lay at Martinico: The day before he sailed, a ship arrived from Bordeaux, in 45 days passage, and brought advice, that Admiral Shaffo lay at the Isle of Rhee, with 16 fail of the line, a fleet of merchantmen and transports, with 10,000 troops on board, destined for Martinico.—That Admiral Arbuthnot, with part of his fleet, were blown off the coast of Carolina, and had arrived at St. Christophers. The fleet from France were daily expected when he left Martinico.

March 30. Saturday last arrived at New-London a letter of marque sloop of ten guns, from St. Kitts bound to New-York, with eighty hogheads of rum, prize to the privateer ship—, Capt. Smedley, from New-London.

Friday last arrived at Marblehead a prize ship of about 250 tons burthen, laden with 1600 barrels of flour and 1400 barrels of beef and pork. She was one of a fleet of victuallers bound from Europe to New-York, and taken by the Aurora, belonging to Newbury Port.

By this prize we learn, that a motion had been made in the House of Commons of Great-Britain for declaring the American Colonies independent, but was carried in the negative by a majority of 52.—And that after this another motion was made, that as his Excellency John Adams, Esq. a member of the American Congress, had arrived in France, with full power to treat (by approbation of our illustrious allies) relative to a peace, a vote was carried, by a majority of 54, to choose a committee to make a report of what might be judged proper to be done at the adjournment of the British Parliament, which was to meet on the 18th of January last.

WORCESTER, March 23.

By several gentlemen from Boston, we learn, that a vessel has lately arrived there from England, after a passage of about six weeks. As the post is not arrived from the capital, we are not able to give our readers all the intelligence brought by this vessel; and shall only observe, that we are informed that the master was taken in an American bottom some time ago, and carried into England; that he there got favour so far as to be appointed to the command of the vessel before mentioned, which was bound to New-York, with a number of others, with stores, &c. for the British army, but being separated from the other vessels in a gale of wind, he bore away for Boston, where he arrived. It is said that the British papers brought by him, contain an account of a warm engagement between the Spanish and English fleets off Gibraltar, wherein the former had four frigates taken, and four belonging to the latter blew up; that the Spaniards had quitted their attack upon that place, and the English had reinforced the garrison; that great preparations were making for war in several parts of Europe; that no force of consequence was like to be sent to America this spring; that Great-Britain had

not got any assistance from foreign powers, but that they expected it; and that a defensive war would be carried on for the present by Great-Britain.

PROVIDENCE, March 25.

The master of a vessel arrived at Newport in 21 days from Guadaloupe, reports, that two transports with troops, being part of the fleet which sailed from New-York the 26th of December, have been captured and carried into that Island; also that 35 fail of them had arrived at St. Christophers, much damaged by the severe storm that happened soon after they left New-York.

NORWICH, March 7.

Last Saturday the Hon. General Assembly of this state ended their adjourned Sessions at Hartford. We learn that they have agreed to raise (by voluntary enlistment, if that can be effected soon, otherwise by pre-emptory draft) 1800 men, (being this state's quota to fill up the continental army.) They are to have a bounty of five hundred dollars, continental currency; forty shillings per month, in hard cash; to have every necessary refreshment; and be held in service until the first of January, 1781. They have also resolved to emit 40,000l. paper money, on the faith of the state, to be considered equivalent to gold and silver; to draw an annual interest of 5 per cent. and remain in circulation only four years: Likewise have repealed the noted *tender act*, making the continental money a lawful tender for the payment of old debts, agreeable to the nominal sum. They have also agreed to the stipulating of prices of articles, to take place at such a time as the states universally agree on. The Governor is vested with the power of fixing the day, when he is to issue his proclamation accordingly: Further, have caused to be levied six dollars on the pound, on the list for 1779, to be paid at three payments, viz. in April, June and September, two dollars each.

NEW-LONDON, March 22.

Last week was sent into Newport, by the letter of marque sloop Retaliation, Capt. Whittelsey, of Say-Brook, a large brig, laden with oats, &c. She sailed from Ireland with a fleet of victuallers, for New-York, and had been 11 weeks out.

