

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1782.

TRENTON ACADEMY.

A NUMBER of the inhabitants of Trenton and the country adjoining, in order to render the means of education more easy and certain, have formed a regular permanent establishment for that purpose. A commodious handsome stone building has been erected, and is now finished for the reception of scholars. A school, in which reading, writing, common arithmetick, and book-keeping, are taught, has been formed some time, under the care of an able teacher, and is carried on with great propriety and success. To improve the system, another is now opened, in which are taught the English, Latin and Greek languages grammatically; geography, practical mathematics, the principles of natural philosophy and astronomy, publick speaking, and the rudiments of any other branch of useful education, either to fit pupils to finish a course at college, or to go immediately into business. The subscribers, the present trustees of this institution, are determined to spare no pains to render it as beneficial as possible; to which end they have put it under the care of George Merchant, B. A. a gentleman graduated at the college of New-Jersey several years ago, who has, from the time he completed his studies, been engaged in teaching, and whose piudence and ability have been highly approved. The situation of the place is pleasant and healthful; boarding may be had in genteel reputable families, and on reasonable terms; and strict attention will be paid to the morals and behaviour of the youth. A school for the study of the French language will be opened, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars to support a teacher are engaged.

It is not the intention of the subscribers to trouble the publick with strained and pompous representations in favour of this academy; they are persuaded the success and usefulness of it will soon recommend it more effectually.

MOORE FURMAN,
STACY POTTS,
WILLIAM-C. HOUSTON,
JAMES EWING,
ISAAC COLLINS.

Nottingham, Bowhill farm, Oct. 15, 1782.

DISTILLING of cyder is performed by the subscriber in the best manner, and on the lowest terms: His spirit is clear, pure and well tasted, every way equal in quality to any in the state; he will give a generous price for good cyder, either in good spirit, or to be paid in cash, by

3w RANDLE MITCHELL.

W H E A T.

ALL persons indebted for this Gazette to the 17th of July last, no. 238, inclusive, are requested to discharge the same without delay. Wheat, allowing *One Dollar* per bushel, will be received in payment till the first day of January next by

October 23, 1782. The PRINTER.

To be sold, by publick vendue,

THE plantation of Christian Cummins, deceased, in Mansfield Woodhouse township, in Suffex county, and state of New-Jersey; said plantation contains two hundred acres, about one hundred and thirty acres of clear land, and about seventy acres of good wood-land, with a stone house two stories and a half high, and a good bearing orchard, with a good stone milk-house, a barn and stables, and about ten acres of good meadow well watered; the said vendue is to begin on Tuesday the 12th day of November next, where good terms of payment will be made known by

DANIEL and MICHAEL CUMMINS.

AND likewise another plantation formerly belonging to said Christian Cummins, deceased; said plantation contains two hundred acres and upwards, about 80 acres of clear land, and about 120 acres of wood-land well timbered, with a new log house and barn, and a young orchard of one hundred apple trees; the said vendue to be held the same day, where conditions of sale and attendance will be given by

JACOB & JOHN CUMMINS.
October 12, 1782. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY negro wench, with her female child; she can wash and iron well, is careful of children, and an excellent cook; is sold for no fault. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. 3w†

Ringwood, October 4, 1782.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, passed at Trenton in June last, vesting in me, the subscriber, full powers of agency to lease the lands belonging to the American Ringwood Company, lying within this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the twenty-fifth day of November next, I will, by way of publick vendue, expose to sale at Ringwood, for the term of three years, to commence the first day of April next, to the highest bidder, leases on the several plantations, houses and lots, situate and lying in the counties of Bergen and Morris, the property of said Company: the vendue to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, viz.

The dwellinghouse and farm at Ringwood, on which there is a large body of good meadow ground improved, and very advantageously situated for grazing cattle; also all the out-houses and lots annexed to that part of the estate.

The dwellinghouse, meadows and farms, annexed to Long-pond, on which there is about 30 acres of meadow, situate about five miles from Ringwood.

The dwellinghouses and lots at the furnace and forges at Charlotteburg, with a large parcel of improved meadow land, situate two miles from said furnace, and about fifteen miles from Ringwood.

A commodious frame house, store-house, barn and stables, on a lot of about twenty acres, called Bellegrove, lying on the great road leading from John Suffern's, Esquire, to Paramus, and well situated for a store or tavern.

A frame house and lot, containing about seven acres, at Praiknefs, situate within three miles of the furnace at Pompton, and now in the tenure of Hermanus Vider.

A farm commonly called Rotten-pond, situate about half way between Pompton and Ringwood, on which can be made yearly about twenty tons of hay.

A sufficient quantity of timber and wood will be allowed to the purchasers for fencing and firewood, but the tenants will be restricted from cutting wood for any other use whatever.

