

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1782.

PARIS, May 14.

**T**HE Count de Guichen is arrived at Cadiz with nine ships of the line, and has joined the Spanish fleet, that consists of 24, and is going to put to sea. They have orders to go first, off Brest, to expel from thence Kempenfelt, and from thence, steering northward, to drive back into their ports both Howe and Barington; who, it is assured, are blocking up the Texel; they will then receive thirty Dutch ships of war, conformably to the agreement made between the Prince of Orange and the Duke de la Vauguon. It is thought, that from these 63 ships united, three squadrons will be formed, viz. one third French, another third Spanish, and the third Dutch, which will sweep from north to south, all the coasts of Norway, Germany, Holland, France, Spain and Portugal.

May 16. It is generally believed that the nephew of Lord Grenville, who is here, is charged on the part of the court of London, to make overtures for a general pacification.

Naples, April 16. By letters from Palanno, we hear, that the Viceroy of Sicily had gone to the tribunal of the inquisition, and had formerly abolished the holy office. This was done in consequence of an edict of his Majesty addressed to the Vice King. The kingdom of Naples was always so happy as to be free from this dreadful court.

LONDON, April 16.

By yesterday's French mail an account was received, that the troops at Brest began to embark on board transports on the 8th; and that la Motte Fiquet was expected to sail with seven or eight ships of the line in a few days after.

Were it possible, says one of our papers, to add to the unpardonable negligence of the late ministry, it is their constant refusal to treat with the American commissioners in Europe, when administration were informed that those commissioners had powers for the purpose. Then advantages might have been obtained in favour of this country. But at present the commercial and political treaties have so strong an analogy to each other, that France and America are as it were ONE NATION.

The report which has generally prevailed here, that the Americans and the French in America do not agree, is without foundation. Even our own papers admit, that never since the commencement of the war, has a more universal harmony reigned among them than at present; which is as great as it possibly can be.

April 23. It is said the great obstacle of peace with America is the proposition of independence. The Earl of Shelburne and Lord Ashburton are positively against it. They have already given their opinions publicly.

In case overtures for peace should commence with France, it is said, independence must be given to America; Canada to revert back to France, giving back the islands she has taken; Spain to have Gibraltar and Minorca ceded to them, and to give to us the island of Porto-Rico.

According to letters from Versailles, a Russian of great distinction arrived there a few weeks ago, supposed to be charged with some despatches from his court, relative to a peace with England.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE of January 20th, 1781.

"The following very singular fact has come out in the examination into the affairs of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL, which ought to be recorded for the honour of human nature, viz. that specific sums to the immense amount of no less than Two Hundred Thousand pounds, appeared to have been distributed by him in different modes of charity in the course of his well-spent life."

May 10. The advices which have been received respecting the Dutch fleet, are as follows:

Captain M'Dougal, of the Flying-Fish sloop of war, having been stationed by direction of Admiral Drake, Commander in Chief in the Downs, to watch the motions of the Dutch off the Texel, re-

turned to the Downs on the 6th instant, with information that nine Dutch ships of the line of two decks, and 3 frigates, had come out of the Texel on Sunday morning last, and came to an anchor a few hours after near the Heildau.

Since the above, private accounts have been received, containing secret information of the destination of this formidable squadron, in consequence of which General Philipson and General St. John received orders on Wednesday to inspect the troops, and order them to such parts of the coast as it is apprehended are most liable to an attack. Orders have been also issued to all the general officers belonging to the several regiments to repair immediately to their respective commands, and the various corps of militia in the neighbourhood of the metropolis have been enjoined to hold themselves in immediate readiness for marching.

In consideration of the above, a letter was on Wednesday received by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, from the Earl of Shelburne, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, directing his Lordship to have the militia called out, and put under arms with all possible expedition; and a letter to the like purport was sent to all the different Lords Lieutenants throughout the kingdom.

One of the new regulations intended in Ireland, is, that the King shall not call up to the House of Peers there any Englishman who is a non-resident; and that all pensions on that establishment shall cease to persons out of the kingdom, the Royal Family and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick excepted.

Yesterday morning the hottest press broke out on the river, that has been known this war; and a great many hands were procured to man the ships of war at Chatham and in the river.

May 13. A patent appointing Sir William Howe, K. B. Lieutenant General of all his Majesty's ordnance, ammunition, stores, &c. within Great-Britain, and also keeper of the ordnance store-house, passed the great seal on Saturday last.

May 24. Early yesterday morning a messenger arrived at the Russian Ambassador's, with despatches from the Empress of Russia, concerning the answer given by the Dutch to her offer of negotiating peace between them and Great-Britain; which His Excellency in a few hours after he received them communicated to the Secretaries of State, who laid them before his Majesty.

