

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1782.

H A G U E, December 24.

THE ANSWER to the Empress of Russia, for her offers of mediation, towards a separate peace between England and the republick is couched in the following terms:

"That Lord Van Wassenaer be instructed to notify to the Russian Ministry, in answer to their offers of peace, that their High Mightinesses, during the present troubles, omitted no opportunity to give her Imperial Majesty the strongest proofs of the great confidence she is justly entitled to, and are therefore perfectly satisfied of the particular concern which her Imperial Majesty hath ever been pleased to shew for the prosperity of the republick:

"That their High Mightinesses, on this ground, from the commencement, have shewn the utmost readiness to accept the offers of her Imperial Majesty to adjust those differences which the unjust conduct of England had occasioned between Great-Britain and these states by a separate mediation:

"That her Imperial Majesty, ever actuated by the same sentiments, must have received great satisfaction from the acceptance of her pacifick offers, on the part of Great-Britain, and on her repeated declaration of being fully inclined to terminate the present troubles, on such terms as may be consistent with her honour and dignity; that the interposition of the good offices of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias to this salutary end are highly pleasing to their High Mightinesses, who consequently again accept the offered mediation, under this conviction, however, that the principles of the armed neutrality, by which they and other powers have the honour to be allied to her Imperial Majesty, will be attended to:

"That their High Mightinesses further declare their readiness to co-operate, through the interposition of her Imperial Majesty's Ministry with the Court of London in order to adopt such measures as must and will be necessary, prior to the formal opening of the treaty for peace;

"That to the same end they will, as speedily as possible, take into consideration the fixing a proper place where the pacifick negotiation is to be held, and will endeavour to answer to the proposed object of her Imperial Majesty, as far as the form of government and constitution of these provinces, and also the great distance, which may occasion difficulties in the course of the negotiation, will any ways admit of:

"That they mean also to take into consideration the appointment of plenipotentiaries to assist at the said negotiation, and the preliminary articles of which they are inclined to restore peace with his Britannick Majesty:

"That in the interim they can assure her Imperial Majesty, in this respect, of the ease and facility with which they intend to conduct themselves in stipulating the preliminary articles; and they will, without the least reserve, make the fairest overtures to her Imperial Majesty, the moment they are by her assured (on whose magnanimity, known equity, and good wishes to these states, their High Mightinesses have the fullest confidence) of the sincere intention of the Court of London to be reconciled to the republick, on such terms as may be compatible with their honour and interest, and which consequently may be thought admissible:

"That exclusive of the foregoing resolution a transcript of the same shall be delivered to Prince Gallitzin, Ambassador extraordinary to her Imperial Majesty, requesting at the same time, that the claims of their High Mightinesses may be supported with his friendly assistance."

Dec. 25. Their High Mightinesses have agreed to the augmentation of 6000 sailors.

The Admiralty of Amsterdam have, with consent of the Prince Stadtholder, put seven men of war into commission, viz. two of 68 guns, three of 54, one of 44, and one of 36 guns.

JANUARY 22.

Note, delivered by Prince Gallitzin, envoy of her Imperial Majesty of Russia, to Mr. Groffier Fagel,

and presented to their High Mightinesses on Thursday the 17th instant.

Her Imperial Majesty of Russia having reflected on the loss of time occasioned by the correspondence relative to the complaints formed by the subjects of the neutral powers in alliance with her, concerning the vexatious and violations, which they sometimes suffer in their trading navigations, has conceived that it is essential that the Ministers of the allied powers should be provided with sufficient instruction to direct them in all cases whatever of this nature: For this purpose her Imperial Majesty has thought proper to propose also to their High Mightinesses, the necessity and utility of giving general orders and instructions on this subject, to their Ministers residing with the belligerent powers. Her Imperial Majesty is even of opinion, that it will be indispensably necessary to give such ample and particular instructions, that the Ministers may never be obliged to wait for further orders, but on the contrary, that in all cases of this nature they may be authorized to support each other effectually in all their complaints and other steps, by making a common cause, and interesting themselves without hesitation in the first complaints of the subjects of their respective sovereigns, who may claim their assistance.

Her Imperial Majesty has already hastened to transmit to her Ministers residing at the belligerent courts, the necessary instructions for this purpose, and certainly none of them will fail to contribute to the good of the common cause, conformable to their mutual engagements, and to what her Imperial Majesty has caused to be proposed to her other allies.

E D I C T, just published, relative to the principles of navigation adopted by the EMPRESS of RUSSIA, in the armed neutrality.