Sufficient security will be required of the purchasers for the rents to be paid in equal half yearly payments.

A particular description of the farms, &c. will be given by Mr. Ebenezer Erskine, on application being made to him at Ringwood, at any time before the day of sale.

All those who have any demands against the said Company, for debts contracted by Robert Erskine, Esquire, late agent for said Company, deceased; and those who are indebted to them, are desired to attend at Ringwood on the twenty-fifth day of November next, to have their accounts liquidated and settled. Attendance will be given till the fifth day of December ensuing.

3w ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

L E T T E R I.

To Earl C———S.

MY LORD,

YOU are now returned from your capitulation at York-Town, the second General who has delivered up a royal army to American rebels. How far your previous conduct contributed to this disgrace, and how far you was betrayed by the Commander in Chief, who, knowing that the rebels were marching to attack you, and having treble their force with him at New-York, suffered them to pass close by him, without moving a single step to prevent them, are not the objects of my present enquiry. The tenth article of your capitulation is the only point upon which I mean to expostulate with your Lordship, and upon which, now that you are returned home, the publick has a right to expect your explanation.

My Lord, at the time of your surrender, there were with you a number of the King's faithful American subjects, who, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, had steadily adhered to their allegiance. These men you had, by the King's order, and by his royal proclamation, invited to join the King's

standard, and under that authority had plighted the royal promise and the faith of the publick for their protection. Under what powers, and by what warrant was you authorized to violate that promise, and to put them out of that protection, by giving them up to the mercy of their enemies? My Lord, a General may break his own word, or violate his own honour, if he chuse to give it up, rather than risk his life or liberty in the defence of it: But the honour of his Sovereign, and the faith of the British nation, are by much too sacred a trust to be committed to the disposal of any General whatsoever.

These men, you yourself tell us in this tenth article, had joined the royal army, and were thereby become a part of it. Why then did you not capitulate for your whole army without distinction, as I may hereafter shew to have been the practice of other Generals in like cases. My Lord, a General is unavoidably entrusted by the crown with the disposal of his army; and upon some very fatal occasion may surrender it up. But a General has no right to make a distinction between the several parts of his army, and to redeem himself and his officers from captivity upon parole, by delivering up any other part of the King's army to be hanged; and the reason of this is obvious: An army is one body, fighting in one and the same cause, united in one interest; and all the several corps of which it consists are bound to the defence of each other. If therefore a General had a power to make a distinction between the parts of his army, this would become a perpetual ground of jealousy between the several corps, and destroy that confidence in each other, by which they are all united in the common cause, and upon any great misfortune, instead of uniting so much the more closely, each corps would be striving which should capitulate first.

My Lord, even General Burgoyne knew his duty in this particular, and in his capitulation made the same terms for each of the parts of which his army was composed. The convention expressly provided, that the three corps without being prisoners of war, should be allowed to return home to their several countries, the British to England, the Germans to Germany, and the Canadians to Canada. These last immediately began their march, and got to Canada before the rebel Congress had time to acquire hardiness enough to break their agreement. They did it afterwards, and detained the two other parts of the army in direct contradiction to the convention. But the King's honour stood unimpeached; the General preserved the publick faith unviolated; and rebel Generals only could then be reproached with perfidy of breaking theirs.

My Lord, the fate of war is common to all, and what all men, when they enter into the service, know they must submit to; but the violation of the King's promise, solemnly given to these men for their protection, makes no part of the fate of war. They well knew that they were to take their chance with the rest of the King's army: But that the King's General should, even in his first outset, distinguish them from the rest of the King's troops, and while he capitulated for the safety of all the rest, should deliver them up to the will of their enemies, to be pardoned or hanged as they should determine; that is a measure of which no one could have conceived a possibility, till your Lordship exhibited to all America this example of it, and thereby gave the most fatal stab to the royal cause; a stab much more fatal than the loss of your whole army.

My Lord, the number or the fate of these loyalists is not material in the present argument; neither of these can as yet be ascertained; but whether they were some scores, or more probably some hundreds, the breach of faith is still the same;*

* The 10th article describes them natives or inhabitants of different parts of this country. The letters have most of them been thrown overboard and sunk; but one from a very respectable gentleman makes the number from only one part of America (Virginia) 150.

and whether (in your humble file) they are punished or not; or rather whether the rebels have chosen to make them the King's martyrs, by murdering them for their fidelity; or whether they have taken the wiser course, and make them the King's enemies by better usage, still it will not be to your Lordship that they owe their lives; and the example you have given to all America of your infidelity in delivering them up, must be equally pernicious.

