

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1782.

HOUSE of COMMONS, April 30.

MR. Thomas Pitt made a motion, of which the following is the substance, "The national debt has, during the war, accumulated to an enormous size, and beyond all conception; it is time for us to account with ourselves; to examine into the true state of our affairs, and when we are acquainted with it, we should take such measures as are suitable to our situation. We have for many years past successively raised immense sums. It is time for us to examine if we were in a condition to raise those sums, and if the publick creditors are secured." I move therefore, "That a committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the different sums voted as subsidies, from the 5th of January, 1776, to the 31st of April, 1782; the amount of the annual interest of these sums; the annual produce of the taxes which were intended to be a fund for the payment of the above interest; and lastly, the amount of the annual deficiencies in the receipt of those taxes."

This motion passed without opposition: and thus the account-book of Great-Britain will soon be made publick.

Mr. Sawbridge then made a motion, of which he had given notice a few days before, on the subject of the pension of a thousand Pounds sterling per annum, that had been granted to Mr. Robinson, first Secretary to Lord North.

Unluckily for Mr. Sawbridge, his means were inadequate to the attainment of his object; his assertions were ill-founded, and bordered upon calumny. The indignation of the house was excited, and shewn without dissimulation. Mr. Thomas Pitt was the first who opposed the motion; alleged, that in the present situation of affairs, such trifling objects ought not to engage the attention of the house, but that they ought to be occupied about the means of saving the empire.

Mr. Secretary Fox likewise opposed the motion, and spoke nearly in the following terms: "I flatter myself that I shall be less suspected than any body, of endeavouring to protect the late Ministers from the rigour of those enquiries, which their conduct demands of the justice of Parliament; but I cannot approve of the partial motion of the Honourable Member, because if we lower down the enquiry, so far as to examine whether Mr. Robinson's pension were deserved or not, it would seem as if the whole misconduct of the late Administration, consisted merely in granting useless pensions. But when the grand enquiries, which circumstances render indispensable, shall be entered upon, I expect they will be general; that they will go to every branch of government. In that case, we must expect, not only to be astonished, but to shudder. The situation of affairs is such, that about the conclusion of the late administration, when I meant to give a picture of them, I scarcely gave a sketch. I was very far from dreaming one half of the heinous extent of the mischiefs which are heaped upon our heads. The offices of my department furnish me with a multitude of proofs of the imminent danger into which the empire was plunged when I entered into them. An idea cannot be formed of the deplorable weakness, nakedness and exhausted state in which I found the kingdom. Who indeed could have conceived, that Ministers, who ought to have known this general exhausted state, who could not be ignorant, that they did not possess half the means necessary to make head against the house of Bourbon alone, should have pitched upon the moment when this truth was most glaring, to draw upon themselves the additional weight of Holland, though the pressure they already were under, was beyond their ability? Who could have believed, that Ministers, surrounded with precipices on every side, should have been so senseless, as to maintain till the last, the haughty and insolent language, which I find in the correspondence of Lord Stormont, with the several courts of Europe, in the course even of last December?"

This, which is not far back, was an epocha, at which insolence, ever unbecoming, could only be considered as madness. Yes it was in December last, that the Ministers had the hardiness still to talk to the mediatorial powers of the punishment of Van Berkel; that they proposed the exemplary punishment of this man, as the preliminary article of any treaty of peace they should enter into with Holland! And yet, I must observe, that I could hardly get over the astonishment I was thrown into, when in going over the papers relative to the quarrel between us and the Republick, I saw they had no motive, nor even any pretence for it. In short, who could think, that after what had passed in this house, on the subject of the American war, those Ministers should be so infatuated as to issue orders to the officers whom they employed, in which their absurd ideas of the possibility of recovering America by force, are discovered; their old rhodomantades; their dreams of victories and conquest: all this is very gravely signified, and it appears that they seriously imagined that their first system was still practicable! Inasmuch, that their grand business, and that which absorbed all their attention, was on one side, the conquest of America, and on the other, the chastisement of Van Berkel. Such are the statesmen that we have had! I am sorry to tell the house, that the prospect of a separate peace with Holland, is not quite so near as we thought it; but I am convinced that if the reign of the late Administration had been only a few months shorter, we should now be at peace with the Republick.