WE, Catherine II, Empress of all the Russias, Muscovy, Kiow, Wiadimeria, Novogorod, Czarina of Casan, Astracan, Siberia; lady of Pelescow, and great dutchefs of Smoleriska; dutchefs of Estonia and Livonia, Twer, &c. &c. Having amicably invited his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. to concur with us in conciliating the principles of neutrality at sea, tending to maintain the liberty of the maritime commerce and navigation of the neutral powers, which we have set forth in the declaration of the 28th of February, 1780, delivered on our part to the belligerent powers, which principles contain in substance:

That the neutral ships may navigate freely from port to port, and on the coasts of the nations at war; that the effects belonging to the subjects of the powers at war, be free on board of neutral ships, except contraband merchandize, among which shall be considered those expressed in the articles X and XI of the treaty of commerce concluded between Russia and Great-Britain, the 20th of June, 1766. That in order to determine what characterizes a blocked up port, that denomination is granted only to that, where, by the disposition of the power who attacks it, with ships sufficiently near, one is in evident danger in entering it. In short, that these principles may serve for a rule in all proceedings and judgments on the legality of prizes; and his said Imperial, Royal and Apostolick Majesty, having consented for that purpose to manifest, by a formal act of accession, not only his full adhesion to these same principles, but, moreover, his immediate concurrence to the measures to secure the execution of them; which we adopt on our side, by contracting reciprocally with his said Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, the following engagements and stipulations, that is:

1st. That on one part and the other, the strictest neutrality shall continue to be observed, and care taken to execute, with the utmost rigour, the prohibitions against the contraband trade carried on by the respective subjects, with whosoever of the belligerent powers, or any who may hereafter become so.

2d. That notwithstanding all the pains employed for that purpose, the merchant ships of one of the

two powers, shall be supported in the most effectual manner by the other; that if on complaint, justice should be denied them, they shall immediately concert together on the properest means to procure it for themselves by just reprisals.

3d. That if it should happen that one or the other of the three powers, or both together, on occasion, or in opposition to the present agreement, should be disturbed, molested, or attacked, then they shall make a common cause between themselves for their reciprocal defence, and labour in concert to procure a full and adequate satisfaction, both for the insult offered to their flag, and for the losses sustained by their subjects.

4th. That these stipulations shall be considered as permanent, and a standing rule, as often as it shall be necessary to estimate the rights of neutrality.

5th. That the two powers shall communicate, amicably, their present mutual agreement to all the powers actually at war; which we by an effect of the friendship which happily unites us to his Majesty the Emperor, as also for the welfare of Europe in general, and of our countries and subjects in particular, accept formally, by virtue of the present act, the accession of his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, &c. to the views, principles, and measures, as salutary as conformable to the most evident notions of the law of nations, promising and engaging ourselves solemnly, as his Majesty the Emperor also engages himself to us, to observe, execute, and guarantee all the above mentioned points. In faith of which we have signed the present with our own hand, and sealed it with our seal.

Given at Petersburg, the 18th of October, 1781.

(Signed)

CATHERINE.

Count JOHN D'OSTERMAN.

L O N D O N, Dec. 4, 1781.

THE first reinforcement of troops to be sent to America after Christmas, is eight thousand from Ireland, 2000 from Scotland, and a very numerous draught from the guards.

All the well disciplined youngest men of the three regiments of foot guards are, it is expected, to be sent to America, a general muster being ordered for draughts for that purpose.

A circular letter has been sent to all the circles of Bohemia, letting them know, that the Emperor has resolved to grant the protestants in his hereditary dominions greater toleration than they have hitherto experienced, and that his intentions on that head will soon be published; adding, that it is his Majesty's pleasure that all emigrants outlawed on account of their religion, and who choose to return, shall be received without any obstacle.

Dec. 6. Accounts are received, that the troops of the Nabob of Arcot, who was in alliance with the English East-India company, had revolted for want of pay, and gone over to Hyder Ally, and that the consequences were expected to be so unfavourable to our affairs in that quarter, as to oblige Sir Eyre Coote to abandon all thoughts of an attack upon that Asiatic invader, and to retreat with the rest of his army.

Advices from the coasts of Italy mention, that the privateers from Mahon, since the Spanish proclamation in their favour, if they returned to the island in a limited time, have discharged their crews and returned to Minorca. Most of them have applied to the Spaniards, and have received letters of marque, with which they are now cruising against the English under the Spanish flag.

Dec. 10. The East-India company have recently received information from their possessions abroad, that excites stronger alarms in them than any of the accounts that arrived some time ago respecting the depredations of Hyder Ally. The advices import, that the French flag is actually flying in the island of Ceylon, and also at the cape of Good Hope. If they should be permitted to keep possession of Ceylon, all our territories in that quarter must remain on a very precarious tenor indeed, as it has not only the largest and most commodious harbour of

any other situation in the East-Indies, but from its position also commands advantages that must prove extremely injurious to us.