Should it be asked, what then can a General do in such a case? that question may be more amply considered hereafter. All I at present answer is this: A General, when he has brought himself and his army into extremity, most certainly ought to do every thing in honour he can to save the King's troops; but there are many things also which he can not do. This will easily be seen by an example. Suppose that your Lordship, in your letter to Washington, had first suggested a distinction between the British part of your army and the German, and had tamely said, that the Germans interest should be attended to, and in the meekness of your humility had proposed by the 10th article, that they should not be punished on account of their having joined the British army: Might not the rebels have gladly adopted the distinction you had made for them, and have said, the British troops are fighting for their King? But these Germans have nothing to do with America, and being found in this country, must be subject to the government of it: This article therefore cannot be assented to, being altogether of civil resort; and you must deliver them up. Would a General offer to justify himself in submitting to such a condition, by asking what could he do? And is the claim of the loyal Americans less respectable for their being men of property, and not mere soldiers fighting for pay? For their having received his Majesty's express promise of protection, and for their having risked their all upon the faith of it?

But how light soever you may have estimated these loyal Americans, your Lordship, from this instance of the Germans, must yourself see, that although there are many things which a capitulating General must submit to, yet that there are other things to which he can not. And although it may not be easy in every case to draw the exact line of honour between these, yet there is an easy rule, by which a General may commonly determine his concessions. That which is the customary usage and practice of war in capitulations that a General may do; under that practice both officers and soldiers engage in war, and must submit to the fate of it; but more than that a General in honour dare not do; and he stands engaged to the publick, and to every individual of his army, not to submit to more. What that customary usage is, shall be shewn in my next.

XENOPHON.

BRUSSELS, April 25.

'Tis said that the armaments encrease among all the powers of the North, as if war still threatened Germany. Those are the motives given by our politicians for those armaments, and all Europe will without doubt behold it with pleasure, that the different estates of the Germanick Body think more of holding themselves in a respectable defensive situation, than of entering into another war in concert.

The noise that is spread abroad, that the Imperial Courts have meditated in concert an important expedition against the European provinces of the Ottoman Empire, has been so much credited, that the Divan has recalled a great number of troops from Asia, which they have cantoned in Moldavia. From another quarter the Emperor has given orders for completing all the regiments, and Russia has formed immense magazines in Poland. The court of Berlin has not appeared to take part in those movements; but there is reason to believe she will not lose sight of them, will observe them, and regulate her politicks by those of her neighbours. As a proof of the attention she pays to them, orders have been received in Eastern Prussia to have all the regiments completed to their full complement of men and horse, and hold themselves ready to march on the shortest notice.

The publick papers announce, that there has lately happened some subject of discord between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, on account of Lusatia, which the Emperor was desirous of purchasing from Saxony, a project which was not approved of by the great Frederick.

It is particularly said, in sundry letters from Germany, that there is not at present the most perfect harmony between the two co-partner courts: There has been for some time past, between Russia

and Austria, a considerable trade in skins and Moravian cloths. Those merchandize were obliged to pass through part of the dominions of Prussia, a director of the duties exacted of a late convoy a duty of ten per cent. The conductor stopt and wrote to Petersburg, and was ordered to pay it. A little time after, the King of Prussia having ordered a number of horses to be purchased for him in Poland, those horses were obliged to pass through White Russia, where they demanded also a duty of ten per cent. for passing: The Prussian conductor not having the prudence of the other, refused payment, and attempted to pass by force; the consequence was, some Russian troops fired upon them, killed eight on the spot, wounded upwards of thirty, and stopt the horses.

L O N D O N.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 13, 1782.

WHITEHALL, July 13.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable William Earl of Shelburne, of the kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the most noble order of the garter, the Right Honourable William Pitt, James Grenville, Richard Jackson, and Edward-James Elliot, Esquires, to be commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable William Pitt, the offices of Chancellor and under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Augustus Viscount Keppel, Sir Robert Harland, Bart. Adm. Hugh Pigot, Charles Brett, Richard Hopkins, John Jefferson Pratt, and John Aubrey, Esquires, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, and of the dominions, islands and territories thereunto respectively belonging.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Sir George Younge, Bart. to be his Majesty's principal Secretary at war.

The King has been pleased to appoint Archibald Campbell, Esq. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the island of Jamaica, in the room of Major General John Dalling.

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Walter Hussey Burgh, to be chief Baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer in that kingdom, in the room of the Right Honourable James Baron Tracton, deceased.

Also like letters patent, constituting and appointing Barry Yelverton, Esq. to be his Majesty's Attorney General in the kingdom of Ireland, in the room of the Right Honourable John Scott.

The King has been pleased to appoint Barry Yelverton, Esquire, to be of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in the kingdom of Ireland.