Monday last Capt. William Loring, in a sloop, arrived here in 18 days from Guadaloupe. Twelve fail of the line arrived at Basseterre from Martinico five days before Capt. Loring sailed, and they were in daily expectation of 15 fail of the line to arrive from Old France. It was expected that an expedition would take place against some of the English islands, immediately on the arrival of the above fleet.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

Yesterday arrived, in 49 days from Lisbon, the brigantine Speedwell, commanded by Capt. Casson, who has brought the following very interesting particulars:

Extract of a letter from a principal house at Lisbon, dated February 8, 1780.

"Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney, Rear Admirals Digby and Sir John Lockhart Ross, with 22 fail of the line have relieved Gibraltar, and in their way done signal service to their country, having off Cape Finisterre taken a large convoy of Spanish, amounting to 24 fail, some of which large vessels laden with provisions, stores, &c. And off Cadiz they fell in with 11 fail of Spanish men of war of the line of battle, all of which struck to the British flag.

"The Spanish Admiral Don Juan de Langara, in the ship Phoenix of 80 guns, with five others, each of 70 guns, were carried into Gibraltar, one of 70 guns was blown up, and some of the rest got into Cadiz, as a storm came on before they could get them off the land, and were obliged to abandon them to preserve the British fleet from being wrecked on that coast.

"The Spaniards have already paid very dear for their breach of faith, and we hope this summer will reduce the House of Bourbon to as low an ebb as it was in the year 1759." [For the truth, see the extract of a letter from Bilbao, under the Philadelphia head.]

April 7. We are credibly informed that on Wednesday last several persons, in two whale-boats, came over from the Main to Lloyd's-neck, Long-Island, and bring advice, that previous to their departure, an express from General Washington arrived at Stamford by way of Peck's-Kill, with accounts, that on the 20th ult. Charlestown, the metropolis of South-Carolina, was taken by the royal army, under the command of his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton. The current report was, that it had been carried by assault, previous to which his Excellency had the humanity to send in a flag, desiring the rebels to send their women and children out of town; but whether they availed themselves of the proffered clemency, is not said. Five thousand rebels is the number reported to have been killed or made prisoners in the town, among the former their General Lincoln, and Horatio Gates, Esq. is missing. [A Puff.]

Some masters of rebel vessels, brought in here by the privateer brig Venus, Capt. Pendar, who were taken on their passage from Grenada, report, that the French on that island, conscious of the inferiority of their navy, and apprized of the alacrity with which warlike preparations are carrying on in all the British West-India islands, are reduced to a state of the most painful despondency, and have no other hope but in the clemency of Britons, to which their con-

duct since they became masters of that settlement is but a poor claim.

The rapid success and redundant glory which attend the British arms in every quarter of the globe must afford to every loyalist in America the most exalted pleasure. We cordially felicitate them on the happy prospect opening to their view, and dare pronounce that the period is not far distant, when not only the American Rebels, but also the haughty Princes of the House of Bourbon will be compelled to sue for peace at the foot of our most gracious Sovereign's throne. *A fulsome Gasconade!*

BALTIMORE, April 4.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of Holland, to a correspondent in this town, dated Dec. 28, 1779.

"They write from Amsterdam, that the question is daily agitated to a pacification. That if they cannot obtain it of the Courts of Versailles, or of Madrid, they hope at least to be able to effect an accommodation between England and the United States. That these expectations, since the return of Mr. C—, from Boston, are now higher than they have ever been. That he has had different conferences with Lord North. That he has demanded new instructions, more extensive powers, and an unlimited credit on two considerable bankers of London. That it is this last article which has hitherto prevented his departure. That one half of the Council revolt at the idea of purchasing a peace at the expence of money, at the same time they would consent to the dismemberment of eleven flourishing Provinces. That they have, nevertheless, great confidence in his ability and address; and although his last mission has, in general, displeased the people of America, yet they hope that the extent of his powers, and his connexion with persons of great influence, will furnish him with means to succeed, which he had not in his first negotiation. That he will have it in his power to relax gradually, even to propose Independence to the colonies, that is, excepting Georgia and Carolina on the south. That the British minister is willing that he propose to the Americans to join themselves to the British, to make war on the Spaniards. That he has represented that the people of America would revolt at this proposition; and that it appears that they will be contented with his demanding a neutrality. They add, that this is but a report, and though it comes from a very good quarter, yet it remains so profound a secret in the cabinets, that they cannot warrant its authenticity."