A cutter, we hear, has been dispatched after Admiral Pigot, with instructions to the Captain, that in case he should not meet with the Admiral, he should proceed for the West-Indies with a letter to G. B. Rodney. The purport of this epistle, it is said, is to congratulate the Admiral on the signal success which he had met with in his recent engagement with the French, and to compliment him in the name of the Admiralty, on the extraordinary merit displayed by him and his officers on that occasion, intimating at the same time that Admiral Pigot had been directed to proceed to the West-Indies, and to take upon him the command there, but that this appointment was to be considered as entirely conditional, depending upon Sir George's opinion whether he chose to return or no.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, May 24.

Mr. Rolle informed the house, that notwithstanding he had, on the day the address of thanks was moved to Admiral Rodney, withdrawn the motion respecting his recall, he should on Thursday next renew that motion, as he considered the recall of that gallant Admiral unwise, impolitic and hurtful to the service, particularly now, when the fleet under his command seemed so unanimous.

The house resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Secretary Fox in the chair, on the American truce bill, when they filled up the blanks, and ordered the chairman to report the same to the house.

May 26. Advices have been received by government, by the packet which arrived Friday last from Mr. Grenville, the present negotiator for peace at Paris. He arrived there in the beginning of the present month, and has already had a conference with Monsieur de Vergennes on the subject of his

commission, at which the Count de Aranda, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, was present. The conference lasted two hours, but as nothing took place but a general explanation of preliminaries, he has not been as yet able to transmit any decisive opinion respecting the probable result of his visit.

May 27. Letters from Spain, received yesterday, advise, that Count Guichen had returned to Cadiz, with nine ships of the line, and that joined by twenty-four Spanish ships, he is shortly to put to sea again. His orders, 'tis said, are to proceed towards Brest, and after chasing away Kempenfelt, to pass up the channel and open the ports of Holland, from whence, joined by the Dutch, he will be able to drive the English ships into port, and scout the shores of Norway, Germany, Holland, France, Spain and Portugal.

We are assured, that towards the end of June, a convoy will leave Portsmouth for the West-India islands, and that the victuallers and store-ships, who now lie at Spitehead, are ordered to repair immediately to Cork, and put themselves under the care of some ships of war, which are to proceed from that port early next month.

May 28. Soon after the revolution in the Ministry, Mr. Adams, lately acknowledged by the States General of the Netherlands, as Minister Plenipotentiary of America, communicated to our new rulers, and through the medium of a trusty messenger, that Congress had deputed in Europe five commissioners to open and conclude a treaty of peace; that consequently their powers were most extensive; and that they were ready to use them, in case they should find in the new Governors of this country, a disposition equally pacifick. In consequence of that commission from Mr. Adams, the new administration consulted Mr. Laurens, one of the five commissioners, and immediately after the first conference on the subject, he was released from his parole, as well as his securities. They did more! though they did not immediately proceed to a general exchange of prisoners, Earl Cornwallis was released from his parole, in consideration of the favour granted Mr. Laurens.

Mr. Oswald, one of Mr. Laurens's Securities, was immediately sent to Versailles, to confer with the French Ministry and Dr. Franklin. He had several other audiences in the beginning of April, and availed himself of them to make proposals, which were better received, and procured more favourable answers than could be expected.

The 12th instant Mr. Laurens left England. He is supposed to be now near the place where the negotiations are to be decisive. It is said they are on the following terms:

All our islands, that of Grenada excepted, shall be restituted by France, who shall again be in possession of St. Lucia, Pondicherry, and all her other settlements in India.

Minorca to be ceded to Spain, who shall give us Porto-Rico, renounce her pretensions to Jamaica, in consideration of which she shall be put in full possession of Gibraltar.

Florida to be ceded to the Americans.

We shall restitute to the Dutch all their possessions taken during the war, and secure to them the exercise of a free and neutral trade, on the terms of the armed neutrality.

America will be granted her independency, and a general liberty of trade. England on her part will equally divide with her the fisheries of Newfoundland and New-England; preserve the peaceable possession of Canada to its old limits, and all the lands to the northward of that province. We shall, in consequence of this, give up New-York to the Americans, and whatever we possess to the southward.

Lord Keppel moved yesterday in the house of peers, a vote of thanks to Admiral Rodney. It passed unanimously; but Lord Sandwich seized this opportunity for observing, that the services done the country by this fortunate commander, were not due to the new administration, which, far from ac-

...knowing them, did in a manner punish the author of them by recalling him. He demanded Lord Keppel's declaration of the motive for that recall; but this first Lord of the Admiralty refused complying.