July 19. On the arrival in town of Mr. Jay, the Secretary to Congress, that gentleman signified to Lord Shelburne, that the intention of his visit was that of a speedy and amicable negotiation; that the members of Congress had duly instructed and authorized him to accommodate and decide any technical differences which might arise in the business, so as that the preliminaries for a firm and lasting amity might be finally adjusted and declared before his return to America, and not to be retarded by any other than some very material and important obstacle. A council was immediately summoned, and has sat twice to consider of receiving him, and to be prepared with a set of determined articles to be proposed to him on the part of this country.

Paris, July 8. Mr. Franklin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, dined on Saturday last, for the first time, with the Count de Aranda, ambassador of Spain, together with Mr. Jay, who has long resided at the court of Madrid, and who is one of the commissioners to treat for peace with Great-Britain. The reception which the Count de Aranda gave Messrs. Franklin and Jay, as Ministers of the United States, strongly indicates, that Spain will soon acknowledge the independence of America.

Brussels, August 8. Mr. Fitzherbert, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain at our court, set off from this place the 31st of July for Paris. He is charged from his Britannick Majesty to resume the negotiations for peace, begun by Mr. Grenville, and to treat to this effect with all the powers at war with Great-Britain, jointly, or separately

with either of them. His departure was attended with the greatest secrecy.

Extract of a letter from Versailles, dated Aug. 4.

Mr. Fitzherbert, who has resided for these three or four years past as Minister of the King of England, at Brussels, arrived here five days ago, charged with full powers to treat of peace with the four powers at war with Great-Britain. He was to have this evening, at the breaking of Council, his first audience with Count de Vergennes. This new negociator comes directly from Brussels, where his instructions were sent to him. He has with him, as Mr. Grenville had, two state messengers. Mr. Vaughan, a merchant in Jamaica, who also has been a few days in Paris, is a private man, who has spoken as yet but with Mr. Franklin."

Hague, August 14. Mr. Doring, Secretary of the Legation at the Court of Vienna, had, the day before yesterday, a conference with the President of the States General, and has delivered to him a memorial. A Secretary of Mr. Lestevenon, of Berkenrode, Ambassador of the Republick in France, has arrived here Saturday last, with despatches of this Minister, which are said to be relative to the former overtures made to the French Ministry, by Mr. Fitzherbert, for a general peace, which overtures, nevertheless, are looked upon at Versailles as very unlikely to attain it. The same despatches announce, it is said, that the combined fleet is going to the channel, to open the siege of Gibraltar; and contain the project of operations which France and Spain would wish our naval forces could follow during the rest of the campaign, pursuant to the concert the three powers have adopted. These despatches having been communicated last Monday to the Assembly of the States General, and taken *ad referendum* by the Deputies of the respective Provinces, are actually the object of deliberations of the states of this Province, who have this day continued their sessions.

Leyden, August 14. The last letters from Paris, in acquainting us with the interview Mr. Fitzherbert has had with Count de Vergennes, mention also the report that prevailed, that Sir Joseph Yorke, lately Ambassador of his Britannick Majesty at the Hague, was going to follow him, and that his equipage had already been landed at Calais. What renders the fact more or less credible, is, that Mr. Fitzherbert is related to, and a pupil of this ancient negociator. In case Sir Joseph actually comes to France, we shall be able to conclude that the English Court has serious thoughts about peace, since a Minister, formerly invested with the most exalted character in the diplomattick line, could not appear but with the splendour suitable to the rank he has occupied. Nevertheless it will be difficult to agree on the conditions of peace, so long as the affairs of the East-Indias shall remain in a state of uncertainty, which threatens the English company of an entire ruin on one hand, and on the other offers a dominion most absolute in Bengal, on the coast of Coromandel, and that of Malabar.— France conceives great hopes from the opposition of Mr. de Bussy, in the East-Indies, and the landing of the troops under the command of Mr. Duchemin, at Porto-Novo, appears already to be an omen of the most happy success. This body of regular European troops, joined to the numerous army of Hyder Ally, being able to give the severest blow to the English forces on the coast of Coromandel, before the arrival of the reinforcement which Commodore Bickerton was to bring there. Besides this reinforcement melted down, it is said, to more than one half, or two-thirds, before his arrival at Brasil, and during their anchorage in Rio Janeiro.

BOSTON, October 17.

It is observable that the French, at the close of a war, have often shewn themselves more solicitous to obtain good terms for their allies, than any great advantage to themselves. This is uniting true policy with generosity. At the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which closed the war in 1748, in which the arms of France had been very successful, and taken the Austrian Barrier, Louis XIV. gave back almost every thing he had conquered for the sake of an advantageous settlement in favour of those powers with which he was in alliance. The Marquis de St. Severin, his Plenipotentiary upon that occasion, began his negotiation by openly declaring, that he came to fulfil the intention of his master, "who was determined to make peace, not as a huckster, but as a King." The consequence of such generosity of conduct has been, that France, besides a national character of the first brilliancy and influence, has ever found it easy to obtain allies who have been faithful, and warmly attached to her interest,

and who have found at last their own interest in this fidelity.