So many blunders, so many extravagancies, one on the back of another, prove unanswerably the indispensable necessity of an enquiry. It is necessary for the nation. It is essential to the quiet, to the safety of the present Administration. If the people be not fully acquainted with the situation of their affairs; if they should not clearly see in what a weak condition their country has come from the old Administration to the new; it will be difficult, perhaps dangerous for the present government to have recourse to those severe and extraordinary measures, which the critical situation of affairs alone can justify, in making levies of men and money: measures which however are absolutely and indispensably necessary, as being the only probable means left us to extricate ourselves from the load of calamities which have been heaped upon our heads. I therefore repeat it, that we must go into enquiries in order to make the people feel the inevitable necessity of these vigorous measures. Alas! how often have I risen up in this house against the negligence which has suffered our navy to fall into decay. God knows how far I was then from even suspecting the deplorable condition in which we found it. I have an hundred times represented the danger to which the negligence of our Ministers exposed the interior defence of the kingdom, but I saw not the tenth part of these hazards. It is necessary that the people behold them in their utmost extent, and it is by enquiry alone that this can be done; but I shall be asked, are you going in this manner, to lay open our weakness to the view of the enemy, to the eyes of all Europe; good God! what will they learn from it, which they are not already acquainted with better than we? How absurd is this affectation of strength; this haughty language which is intended to suppose great tranquility in those who use it, whilst those to whom they hold such language, whilst the whole world knew that we were feeble, and absolutely unable to defend ourselves. To what purpose are idle rhodomantades? They serve to bring the agents who use them to be hooted at, and to confirm Europe in the opinion, but too justly entertained that a nation which has recourse to high swelling expressions of menace, when at the same time it is seen to totter on the brink of a precipice, is a senseless nation, which they must forbear to assist, as it is not possible to save it from its own frenzy.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland, to this alarming speech of the Secretary of State, made a very

judicious, but withal remarkable reply, as it confirms what we had occasion to remark some day's since of the supineness of the opposition, and as it shews, that if the Members of which it is composed have not opened their mouth, at least their ears are open, and that they wait only for the signal to embody themselves.

I am in doubt whether it be perfectly consonant to the maxims of sound policy, to fix upon the present crisis as the moment of enquiry. No one will dispute, that Great-Britain is plunged into a most alarming condition, and that the new Ministers have undertaken a most difficult task, but the more the nation discovers of this dreadful truth, the more the people will find that their only hopes of safety will depend upon unanimity. To begin enquiries, is to introduce dissensions, inconsistent with our rising unanimity. Every question which personally interests any distinguished member of the community, of course interests all his friends and party; all who, from political principles, regard or gratitude, from the ties of blood or friendship are connected with him.

So that in pestering to no purpose one single individual, you cannot guess at the numbers who, taking his part, will abandon the publick cause as you call it, to join the private one. Farewell unanimity! The Ministers have as yet met with no opposition. They have entered upon the publick business, and they have been supported; but if they enter into personal broils, let them take care of themselves. They may perceive that when it was understood that they intended in this day to make motions of this nature, every one was eager to see them begin upon this course, and that the house is unusually crowded. Let this circumstance serve as an admonition to them.

If it be as they say, that they wish to convince the people, that they have found the navy in a bad condition, let them put it in a better state; the people will judge by the comparison. If they could have made peace some time since with Holland, let them make peace with the Republick now, and the people will say, that they have out-done their predecessors. But in the mean-time may not the people ask the Secretary of State, who now threatens us with his enquiries, why he has not, since he became Minister, made peace with America, that peace whilst he was barely a member of the house, he offered to conclude in an instant? It is because that no peace can be as easily made, as a war can be kindled."

Other members spoke against Mr. Sawbridge's motion, which at length was dismissed, without determining whether it was well founded or not, by calling for the previous question. This enabled Lord Surry to move according to the notice he had given, that a list of pensions, appointments and survivorships granted between the 15th of February, and the first of April of the current year, should be laid before the house.