A flag of truce from New-York, with several pipes of wine and stores for the Saratoga troops, who are prisoners of war in the state of Virginia, arrived a few days ago in James river.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

Extract of a letter from Bilbao, dated Feb. 1, 1780.

"We are sorry to say that an unlucky accident has happened to eight fail of Spanish line, who cruized off Gibraltar, (they being separated from some others) fell in with Rodney's fleet of 21 of the line, and a number of frigates. The Spanish Admiral Mr. Langara, endeavoured to get away, but finding it impracticable, he determined to engage; and there followed a most desperate engagement from two o'clock in the afternoon, until four the next morning. We have but an imperfect account as yet, but we hear, that four of the Spaniards got into Cadiz, one, the St. Domingo was blown up, and two or three were taken quite unfit for service; should the bearer be detained till next post, will inform your Excellency at foot. This affair happened on the 16th ult. and on the 13th, a fleet of 24 fail of the line failed in quest of the English, so that some farther event is daily expected, and wish sincerely may prove successful to the allies of the states. Six of the Spanish men of war, were engaged with all the English fleet, and there are but three missing. The engagement does the greatest honour to this nation, as they disabled half the enemy's."

The Alliance, Capt. Paul Jones, is safe at Coruna, and Capt. Cunningham along with him.

About Thursday last, 26 fail of vessels left Sandy-Hook, with cannon, stores, &c. and about 2000 troops for Carolina, to reinforce Sir Harry Clinton, as is supposed.

Sunday last arrived here, in 22 days from St. Croix, the brig Pallas, Capt. Walk, loaded with rum and salt.

April 12. We are informed that Capt. Darby, who is arrived in Chesapeake from the West-Indies, on his passage fell in with a Spanish frigate, the Captain of which informed him that Pensacola and Mobile were taken by the Spaniards, and that he was going express with the account.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, dated April 6.

"I have just received intelligence of the sailing of the British fleet out at Sandy-Hook yesterday morning. They consisted of ten ships and seven brigs.—The troops on board are the 42d regiment, one battalion of the guards, the Anspach regiment, Lord Rawdon's brigade and Simcoe's foot, amounting in the whole to about 2000. There is not one horse gone on board. They are conveyed by the Rainbow, the Delight and the Swift brig, and it is said they expect to be met with at sea by the Galatea and Thames frigates, which left New-York last week with the packet. It is reported that Sir H. Clinton's heavy baggage is gone in the fleet."

The Dean frigate has sent into Boston a prize ship with 400 hogheads of Jamaica spirit, bound for New-York.

April 15. Capt. Day, of the privateer sloop Active, sent into the Delaware the ship Needham, M' Mickin, from Jamaica for New-York. She is a very valuable prize, her cargo consisting of 480 hogheads and 30 tierces of rum.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, dated March 13, 1780.

"As to news we can tell you little more than the public papers do. The English are still on John's and James's Island, and the main between Ashley Ferry and Wappoo Creek. Night before last, they raised a six gun battery on the right hand, at the mouth of the creek at Mr. Fenwick's store, opposite Cummins's Point: They had one 32 pounder, brass, mounted. By day light our 2 gallees and a brigantine, went up to fire upon them, what damage they did we cannot tell; but the Notre Dame, brigantine, received a shot by her mainchairs that beat in 2 of her knees, and they have all come down again. The night before 2 English gallees got over the bar but were obliged to cut and run, leaving their 2 flags on the buoys of their anchors, one at each edge of the bar, for a direction to the others to come in by, they are lightening the Roebuck and another, seven sail in all, they fortify every place and leave guards. My opinion is, that they mean to fortify Charlestown Neck, about the Quarter House; we expect troops from Virginia and North-Carolina."

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, dated April 2, 1780.

"We are informed by a Captain immediately from the Havannah, that a Spanish fleet failed from thence, giving out for Pensacola; we hope this will draw the forces from Charlestown and free our southern coast. The Spaniards must have left the Havannah about thirty days past, consisting of seven sail of the line, four frigates and 4000 troops."

Extract of a letter, received from an officer in our army, just arrived at Head Quarters from Boston, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 10, 1780.