The British Ministry have given orders for the relief of Gibraltar at all events; and 'tis said Lord Howe was ordered for that service with 38 fail of the line, to proceed with the greatest expedition; and 'tis probable he might sail from England about the time Captain Jacobs left Cadiz; so that by the next arrival from that part of the world we may expect very important and interesting intelligence. Extract of a letter from Fort-Pitt, dated Sept. 3.

"From the middle to the last of July, the Indians have been very troublesome on the frontiers of this country—Hanna's town was burned, several inhabitants killed and taken, and about the same time Fort Wheeling was blockaded for several days; for two weeks the inhabitants were in such consternation, that a total evacuation of the country was to be dreaded; but since the beginning of August matters have been more quiet, and the people have again, in a great degree, got over their panick."

We have received the Leiden papers to August 20. The substance of what they contain, besides what has been published, is,—

That the French reinforcement for the East-Indies had arrived there before the British sent out by Commodore Johnstone: That the force of Count d'Orves was superior for some time to that of Admiral Hughes, and that he had landed at Pondicherry a fine body of European troops, to join Hyder Ally; that he had taken in his way the Hannibal, an English ship of war of 50 guns, on the 18th of January: That on the 16th of February a large detachment of British forces, under the orders of Colonel Braithwait, was attached by Tipu Sail, one of Hyder Ally's Generals, that the action lasted eight hours; and that on the 18th, Col. Braithwait surrendered himself and his whole army, consisting, according to the British account, of 1500 Seapoys, a company of European troops, and a train of artillery with twelve cannon; that all the British officers except one were either killed or wounded: That the British reinforcement under Commodore Beckerton had fared no better than that under General Meadows, having got by the last accounts no further than Brazils, and having lost by sickness more than half their number since they left England. Letters from India mention how much the British forces have been weakened there by sickness and many actions. Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, where was a Dutch factory, was taken by General Abingdon, on the 13th of February. By the last accounts the army of Gen. Coote and Munro were not in a condition to face Hyder Ally, after his reinforcement by the French fleet.

FISH-KILL, October 17.

We are informed, the French army, under the immediate orders of His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, will move in a few days to their winter cantonments at the eastward. It is said magazines are laid up on the Connecticut river.

It is certainly reported, that a corps is soon to be sent from the American army, to relieve or reinforce the troops at the northward: It is also believed, that a corps of cavalry will be quartered this winter in the district of Vermont, as the forage in the interior parts of the country has not been injured by the drought, as it has near the sea coast.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated August 9.

"Mr. Fitzherbert, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty, at the court of Brussels, being arrived here to resume the negotiations of peace, has had his first audience with Count de Vergennes. As it was but a very short one, it is not probable that the subjects of his mission have been entered upon.

"The journal of the combined fleet from the 15th to the 27th ultimo, has been received here.—The 16th, at day-break, the weather being very bazy, the English squadron was like to fall in with ours; and had the fog lasted but a quarter of an hour longer, the fleets would have been mixed.—But Admiral Howe had just time enough to perceive the danger he was going into; he withdrew according to custom, without leaving us the possibility of attacking any of his vessels. The 19th and 20th the English squadron was yet fruitlessly chased; the sight of it was lost on the day following, and Don Louis of Cordova having received orders to draw closer to our coasts, to protect the convoy of St. Domingo, which was expected; the fleets have not met one another since. The 27th the fleet received the packets from the court, which permitted them to make sail for Cadiz, where they

will be able to arrive before the 15th inst. if wind favours them. At the same time Don Louis de Cordova had orders to draw near enough the island of Aix to get intelligence whether the convoys had made ready, and in case they should still be in this anchorage, to take them under his protection. The French division, consisting of nine vessels, remains under the command of M. de la Motte Piquet, as the Count de Guichen was to bring back to Brest the Terrible, the Majestuous and the Britannia, three-deckers, which are going to be coppered. M. la Motte Piquet's division will be increased with the Protector, of 74 guns, which, after having brought the convoys beyond the Cape, will leave that of the West-Indies under the escort of the Amphitruon, and will make sail for Cadiz, where are to repair about the same time the Dictator and the Suffisant, each of 74, lately built at Toulon. These will not stay long in the fleet, as they appear to be destined, as is the Puissant of 74 to go to the E. Indies. The Spaniards will find before the Streights eight or nine of their ships, which being joined to the 27 of Don Louis de Cordova, and to twelve French ships, will form a fleet pretty respectable to make head to the English, in case they undertake to disturb the siege of Gibraltar with 35 of 36 vessels, which they are able to arm since the convoy of Jamaica has luckily arrived to them."