The conduct of Mr. Fox, in this alarming and critical situation of publick affairs, is truly praise worthy, and like the behaviour of the ancient worthies, the honest whig representatives of former times, who always consulted their constituents upon all material matters; we hope such true publick spirit will be copied by every independent member of Parliament, at this very critical juncture.

This being the day appointed for a general meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Westminster, to take into consideration the present alarming situation of publick affairs, and as many people who are friends to the publick cause apprehend (though we hope without cause) that his Majesty will not hear the city remonstrance, sitting upon the Throne—for the consideration of all publick bodies, who mean to petition the Throne at this alarming period, we have printed several of the resolutions, from a true copy of the paper, which the Sheriffs delivered into his Majesty's own hand, on Wednesday the 5th of July, 1775; and we believe the present Lord Mayor was the Sheriff. The number of the livery to attend the Lord Mayor with the remonstrances, was now confined to ten only.

“At a meeting of the livery men of London, in Common Hall assembled, on Saturday the 24th of June 1775;

Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty to declare he would not in future receive on the Throne any address, remonstrance and petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and livery of London, are enemies to the right of the subject to petition the Throne: because such advice is calculated to intercept the complaints of the people to their sovereign; to prevent a redress of grievances, and alienate the minds of Englishmen from the Hanoverian succession.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Common Hall that unless his Majesty hears the petitions of his subjects, the right of petitioning is nugatory.

At a meeting of the livery of London in Common Hall assembled, on Tuesday the 4th day of July, 1775,

Resolved, That the King is bound to hear the petitions of his people; it being the undoubted right of the subject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

Resolved, That his Majesty's answer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

Resolved, That such denials render the rights of petitioning the Throne, recognized and established by the revolution, of no effect.

Resolved, That whoever advised his Majesty, directly or indirectly, to refuse hearing the humble address, remonstrance and petition of this court on the Throne, is equally an enemy to the happiness and security of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the people.

Ordered, That the address remonstrance and petition, which his Majesty refused to hear on the Throne, be printed in the publick papers, and signed by the town clerk.

Ordered, That the Sheriffs do wait upon his Majesty, and deliver into his Majesty's own hand, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and livery in Common Hall assembled, a fair copy of the resolutions agreed to on midsummer-day, and this day signed by the town clerk.

Jan. 1. While Gen. Washington was amusing a certain General with ovens that he caused to be built in New-Jersey, Mr. Inglis, a well known inhabitant in New-York informed the English commander, that he had not the least doubt but that Gen. Washington was preparing to join De Rochambeau, importuning him to detach a body of troops to disconcert that project. The commander promised to make the best of his intelligence, and did nothing. Mr. Inglis then addressed himself to Gen. Arnold, who immediately went to the Commander in Chief, and offered to take under his command a body of troops then ready, march against Gen. Washington, and frustrate his designs; the Commander in Chief promised to avail himself of his offer, and a few days after, sent him directly a contrary way to destroy the town of New-London.

S A L E M, March 21

We hear that Capt. Lakeman, in a vessel belonging to Ipswich, is arrived at Portsmouth, in 14 days from Gaudaloupe. No intelligence by him has yet been received here.

About 8 o'clock, last Saturday evening, the body of Dr. Jonathan Norwood, of Lynn, was found dead in the road, in that town. He is supposed to

have fell from his horse a short time before, and being unable to help himself, perished in a puddle of water, where he was found, with his horse standing near him.

B O S T O N, March 18.

Extract of a letter from on board the brig Navaro, Capt. Keeler, of Philadelphia, dated Porto-Rico, January 16, 1782.

“We have taken a valuable prize, and sent her towards America; but my former luck makes me think she will not get in:—She was a ship from Jamaica bound to London, commanded by one Capt. John Fauging, who formerly sailed out of Boston; her name is the Rebecca, laden with rum and sugar.”

March 21. Since the capture of Cornwallis, one misfortune to the expiring cause of Britain, has trod fast upon the heels of another. The capture of St. Eustatius and St. Christopher's are events important in their consequences, and will record the name of De Grasse in annals immortal.

Britain has become like a man with a drawn sword in his hand, driven to a corner from which he cannot retreat, while a host of enemies are pinking at him; and though he may parry a great many home made thrusts, yet the Coup de Grace must at last reach him.

March 23. Within the last week past, the privateer Resolution,—Morgan, commander, returned to her late Moorings, from a successful cruize, having captured two schooners, both of which are safe arrived in port laden with different kinds of merchandize.

By several vessels which have arrived in different ports at the eastward, from various islands in the West-Indies, intelligence is received, that the British fleet under the immediate orders of Admiral Rodney, had arrived at Antigua from Plymouth.

