

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1782.

The following extract of a letter written from Philadelphia by a gentleman in office, to one of the principal officers in this state, cannot fail to be acceptable to the publick: we are authorized to vouch for the authenticity of the facts contained in it.

“ Philadelphia, June 9, 1782.

WE have received no intelligence from the French islands which can remove or lessen our anxiety with respect to the actions between the fleet of our ally and that of our enemy. It is however probable that the broken accounts published by the latter are true; but we shall learn from the French accounts only, the entire damage sustained by the British fleet. There are a few among us who, arguing from the reiterated and bold impositions of the English, and from some contradictions remarked in their accounts, still doubt the reality of the victory ascribed to them. For my own part it appears so natural for 37 ships of the line to beat 30; and the British publications are so circumstantial, that I can no longer doubt that Sir G. Rodney has gained a victory; but it is a victory which can yield him only bitter fruits, and which bestows on the conduct and courage of the unsuccessful Admiral, the glory of having resisted, for 12 hours, a force one-fifth superior to his own. Instead of multiplying conjectures on the consequences of this event, I shall content myself with informing you, that the French fleet, according to all reports, has joined fifteen French and Spanish ships of the line, which awaited it at Hispaniola; so that even the victory of the English has not been able to frustrate this junction, which they were resolved to spare no efforts to prevent; and we may consider this disappointment to them as an important point gained on the other side. But the consideration most proper to console us for this event (if any thing can console us for the misfortune of a faithful and generous ally) is that it has afforded us an occasion of displaying a national character, a good faith, a constancy and firmness worthy of a people who are free, and determined to perish sooner than cease to be so.—Sir Guy Carleton was presenting himself with the olive-branch in his hand at the very moment when this disagreeable intelligence arrived: perhaps he had formed to bad an opinion of us as to suppose that this was a favourable crisis for detaching us from our allies. He has announced his plan. He has endeavoured to send his Secretary Mr. Morgan to Congress; and he has perhaps thought us so base, and so ignorant of what our duty, our honour and our interest prescribed to us, as to be ensnared by the hope of an approaching peace. But although he has scarcely been a month on this continent, he must already have begun to know the Americans. Four years have elapsed since the date of the happy alliance which unites us with France; we had every year received new benefits from this nation without being able to make any other return than barren acknowledgments; and like one friend that is constantly obliged by another without having it in his power to render reciprocal services, we waited with impatience an opportunity of demonstrating that our professions of attachment and gratitude were engraven on our hearts, and were not to be affected by the vicissitudes incident to a long war. This opportunity has happened. The enemy themselves have presented it to us; and I cannot express to you the joy with which I have seen Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, with emulation and with unanimity, declare their fixed resolution to reject, with disdain, every offer of a separate peace, and every proposition which would throw the slightest stain in our national character, or the alliance. I have just read, with the same pleasure, the resolutions passed by the Assembly of New-Jersey. They breathe a true patriotism. The enemy can no longer say that 9-10ths of the Americans are in their favour. They cannot even say that they have a single partisan in the Thirteen States, since these resolutions are all unanimous. The United States had for six years assumed their rank

among independent nations. From this era they will hold a distinguished place among nations the most celebrated for their generosity, their firmness and their virtue.—Thanks to our enemy, who in endeavouring to fix an indelible blot on our national character, and to ensnare us into an ignominious perfidy, have enabled us to display those qualities which are the foundation of the glory and happiness of states. Europe will at length know us.—England herself will perhaps learn to judge less unfavourably of us; and finding that we are actuated by principles of justice, of constancy and fidelity, will relinquish the scheme of degrading and debasing us, that she may in the end enslave us.

But I have still to relate to you the most happy circumstance in this affair: At the time the Assemblies were passing their wise and noble resolutions, Congress received information that the most seducing propositions had been made to our ally by a British Agent sent to Versailles: that concessions had been offered the best adapted to seduce a power influenced either by avarice, by ambition, or by a sense of weakness. But the Agent refused to treat at the same time of the independence of the United States. Our Allies answered simply, that this independence formed the basis of their system, and the negotiation went no farther. The conduct of the French has been so uniform and so upright through the course of this war, that this answer excited no surprize in us; nevertheless it is not to be denied that a power which proceeded with a less firm step in the path of justice and wisdom, might easily have suffered itself to be led away by the dazzling offers which were made.