**A** for may ner am the fer vi c l  
May 29. The King has created Sir George B. Rodney, Baronet and Knight of the Bath, Baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, under the title of Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, in Somersetshire; and Sir F. S. Drake, Baronet of Great-Britain; as also Captain Edmund Afflick. The King has likewise created Sir Samuel Hood, Baronet, an Irish peer, under the title of Baron Hood, of Cathrington.

All the measures of the new administration are equally opposed; that, for instance, which puts arms into the hands of the people, has occasioned the following paragraph: "When it was proposed to a certain great personage to arm the people, he discovered the greatest repugnance, and made the most sensible representations against it. The chancellor declared, he considered that measure as the most proper for destroying the very foundation of government: he observed, that the loss of America had been effected by armed associations; that with the same assistance Ireland had disengaged herself from all her connections with England, except those which suited her; and that from the same causes, the same effects ought to be expected from England. The majority carried it into the council, and the King's acquiescence was founded but on the hopes of seeing the plan miscarry."

It is said Lord North has been somewhat nigardly in arranging the Prince of Wales's settlement: That young Dauphin of England, who is doubtless more taken up with his pleasures than politics, is supposed to tread in the steps of his predecessors; to have the same principles, and holding necessarily, by his situation, to the whig party. The better to keep him in such pretended dispositions, it is given out that the new ministry out-bid each other for him.

The Marquis of Rockingham, say they, is for settling upon him an yearly income of 50,000 sterling. Lord Shelburne would have him to be allowed 45,000. The Duke of Richmond carries it to 50,000. and Mr. Fox says, it is mean to fix any sum; that a Prince of Wales ought to have the liberty of drawing on the treasury for every sum of which he may stand in need.

"Plymouth, May 19.

"This day, at two in the afternoon, a messenger of the admiralty arrived here, who was only twenty-eight hours coming 216 miles, with orders to stop the departure of Admiral Pigot, who sailed yesterday morning in the Jupiter for the West-Indies, to supersede Admiral Rodney. This same messenger brought the news of that brave commander's success on the twelfth of April last."

St. John's, ANTIGUA, June 29, 1782.

Early on Monday morning last an alarm was fired, from Monk's Hill, for a fleet of ten ships and a brigantine, which proved to be transports from Charlestown, South-Carolina, having on board General O'Hara, with the 19th and 30th regiments, and a detachment of the 33d, under the convoy of his Majesty's ships the Rotterdam of fifty guns, Captain Rowley, the Orpheus frigate, Captain Colpoys, and Magicienne frigate, Captain Scott.

On Thursday evening arrived in English harbour his Majesty's ship Leander, of 50 guns, Captain Shirley, in whom came passenger Major General James Cunningham, late Governor of Barbadoes, on his way to England. The successor of General Cunningham to the government of that island, is not yet publicly known: The Governor for the time being is, we are informed, John Dotin, Esq. who formerly presided there.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock arrived here his Majesty's ship Jupiter of fifty guns, having on board Hugh Pigot, Esquire, Admiral of the blue squadron, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in the West-Indies, in the room of Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. The Jupiter left England the eighteenth of May, at which time no official advices had arrived of the engagement of the 12th of April. Flying reports had been received of it from France, where it seems an account of it had already reached.

July 6. On Monday morning last the transports which came from Charlestown, South-Carolina, sailed for St. Lucia, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Prudente, Captain Berkley.

Thursday about twelve o'clock, Admiral Pigot, in his Majesty's ship Jupiter, sailed from hence for Jamaica.

BRIDGETOWN, (Barbadoes) June 15.

Our days with happier minutes smile,  
And the sun shines with double lustre.

On Wednesday last arrived a packet from Falmouth, which, among other articles of intelligence, brought us the most agreeable news that ever reached this country, viz. That his most gracious Majesty had been pleased (through the intercession of the present ministry, who, as soon as they came into administration, turned their thoughts towards relieving the distresses of all his Majesty's subjects, but more immediately to those of this antient and loyal country) to attend to the petitions which had been laid before him by our agent, and in the most ample manner had granted the prayer thereof, and in a way too, the most satisfactory to the inhabitants.

Let us therefore so conduct ourselves on this important occasion, as to prove we are worthy of the favour, and thereby convince the world, that the malevolent aspersions that have been so repeatedly cast upon us under a late administration were false, and that we are determined to be guided by that prudence and loyalty, for which we have always been famed.

We momentarily expect to hear the agreeable news of the honourable John Dotin, Esquire, being sworn in as commander in chief of this island; a gentleman, under whose mild and upright government, we were formerly happy.

S A L E M, July 25.