"I congratulate you on the arrival at Martinico of 10 French ships of the line, and 10,000 men, commanded by Admiral Shaffoe. They have now a fleet of 25 sail of the line all sixty fours—the heavy ships went home with the Count D'Estaing;—the vessel that brought this account arrived at Bolton before I left it, in 26 days from Martinico, and failed after the fleet came into port. You may depend on it as a fact."

TRENTON, APRIL 19.

Yesterday His Excellency the Chevalier DE LA LUZERNE, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Versailles, Mr. MARBOIS, and Mr. MERAILLES, a Spanish Gentleman of distinction, some time past resident in Philadelphia, passed through this place on their way to Head-Quarters at Morris-Town, escorted by a troop of light-dragoons.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated April 5, 1780.

"Some time last week seven Indians made their appearance at Sakendaga, and attempted to destroy a small block-house which had been erected there last spring by Col. Gansevort. They found no troops at the post, nor any inhabitants except a man, his wife and several small children, who were in the house. The man, after taking his musquet and going out, was fired upon without receiving any injury. He immediately returned the fire, and wounded one of the Indians, which gave the alarm to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood. The Indians then fled; but the snow being deep, and the people having no snow-shoes, were unable to pursue until the next day.—However seven of them turned out, and after pursuing about thirty miles overtook five of the enemy, who had discovered them and gave them the first shot without effect, but upon our discharge two of the Indians were killed and three wounded. To make short of the matter, they brought in the heads of five, leaving their bodies for the other two who had gone out a hunting to take care of."

Extract of a letter from Jersey Camp, near Morris-Town, dated April 13, 1780.

"Yesterday the fleet had not failed from the Hook; where it is supposed the enemy are waiting for more vessels to take troops on board. All accounts from New-York (which are many) agree that something is the matter, which causes long faces."

Extract of another letter from the same place, April 15.

"We have not any certainty of the failing of the last New-York embarkation, nor any thing of their designs. Twenty sail of transports are now taking in water at the Watering Place."

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress in Philadelphia, dated April 12, 1780.

"By letters from Bilbao we have accounts of the late engagement between a part of the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Langarra, and the British under Admiral Rodney, and find that it is not so bad as represented in the New-York papers, which I suppose you have seen."

Since the arrival of the rich prize mentioned under the Philadelphia head, two others are sent in the Delaware; one laden with 300 hogheads of sugar, 400 hogheads of rum, beside a quantity of cocoa, coffee and cotton; the other also with rum and coffee.

We hear that a few days ago the privateer brig Rattlesnake, from Boston, on a cruize, was drove ashore at Squan beach by a British frigate from New-York. As soon as she struck, and the guns were thrown overboard, 33 of the hands determined to make their escape by swimming, but unfortunately

three were drowned. In the interim the brig, by the swelling of the tide, and the wind setting on shore, drifted inside the bar, by which means the remainder of the crew, except one, got on shore before the enemy reached the vessel. On taking possession, they plundered and set her on fire.

* * * Next Wednesday being appointed Fast-Day, this Gazette will be published on Thursday following.

A Correspondent has sent us the following: "TO THE PUBLICK.

"ROUSE, my countrymen, the Tories are getting the better at court by their emissaries the lawyers. They are like to carry on a correspondence with the enemy in spite of law and justice. Their first plan was when captures were made, to harrafs the captor by commencing suits in law against him, and cause him to spend the prize in his defence, after condemnation and sale of the captured goods: But practice hath made them more perfect—They now have found a way to take goods captured even after a legal condemnation, and return them to the diabolical party from whom they were taken. Therefore I say again, rouse, my countrymen, and let us remove the causes of such iniquitous proceedings. A GOOD WHIG."

THIS day's paper, No. 121, concludes the third quarter of the current year, which commenced with No. 83, the 28th of July, 1779. The price of the GAZETTE, the ensuing quarter, is fixed at Fifteen Dollars, to be paid by such of the subscribers whose situation may render it inconvenient to oblige him with produce. THE PUBLISHER.

Parchment and Bonnet Paste-board, to be sold at the Printing-Office.

A List of LETTERS in the Post-Office at TRENTON.