This was the proper conduct both on our part and that of France, to do honour to the two nations. It is happy for their mutual glory, that without any communication, without any concert, and without any consultation, they have both, from the same innate rectitude, adopted the same resolutions against separate negotiations.—What was the object of their propositions secretly and separately made to the two parties?—If Great-Britain had been actuated by good faith, she ought to have apprized France that she meant to treat with us, and to acknowledge to us that she was endeavouring to treat with France. But she hoped that by sowing seeds of jealousy and distrust to divide us; she flattered herself that the two Allies, or at least one of them, might listen to her propositions; that the other would thence conceive suspicions; that discontent would succeed; and that a rupture would evidently take place, which would terminate in our subjugation. Her project has miscarried; the artifice is detected; and whilst it displays the insidious policy which still directs her councils, serves to evince the mutual fidelity and attachment of the Allies, and the necessity of an unlimited confidence and constant communication of every thing which relates to our mutual interests.

I am now prouder of the title of an American than I have ever been. The enemy have without intermission represented us as a timid and dastardly people, without faith and without honour. They are now undeceived at their own expence. But there is one point in which our national honour has too long suffered. We have sufficient firmness to abandon our houses and our habitations to an incendiary foe. We have seen them without terror in flames. We have seen our effects, our horses and our cattle swept away, and our sentiments have remained unshaken. We have rejected, with contempt, overtures of peace, which would have covered us with shame. We have suffered all the calamities and wants which afflict exiled citizens, obliged to seek an asylum at a great distance from their own country. Our wives have shewn the same firmness of soul; and sometimes their firmness and patriotism have invigorated our own. We have shed our blood in the glorious cause in which we are engaged; we are ready to shed the last drop in its defence: nothing is above our courage, except only, (with shame I speak it) except the courage to TAX ourselves.”

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to extend the power of justices of the peace in the several counties in this state to try causes to the amount of Twelve Pounds; and to prevent actions under Fifty Pounds being brought in the Supreme Court, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS a number of inhabitants of this state have, by their petitions presented to the Legislature, requested that the powers of justices of the peace may be extended further than is limited and expressed in the Act, intitled, “ An Act to erect and establish courts in the several counties of this colony for the trial of small causes, and to repeal the former Act for that purpose,” passed the 11th day of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five: and it appearing that such extension would be beneficial to the inhabitants of this state; therefore,

Sect. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this Act, all actions of debt and other demands for any sum not exceeding the value of Twelve Pounds in gold or silver (except such cases as are excepted in the thirteenth section of the before recited Act, and excepting cases of attachment) shall be, and they hereby are made cognizable before any justice of the peace of any of the counties within this state in which the defendant may be or reside; and the said justices are hereby respectively empowered and required, upon application to either of them made for the recovery of any such debt or demand, to issue a summons or warrant, as the case may require, and to proceed in all other respects as directed in the like case in the said recited Act. Provided always, That when a jury shall be demanded in any suit brought before a justice of the peace in consequence of the directions of this Act for any sum exceeding Six Pounds, such jury shall consist of twelve men, and the venire shall be issued accordingly. Provided also, That where the plaintiff in any case shall sue or prosecute before a justice of the peace for any sum above Six Pounds, and shall demand a jury of twelve men, and a verdict be given in favour of the said plaintiff for a sum above Forty Shillings, and not exceeding Six Pounds, the costs of the jury shall be paid equally by the plaintiff and defendant.

2. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when any judgment given by virtue of this Act shall exceed the sum of Six Pounds, money aforesaid, no execution shall issue in less than three months; and that all such cases be liable to the same restrictions and conditions as are expressed in the said recited Act for sums exceeding Forty Shillings.

3. And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all causes where a jury of twelve men shall be summoned by virtue of this Act, the constables shall be entitled to two-fold the fees allowed in the aforesaid recited Act.

4. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person shall commence, sue or prosecute any suit or suits for any debt or demand made cognizable as aforesaid, in other manner than is directed by this Act, and shall obtain a verdict or judgment thereon for debt or damages, which without costs of suit shall not amount to more than Twelve Pounds, money aforesaid, such person so prosecuting shall not recover or have any more cost in such suit than he would have recovered had he prosecuted his suit agreeably to the directions of this Act, any law, usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

5. And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons from and after the publication of this Act shall commence, sue or prosecute any suit or suits for any debt or demand in the supreme court of this state, and shall obtain a verdict or judgment thereon for debt or

damages, which verdict without costs of suit shall not amount to more than Fifty Pounds, money aforesaid, such person so prosecuting shall not recover or have any cost in such suit unless under the same exceptions as are expressed in the Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent actions of Fifteen Pounds and under being brought into the Supreme Court of this Colony," any law, usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

6. AND WHEREAS in some particular cases creditors may be put to difficulty to recover their just demands, in and by virtue of the directions herein before contained, from persons possessed of real estates, and who may not have any goods or chattels, or but to a small value; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any creditor shall declare on oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the clerk's office, that he believes the debtor is not possessed of goods and chattels sufficient wherewith to discharge his the said creditors demand, that then and in such case the creditor may prosecute his action in the usual course of law.

7. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Act, intituled, "An Act for the speedy recovery of debts from Six Pounds to Ten Pounds," passed the sixth day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, shall be and the same is hereby repealed. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be taken to extend to the preventing any suits that may have been commenced under the said law from being prosecuted to effect.

8. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the nineteenth section of the said Act, intituled, "An Act to erect and establish courts in the several counties in this colony for the trial of small causes, and to repeal the former Act for that purpose," shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed at Trenton, June 5, 1782.

A true copy from the original.

M. EWING, jun. Clerk of the General Assembly.

P A R I S, March 5.

The following is a list of the officers, soldiers, &c. that composed the garrison of Fort St. Philip: Staff, Lieutenant-General Murray, Commander in Chief; Lieutenant-General Draper, second in command; Major-General Sydon, commanding the Hanoverians; Major Kirolis, Quartermaster-General; Mr. Don, Adjutant-General, nephew to Mr. Murray; Mr. Hamilton, Major of the place; five Aids-de-camp, two Colonels, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, and four Majors.

English regiments, No. 51 and 61, 62 officers and 885 soldiers. Regiments of Prince Ernest and Goldacher, 55 officers 824 soldiers; artillery, 18 officers and 132 soldiers; Corsicans, three officers and six soldiers; engineers, five officers and twenty workmen; marine, thirty officers and 554 soldiers; one Chaplain, ten Surgeons, two assistants; 132 women and 17 children; in the whole 3032 heads.

This list signed by Conelie O'Brien, Brit. General.

Ordnance. 222 pieces of cannon in good condition; 13 that may serve in case of need; 132 useless; there are 17 of brass, the others are iron; 11 mortars, swivels and obuzers, brass, and 10 iron. Sick in the hospital, 1407 men.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 5.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency General Washington, to Congress, dated Head-Quarters, May 10, 1782.

JUST as I am closing these despatches, a letter from Sir Guy Carleton is handed me, covering sundry printed papers, a copy of which, with the papers, I have now the honour to enclose to your Excellency, together with a copy of my answer to him, and I flatter myself my conduct herein will be agreeable to the wishes of Congress.

Head-Quarters, New-York, 7th May, 1782.

S I R,

Having been appointed by his Majesty to the command of the forces on the Atlantick Ocean, and joined with Admiral Digby in the Commission of Peace, I find it proper in this manner to apprise your Excellency of my arrival at New-York.

The occasion, Sir, seems to render this communication proper, but the circumstances of the present time render it also indispenfible, as I find it just to transmit herewith to your Excellency certain papers, from the perusal of which your Excellency will perceive what dispositions prevail in the government and people of England towards those of America, and what further effects are likely to follow;

if the like pacifick disposition should prevail in this country, both my inclination and duty will lead me to meet it with the most zealous concurrence. In all events, Sir, it is with me to declare, that, if war must prevail, I shall endeavour to render its miseries as light to the people of this continent as the circumstances of such a condition will possibly permit.

I am much concerned to find that private and unauthorized persons have on both sides given way to those passions which ought to have received the strongest and most effectual controul, and which have begot acts of retaliation, which, without proper preventions, may have an extent equally calamitous and dishonourable to both parties, though as it should seem more extensively pernicious to the natives and settlers of this country.

How much soever, Sir, we may differ in other respects, upon this one point we must perfectly concur, being alike interested to preserve the name of Englishmen from reproach, and individuals from experiencing such unnecessary evils, as can have no effect upon a general decision; every proper measure which may tend to prevent these criminal excesses in individuals, I shall ever be ready to embrace; and as an advance on my part, I have, as the first act of my command, enlarged Mr. Livingston, and have written to his father upon the subject of such excesses as have passed in New-Jersey, desiring his concurrence in such measures as, even under the conditions of war, the common interests of humanity require.