Yesterday Captain Deland, in the brig Diana, arrived here from Cadiz. He sailed the 4th of June; on which day, at 4 o'clock in the morning, a fleet of 40 sail of the line, 33 Spanish and 7 French, under the orders of Admiral Cordova and the Count de Guichen, sailed from that port.—Their destination was a profound secret; but the conjectures of some were, that they were intended to lay before Gibraltar; while others supposed, that, after being joined by another French squadron, they were to proceed to the British channel.

The following articles of intelligence were given to Captain Deland, just before he sailed, by a gentleman of credit:

"It transpires that Mr. Grenville, brother to Earl Temple, is arrived at Paris with new proposals for a peace.

"The plan of a national bank (in Spain) has passed the Council for 15 millions of dollars. The directors have the providing of the army and navy, and ten per cent. commission or profit thereon.—They begin with 6 millions, which are in cash, and a new emission of twenty millions of paper money.

"The troops employed in Minorca, are come before Gibraltar, where a body of 30,000 men is to assemble.

"The attack by sea to be carried on by gun-boats, bomb vessels, &c. but particularly by 8 or 10 large vessels, bought by the King, to mount 40 twenty-four pounders; their sides 8 feet thick, lined with cork, cables, thick boards, &c. and a shelving covered way, or deck, said to be bomb proof. Many illustrious volunteers are coming to see this famous siege; among them the Count d'Artois and Duke de Chartres. The roads all round are covered with waggons, &c. carrying stores and provisions. The grand operation (which, it is thought, will be conducted by the Duke de Crillon) will probably begin in July; some think, not till September or October.

"Mr. Jay is going to set out for Paris."

Captain M'Carthy, in a brig from Philadelphia, arrived at Cadiz the first of June.

Captain Deland further informs, that his Catholic Majesty is making astonishing preparations for the reduction of Gibraltar; and that one of the most desperate assaults, which perhaps was ever made, would soon be put in execution by the Spanish forces before that fortress.

The privateer Shaker has captured two prizes, loaded with rum and sugar, one of which, viz. the brig Friendship, from Jamaica,——Scott, Master, has safe arrived at Beverly.

From Rivington's Gazette.

NEW-YORK, August 7.

The inhabitants within the British lines, are requested to appoint in their several wards and districts, two or three persons from each, to meet and confer on the subject of the letter communicated by their Excellencies Sir Guy Carleton, K. B. and the Honourable Admiral Digby; and that the persons so appointed, be empowered to adopt such measures, as shall be thought proper on the occasion. The meeting will be held at Roubaler's

tavern, on Friday next, ten o'clock, A. M.

It is earnestly recommended to the loyalists every where, to suspend their opinion on the present important occasion, and, each in his place, to continue firm to the professions he has made of loyalty and zeal for the re-union of the empire. The independency of the Thirteen Provinces has indeed been proposed at a conference in Paris, held for the purpose of a general peace; but, until a general peace shall be ratified, we cannot know what is to be the eventual condition of this country. In the mean time, therefore, we are bound, by every consideration of prudence and duty, to wait the issue, with that manly steadiness, and cheerful reliance on the abilities and attention of our Commanders in Chief, which are at present our surest pledges of safety. By such a conduct we shall preserve a claim to national regard and protection, which it would be madness to forfeit; since, by giving way to suggestions of impatience, we can only disgrace ourselves in the eyes of our enemies, without a shadow of advantage.

Copy of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton, and Rear Admiral Digby, to General Washington, dated New-York, August 2, 1782.—Written in consequence of directions from England, and published at the request of the inhabitants of New-York.

New-York, August 2d, 1782.

S I R,

**T**HE pacifick disposition of the Parliament and people of England towards the Thirteen Provinces, has already been communicated to you, and the resolutions of the house of commons of the 27th Februaury last, have been placed in your Excellency's hands, and intimations given at the same time, that further pacifick measures were likely to follow. Since which, until the present time, we have had no direct communications from England: But a mail is now arrived, which brings us very important information

We are acquainted, Sir, by authority, that negotiations for a general peace have already commenced at Paris; and that Mr. Grenville is invested with full powers to treat with all the parties at war; and is now at Paris in the execution of his commission.

And we are further, Sir, made acquainted, that his Majesty, in order to remove all obstacles to that peace which he so ardently wishes to restore, has commanded his Ministers to direct Mr. Grenville, that the independency of the Thirteen Provinces should be proposed by him, in the first instance, instead of making it a condition of a general treaty; however, not without the highest confidence, that the loyalists shall be restored to their possessions, or a full compensation made them for whatever confiscations may have taken place.

With respect to Mr. Laurens, we are to acquaint you, that he has been enlarged, and discharged from all engagements without any condition whatever; after which, he declared of his own accord, that he considered Lord Cornwallis as freed from his parole. Upon this point we are to desire your Excellency's sentiments, or those of Congress.