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

Last week a serjeant, corporal, and three men, deserted to us from Arnold's corps, with their arms, &c. complete.

The enemy in New-York are busy in prosecuting their canal; but the work is not so considerable as has been represented—It is said, however, that 2000 people are daily employed on it. They are also erecting a line of works on Long-Island—It is said General Knyphausen is selling off his horses, &c. That a great number of the merchants are advertising their goods for immediate sale, and preparing to take their departure for Europe in the next fleet.

Last Saturday, the dragoons, who accompanied the western mail, were way-laid by Moody and his party, about 4 or 5 miles below Mr. Suffran's; the dragoons, too brave to surrender to the villains, rode thro' their fire and saved the mail: One of them was wounded, since dead. A country gentleman riding with them, was shot thro' the arm; he knew one of the tory murderers, who soon after was taken in his house; several of the tories in that and other places were discovered to be accomplices in the infernal business. The militia we hear were speedily alarmed, and 'tis hoped they may meet with Moody and stop his career.

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

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, February 16, 1782.

“On the 9th of January, the French fleet, of 27 sail of the line, appeared off and summoned Nevis, which was surrendered with a generous capitulation. On the 10th, they anchored in Basseterre road; the President, (Anthony Johnson) capitulated for the town, and such other of the inhabitants as did not choose to go on Brimstone-Hill. The same day M. de Bouille landed 7000 men, exclusive of marines and militia, at Basseterre, and took White-Flag and Fig-Tree forts, without opposition—Gen. Frazer, with the troops, (between 7 and 800) having retired to the hill, on their appearance, after destroying every building, and all the canes round the hill, that could give any cover to the French. The above troops, about 200 militia, as many sailors, and about 60 free negroes, composed the force on the hill. On the 11th, the hill was invested, which refused to surrender. The M. de Bouille took possession of every height about it, and immediately set about erecting bomb and common batteries on them, which were completed in a few days, when he began a most dreadful and constant fire against it, day and night, which was regularly returned from the hill, and it is said with great effect. A day or two after the siege, the French having taken post in Sandy-Point, General Frazer, with shot and shells, burnt and destroyed nearly every

house in that town. Sir S. Hood, at this time lay at Barbados, with 22 sail of the line. When he heard of the attack he run down to Antigua, and took on board General Prescott, the 28th regiment, and part of the 13th, the other part being on the hill—On the 24th, he appeared off St. Kitt's—The French fleet went out to fight him—On the 25th there was a pretty smart action between the French van and the English rear, off Nevis-Point; after which Sir S. Hood run in and brought his fleet to an anchor in a line from the Salt-Ponds down to Basseterre; the French stood to the Southward—They have three times run in and exchanged a few broadsides; but I believe without doing much damage on either side. General Prescott landed 200 men at Frigate-Bay, and it is said gained some advantage of a body of French troops that were stationed there; but the M. de Bouille coming up with a strong reinforcement, he was obliged retire, and go on board again, with the loss of one Captain killed, one wounded, and between 70 and 80 privates killed and wounded. A few days after, Prescott finding he could not do any good, returned to Antigua with his troops—Thus matters remained until this day, when a vessel arrived, which left St. Eustatius the 13th, and brought certain accounts that the French flag was flying on the hill at daylight that morning.—We since learn that it surrendered by capitulation on the 12th, owing to a battery raised on Gen. Buet's estate.”

R I C H M O N D, March 23.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at St. Thomas's, to his correspondent in Virginia, dated February 21, 1782.

“By the January packet arrived at Antigua, we are just now advised, that Rodney is arrived at Barbadoes with eleven sail of the line. Count de Grasse has heard of it, and is making the best of his way to Martinico; the packet brings an account, that proposals are sent to America for a cessation of arms for three years—You will soon know if this is true.”

March 25. A ship is arrived in York river with despatches from Count de Grasse to his Excellency General Count de Rochambeau, giving an account of the taking of St. Kitts and Nevis, with 3000 land forces. She also brings an account of the naval action between the French and British fleets, in which the latter lost the Gibraltar of 80 guns blown up, one sunk, one run aground, and one taken, together with two frigates, three sloops of war, and 115 transports.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 3.

A letter from Baltimore mentions the arrival there of a vessel from the West-Indies, after a short passage, which brings accounts of the landing of 5000 of his most Christian Majesty's troops on the island of Antigua, and also of the blockade of 18 ships of the line at that island, by the Count de Grasse, with a far superior force.

Other accounts from the West-Indies say, that Rodney had arrived at Barbadoes with eleven sail of the line, and that de Grasse had gone to Martinico.

The above accounts of the operations in the West-Indies seem rather contradictory; we must wait till time brings truth to light.