I am further to acquaint you, Sir, that it was my intention this day to have sent a similar letter of compliment to Congress, but am informed it is previously necessary to obtain a passport from your Excellency, which I therefore hope to receive if you have no objection, for the passage of Mr. Morgan to Philadelphia, for the above purpose.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble serv.
(Signed) GUY CARLETON.
His Excellency General Washington.

Head-Quarters, 10th May, 1782.

S I R,

I had the honour last evening to receive your Excellency's letter of the 7th, with the several papers enclosed.

Ever since the commencement of this unnatural war, my conduct has borne invariable testimony against those inhuman excesses which in too many instances have marked its various progress.

With respect to a late transaction, to which I presume your Excellency alludes, I have already expressed my fixed resolution—a resolution formed on the most mature deliberation, and from which I shall not recede.

I have to inform your Excellency, that your request of a passport for Mr. Morgan to go to Philadelphia will be conveyed to Congress by the earliest opportunity, and you may rest assured that I will embrace the first moment to communicate to you their determination thereon.

Many inconveniencies and disorders having arisen from an improper admission of flags at various posts of the two armies, which have given rise to complaints on both sides—to prevent abuses in future, and for the convenience of communication, I have concluded to receive all flags from within your lines at the post of Dobbs's Ferry, and no where else, so long as the Head-Quarters of the two armies remain as at present.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's, &c.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.
His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 14.

THE letter of the 10th from the Commander in Chief being read, enclosing a copy of the letter to him from Sir Guy Carleton, dated Head-Quarters, New-York, 7th May, 1782.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be and hereby is directed to refuse the request of Sir Guy Carleton of a passport for Mr. Morgan to bring despatches to Philadelphia.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

N. B. The certain papers transmitted to General Washington by Sir Guy Carleton, "from the perusal of which," he says, "your Excellency will perceive what dispositions prevail in the government and people of Great-Britain," were only newspapers, votes of the House of Commons for Monday the 4th of March, and a printed paper, entitled, "A Bill to enable his Majesty to conclude a

peace or truce with the revolved colonies in North-America."

June 12. The following articles are copied from the South-Carolina Gazette, printed at Parker's-Ferry, about 30 miles from Charlestown, by Mr. Benjamin Franklin Dunlap.—

PARKER'S-FERRY, April 17.

We have just heard that Captain Wilmot, of the Maryland line, has taken 3 officers and 9 privates of the enemy on John's Island. The particulars have not come to hand, but should there be any thing interesting in them, the publick will have them in our next.

In nothing is the cruelty of the British more apparent, than in their conduct to those unhappy Americans, who have given implicit faith to all the falsehoods which have with industry been propagated by them. When Lord Cornwallis and his whole army were taken prisoners, Admiral Graves beaten off the Chesapeake bay by the French fleet, and most of the English islands in the West-Indies lost, it might reasonably be imagined, that the commander of the British troops in Charlestown would have been happy to have encouraged the totes to have thrown themselves on the mercy of their country, and if possible, to have made their peace. General Leslie, on the contrary, in his proclamation, orders them to stay in Charlestown, accompanies his orders with the severest menaces, and promises them speedy protection.

Many persons now in that garrison, lament their credulity, and curse the author of their misfortunes.

May 1. Last Tuesday week, a party of 200 refugees from James's Island, crossed at Wappoo, and plundered all the inhabitants on Ashley River, as high up as Mr. Thomas Farr's—one of their Lieutenants fell into our hands, who, upon enquiry, we find to be a deserter from the North-Carolina line. The next night another party came off, and took Mr. John Lining prisoner, carried him to the island, and after detaining him some hours released him, with orders to go home; but two refugees, who were stationed near the Cut, shot him dead as soon as he landed on the main: the people in a gally stationed for the security of the pass, seeing the body lay on the ground, sent a boat on shore, wrapt it up in a blanket, and threw it into the creek.

The many acts of cruelty committed by the totes, and the numberless barbarities exercised by the British upon our innocent friends in this country, are too shocking for the powers of this description—turn where you will, the distressed widow and fatherless infant pour out their melancholy tales to wound the feelings of humanity.