We are further acquainted that transports have been prepared in England for conveying all the American prisoners to this country, to be exchanged here; and we are directed to urge, by every consideration of humanity, the most speedy exchange; a measure in which, not only the comforts, but the rights of individuals are concerned. A proposition has already been made, that (all exchanges of men of the same description being exhausted) sailor and soldier, shall be immediately exchanged, man for man, against each other, with this condition annexed, that your sailors shall be at liberty to serve the moment they are exchanged, and the soldiers so received by us shall not serve, in or against the Thirteen Provinces, for one year, and from this proposition we do not now wish to recede.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient, and most

Humble servants,

(Signed) GUY CARLETON,  
R. DIGBY.

His Excellency General Washington.

BALTIMORE, (Maryland) August 6.

Yesterday afternoon the French forces, consisting of upwards of 5000 of as excellent troops as Europe could produce, were reviewed by His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, &c. in the presence, of His Excellency our Governor, several strangers of distinction, and a numerous concourse of respectable citizens.—The appearance and behaviour of these veteran bands reflected the highest

honour on their officers as well as themselves, and gave the greatest satisfaction to the spectators.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

At the late Court of Oyer, held at New-Town, Bucks county, a few days ago, one Vicar was tried on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the treasury, found guilty, and received sentence of death; when, to save his life, he turned state's evidence, and made a confession, whereby five of the gang which have lately committed various robberies in Bucks, have been taken, and by them further discoveries have been made, from whence it is hoped the remainder of the gang will be taken. It appears many of them are tory refugees, who have lost all hopes of living by honest means, have associated for the purpose of robbing the inhabitants of this county, and now and then a mail, not so much for the purpose of serving the enemy, but the hope of bank-bills, and perhaps a little reward; but as they are now become a banditti of robbers, and mean to live by plunder and murder, it becomes every person to use their endeavours to root them out of this country.

On Monday last arrived a flag from Antigua, with a few prisoners and some families from Antigua and St. Kitts. On the 27th ult. they spoke the privateer ship Lady's Delight, from Bermuda, who said that a number of transports had arrived there from New-York with 1500 troops on board; that it was said at Bermuda that Charlestown was evacuated; that the Capt. of the privateer said he had spoke a brig from Madeira bound for Charlestown, who had fallen in with a fleet from that place, who informed him that he must not go to Charlestown, as the British had left it, on which he returned, and was then standing for Bermuda.

The Orpheus was dispatched the beginning of July from Antigua for New-York, for troops to garrison that and the other West-India islands.

#### Extract of a letter from Sunbury, July 24.

"We have been happy in this country ever since the court; have had no stroke from the Indians, nor no account from them till a few days ago, when one Reckart (who was taken prisoner in the Spring, and Croninger, taken also last fall) made their escape and gave the following account: that Sir John Johnston, with five hundred Indians, and a number of green coats (as they call them) had set out, just before they made their escape to the Mohawk river, but was not able to learn precisely their intentions; however, the British as well as Indians seemed much alarmed, and quite in confusion. They also inform us a party of about 50 had set out two days before the express arrived from Niagara, to come to the frontiers of this county, but were recalled, and joined Johnston's party, and all are gone the same route."

In a late act of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, which passed at their last session in April, by which commissioners are appointed for immediately surveying and laying off lands for the use of the continental officers and soldiers in the line of that state; in order, "That some effectual and permanent reward may be rendered to the signal bravery and persevering zeal of those officers and soldiers," we have the pleasure to observe the following provision:

"That twenty-five thousand acres of land shall be allotted for, and given to, Major-General Nathaniel Greene, his heirs or assigns, within the bounds of the lands reserved for the use of the army; to be laid off by the aforesaid commissioners, as a mark of the high sense this state entertains of the extraordinary services of that brave and gallant officer."

August 10. By a gentleman from New-Jersey, we are informed, that a prisoner from New-York had handed him the following intelligence:

That Saturday morning last was ushered in, at New-York, with the news that Great-Britain had declared America independent, and that an Ambassador was sent to notify it to Congress, and to lay before that Honourable Body, the terms on which Great-Britain has proposed a peace with America.—That it was in consequence of instructions received by Sir Guy Carleton, from his Majesty's Privy-Council, that this news was made known to the people. Great was the consternation that it occasioned, and the greater part of the day was spent before much credit was given to it. The loyalists were bold to affirm, that it had proceeded from the whigs, who were assiduous to promote the report; but the true Americans, ever too conscious of its validity, to be dissuaded to the contrary: wherever they met, hearty congratulations were given and received. On Sunday it was reported, that a resolution had passed both houses of

parliament to acknowledge the absolute unconditional independence of America, and to treat with the other belligerent powers immediately.—That in order thereto, it was said, Mr. Grenville has been appointed, commissioner on the part of England, to meet with the commissioners of other powers concerned, in France, to agree on a general peace. It is further provided, that in case these advances towards a peace should prove ineffectual to that purpose, from the non-agreement of the powers in Europe, that America should be considered "neutral," and Britain left at liberty to contend with the others (or in other words, they mean to quit America.)