A letter from Cadiz, of the 7th of January last, says “A Spanish fleet, composed of 41 sail of the line, under M. de Cordova, sailed from hence on the 3d instant. They took under convoy transports with 4000 troops, destined for the Havana.”

Last Wednesday afternoon there was an unusual storm of thunder and lightning. The house of his Excellency the Minister of France was greatly damaged by the lightning, and a French officer dangerously hurt.

It is asserted as a fact, that the British Admiral Kempenfelt, when he saw the French ships of war under Count Guichen bearing down, and likely to be up with him ere he could possibly take possession of such of the French transports as then happened to be within reach of his guns, had the cruelty and worse than savage inhumanity to order the lower tier guns of his own ship, and the others of his squadron to fire into these defenceless vessels, several of which, it is said, sunk, and every soul on board perished.

THE trustees of the College of New-Jersey, are requested to remember that their stated time of meeting is on Wednesday the 17th instant, and, as there is business of very considerable consequence to be laid before them, it is hoped they will be punctual in their attendance.
Princeton April 8th, 1782. SAM. S. SMITH, Clk.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire

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

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, did, on the nineteenth day of March last, issue a proclamation in the words following, to wit:

"THE goodness of the Supreme Being to all his rational creatures, demands their acknowledgments of gratitude and love: his absolute government of this world dictates, that it is the interest of every nation and people ardently to supplicate his favour and implore his protection.

When the lust of dominion or lawless ambition excites arbitrary power to invade their rights, or endeavour to wrest from a people their sacred and invaluable privileges, and compels them, in defence of the same, to encounter all the horrors and calamities of a bloody and vindictive war; then is that people loudly called upon to fly unto that God for protection, who hears the cries of the distressed, and will not turn a deaf ear to the supplication of the oppressed.

Great-Britain, hitherto, left to infatuated counsels, and to pursue measures repugnant to her own interest and distressing to this country, still persists in the design of subjugating these United States; which will compel us into another active and perhaps bloody campaign.

The United States in Congress assembled, therefore, taking into consideration our present situation, our multiplied transgressions of the holy laws of our God, and his past acts of kindness and goodness towards us, which we ought to record with the liveliest gratitude, think it their indispensable duty to call upon the several States to set apart the last THURSDAY in April next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, that our joint supplications may then ascend to the Throne of the Ruler of the universe, beseeching him to diffuse a spirit of universal reformation among all ranks and degrees of our citizens; and make us an holy, that so we may be, a happy people; that it would please him to impart wisdom, integrity and unanimity to our counsellors; to bless and prosper the reign of our illustrious ally, and give success to his arms employed in the defence of the rights of human nature: that he would smile upon our military arrangements by land and sea; administer comfort and consolation to our prisoners in a cruel captivity; protect the health and life of our Commander in Chief; grant us victory over our enemies; establish peace in all our borders, and give happiness to all our inhabitants; that he would prosper the labour of the husbandman, making the earth yield her increase in abundance, and give a proper season for the ingathering of the fruits thereof; that he would grant success to all engaged in lawful trade and commerce, and take under his guardianship all schools and seminaries of learning, and make them nurseries of virtue and piety; that he would incline the hearts of all men to peace, and fill them with universal charity and benevolence, and that the religion of our Divine Redeemer, with all its benign influences, may cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the honourable the Privy Council, (as well in conformity to the said proclamation, as from a deep sense of our indispensable duty to humble ourselves before Almighty God for our multiplied transgressions of his holy laws, and to offer up our joint supplications for the blessings in the said proclamation specified) to appoint the said last THURSDAY in this present month of April to be set apart and observed in this State as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, hereby recommending it to the Ministers of the Gospel, of every denomination therein, to perform Divine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on publick worship on that day, and to abstain from servile labour, and all recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the occasion.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in Trenton, the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and in the sixth year of our independence.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,

BOWES REED, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

TO BE SOLD,

A T T H E

Printing-Office in Trenton:

A general assortment of goods suitable for the season,

Among which are,

BONNET silks, **MOLASSES**,
Chintzes, Rum,
Calicoes, Sugar,
Cambricks, Hyson and bohea tea,
Lawns, Coffee,
Plain and flowered, black Chocolate,
and white, gauzes, Flour of mustard,
Kentings, Indigo,
Linen, Allom,
Jaconet and book mus- Copperas,
lins, Brimstone,
Stockings, Pepper,
Sewing silk and thread, Ginger,
Lasting, Raisins,
Calimanco, Plane irons,
Black, blue and pink du- Screws,
rants, Gimblets,
Barcelona & other hand- Cross-cut and handfaw
kerchiefs, files,
Fans, &c. &c. &c.

A L S O,

A variety of Queen's Ware, glass and china.