May 10. We can assure our readers that the new Administration are not without very sanguine expectations of being able to effect a general pacification on terms perfectly honourable to this country. Immediately on their accession to their new dignity, two gentlemen, Messrs. Oswald and Whiteford, both formerly resident in America, and gentlemen of the most respectable characters, were dispatched to Paris, to confer with Dr. Franklin, on the subject of a partial negotiation on the part of America only. The answer given by the Dr. was direct and peremptory, that the United Colonies would most assuredly listen to no proposal tending to a peace, which did not include France, and the other belligerent powers as parties. He at the same time insinuated, that on these terms, and on the most unqualified admission of American independence, probably none of the powers at war would have much objection to a peace, nor did he suppose an ungenerous depression of Great-Britain would be much insisted upon. Mr. Oswald and Mr. Whiteford delivered this reply to Administra-

tion, and two other gentlemen have since been sent over with more enlarged instructions, and with a power of obviating most of the objections that had been previously started.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 2

Ordered in a bill for allowing the free importation of tobacco from the neutral islands in America and the West-Indies.

The late advices from Holland breathe defiance rather than peace; and are an evidence of their deep fixed determination of opposing this country in every project for the recovery of its ancient glory. Britain and Holland have been long rivals in point of trade, and the Dutch have from thence declared Britain to be their natural enemy.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 6.

"Several ships of the line have failed within these few days to reinforce Admiral Kempenfelt's Squadron in the bay: Lord Howe will follow them immediately with another Squadron, and take the command of the whole; from these preparations, some stroke of importance seems to be in contemplation."

EDINBURGH, April 30.

Extract of a letter from London, April 26.

"This afternoon an express arrived at the Admiralty from Admiral Barrington, with the agreeable intelligence, that he had taken Le Protecteur, another French ship of 74 guns. Admiral Barrington's fleet has taken altogether,

Le Pegase - - - 74 guns,
Le Protecteur - - - 74 ditto.

Thirteen transports with troops, naval and military stores, provisions, clothing, &c. from France to the East-Indies.

The Protecteur was taken by the Queen.

"Advice is received from Portsmouth, that the Pegase, of 74 guns, and nine of the transports, are arrived there."

It is said the Earl of Stair will succeed Lord Loudon as one of the sixteen Scots peers. Lord Stair was turned out formerly for voting in the minority (which is reckoned a phenomenon in a Scots peer) and publishing some pamphlets against the American war. It is said the present Ministry set him down for the first vacancy in the Scots peerage.

Extract of a letter from London, May 3.

"Two thousand troops are ordered from New-York for Jamaica, as a further security for that valuable island.

"Lord Howe arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, to take the command of the grand fleet, and to proceed immediately for Brest, to watch the motions of the enemy.

"This day Mr. Strachey presented to the House of Commons a list of pensions, many of which are soon to be abolished.

"The House then went through Sir Thomas Rumbold's restraining bill.

"Mr. Alderman Wilkes then rose and made his annual motion for rescinding the vote of the House relative to the Middlesex election. The Alderman stated, that he now expected from a virtuous House of Commons that his motion would meet with a different fate from what it had hitherto done."

A short debate ensued, after which the House divided.

Ayes for rescinding the vote,	115
Noes,	47

Majority for Mr. Wilkes's motion, 68

BOSTON, July 18.

Captains Babcock of the Hero, Stoddard of the Scammel, Woodbury of the Hope, and Tibbets of the Swallow, having determined to surprize and possess themselves of Lunenburg, an elegantly situated town, ten leagues west of Halifax, landed ninety men two miles below it, under the command of Lieutenant Barteman, on Monday the first day of July instant, at half after 7 o'clock, A. M. This gallant corps, with amazing rapidity, reached the town, and amidst many heavy discharges of musquetry from the enemy, burnt the commanding officer's house, a block-house in the north-west part of the town, spiked up two 24 pounders, and forced the enemy into the south block-house, from whence they kept up a brisk and animating fire, and declared their intention to hold out to the last extremity. But their animation subsided upon the receipt of a few 4 pound shot from the Hero, and they reluctantly surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The victorious party, with a natural and pleasing vivacity, fell to plundering, and quickly emptied the stores of a variety and considerable quantity of dry goods, twenty puncheons of good West-India rum, and the King's beef, pork and

flour. Upon the near approach of the combined fleet, two eighteen pounders were spiked up and dismounted, and the royal magazine was safely deposited in the hold of the Scammel. The strictest decorum was observed towards the inhabitants, and the wearing apparel and household furniture inviolably preserved for their use. The town was ransomed for a Thousand Pounds sterling, and Colonel Creighton, with some of the principal inhabitants were shipped on board the Scammel. On the side of the brave sons of liberty, three were wounded slightly, one dangerously; on the part of the abettors of oppression and despotism, the number of slain and wounded unknown, only one of their slain being found.