The same gentleman mentioned, that as soon as the report began to gain ground, the confusion was very great and general among the tories, and the joy as great among the friends of America, who soon expect a relief, by an evacuation of New-York. It is also said, that Sir Guy Carleton sent for some members of the Council, who happened to be out of town, to return immediately, having something to communicate that would not admit of delay. The purport of this business is said to be, that as Great-Britain had acknowledged America independent, he had orders to make the necessary disposition for an embarkation.

That the officers of the independent companies and city militia, it was said, had petitioned Guy Carleton to explain to them how circumstances stood, that in case parliament had actually agreed to admit the American independence, they would throw down their arms and never again resume them. It was reported, that on Monday the independence of America was to be announced at New-York in form.—If that should be the case, it is thought that much trouble may be expected.

He further adds, that the Lyon of 64, the Warwick of 44, and ten frigates, had fell down to the Hook to prevent a surprize—that seven or eight large transports were dismantled, and preparing to be sunk on the appearance of the French fleet, the arrival of which on the coast they learn by the arrival of the Margareta, in a shattered condition.

It is very remarkable, that though the packet, with the news of independence, arrived on Wednesday, the matter was not divulged, in New-York, till they heard of the French fleet being on the coast.

Since our last eight of the gang of robbers that have infested this state, were brought from New-Town, Bucks county, to this city, and safely lodged in gaol.—We hear five more are taken and secured in New-Town gaol: Several others have gone off, and it is said, have fled to the den of thieves at the mouth of Hudson's river.

#### TRENTON, August 14.

At a meeting of the committee of the township of Nottingham, on Monday the 5th day of August, 1782.—Present,

The Honourable John Cox, Esquire, Chairman. William Trent, Hugh Runyan, John Hutchinson, David Chambers, Richard Mount, Alexander Douglas, James Ewing, Thomas Janney, John Clunn.

Agreed, that the following address from the committee to the inhabitants of the said township, be set up in all the publick houses therein, and that Mr. Collins be requested to publish the same in his Gazette.

WE your fellow citizens and countrymen, appointed as a committee in the township of Nottingham, for the purpose of preventing trade and intercourse with the enemy, being impressed with the deepest anxiety and concern for the honour and welfare of our bleeding country, conceive it our duty, in the present interesting state of our publick affairs, to call your particular attention to those miscreants among us, who, destitute of every manly patriotic principle, and actuated solely by interested motives, are endeavouring all in their power to evade the laws of the state, by clandestinely introducing among us the manufactures of Great-Britain, to the great injury of the fair-trader, and almost total extinction of that simplicity of manners, which ought to be the pride and glory of every virtuous republican state: And whereas we have abundant reason to apprehend that spies and emissaries from the enemy are daily passing and re-passing through the state, for various purposes prejudicial to the interest of the United States, owing in a great measure to the inattention of the inhabitants: And whereas, by a law of this state, all officers, civil and military, inn-holders, ferry-men, stage-drivers and shallop-men, are expressly authorized and required publickly to examine all travellers, and such as may put up at their houses, or request passages with them; and to detain and car-

ry before some Justice of the Peace, such as cannot produce the necessary passports required by law: We do therefore most earnestly request of every individual in the township, and particularly those authorized as aforesaid, that they would at this critical juncture, recollect who we are, and for what we are contending, and attend particularly to the vigorous execution of the law against vagrant and idle persons, the act to prevent illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy, and the law passed the 10th January, 1779, to prevent persons travelling through this state without proper passports; and, in a word, to use every possible means in their power, to effect the grand purpose of disappointing the enemy in this their last dastardly effort to corrupt and enslave the virtuous inhabitants of the independent states of America.

By order of the Committee,  
JOHN COX, Chairman.

\*\* The adventurers in the fourth class of the United States lottery, may know the fate of their tickets, by applying to the Printer.

† The laws of the last session of General Assembly are printed, and ready to be delivered.

‡ The associations of the inhabitants at Allentown and Burlington, for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy, being very similar to those already published for that purpose, are deferred till next week, to give place to a variety of other interesting matter.

#### TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, a likely able Negro fellow, about twenty-three years of age, brought up to farmers' business: Some time will be given to the purchaser for the payment of the money.

MINNE GULICK.