New-Jersey, Middlesex.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri facias* to me directed, issuing out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of said state, at the suits of Aaron Smith and John Johnson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Elias Bland, deceased, (in the hands of William Calvert, Administrator) I have levied on and taken three tenths of a propriety (or one twenty fourth part of the undivided lands in the eastern division of New-Jersey) purchased of Samuel Woodward, &c. Also sixteen hundred and two ten thousandth parts of a propriety of East Jersey, purchased of William Terril, &c. Also a lot of salt meadow at South Amboy, containing 22 acres and eighty three hundredths: Which I shall sell at publick vendue, at De Grave's tavern, in New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the 26th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.

New-Brunswick, March 22, 1782. 7w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Opdyke, Esq. late of Amwell, deceased, are hereby required to make payment by the first day of May next, otherwise the executors will be put to the disagreeable necessity of putting them to cost; and all those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to produce their accounts, properly attested, to

SAMUEL OPDYKE, } Executors.
JOHN BOHANNAN, }

April 2, 1782. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Monday the 15th instant, (April.)

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, situated in the township of Maidenhead, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey; it consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres and an half, near one hundred of which is good plough land, the remainder good meadow and excellent woodland, there is on the premises a frame house almost new, likewise a new frame barn with good stables; the place is well watered with never failing springs; likewise an excellent well by the door. It is very convenient to divide into two lots, having a good orchard on each lot, it is bounded on Stonybrook, distant nine miles from Trenton and four from Princeton; any person inclinable to purchase the land by private sale, may apply before the day of vendue. There will be sold the same day horses, cattle, one good yoke of oxen, hogs and sundry other things, the sale will begin at 12 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known by me,

April 5, 1782.

1w* PHILIP HENDRICKSON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD,

STOLEN out of the stable of Derrick Barrow, a dark roan horse, about fourteen hands and an half high, rising ten years old, very high spirited, trots and canters, much worn with the gears, and his mouth worn with the bridle: Whoever takes up and secures said horse shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

N. B. The horse was shod all round, and his shoes were tip'd with steel.

3w*

A R A B I A N,

Will cover at the stable of Edward Stevenson, at Quakertown, at Three Pounds or eight bushels of wheat the season:

ARABIAN is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and an half high, was got by that famous stallion Wildair, his dam by Babraham, his grand dam by Old Sterling, his great grand dam 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, own sister to Thunderbolt; her grand dam by Luggs, and her great grand dam by Davill's Old Woodcock. Wildair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out of a Daughter of Steady, a fleet son to the Duke of Devonshire's flying Childers.

New-York 1771. JAMES DELANCY.

I certify the above to be a true copy from the original.

JOHN P. SCHENK.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for mares that comes a distance.

5w† WILLIAM RUNKLE.

THE NOTED FULL-BLOODED HORSE TRAVELLER,

From Maryland, will cover, at the stable of the subscriber, in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, at the low rate of one half Johannes the season.

TRAVELLER is a dark bay, full fifteen hands and three inches high, with a small star, and one white hind foot, rising eleven years old this grass, moves remarkably gay and easy, and is allowed by the best judges to be as active a horse as any in America. He was got by Colonel Loyd's imported horse Traveller, out of that famous imported mare Nancy Bywell, which beat the old noted horse Lath, at Warwick, in Maryland, with great ease. Traveller covered a great number of mares the last season, at the same place he now stands at, and above half of them stood at a single leap each.

Gentlemen who live at a distance, and choose to send their mares, may depend on having good pasture provided, and the best care taken of them, by April 2d, 1782. 3w† WIL. BENNET.

THE FULL-BLOODED HORSE FIGURE,

From Queen Ann's county, Maryland,

WILL cover at the stable of the subscriber, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, at the low rate of one half Johannes the season.

Figure is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands one inch and an half high, rising eight years old this grass. He was got by the old noted horse Figure, out of a Dove and Othello mare. He is as high a bred horse as any on the continent; and for elegance, there is none to excel him. He is allowed by the best judges to be superior in swiftness to any horse in America, for the four mile heats. Any gentlemen that choose to send their mares, may depend on having good pasture provided, and the best care taken of them, by JOS. ROBINSON.

April 2d, 1782. 3w†

THE HORSE BAY RICHMOND,

THAT was sent to Major John Corryel's, in Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania, to cover the season, is now removed to the house of Mr. Joseph Holdren, in Hunterdon county, on the Delaware, near Rush-Island, where he will cover the ensuing season at the rate of one half Johannes each mare.

Good pasture for mares may be had at a reasonable rate. Bay Richmond is a full bred horse imported from England; for the satisfaction of those who may wish to know his pedigree, it is left with Mr. Holdren, certified under the hand of the gentleman that imported him.