July 25. Saturday the 13th instant, a boat with 19 young men and women on board, on a party of pleasure, was overfet by a sudden flaw of wind, in Newport harbour: Six of the young women and a lad were drowned.

HARTFORD July 30.

By Capt. Phips, who arrived at New-London last Saturday in 17 days from St. Kitts, we learn, That 7 ships of the line and 12,000 troops had arrived at Martinico from France the beginning of July—The above arrival had frustrated an expedition which was formed against the island of St. Kitts by the British fleet. He further informs, that Admiral Rodney was called home.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated May 9.

As to news it is impossible to say how matters will go; the new British Ministry have failed in their endeavours for a separate peace with Holland; and the Dutch have, on the contrary, recognized the independence of America. The terms supposed to be carried out by Carleton to America, will certainly be rejected: It was natural to think that on this, a peace would have ensued, but yet it appears the English are willing to attempt to beat the French. A convoy going from Brest for the East-Indies, was, a few days ago, dispersed, and a 74 and 12 transports, were taken; this has given the enemy some spirits.

Captain Busington in the privateer ship Marquis de la Fayette, from Salem, has captured the ship Rialto, about 200 tons burthen, laden with 3000 Quintals of fish; she was bound to Lisbon from Newfoundland.

A Letter of Marque belonging to Cape Ann, has also taken a brig, burthen 180 tons, laden with rum and sugar, and sent her into a safe port.

Two prizes, the schooner Industry and the sloop Minerva, with lumber from Penobscot bound to Bermuda, are arrived at Salem; they were captured by the privateer Junius Brutus, Captain Brooks.

The Alexander, a letter of marque ship belonging to Boston, on her outward bound passage, took a letter of marque brig of 14 guns about 200 tons burthen, laden with salt and dry goods from Liverpool bound to Newfoundland, which has arrived safe in port.

A small Shaving-mill privateer, mounting one or two guns, belonging to Salem, has taken a schooner privateer, loaden with rum and sugar, and retaken another with lumber, &c.

The ship Hendrick, Captain Benson, of Salem, has taken a schooner with salt, and sent her into Boston. The Hendrick was left in chase of three vessels, known to be a Bermudian privateer, and her two prizes.

The brig Enterprize, of 12 guns and 50 men, and the Olive-Branch, of 140 tons, having on board a very valuable cargo, are taken from the enemy, and carried into an eastern port.

The brig Ross, Captain Chambers, with a very valuable cargo, is arrived in James river, Virginia, in 14 days from St. Thomas's.

The schooner Nimrod, Captain Dean, of this port, is safely arrived in the Chesapeake, with a cargo of rum, &c. from St. Kitts.

It is said, the P'Evile, a French 64, is arrived in the Chesapeake.

Monday morning last the Duke de Laufen's legion reached Baltimore; the remainder of the French army will probably arrive in a few days, as they were near that town when the legion arrived. It is generally acknowledged, that the regular, moral deportment of this respectable army, reflects the highest reputation on both officers and soldiers.

Wednesday morning last, His Excellency General Washington set out from this city, to join the main army on the banks of the Hudson.

August 3. The ship Nonfuch, Captain Wells, is arrived in our river from Nantz, which she left

about the middle of June. By her we have European papers as late as the 1st of June, from which the most material articles are copied into this paper.

Yesterday morning the brig Mercury, Captain Faris, arrived here from Bilboa, after a passage of 50 days. At the time of her sailing a large fleet of French and Spanish ships lay in the bay of Cadiz, with a body of 8000 French and 22000 Spanish troops, commanded by the Duke de Crillon. This powerful armament was destined for a fresh attack upon Gibraltar, a new plan having been adopted for carrying on the siege of that fortress, which it was not doubted would finally be compelled to surrender.

Besides the account given in our last, of the evacuation of Savannah, we have the pleasure of assuring our readers, that the garrison had arrived at Charlestown before some persons (who arrived in town yesterday from that place, by way of a flag) left it which was on the 11th ult. They also say, that St. Augustine was certainly abandoned by the enemy.