Americans resent the insult! Call up the spirit of Hamilcar, lead your sons to the altar, and make them swear eternal enmity to totes and the British nation.

TRENTON, June 19.

House of Assembly, June 3, 1782.

To the Honourable the Chevalier la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty,

THE ADDRESS of the Legislature of the State of NEW-JERSEY.

S I R,

THE high esteem and veneration which the people of this state entertain for His Most Christian Majesty, will not suffer them to be silent on so auspicious an occasion as the birth of a Dauphin and Heir to the crown of France. Impressed with the liveliest sentiments of attachment and gratitude to that illustrious Prince from whom we have received such disinterested friendship and powerful succour; be assured, Sir, that we are peculiarly happy in the opportunity which Providence has afforded us of felicitating him on an event so flattering to his wishes, and interesting to these states.

Be pleased to present him with our warmest congratulations, and assure him of the sincerity with which we rejoice at every event that not only adds to his glory and happiness, but which will be the means of cementing and strengthening the union so cordially established between the two nations.

Extract from the Minutes,

M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

The following is the CHEVALIER'S ANSWER.
Aux honorables membres de la Legislature de l'Etat de New-Jerseys.

Messieurs,

JE vais transmettre à S. M. les témoignages de la part que vous avez prise à la naissance d'un héritier de la Couronne. Je puis vous assurer d'avance, qu'elle sera très sensible à cette marque de votre affection et de votre respect. L'alliance, qui unit nos deux nations, est si intime que les événements heureux, qui arrivent à l'une ou à l'autre,

causent une joye égale à toutes les deux; et quand la Providence a accordé un Dauphin aux vœux de la Nation, c'est un Ami et un Allié qu'elle vous prépare. Il doit un jour devenir être à son tour l'appui de vos enfans, comme le Roi est le votre. Je m'estime heureux, Messieurs, d'être chargé de porter devant le trône de S. M. les assurances de vos sentimens respectueux. Ils lui seront d'autant plus agréables, qu'elle fait combien l'Etat des Jerseys a mérité de la cause commune, et qu'elle est bien informée des preuves de zèle et de patriotisme, que vos Citoyens ont données dans nombre de Circonstances.

Je suis, avec un très profond respect,
Messieurs,
Votre très humble et très
Obeissant serviteur,
LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.
TRANSLATION.

To the Honourable the Members of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey.

Gentlemen,
I SHALL embrace the earliest opportunity of transmitting to his Majesty the testimonies of the part you have taken in the birth of the Dauphin; and I can assure you beforehand, that he will be very sensible of this mark of your affection and respect. The alliance which unites our two nations has become so intimate, that the fortunate events which happen to either, afford an equal joy to both; and Providence, by granting a Dauphin to the wishes of the nation, provides you a friend and an ally. As the King is at present your support, so will he in his turn be that of your posterity. I esteem myself happy, Gentlemen, in being charged with conveying to the throne of his Majesty the assurances of your respectful sentiments on this occasion. They will be the more acceptable, as he already knows how much the state of New-Jersey has merited of the common cause, and is well informed of the zealous and patriotick proofs exhibited by her citizens on numerous occasions.

I am, with the most profound respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,
THE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

We have the pleasure to inform the publick, that the sum of £. 48,750 in bills of credit, issued on the faith of this state, has been cancelled and destroyed agreeably to law.

We are credibly informed, that fourteen sail of trading vessels have lately arrived at Baltimore from the Havanna, laden with sugar, and a large number of Spanish dollars.

Sunday last a brig arrived at Philadelphia from St. Kitts, now a French island, with 150 hogheads of rum, and a quantity of dry goods.

We hear that the South-Carolina frigate arrived yesterday at Philadelphia.