3w†

TWO FAMOUS FULL-BLOODED HORSES,

LIBERTY and FLEETWOOD,

WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Maidenhead township, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, at Four Pounds the season, in gold or silver, to be paid on or before the first day of September next. There will be a considerable abatement made to those who will pay the cash in hand. Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them, by EDM. BAINBRIDGE.

N. B. Their genuine pedigrees may be seen at the stand.

April 5, 1782.

3w†

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue,

THE farm whereon the subscriber now lives, at Raritan, on Monday the 22d of April, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, it will be divided into 3 small farms of about 120 acres each; they will have a large proportion of woodland and meadow, and a brook running through each of them that never fails in the driest season; and, on one of them, a snug dwellinghouse, a young orchard, a good well of water, and a brook running within a few yards of the door. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by

THOMAS FARMAR.

N. B. The title is indisputable.
March 28, 1782.

YOUNG IRISH GREY,

WILL cover mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Hope-well, Hunterdon county, at Four Dollars the season, to be paid by the first day of September next. He is a colt of the old Irish Grey, his dam was got by Bullerock, his grand dam was Doctor Bevin's old Trollop, is near sixteen hands high, has two white feet and a blaze, remarkably well built, both for strength and beauty, a sure foal getter, and his colts are allowed, by good judges, to be equal both in size and figure to any colts whatever.

JONATHAN MUIRHEID.

April 2, 1782. 3w†

TO BE LET,

AVERY good stand in a good part of the country for a merchant, two rooms of the house or more if wanted, and a shop and cellar and store house and a kitchen, in Amwell near Ringo's Tavern, on Trenton road. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

AARON VAN-DOREN.

March 26, 1782. 2w¶

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Monday the 15th of April next, at Bowhill farm, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, two miles from Trenton,

A considerable number of mares and colts, half and 3-4th bloods, from imported horses, in good order, fit for breeders or work; they are sold on account of the owner's having more stock than is convenient. The sale will begin at X o'clock in the forenoon of said day; a reasonable credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and security if required.

3 **RANDLE MITCHELL.**

Middlesex county.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri facias* to me directed, issuing out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of said county, at the suit of William Neilson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Jacob Titworth, deceased, in the hands of Reune Runyon and John Gillman, Administrators: I have levied on and taken the equal half or moiety of a gristmill, sawmill, dwelling-house, &c. and about fifty acres of land, situate and lying at Quibble Town in Piscataway; also the whole of a lot containing about forty acres, joining the mill lot; all which I shall sell at publick vendue at Martin's tavern in Quibble Town, on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.

New-Brunswick, March 11, 1782. 7w

LIGHT FOOT,

WILL Cover at six hard Dollars the ensuing season, or three hard Dollars the single leap, the money to be paid down before the mares are taken away, at the plantation of James Fitz-Randolph, at Ashwamp, in the township of Woodbridge, and state of New-Jersey.

Light Foot is rising seven years old, and is allowed to be full seven eighths blooded; his sire is the famous imported Grandbay, his dam was got by old Pacolate. Light Foot's colts are allowed by good judges to be equally as fine as any horse of his blood.

JAMES FITZ-RANDOLPH.

March 20, 1782. 3w†

N. B. Good pasturage for mares at Two Shillings and Six-pence per week.

House of Assembly, October 30, 1781.

THE petition from the legatees of Cornelius Johnson, late of the township of Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, was read, setting forth, that they had petitioned a former Assembly for leave to bring in a bill to amend certain deficiencies in the last will and testament of the aforesaid Cornelius Johnson, occasioned by the inaccuracy of the Clerk who wrote the said will, and praying that they may have leave to present a bill to amend the said deficiencies;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present the draught of a bill, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising their intention in the New-Jersey Gazette at least six weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes,

M. Ewing, Jun. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract.

CORNELIUS JOHNSON, son of Cornelius.
March 29, 1782. 6w*

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at private sale, or to be let, **A** VALUABLE gristmill with two pair of stones and three bouts, all going by water upon an everlasting stream, with 80 acres of good land well watered and timbered, situate in the township of Alexandria, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey. On the premises there are 14 acres of good meadow and more may be made, all well watered; the place is very suitable for a merchant or any gentleman to live at, where all sorts of produce which the country can produce can be handily taken in and very convenient to three landing places for Philadelphia market, the landing places within three miles of the premises on Delaware river. There is on the premises one good frame house, new barn, stables, barracks and sheds, a good young bearing orchard, of about two hundred apple-trees, &c. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, where the terms of sale will be made known. The land joins Mr. Joseph Chamberline's on one side, and Mr. Daniel Purfley's on the other. 3w¶ **FREDERICK JORDAN.**

Monmouth county, ff.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery will sit again at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next. All persons concerned are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN BURROWES, Sheriff.