BOOLEN, John, Pennington. C. Curtis, Thomas, Curtis, Jonathan, Kingwood; Culhoon, Alexander, Trenton; Covenhoven, Peter, Middletown; Clunn, Jos. Capt. Trenton. E. Ellis, Amy, near Haddonfield. H. Howry, James, Suffex. M. M'ary, George, Cranberry; Marshall, Thomas, Doctor, Trenton. P. Parker, James, Esq. near Pitts-Town, two; Platt, Ebenezer, Pennington. April 5, 1780. B. SMITH, Postmaster.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber in TRENTON, AN excellent Breeding MARE, with a foal by her side, got by Young Granby. She is a beautiful bay, full fifteen hands and a half high. Also two elegant seven-eighths blooded COLTS, one got by Bajazet, the other by Figure; both bay.

NATHAN BEAKES. N. B. A quantity of best German and country STEEL to be sold at Joseph Milnor's store. 2†

T O C O V E R

The ensuing season, the well bred HORSE YOUNG FIGURE, At Mr. James Stout's, in Amwell, three miles from Corryel's Ferry, at a Half-Johannes the season, or continental money at the exchange.

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

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

T O C O V E R

The ensuing season, at the subscriber's in Trenton township, Hunterdon county, The elegant and high bred HORSE YOUNG DOVE,

Rising eight years old this grass, will cover at the moderate rate of Fifty Shillings the season, in hard cash.

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

JOHN REEDER.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. A good title will be given, and the purchaser of No. 1, may have immediate possession. Enquire of THOMAS LOWREY, Flemington, April 12, 1780. 4w†

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, near Flemington, township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, TWO valuable Negro Men, well acquainted with the farming business, remarkably industrious & good tempered, and will be sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of April 10, 1780. 3† PETER & PHILIP CASE.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, near Flemington, township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, A Likely healthy Negro Wench, about 24 years of age; she has had the measles and small-pox, and can do all kinds of house work, at which she is very handy, and will be sold for no fault. Enquire of April 10, 1780. 3|| RACHEL WHITE.

To be LET on Shares,

A Plantation containing 227 acres, with a proportionable quantity of woodland and meadow, situate at Matcheponix, in Middlesex county. No person need apply unless they can farm it properly. Also to be sold or let for the season, a Shad Net, about 20 fathom long and 24 feet deep, the meshes one inch, with good lines, &c. For terms apply to the subscriber at the Black-horse in Mansfield, county of Burlington. EDWARD THOMAS. April 7, 1780. 3w||

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Taken away on Thursday night the 13th inst. from the house of Gerardus Duyckinck, near Morristown, A Large black HORSE, 15 hands high, with his mane hanging on the near side, shod all round, about 6 or 7 years old, trots and canters, has a film on his right eye, and his hind feet are worn very square. He is supposed to be taken by a certain Charles Bryant, who called himself a Lieutenant, and lately belonged to the Maryland line. Whoever secures the said Horse, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by GERARDUS DUICKINCK. iw†

THE ELEGANT HORSE MAJOR-GENERAL,

Will cover the ensuing season at Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county, at the rate of Three Pounds in specie, or the common exchange in continental money, for each mare.

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

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

In CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.
WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of North-Carolina have represented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that State, and the remote situation of many of its inhabitants, it was impossible that they should receive seasonable notice to carry the money of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777; and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper office by the time limited by Congress, and have therefore requested Congress to grant such farther time for that purpose, that the inhabitants of the said State may not be injured: **AND** WHEREAS it is also represented to Congress, that many persons in the different States have been prevented by unforeseen causes from complying with the said resolution: **AND** WHEREAS it was not the intention of Congress that individuals possessed of the said bills should sustain any farther inconvenience than such as arose from the necessary cautions against counterfeits:

Resolved therefore, That all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought into the Continental Loan-Offices, before the first day January next, shall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the same rules and precautions as are provided for registering, certifying and defacing the bills of the said emissions received by the respective Commissioners of the Loan-Offices before the first day of June last, be observed in respect to all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought in by virtue of this resolution.

Provided that each holder of such bills shall previously take the following oath or affirmation, and cause to be delivered to the respective Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices a certificate thereof, signed by the Magistrate administering the same:

"I do swear (or solemnly affirm) that I have not received, nor do I intend to receive, any money of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my possession on the first of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the resolution of Congress of the 2d of January, 1779, for taking the said emissions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a discount."