In addition to the above article our informant says, that a number of cannon, &c. were embarked on board some vessels in Charlestown harbour, and that every appearance indicated a speedy removal of all the British forces from that quarter.

PRINCETON, July 31, 1782.

On Saturday the 27th ult. the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood met at the market-house, pursuant to notice, to consider of a plan of association to prevent trade and intercourse with the enemy.

Jonathan Deare, Esq. appointed Chairman. The draught of an association was offered and read, and some amendments being made, was agreed to as follows:

THE British nation, convinced at length that they are unequal to the conquest of this country by force of arms, have turned the efforts of their policy to draw from us, by a disadvantageous commerce with them, the coin which we had acquired from other nations, and which is the great support of the war. Men have been found among ourselves who, from an unworthy attention to their own interest, or from mistaken apprehensions of the injury of this commerce to the publick, have too far seconded their subtle and pernicious views.— We have already felt, in an extreme degree, the fatal consequences of it; and the general want of specie, even for our most common uses, has made us feel the evil which the body of the people could not foresee, and has roused the publick indignation. The Honourable Legislature have endeavoured to restrain it by a vigorous law; and the conviction of our danger, which seems to possess all ranks of men, leads us to hope, that by proper associations, supported by the general countenance of the people, we may now put a stop to this destructive trade, especially when we call to mind what surprizing effects the spirit of America, when properly roused, has been able to produce in different periods of this war.

We therefore, the underwritten, animated with a just zeal for our country; and willing, to the utmost of our power, to give our assistance, and to carry into execution the views of our rulers, do hereby associate ourselves for this end, and do pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country,

1. That we will strenuously endeavour to detect and bring to justice all who shall be in any way concerned in this traffick; and encourage and strengthen the hands of all civil and military officers, by every justifiable means, to punish and suppress it.

2. We will give every assistance to those who are vested with authority, to detect and punish all suspicious persons travelling without the legal passports; or carrying goods, or going through the country in any manner contrary to the intention of the laws, or the interest of the state.

3. That we will avoid, as far as possible, all communication, intercourse and dealings with persons whom we shall know, or even suspect to be hereafter concerned in trading with the enemy, or with such persons as shall commonly be suspected to trade with them; and we will treat as mean, false and designing, any insinuation that any endeavours to detect and pursue such traders are not highly honourable and praise-worthy.

4. That we will not hereafter purchase or wear ourselves, nor suffer others to purchase for us, any goods that we have reason to believe are of British manufacture, and have come from any place within the lines of the enemy, except such as have been captured, condemned, and sold according to law. A committee was then appointed to present the

association to the inhabitants for signing, and for the purpose of using the best means to have the same carried into execution.

The GENTLEMEN chosen,

Mr. Jacob Schenck, Jonathan Deare, Esquire, Colonel William Scudder, Mr. Thomas Stockton, Mr. David Olden, Mr. John Bergen, Capt. William Covenhoven, Captain Jonathan Combs, Mr. George Bergen, Major Thomas Egbert, Captain James Moore, Doctor Thomas Wiggins, Doctor John Witherspoon, jun. Mr. Enos Kelsey, Mr. James Hamilton, Mr. David Snowden, Mr. Daniel Slack, Mr. Thomas Skillman, jun.

Committee to meet at the house of Mr. Beckman, on Saturday the 17th day of this inst. August, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

TRENTON, August 7.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Nottingham, in the county of Burlington, on the 2d day of August, 1782.

The Honourable John Cox, Esq. Chairman. The following association was unanimously agreed to and signed:

WHEREAS we have abundant reason to apprehend the most dangerous consequences from the present artful system of politicks lately adopted by the ministry and adherents of Great-Britain, who, despairing of the conquest of these states by force, are basely endeavouring, by every artifice in their power, through the avaricious and disaffected among us, to divert our attention from the grand object of opposition, by introducing into our country large quantities of British goods, thereby expecting to corrupt the manners of the people, to drain us of our circulating specie, to re-attach us to England, and to render the payment of our taxes still more burdensome.—That notwithstanding the salutary measures taken by our Legislature to frustrate the wicked designs of the enemy, there are those among us who, prompted by the thirst of self-interest, deaf to the cries of their bleeding country, and destitute of every principle of patriotism, are endeavouring all in their power to encourage an intercourse and traffick, of all others the most unnatural and ruinous, and which we are sorry to say is already become so dangerous and alarming, that we conceive it will not be in the power of the officers of government to suppress and bring the offenders to punishment, unless aided by the citizens generally; that encouraging, or even conniving at, or not using every possible means effectually to destroy such base intercourse and traffick with so savage and relentless an enemy, is not only unbecoming the character of freemen and good citizens, but is at the same time a most glaring mark of disrespect and ingratitude to a nation, from which we have, in the hour of difficulty, derived the most effectual assistance, and whose disinterested and noble exertions claim from us every possible acknowledgment and preference: And it being evidently the duty of every good citizen thus circumstanced, attentively to consider the glorious principle which gave rise to the revolution, and to recur to those principles which, under God, have conducted us to the present crisis, and will be the most effectual means of bringing the contest to a glorious and successful issue: We have determined on the following resolutions, viz.

1. We will, to our utmost, detect and bring to justice, all who may be in any-wise concerned in this pernicious traffick, and use every lawful means to prevent and suppress it.

2. To which end we will, to the utmost of our power and influence, strengthen the hands of all officers, civil and military, in the discharge of their duty, and support the full and vigorous execution of the laws.

3. We will give every assistance to those who are vested with authority, to restrain and punish all suspicious persons travelling without proper passes or certificates, or carrying British goods, or other property made seizable by law.

4. We will avoid, as much as possible, all intercourse, communication and dealing, with such as have been, or may be, concerned in trading with the enemy.

5. We will give every support and assistance in our power to those who will exert themselves to detect and bring to justice persons concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trading with the enemy, and treat as mean, false and designing, every insinuation that such endeavours are in the least degree inconsistent with honour and good citizenship, or that they are not highly becoming and praiseworthy.

6. In prosecution of these objects we will, at the same time, discountenance and oppose all acts

of oppression and violence, and whatever may be inconsistent with the peace and good order of the community, being determined not to resort to force, except where the same may become indispensably necessary.

7. That we will henceforward publish, in the New-Jersey Gazette, the name of every person who shall be detected in violating the laws passed in this state relating to the trade with our enemies, that they may be publickly known, and branded with the odium justly due to their crimes.

A NUMBER of the inhabitants of the township of Cheltenham having convened (upon short notice) at Colonel Hoagland's, in Bordentown, on the 3d instant: And taking into their serious consideration the great evils arising from a most pernicious trade and intercourse that has been, and now is, carrying on with the enemies of the United States, by the disaffected and unfriendly inhabitants of this state, which, if not speedily prevented, must prove very injurious to the peace, happiness and independence of the union.

Whereupon, Peter Tallman, Esquire, being chosen Chairman, the following resolutions was unanimously entered into:

1. We will, to our utmost, detect and bring to justice, all who may be any-wise concerned in the pernicious traffick, and use every lawful means to prevent and suppress it; to which end we will, to the utmost of our power and influence, strengthen the hands of all officers, civil and military, in the discharge of their duty, and support the full and vigorous execution of the laws.

2. We will give every assistance to those who are vested with authority, to restrain and punish all suspicious persons travelling without proper passes or certificates, or carrying British goods, or other property made seizable by law.

3. We will avoid, as far as possible, all intercourse, communication and dealings with such as may be concerned in trading with the enemy.

4. We will give every support and assistance in our power to those who shall exert themselves in bringing to justice all persons concerned, directly or indirectly, in trading with the enemy, and treat as mean and designing every insinuation, that such endeavours are in the least degree inconsistent with honour and good citizenship, or that they are not highly becoming and praiseworthy.

5. We will, from and after this time, publish in the New-Jersey Gazette the name of every person that shall be convicted within this township, violating the law for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy, in order that they may be publickly known, and treated with such a degree of contempt as their crimes deserve.

6. In prosecuting these objects we will discountenance all acts of oppression and violence, and whatever may be inconsistent with the peace and good order of the community, and not resort to force, except where the same shall become indispensably necessary.

PETER TALLMAN, Chairman.

Bordentown, August 3, 1782.