August 6, 1782. 1w\*

#### FOR SALE,

NEAR Bordentown, in the county of Burlington, a quantity of excellent white-oak timber, cut and squared in different sizes and lengths; about three hundred perches of good building stone; iron-work for three set of grist-mills complete, and for one saw-mill. Apply to Robert Lewis and sons, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Mount-Holly.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

August 6, 1782. 8w†

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the county of BURLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend to stand a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, the favour of your votes for that purpose, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by your most humble servant,

ALEXANDER DOUGLASS.

Nottingham, August 12, 1782. 4w e. o. w.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the county of BURLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I INTEND to stand a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. I solicit your votes for that purpose, which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by your humble servant,

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.

Mount-Holly, August 5, 1782. 8w§

To be sold, by publick vendue,

ON Saturday the seventeenth instant, on the farm formerly the property of James Leonard, and now owned and in possession of James Wilson, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, ploughs, harrows, waggons, an iron nuts cyder-mill, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at one o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

BENJAMIN MITCHELL.

August 12, 1782. 1w

STRAYED or stolen, on Saturday night, the fourth of this instant, from the plantation of Richard Harcourt, near Allentown, a sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, branded on the near buttock, but the letters are forgotten; she is about ten years old, and has a small piece out of one ear, a natural trotter, but can pace. Whoever secures the said mare, and delivers her to the said Richard Harcourt, or William Budd at the New Mills, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive four dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL SELBY.

August 13, 1782. 3w†

**T**HE subscribers having at length obtained a road laid out by authority, from the Bristol road to the new Trenton ferry the shortest way, a pleasant sandy dry road at all seasons of the year, once more inform the Publick in general they keep good Boats.

Whoever pleases to favour them with their custom, please to turn to the left at the cross roads near Patrick Colvin's ferry to Col. Bird's mill, sixty rods above Colvin's ferry, thence near half a mile up the river to the ferry above the falls and almost opposite to Trenton, where constant attendance is given by their humble servants,

Y. JOHN BURROWS,  
GEORGE BEATY.

Rates as follows, viz.	s.	d.
Carriage and 4 Horses	5	0
Ditto 2 ditto	3	9
Chair and Horse	1	6
Man and Horse	0	8
Foot person	0	4

**ROBERT SINGER,**  
Begs leave to inform the publick, that he has for sale (for cash or country produce) at his store in Trenton:

<b>C</b> ALICOES,	Ozenbrigs,
Broad-cloths,	Check,
Nankeens,	Jeane,
Linens of all sorts,	Cassimer,
Black and white gauzes,	Snuff and tobacco, by the quantity,
Mullins,	Tea and coffee,
Lawns,	White and brown sugar,
Cambricks,	Stone ware,
A neat assortment of ribbons,	Earthen do.
Silk and check handkerchiefs,	Sweeping and scrubbing brushes,
Modes,	Buckles,
Perfians,	Pocket knives, &c.
Mantuas,	Buttons of various sorts.
Russia sheeting,	Sewing silk of different colours.

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention. 3m

**TO BE SOLD,**

**T**WO young negroes, the one a girl of seventeen, and the other a boy of sixteen years of age: They both have had the small-pox and measles, and are remarkably stout and healthy. The owner would perhaps exchange them for a good young negro man, who understands plantation work well, and his wife. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

July 19th, 1782. 3w†

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** Valuable tract of land, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the fourth branch of Raritan, in the township of Reading, county of Hunterdon, about four miles from Flemington; there is about sixty acres cleared, half of which is meadow ground, and the rest well timbered; and there is on said tract of land a very good gristmill, the running works all new; also a new sawmill in good repair: Both mills standing upon said branch, an everlasting stream, and in a thick settled neighbourhood, and a healthy part of the country; and likewise a new dwelling-house two stories high, three rooms upon a floor, and a good cellar, barn and other out-houses, very suitable for a store, as there has been one kept for some years past; also a young bearing orchard, and a well of excellent water at the door: For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on said premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

1w† c. t. f. PHILIP DILS.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** PLANTATION lying in Middlesex county, state of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within two hundred yards of Vanpelt's mill, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres; there are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees, the land is exceedingly fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of John Laurence, in Philadelphia, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, at Trenton, or Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises. 3m

**A** PETITION from William Baldwin, John Range, Benjamin Minor and others, praying, for certain reasons therein contained, that a law may be passed for making partition of the lands generally known by the name of Ashfield's tract, among the several owners thereof, in proportion to their respective shares, was read;

Ordered, that the petitioners have leave to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, previously advertising their intention, with the purport of their petition, in the New-Jersey Gazette and New-Jersey Journal, for at least six weeks.