HIS Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. Privy Council of this State, have appointed William Churchill Houston, John Neilson and James Ewing, Esquires, all of Trenton, Commissioners for the purpose of liquidating and settling the deficiencies of the pay of the troops of this State, occasioned by the depreciation of the Continental Currency, in the room and stead of the Revd. James Caldwell, Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen, and the Hon. John Mehelm, Esquire. BOWES REED, Sec'y.
Trenton, June 18, 1782.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,
Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been duly represented to me in council, that between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening of the 12th day of June instant, the dwelling-house of Abraham Hendricks, collector of the township of Upper-Frehold, in the county of Monmouth, was robbed by a number of persons unknown, armed and associated in a party, two of whom entered the said house with muskets, and besides putting the family in fear, robbed the said house of money and effects to a considerable amount:

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the honourable the Privy Council, by virtue and in pursuance of a certain Act of the Legislature of this State in such case lately made and provided, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising a reward of FIFTY POUNDS, lawful money, to any person who shall apprehend and

secure any of the persons concerned in committing the said robbery, so as that such offender, who shall be apprehended, be legally convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,

By His Excellency's Command,
Bowes Reed, Secretary.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,

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

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Baker Hendricks, of the county of Essex, in this state, did, on or about the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, receive a commission granted by the United States in Congress assembled (and delivered to him by the executive of this state) licensing and authorizing him the said Baker Hendricks to fit out and set forth in warlike manner two armed whale-boats, respectively called the Flying Squirrel and Charming Betsey, as private vessels of war, to cruise against the enemy:

AND whereas the United States in Congress assembled did, on the twenty-first day of May last, resolve, "that the executives of the several states should be, and were, by the said resolution, authorized, on information of illegal intercourse which had taken or should take place between the Captains of any private armed vessels belonging to these states, and the enemy, or of any other mal-conduct, to suspend the commission of such Captains until the executive shall have examined into the offence; and if upon enquiry it shall appear that the information is well founded, they are requested to report their proceedings to the United States in Congress assembled, in which case the commission shall stand suspended until Congress shall have taken order thereon," as by the said resolution, reference being thereunto had, may appear:

AND whereas I have received information that an illegal intercourse has taken place between the said Baker Hendricks and the enemy under colour of the said commission, and of other his mal-conduct in quality of Captain and Commander of the said whale-boats, and of other boats of which he has assumed the command under colour of the said commission: I do therefore, by virtue of the said recited resolution, hereby suspend the said commission; and the said Baker Hendricks is hereby strictly inhibited from acting in virtue or under pretext of the same, as he will answer the contrary at his peril. And all officers and troops on the frontiers of this state, and others whom it may concern, are hereby directed and required to consider the said commission as suspended, and henceforth unauthorized, until the Congress shall take farther and other order in the premises, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

To whom it may concern.

I The subscriber, administrator to the estate of Elias Bland, late of Woodbridge, deceased, has minutely enquired into the state of the deceased's affairs, and do find a large right of proprietorship and other estates not yet digested, nor cannot be very soon in the present state of affairs, it appears likely enough to pay his debts. This is not intended nor cannot affect any execution now or prosecution, but to wait that affairs may be fully digested, and that must be done before any title of consequence can be given lawfully. I also have an account from England that the friends of the deceased intend to make up any defect, provided the best is made of the estate in America.

WILLIAM CALVERT.

Mount-Holly, 1st of 6th month, 1782. 3w*

I The subscriber has put his dockets, cost-books and papers, which contain his unfinished business in the practice of the law, in New-Jersey, into the hands of William C. Houston, Esq. in Trenton, to whom those who are concerned will please to apply; and all who became indebted to him in the course of his said practice, and yet remain so, are requested to call on Mr. Houston without delay, in order to discharge their respective accounts and balances.

JONATHAN D. SERGEANT.

Philad. June 15, 1782.

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. 3w†

Excellent West-India and country
RUM AND WHISKEY,
to be sold cheap, for cash, by the hoghead, barrel or gallon, at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

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

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†

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

A MORAL and single man, qualified to teach an English school, will find good encouragement in an healthful and agreeable neighbourhood, by applying to the Revd. John Warford, of Amwell, in Hunterdon county.

June 12, 1782. 3w†

State of New-Jersey,)
Monmouth County.)
A Common pleas for said county, held on the 25th day of April last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Andrew Bowne, Obadiah Bowne, William Rose, Stephen Hedgers, Cornelius Mac Cleafe, jun. David Stout, John Lushborow, of Middletown, Obadiah Williams, Joseph Williams, William Curtis, Joseph Allen, of Shrewsbury, Gilbert Vanmarter, of Freehold, in said county, of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any person on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered, therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they, nor any on their behalf, nor any interested therein, shall appear and traverse the said inquisitions at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held for the said county the fourth Tuesday in July next, then the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the state.

JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.