Last week one Richard Wilgus, with several others who were watching the road below Allentown, in order to detect persons with contraband goods, were attacked by a number of armed men, when the said Wilgus fell a sacrifice to their cruelty; he was shot through the bowels and in one of his arms, of which he is since dead.

On Saturday morning last died, in the seventy-ninth year of her age, Mrs. CORNELIA VANCLEVE, widow of the late John Van-Cleve, of Maidenhead, deceased, greatly regretted by all her acquaintance; and on Sunday evening her remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying-place, attended by a large number of respectable inhabitants of the township and neighbourhood.

It is confidently reported, that the Marquis la Fayette, with eight sail of the line, and a number of transports, are arrived at Boston, from France.

RECEIPT of continental taxes in the state of New-Jersey, for the month of July 1782.

Received from the Treasurer of the state, from

	Dollars.	
29 June to 6 July	800	
6 July to 13	200	
13	20	
20	27	
27	3 August	400

Total. 6575⁰⁰

W. C. HOUSTON, Receiver.

State of New-Jersey, to wit.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE 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

WILL BE SOLD;

ON Friday the ninth of this instant, at the house of James Willets, at Cape-May, the schooner Hawke, burthen about thirty tons, with her tackle, apparel, &c. and her cargo, consisting of one hoghead of excellent Jamaica spirits, about a dozen barrels of tar and turpentine, and a few barrels of flour, eight or ten chaldrons of sea-coal, a few hundred weight of bar-iron, and an excellent brew-kettle of about 300 gallons. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Judge of the admiralty,

JAMES M'COMB, Marshal.

Princeton, August 2, 1782.

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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.

STOLEN out of the pastures of the subscribers, in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, on the night of the 3d instant, one bright bay horse, fifteen 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¶

THE 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 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.

WHEREAS 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.

THIS day's Gazette, No. 239, begins another year. The price is continued on the same terms as the last year, to wit, the packet-masters, &c. who advance the money within one month, to pay at the rate of Ten Shillings; and those who do not, Fifteen Shillings. This difference is made in consequence of the great difficulty the Printer has experienced in collecting arrearages for the Gazette since its first publication.

ISAAC COLLINS.

All packet-masters and others in arrear, are earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances without delay.

I. C.

July 24, 1782.

ALL 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

TAKEN 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*

State of New-Jersey, to wit,

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court-house in Gloucester, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday the twentieth day of August next, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Hope Willers, who as well, &c. against a certain schooner called the Albenus, of the burden of 20 tuns, or thereabouts, a square sterned vessel, Captain Samuel Brown, bound from Boston for Ocracock, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately taken off the capes of Virginia by the British vessels, Warwick and Astrea, and re-taken off Sandy-Hook by the armed-boat Black Joke, commanded by the said Hope Willers; to the end 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 and cargo, 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, July 16th, 1782. 3w

FRANCIS WITT,

AT 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

THE 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,

J. 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	

**TO BE SOLD,
AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,
TRENTON.**

SPIRIT, HYSON,
RUM, Breakfast and
MOLASSES, Bohea tea,
Rice, Sugar,
Coffee, Wool-Cards,
Scythes, Chocolate,
Bar-iron, Looking-glasses.
Tar,

And a general assortment of dry goods, &c. suitable for the season.

THE highest price is given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printer hereof—by whom printing, as usual, is correctly done, with neatness and expedition.

TO BE SOLD,

ALIKELY 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*

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

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

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention. 3m

TO BE SOLD,

TWO 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†

WANTED

TO purchase immediately, a quantity of dry black and white oak barrel staves and heading, for which a good price will be given by

JOHN JAMES.

N. B. The said James has for sale, where he now lives, next door to Mr. Jonathan Richmond's, the following articles, viz.

BEST West-India rum,
French do.
Rye Whiskey,
Tea,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Indigo,
Pepper,
Snuff,
Tobacco,
Watch crystals,
Cedar ware,
Hair seives,
Shoemaker's tacks,
Knives and forks,
Grass scythes,
Earthen ware,
Hair combs of different sorts,
Broadcloth,
Wool cards,
Shoe and knee-buckles,
Pins and needles,
Sewing thread,
Worked binding of different colours,
Sweeping brushes,
Shoemaker's pincers and awl blades,

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention, all which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for dry heading and staves.

Trenton, June 11, 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