Extract from the minutes,  
M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

**W**HEREAS the subscriber and others, purchasers under the devisees of Richard Ashfield, deceased; and the commissioners of forfeited estates in Essex county (who claimed title for the state under the said devisees or one of them) of an undivided right of the greater part of a tract of land, containing about three thousand and six hundred acres, surveyed and returned to Robert-Hunter Morris, deceased, in trust for the children of Richard Ashfield, deceased, situate at Newark mountains, in the county of Essex, and commonly known by the name of Ashfield's tract, presented a petition to the last sitting of the Legislature, setting forth, that the legal title of part of the said tract was, as they were informed, in Redford Ashfield, who was not, nor had not been, to their knowledge, for several years past, within the United States of America; and that a considerable part of the said tract was held from them by persons having no legal title to the same, or having a title to small shares, possessed large tracts; and that they had been put to considerable expence by endeavouring at law to gain possession of the said lands so held from them, without effect; and that they were still desirous of proceeding for that purpose, and to make partition of the lands to the several owners thereof, in proportion to their respective rights; but they were advised it could not be legally done without the interposition of the Legislature, as one of the owners was not to be come at; and praying that a law might be passed for making partition of the said land among the several owners thereof, in proportion to their respective shares.

This is to give notice, that a bill will be presented at the next sitting of the Legislature, for making partition of the said land, agreeably to leave given for that purpose.

WILLIAM BALDWIN.

Newark, July 12, 1782.

**T**AKEN up trespassing on the inclosure of the subscriber, yesterday morning, a roan horse, low in flesh, a sore back, supposed to be about ten or eleven years old. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away in four weeks from this date, or he will be sold for the same.

FRANCIS WITT.

Trenton, July 22, 1782. 4w\*

**FRANCIS WITT,**

**A**T the sign of the Blazing Star, in Trenton, begs leave to acquaint the publick in general, that he keeps an inn for the entertainment of man and horse; and as he has laid in hay and liquors of the first quality, hopes to give satisfaction to those that will please to favour him with their custom.

June 18, 1782. 3m

**TO BE SOLD,**

**F**OR want of employ, a likely young negro man, twenty-three years of age, brought up about house and to take care of horses, and has served 2 years at the brick-laying trade—also a negro boy's time, that has near fifteen years to serve, fourteen years of age. For further information apply to the Printer.

July 31, 1782. 3w†

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** LIKELY negro wench and male child, both have had the small-pox; said wench is about twenty-three years old, and can be well recommended, and will answer either city or country.—Enquire of the subscriber, near Somerset Court-house.

GARRET R. GARRETSON.

July 22, 1782. 4w 1w\*

To all whom it may concern.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the court-house in Trenton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday the seventh day of September next, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Babcock, who as well, &c. against a certain schooner called the Hawke, her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo, and a certain negro fellow found on board said vessel, lately taken by the armed boat Duck, in the service of his Britannick Majesty, and retaken by the armed boat Rainbow, commanded by the said John Babcock; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said schooner, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo, and said negro, should not be condemned to the re-captors, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, August 6, 1782. 3w

New-Jersey, Somerset county, ff. } **B**Y virtue of an order set county, ff. } from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Hillsborough, in and for the county of Somerset, on Monday the nineteenth of August next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

PETER D. VROOM, Sheriff.

July 27, 1782. 2w

**THIRTY-TWO SPANISH DOLLARS REWARD.**

**S**TOLEN out of the pastures of the subscribers, in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, on the night of the 3d instant, one bright bay horse, sixteen hands high, four years old this summer, his hind feet white, a half star on one side of his face, a little mare-faced, he was never docked, but had the hair cut and pulled so as to make a good switch; the other a dark bay mare, five years old last spring; she has a small dim star on her face, about fifteen hands high, they both trot and canter well, were in good order, and carry well. Whoever secures the horse and mare, so that the owners get them again, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for either of them; and if brought home, reasonable charges paid by

NATHANIEL IMLAY,  
LUKE DEWIDT.

July 31, 1782. 3w†

**T**HE subscriber who keeps the bunch of grapes in third street, takes leave to inform the publick in general, and his friends in particular, that the Elizabeth-Town and Baltimore stages, which so frequently incommoded his house by the noise and trouble occasioned by their coming in late at night, and setting out early in the morning, are now removed from thence; he therefore flatters himself that he now has it in his power to accommodate gentlemen travellers and others, with genteel and peaceable lodgings, and excellent stabling for horses; and he assures them that nothing in his house shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

He has a light carriage, which will run occasionally to Elizabeth-Town and Dobbs's-ferry.—From the publick's humble servant,

JACOB G. BERGEN.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1782. 3w\*

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Macknight, of the township of Shrewsbury, deceased, on bill, bond, or book account, are desired to discharge the same immediately; also all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested to, in order that they may be adjusted.

DANIEL HENDRICKSON, Execut.

Monmouth county, July 22, 1782. 5w†