That the Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices be authorized to pay off the indented certificates which they shall have issued for exchanging bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any persons to whom such certificates may be indorsed, provided that each indorsement shall be witnessed by a Magistrate:

That the Commissioners of the several Continental Loan-Offices make returns to the Board of Treasury, immediately after the first day of January next, of the amount of the bills received in their respective offices after the said first day of June, to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that for this purpose proper bills be lodged at the said offices within sixty days from and after the first day of January aforesaid.

M A R C H, 28, 1780.
 Resolved, That the resolution of the 2d of July, 1779, granting further time for bringing in Bills of Credit of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation by the resolution of the 2d of January, 1779, except the providing clause, be revived and extended to the first day of January next:

That all bills of the said emissions not brought in by or before the said first day of January next, be afterwards irredeemable.

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

F O R S A L E,

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

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

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

JAMES EWING,
 Auditor of Accounts.

RAN away, in Trenton, from the subscriber, a Bay Mare, about eleven years old, 3-4ths blooded, with saddle and bridle on, neither crupper nor girt to the saddle; no marks known about her only a white spot on the right side of her neck. Any person apprehending and securing her shall receive Seventy Dollars reward, and giving information thereof, with reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN VAN KIRK.
 Cranberry, March 27, 1780. 2w

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAWS of the last Sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of New-Jersey are printed, and ready to be delivered. Trenton, April 8, 1780. ISAAC COLLINS.

State of New-Jersey, March 17, 1780.

T O B E S O L D by private SALE,

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

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

TO be sold, the plantation Joseph Leigh lives on, in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, seven miles from Pitts-Town, and two from Delaware, near several shad fisheries, containing 350 acres, of which about 100 is wood, the rest in six fields of about 40 acres each, with a farm house, good barn, and excellent orchard, and about twelve acres of meadow: Also about 100 acres rich swamp in Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, heavily timbered and of rich soil for meadow, and will be divided into lots to suit the purchasers, if desired. For terms enquire of William Coxe, near Bristol and Neshameny Ferries. 2m

T O B E S O L D,

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

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

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

Middlesex county, April 6, 1780. 45

T O B E S O L D,

A Plantation within about two miles and a half of Sherard's ferry, in Nicomixon township, state of Pennsylvania, containing 23 acres and 55 perches, with allowance for roads, and on which is erected a log house and stable; twelve acres of said land is under fence, with several fruit trees on it, such as peach, apple and cherry, in a good neighbourhood, and may be entered on immediately. For terms apply to Alexander Douglafs at Trenton,—who has for sale gin by the case, muscovado sugar and port wine. April 10th, 1780. 2w

State of New-Jersey, Suffex County.

WHEREAS there has been final judgment entered against the estates of Daniel Coxe, 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 Suffex, 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 Coxe 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 four 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 Coxe, 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. 4w WM. BOND, } Commis-
 GEORGE WARNE, } sioners.

T O B E S O L D,

THE grey Colt ABDALLA, rising four years old, compleat in his form, in fine condition, and got by Mr. Heath's Traveller out of the Dove mare, whose dam belonged to the late Mr. Anthony Waters, well known by the name of the Dutch mare, and in her day thought to be superior to any of her blood in America: Traveller is from Col. Lloyd's Old Traveller out of his fine mare Nancy Bywell, who won the match against Mr. Delancey's Lath with great ease in 1772.—To save trouble, One Hundred Pounds hard money, or its value in paper money, is the price of the above Colt, and a stout young horse or mare or a pair of either, well broke to the draught, will be taken in part, if they and their prices are approved of. Apply to Esau Brookes at Mr. Earle's farm near Bohemia Ferry, Cecil county, in the state of Maryland. March 25th, 1780. 3w

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 Asian-pink Creek below the grist-mill, on his giving publick 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.

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at the Subscriber's in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred HORSE

A R A B I A N,

Rising ten years, at THREE POUNDS in Gold or Silver,—Continental at the exchange, ready cash, or six bushels of Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye or Corn, in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops.

A RABIAN is full blooded, fifteen hands and two inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay, his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. Arabian was got by that famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by Old Sterling, his great-grandam by Merry Andrew out of Laughing Polly; she won the King's hundred guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Chancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great-grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best Arabian that ever was got by the famous Goodolphin Arabian, out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. This horse, the sire of Arabian, was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq. at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance.

RALPH PHILLIPS.