TRENTON, October 30.

Sunday last a long-boat arrived at Philadelphia, with 24000 dollars and a number of letters on board. She belonged to the brig —, Capt. Tinker, of that port, from the Havanna. The brig being chased by several of the enemy's vessels, sent off the long-boat with the mate and four hands, and stood for New-London.

The Hon. JOHN COX, Esq. was on Thursday last elected Vice-President of the Legislative-Council of this state, pursuant to the constitution.

And on Friday last the Hon. EPHRAIM HARRIS, Esq. was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly.

DIED, on Sunday the 20th instant. Miss BETSY POTTS, daughter of Mr. Stacy Potts, of Trenton, in the 17th year of her age, and on Monday following her remains were interred in the friends burying-ground, attended by a large number of respectable inhabitants of this town and its vicinity.

New-Jersey, Mon- } BY virtue of an order from
mouth county, fl. } the Hon. the Justices of
the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held at the Court-house in Monmouth, on Tuesday the 26th of November 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.

JOHN BURROWES, Sheriff.

October 29, 1782. 3w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Chamberlan, of Hopewell, deceased, by bond, bill or book account, are requested to discharge the same by the fifteenth day of November next. Also all persons having demands against said estate, are desired to bring their accounts properly authenticated, in order that they may be adjusted.

ANDREW MUIRHEAD, } Execut.
ADAM EGE, } 3w†

October 29, 1782.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscribers on the night of the 22d inst. five slaves, viz. Moses, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, forty years old, strong built, and humpd-shouldered; had on a striped short coat and trowsers, and a calico vest. Ben George, six feet high, strong built; had on a striped short coat, green jacket, and wollen trowsers. Syrus, a mulatto, 20 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim built; had on a dark bearskin coat, a light coloured cloth vest, and tow trowsers. Tom, 20 years old, short and well set, has a down look; had on a blue sailor's jacket, with white lining, old tow trowsers, and very thick double soled shoes almost new. And Harry, 5 feet 9 inches high, seventeen years old, very likely; had on and took with him two blue coats, one lappelled, two light cloth jackets, one pair of leather and one do. corduroy breeches, and white ribbed yarn stockings; he also carried off an English fuzee, and silver mounted ivory handled sword.—Whoever takes up the above negro men, and delivers them to their masters in Trenton, or secures them in any gaol, so that they may be had again, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

Trenton, Oct. 29,
1782. 3w

A. LAMBERT,
ELIHU SPENCER,
JOHN BELL,
WM. CHAMBERS,
JAMES THOMPSON.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office
in Trenton, the NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1783.
CONTAINING,
Besides the usual ASTRONOMICAL
OBSERVATIONS, a Variety of
useful and entertaining Mat-
ter in Prose and Verse.

JACOB MAUS,
CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER in
TRENTON,

HEREBY informs the publick in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed his shop from Mr. Roscow's to the house of Mr. Hanlon, opposite Mr. Milnor's store, where he continues making and repairing of watches as usual; he now has some new clocks ready for sale, equal to any imported, which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as the times will admit.

He also has for sale, on the most reasonable terms, watches, ladies and gentlemens steel chains, seals, keys, &c.

Those ladies and gentlemen who will please to favour him with their custom, may rely upon having their work done with the greatest care and dispatch. 3w

TO BE SOLD,
By JAMES DOUGLASS,

In New-Brunswick, opposite the market-house, the following goods, for cash or country produce:

CHINTZES and calicoes,	Cotton checks, 7-8ths,
Fine Russia linen,	Shoe-buckles and sleeve-buttons,
Fine Holland do.	Writing paper,
Narrow Britannias,	Flowered do.
German dowlafs,	Testaments,
Cambricks and lawns,	Spelling-books,
Printed linen handkerchiefs,	Watts's psalms,
Barcelona silk do.	Primmers,
White gauze,	Brimstone and copperas,
Bedticks,	Alspice and rice,
Cotton denim,	Pocket knives,
Fustian,	Fine hair powder,
Boys castor hats,	scented,
Yellow and red flowered serge,	Tomatum, do.
White flannel do.	Shirt buttons,
Mens worsted and thread hose,	Taste of different colours,
Grey and brown coatings,	Buckram,
Sewing silks and mohair,	Wire,
Shalloons of different colours,	Mens wollen caps,
Paper snuff-boxes,	Tea,
Basket and death-head buttons,	Indigo,
Pins, needles and nutmegs,	Tobacco,
	Chocolate,
	Earthen ware,
	Sugar by the barrel,
	Rum by the barrel or gallon, &c. &c.