March 18, 1782. 4w

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to pay the amounts of their bonds and accounts to Mr. Nathaniel Hunt, of Cranberry, with whom the bonds and accounts are left.

3w* **WILLIAM VANDRILL.**

Raritan Landing, 25th March, 1782.

To whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held on Thursday the 11th of April next, at the house of Ishmael Shippey, at Raritan Landing, then and there to try the truth of the facts, alledged in the bill of Capt. Adam Hyler, against the sloop Susannah and sloop Catharine and Jane, burthen about thirty tons, together with their tackle and apparel, taken near Prince's-Bay: To the true intent, that if any person or persons claiming the same, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, apparel and cargoes, should not be condemned to the captors according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Court,
ROBT. HUDE, } Agents.
JNO. BRAY, }

TO BE SOLD,

ALL that tract of land or farm formerly belonging to Benjamin Jones, now in the possession of Stephen Dunham, adjoining the stone meeting-house, in the township of Kingwood, and county of Hunterdon, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, of which there is a sufficiency of wood-land, and some good meadow, and a conveniency of making more, with a good dwelling-house, barn and orchard; the fences in tolerable good order. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to Anthony White, at the Union Farm, or Nehemiah Dunham, of said township. 3w† t.f.

March 20, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on the premises, by the subscriber, on the 15th day of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation, the late dwelling place of Timothy Smith, of Upper Makefield in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, containing upwards of 200 acres of land, situate about three miles distant from Newtown courthouse, on the publick road leading from Wrightstown meeting house to Yardley's ferry. Said plantation is well supplied with good timber, and meadow sufficient to keep a considerable stock, and will admit of improvement by the help of water; the arable land level and proper for manure, distant from several limekilns about eight or nine miles, on an easy road for carting; it is well accommodated with fruit trees, and the apple orchard remarkable for bearing. There are erected on the premises a good stone house and kitchen, frame barn and other out buildings, and a spring of good water near the door. Any person inclining to view the place before the day of sale may apply to Joseph Smith, living on the premises, and the terms will be made known on said day.

The subscriber likewise requests all those who have open accounts standing against the said Timothy Smith, deceased, to produce them, that they may be settled; and those who are indebted on the vendue sales, or on the book accounts of the said deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, that the surviving executor may be enabled to make a final settlement of the administration.

TIMOTHY SMITH, Executor.

On the said day and place will likewise be exposed to publick sale a breeding mare, and several young creatures, milch cows, and sundry other articles. 3w¶

State of New-Jersey, March 20, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue,

ON Monday the 29th of April next, at the house of Samuel Forman, inn keeper, in Upper-Freehold, the following tracts of land and sawmill, the estate of James Randolph, late of Monmouth county, deceased, viz. One plantation at Musqueto Cove, on Toms River, containing four hundred acres or thereabouts, the greatest part thereof is excellent salt meadow, with a convenient fishing place, salt works, one good frame dwelling-house, &c. &c. One sawmill on Davenport, near Toms River, goes with two saws, together with a sufficient quantity of pine land and cedar swamp, belonging thereto, as will more fully be made known on the day of sale, &c. Two fifths of a new sawmill, together with four-fifths, the pine land thereunto belonging, near James Randolph's late dwelling, in partnership between him and Tobias Hendrickson. Likewise eighteen or twenty lots of cedar swamp, on different branches, viz. On Davenport, Wrangle Brook, Horricone, Union, Luker's Branch, &c. &c. Any person inclining to purchase may be better informed by applying to Tobias Hendrickson, near the late dwelling of James Randolph, in New-Jersey, or to Benjamin Randolph in Philadelphia. The sale of the aforesaid estate will begin at ten o'clock in the morning of the aforesaid day if the weather be fair, if not on the first fair day following. Attendance will be given at the time and place by

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH and } Executors.
TOBIAS HENDRICKSON, }

N. B. All persons who have any demands against the estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, to one of the above Executors as soon as may be convenient, that they may be adjusted and paid, likewise all those who owe monies to the estate, are requested to pay the same between this and the first day of October next, as after that day the accounts, &c. will be left with an attorney to collect the same, &c. 5w¶

ROBERT SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton;

SUGAR, tea, coffee, pepper and ginger, calicoes, schintzes, broad cloths, moreens, red flannel, linens, Russia sheeting and duck, buckles and knives, mohair, silk and buttons, nutmegs, mode, persian, lawn and cambrick, gauze handkerchiefs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, earthen ware, &c. &c.

Also to be sold, a horse and riding chair, a new cart and gears complete, a riding saddle, and a large open stove. 1w* 3m.