Monmouth, June 6, 1782. 3w†

The Publick are hereby notified,

THAT the old noted ferry, known by the name of Coryell's ferry, which has for some time past been badly tended for want of boats, &c. the persons that lived at said ferry being removed, and the subscribers come to it, hath got the boats in the best order, which are so on both sides, and are able to ferry over with convenience at one trip four four-horse teams; and the roads from Philadelphia to the North-River, by the way of Morristown, &c. are as near or nearer by this ferry, and much better.

We being determined to give the best attendance both early and late, hope the publick will please to favour us with their custom, where they may depend upon meeting with good entertainment, and the best of usage, by the publick's humble servants.

JOHN LAMBERT, Jersey side,

ROBERT LANING, P. side.

Coryell's Ferry, June 11, 1782. 3w†

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late John Laferty, of the township of Wallpack, county of Sussex, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in properly proved for payment, to the subscriber, between this and the 15th of September.

MOSES VANCAMPEN, Adm.

Wallpack, June 4, 1782. 3w†

THE council of proprietors of the eastern division of New-Jersey met at Princeton on the 6th inst. having thought it expedient and proper that the Surveyor-General's office for the said eastern division should be opened in its full extent, for the purpose of returning and recording of surveys of land in any part of the unappropriated estate of the said proprietors. And as it is at present impracticable to hold the said office at the city of Perth-Amboy, the place it was formerly held at, I have ordered and directed that a publick office be opened and held at Trenton, as a safe and convenient place for the purpose: and I have appointed John Stevens, jun. Esquire, Deputy Surveyor-General of the said eastern division, in order to receive, return and record all surveys of land in the unappropriated part of the said eastern division, to record all deeds and other instruments, and safely to keep all maps, charts and draughts relative to the said proprietary estate, or any part thereof: of which all concerned will take notice.

The Deputy Surveyors in the several counties are to bring in their deputation, in order to be entered in the said office; till which is done their surveys will not be admitted.

Trenton, June 10, 1782.

STIRLING.

TO BE SOLD,

NEAR Pluckemin, in the county of Somerset, state of New-Jersey, a lot and frame house, with three rooms, two fire-places, a good cellar, a well of good water convenient to the house, a good garden and stable; the lot contains about two acres, with a good bearing orchard, very suitable for a tradesman: A short credit will be given to the purchaser. For terms of sale apply to John Pool at Trenton, or the subscriber on the premises.

AARON CRAIG.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, about the middle of May last, a roan mare, branded on the shoulder with the letters J. H. about twelve years old, has had a fistula on her shoulder: The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM EMLAY, junior.

June 3, 1782.

WILL BE SOLD,

ON Thursday the 20th instant, at the dwelling-house of Captain James Green, at Monmouth courthouse, the schooner Speedwell, being a new vessel, about twenty-two tons burthen; together with her tackle and apparel, lately captured by Captain Adam Hyler, and now lying at Toms River. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT HUDE, } Agents.
JOHN BRAY, }

New-Brunswick, June 10, 1782.

To whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of James Esdail, in Burlington, on Wednesday the 26th day of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Hope Willets, commander of the armed boat Black Joke; and Joseph Edwards, commander of the armed boat Luck and Fortune, who as well, &c. against a certain sloop or vessel called the Nancy, which lately failed from Maurice River in the said state, laden with lumber and tar, was captured at sea by the Fair American, a British cruizer, commanded by William Nelson; and afterwards re-captured by the said Captains, Willets and Edwards, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and two Negro slaves, named Obadiah Gale, and Edward Carter; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo and said Negro slaves, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Burlington, May 29, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

THE farm where Jacob Servoss now lives, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, adjoining Howell's ferry, bounded on the river Delaware, containing 300 acres, of which 40 are low land, with a good stone house, frame barn, &c. An orchard of good fruit, a sufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, near a good mill, and in a good neighbourhood; the purchaser paying one third part, may have a reasonable time for the remainder, giving security. Any person inclined to purchase may apply to John Mitchell, merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill, Nottingham township, Burlington county, who will treat for the same.

9w

ROBERT SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton;

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

Also to be sold, a horse and riding chair, a new cart and gears complete, a riding saddle, and a large opea stove.

1w* 3m.

New-Jersey, to wit.

To whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the courthouse in Burlington, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Thomas Quigley, commander of the armed boat Lively, who as well, &c. against the brigantine or vessel called the Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, Henry Bogart, master, captured near to Sandy-Hook, destined on a voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Little Egg-Harbour in this state: To the intent that the owner or owners, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, pursuant to the prayer of the libellants.