Said James Douglass returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and requests a continuation of their favours, at the same time assuring them, that no endeavours shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. 3w†

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 house of Benjamin Lawrence, inn-keeper in Allen-Town, on Friday the 15th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Enoch Stilwell (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel called the Rush, lately taken by the enemy on her voyage to the Havanna, and re-taken off the coast of New-Jersey by the said Enoch Stilwell; 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 they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the re-captors, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, October 16, 1782. 3w

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber on the 12th of April last, in New-Brunswick township, and county of Middlesex, a forrel mare about three years old, thirteen hands and a half high, with a blaze in her forehead: The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold.

WILLIAM DE HART.

October 22, 1782. 3w†

WAS found, on the 25th inst. between Princeton and Trenton, a woman's pocket, with a sum of silver money in it. The owner, by applying to the subscriber living at Somerset courthouse, may have it again on proving her property.

2w||

WILLIAM WALDRON.

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

CHINTZES, Mantuas, and white farfenet,
Calicoes, Russia sheeting,
Broad-cloths, Ozenbrigs and Check,
Nankeens, Jeane and Cassimer,
Linen of all sorts, Snuff and tobacco, by the quantity,
Black and white gauzes, Tea and coffee,
Book, Jaconet and Manchester Muslins, White and brown sugar,
Lawns and Cambricks, Stone and earthen ware,
A neat assortment of Window-glass of different sizes,
ribbons, Sattinets of different colours,
Silk and check handkerchiefs, Men and women's thimbles;
Modes, fatten and pink peeling, Awl-blades and tacks,
Persians of different colours, Temple-spectacles,

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention. 3m¶

ELIZABETH-TOWN
Stage-Coach and Waggon.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the publick, that their stage-coach will set out from the Indian Queen, in fourth-street, Philadelphia, precisely at five o'clock, every Wednesday; breakfast at Bristol, dine at Trenton, and lodge at Princeton, and return the next day to Philadelphia, after exchanging passengers with the stage-coach from Elizabeth-Town, which returns the same days: there is a convenient stage to convey the passengers from Elizabeth-Town to Dobbs ferry. The price for each passenger in the coach, from Philadelphia to Princeton, Three Dollars, or Six Dollars to Elizabeth-Town, and in the same proportion for any distance; a servant Four Dollars and Two-Thirds, and the same for 150 weight of baggage.

The stage-waggon leaves the above-mentioned Indian-Queen every Monday and Friday, at five in the morning, and performs the journey as before directed for the coach: the price for each passenger in the waggon is One Guinea from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, and the same for 150 weight of baggage: all passengers are desired to provide themselves with proper passes, previous to their setting out, and call the day before at the stage-office, opposite the said Indian Queen, and settle their fare with the clerk appointed for that purpose, where due attendance will be given by him.

GERSHOM JOHNSON,
c. t. f. CHARLES BESSONET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Ishmael Shippey, at Raritan landing, on Tuesday the 26th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Capt. John Baudouine, against the sloop Sally, of about thirty-five tons burthen, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, the latter consisting of one hundred and fifty bushels Indian corn, four barrels sugar, six barrels flour, and sundry small articles of merchandize, as per inventory, said late to be the property of John Poland and Enoch Boon, of Cumberland county, and captured the 11th ult. in the Delaware by the British armed boat called the Kidnapper, commanded by Captain Kid, and re-captured the 28th by Captain John Baudouine near Shrewsbury inlet; to the intent that the late proprietors, or any other person or persons claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any he, she or they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the re-captors, agreeably to the prayer of said bill.

ROBERT HUDE, } Agents.
JOHN BRAY, }
New-Brunswick, October 16, 1782. 3w*

TO B E S O L D,
A PLANTATION lying in Middlebush, in the county of Somerset, in the State of New-Jersey, five miles from Millstone, seven from New-Brunswick, twelve from Princeton, containing 175 acres, there are on the premises, a good house and barn, three orchards, the land exceeding fertile, about 25 acres of meadow and 40 of wood, the rest clear. For terms of sale enquire of Mr. Abraham Hunt at Trenton, or James J. Beekman on the premises; if not sold by the first of March, will be then sold at publick vendue. 4w¶

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on Thursday the 26th of September, a dark brown horse, full 13 hands and a half high, a star in his forehead, the hoof of one hind foot turns a little inward, trots and canters, well set, with a thick neck, a large mane and tail: Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them so that the owner can have said horse again, shall have thirty shillings reward for the horse, and six pounds for horse and thief, with reasonable charges paid by

JOHN MANLEY.
Middlesex, October 3, 1782. 3w*

BOULTING CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE, fine, midling and coarse, for boulding every kind of meal, are for sale by the subscribers, at their store on Stamper's wharf, adjoining the draw-bridge, or in spruce street, near the corner of third-street. Millers and others may be supplied with cloths the best in quality, and if required, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, and using them to the greatest advantage. Those who buy in quantities will have a reasonable allowance made them.

They have also for sale, near Bordentown, New-Jersey, a quantity of good quarry stone, a parcel of excellent white-oak timber, cut and squared to different sizes and lengths, three set of irons complete for double geared mills, and one set of saw-mill irons. Apply to Nathaniel Lewis at Mount-Holly, or as above, to

ROBERT LEWIS and sons.
Philadelphia, October 14, 1782. 6w*

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 house of Benjamin Laurence, in Allen-Town, on Friday the fifteenth of November next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Hope Willets, who as well, &c. against a certain schooner called the Flying-Fish, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately taken by the enemy, on her return from the Havanna to the Chesapeake, and re-taken off the coast of New-Jersey, on her passage to New-York, by the armed boat Luck and Fortune, commanded by the said Hope Willets, 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 they have, why the said schooner, with her said tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.
Burlington, October 1, 1782. 3w

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,

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

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable farm, containing upwards of three hundred acres of excellent land, adjoining the river Raritan, in the county of Middlesex, within half a mile of Brunswick, which is generally known for its beautiful and healthy situation, one hundred acres of this farm is extraordinary timber land, about twenty acres very good meadow and more may be easily made, on it is a fine young orchard of the best grafted apple-trees, and a variety of other fruit, the whole is well watered, and a stream runs through it which in the present dry season produces a plentiful supply of water for many useful and profitable branches of business for which the situation is also very convenient; on the premises are, a small house, a good Dutch barn and some other out-buildings.—The terms of purchase will be made known to any person who will apply for that purpose to John Neilson at Trenton, or the subscriber who lives on the farm.

Oct. 18, 1782. 6w† JOHN VOORHEESE.

R A G S.
THREE-PENCE per lb.
for clean fine LINEN RAGS, and a proportionable price for all kinds of coarse ones, is given at the paper-works in Trenton, where great allowance is made to those that deliver a quantity of RAGS in exchange for paper.

DURHAM IRON-WORKS
T O B E S O L D,

WHEREAS the partnership of Richard Backhouse, Robert-Lettis Hooper, junior, and Isaac Sidman, at Durham iron-works is nearly expired, the said Robert-Lettis Hooper and Isaac Sidman having given a power to said Backhouse to sell the lands belonging to the partnership; he therefore proposes to sell the same by way of publick vendue, on the 6th day of November next, at Durham aforesaid, consisting of the following tracts, viz.

One tract situated in Durham township, in the county of Bucks, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, containing between 11 and 1200 acres, on which is erected a furnace now in blast and in good order, the mine so convenient to the furnace that one team with a driver and one other hand has hauled 20 tons of oar to the furnace in a day this summer; the works for getting oar in good repair, and the body of oar inexhaustible. The quality of the iron is so well known for its excellence, that it would be unnecessary to say any thing in praise of it. There is belonging to this tract a ferry over Delaware river, three good farms in good repair, about 60 acres of meadow fit for the scythe, all watered, and 70 or 80 acres more of excellent watered meadow can be made with a small expence. There is also a good number of small tenements for workmen to live in, and every thing in good order to make a large blast next year. The above tract will be sold for and during the natural life of Joseph Galloway, and no longer.

There will also be sold at the same time three other tracts of land, situate in Haycock township, in said county, about six miles from the furnace, adjoining each other, containing about 284 acres, being under warrant and survey, on which is several small buildings for workmen, and a large quantity of excellent timber. Any person desirous of viewing the premises before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber at the works, may see every part thereof.

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

N. B. All persons having any demands against said partnership are requested to bring in their accounts for payment; and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to said Backhouse, as the company wish to close their accounts as soon as possible.

August 21, 1782. 4w

THE Members of the New-Jersey Medical Society are requested to remember, that a general meeting will be held on Tuesday the fifth day of November next, at the house of Jacob Hyer, in Princeton. By order of the Society,
3w* THOMAS WIGGINS, Sec^{ry}.

T O B E S O L D,

THE farm on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres, one third of which is excellent, well timbered woodland, seventy acres of good mowing-ground, the rest good plough land; there is on said farm a good dwellinghouse almost new, two stories high, with a large kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, several barracks, sheds, &c. two large apple orchards, a great number of peach trees, and two large nurseries of apple and peach trees. The whole farm is enclosed, and under complete fence, is exceedingly well watered, and distant eighteen miles from Raritan landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth-Town. For terms of sale apply to the owner,

JOHN SHAW.
Bernard's Town, October 15, 1782. 4w