By order of the judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Burlington, May 29, 1782.

Raritan Landing, June 1, 1782.

To whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held on Thursday the 27th of this instant, at the dwellinghouse of Ishmael Shippey, at Raritan landing; then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain Adam Hyler, against a Negro man named John Jeffery, taken the 24th ult. from on board a schooner near the fishing-banks, name and Captain unknown, together with the sails and rigging of several vessels taken at same time; near same place also, a whale-boat and two trading boats, with 15 stand arms, and some dry goods, taken in Shrewsbury river and off the Hook; the whale-boat commanded by captain J. Schaak: To the true intent that the former proprietors, or any other person or persons concerned therein, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said negro man, together with the other articles, should not be condemned to the captors, according to the prayer of the said bill.

3w†

R. HUDE, } Agents.
J. BRAY, }

JOHN DIXON

Has for sale, at the house lately occupied by David Pinkerton, in Trenton:

- P**ERSIAN, Mode, Sarfenet, White and black gauze, Lawn, Muslin, Cambrick, Silk and linen handkerchiefs, Silk and cotton hose, Wide and narrow ribbands, Chintzes, Calicoes, Marfeilles quilting, Womens' mits, Fans, Humburs, Bullian bands, Laces, Moreen, Shalloon, Ratinet, Corduroy, Cotton denim, Jeans, Fustian, Jacket patterns, Coating, Gilt and mohair buttons, Striped Holland, Check, Millinet, Sewing silk and thread, Twist, Britannias, Black wire pins, Flannel, Knives and forks, Jack and pen-knives, Shoe-buckles, Knee do. Files, Chest and padlocks, Thimbles and needles, Writing-paper, Testaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Ivory and horn combs, Scissors, Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Indigo, Brimstone, Allom, Salt, Powder, Shot. An assortment of brushes, Whale-bone, Queen's ware cups and saucers, An assortment of earthen ware, Bar-iron, Nails, Beefwax, Wool cards, Log and red-wood, Mahogany furniture, Rice, Whiskey, Lead pencils.

3w†

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

THIS is to give notice, that the partnership of Moses Yamans and William and Christian Butts, is dissolved: All persons having accounts to settle with said company, are requested to call upon said Butts, at Mount-Pleasant forge, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; or on the subscriber, at Brooklyn forge, Morris county, New-Jersey.

June 4, 1782. 3w† MOSES YAMANS.

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 Burlington, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Hope Willets, who as well, &c. against a certain sloop called the William and John, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately taken by the enemy in 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 sloop, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, 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, May 22, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,
FOR CASH, at the NEW-BREWERY, in YORK-STREET, BURLINGTON,

American Porter,

EQUAL in quality and fine flavour to London Porter, at Sixty Shillings per barrel. Also Irish Stingo, brewed from the best amber malt, at Forty Shillings per barrel; strong beer at the old price, Thirty Shillings per barrel, and small ditto at Fifteen ditto; yeast at Two Shillings per gallon; cyder at ditto.

The brewer, desirous to oblige the publick, sells as small a quantity as five gallons. All tavern-keepers or families may depend upon being served on the shortest notice.

N. B. Muscovado and Port-au-Prince sugars to be sold cheap at the same place.

Any person of character and some real property, may now come into partnership with said brewer, upon very easy terms, as he is desirous of building another brewery at Trenton Landing or in the town, which, in all probability, will be the seat of government, and great advantages must accrue. None but principals will be treated with, to whom sufficient proof will be given that a capital fortune is to be made in a few years. No objection to a person unacquainted with the business, as such instructions will be given to enable him to superintend one of the breweries in a very short time.

WANTED, an apprentice to learn the art of brewing and making malt.

Epsom, Glauber, Nitre and Rochelle SALTS,
TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES VANUXEM,

In Second-street, a few doors above Arch-street Philadelphia;

Who has for SALE,

MAGNESIA, tartar crud. crocus metalorum; Burgundy pitch, and other medical articles, either by the quantity or by the pound. Phials, galley pots, cyprus sieves, glass funnels, and other kinds of glass ware; and as usual,

Coffee, Loaf and other Sugars, Cocoa, Teas, Spirits, And every other article in the WET GOODS way, either by Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. A quantity of SULPHUR.

9w†