

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

By the brig United States, Captain Callow, in 6 weeks from Liverpool, we have the following advices, viz.

R O M E, April 2.

It is said that the King of Naples has by the late earthquake lost an annual income of 500,000 ducats, and private persons full as much in proportion. There are fifty thousand persons missing, of whom thirty thousand are found to have perished.

It is reported that the Chevalier de St. George (son to the Pretender) is dead without issue.

Paris, April 13. It is said, that plenipotentiaries from all the powers of Europe are expected here to preside at the forming of a code of commerce, or rather a treaty of universal peace. We hope, that this salutary work will take place during the approaching summer.

Paris, April 11. It is said there has been a seventh action between M. de Suffrein and Sir Edward Hughes, as the former left Trincomale on the 30th of September, to seek Sir Edward Hughes again.

E L S I N E U R, April 11.

Twelve large English merchant ships, carrying from 20 to 24 guns, are just failed from this place to Riga to fetch ship timber for the use of the British navy. A naval officer is on board each ship to make the proper purchases, and to attend their embarkation. Twenty of these kind of ships were built last year at Archangel; of these about 12 are for the use of the British.

L O N D O N, April 16.

Yesterday two American ships arrived in the river with their thirteen stripes flying, loaded with wheat and flour from New-England; and several others are daily expected, as they failed with the above ships.

An American negociator now in London says, he can see but one good arising from independency, and that is the emancipation of the United States from the Government of a country that cannot govern herself.

A correspondent begs to know, what the publick think of Lord Shelburne's peace with France, since the last accounts from the East-Indies.

April 19. Yesterday forenoon, a large body of seamen from the different ships that have lately been paid off, paraded in a very disorderly manner from Tower-Hill, the appointed place of rendezvous, to the Admiralty, and entered the yard, they required to speak with Lord Kepple, as they were kept out of their prize-money in an illegal manner. After having stated their case to a gentleman of the office, they proceeded on through the park to St. James's, and giving three cheers in the Court-yard, asked, *which was the King's birth, as they wished to have a bit of lingo with him about their prize-money.* After some altercation with persons of the court, they went away swearing they would *speake the ROYAL GEORGE, the next time they came under his quarter, unless they were instantly paid their prize money.* And

This day several hundreds of sailors assembled again in Wapping, and went on board every outward bound ship, unbent their sails, and so far dismantled them as to prevent their proceeding to sea. They then in three divisions, walked through the streets in good order, and with great sobriety—they had neither arms, sticks, nor any sort of weapon. When they came to St. James's Park they found the gates shut and guarded; but without any hesitation they scaled the walls, and were marching in a large body to Buckingham house, by the Birdcage-walk, when they were met by a strong detachment of the guards, who were ordered under arms to assist the peace officers. Mr. Justice Addington advanced to them, and desired that they would peaceably state their grievances, which

their spokesman did as follows:—To take off the R's in the ship's captured, from the name of seamen run-away from one ship to another. To pay the bounty money to smugglers entered into the service.—To order their prize money to be paid by the several agents, without being kept longer in their hands for interested views. To employ no foreign sailors on board the royal navy, or merchant ship's; and to fix their standing wages at 45s. per month.

Mr. Addington informed them that he was empowered by the Lords of the Admiralty to assure them, that they were disposed to comply with their just demands; but that they must conduct themselves in a more legal and seamanlike way. If they would apply to the proper Boards in small parties, they would be heard and redressed; but when they embodied themselves, and came in an hostile manner, they could expect no favour. He assured them that if they would either appoint a Committee, or come in small parties, their fair demands would be complied with, and measures would be taken for their future employment. This answer produced the desired effect: the tars saluted with three cheers, and returned with the utmost regularity and good order.

The horse and foot guards were ordered on duty, and to remain so until further orders, to quell any disturbances that may happen from the assembling of the sailors. A double guard of soldiers was sent from the Savoy to the Bank. The Lord Mayor gave orders for the City Marshals and Marshalmen to patrol the streets of the city, all night, in order to keep the peace, and to give the alarm in case any disturbances should have happened.

A private letter from a French officer in India to his friend in Paris has been sent over here. It represents the attack upon Colonel Braithwaite's army as the most bloody during the war. Tipoo Saib, Hyder's son, having by forced marches with 20,000 men, entered the country; where Colonel Braithwaite was posted, that officer found himself surrounded, when he little expected an attack. However he displayed great coolness and presence of mind. He threw his troops into a hollow square, with 13 field pieces interspersed throughout his fronts, and his squadron of cavalry, which consisted only of about 250, he drew up in the center. In this disposition his men sustained a heavy cannonade with the greatest firmness. The enemy's cavalry then advanced several times to the charge; but the close and quick fire of the British musquetry and field pieces, threw them into disorder; and the cavalry falling forth from the centre did great execution, and then returned to their former station. This was repeated several times with considerable success. Monf. Lally, the French general, at last perceiving that the Indian cavalry could not be brought to ride over the British infantry, advanced himself at the head of 4000 Europeans, intermixed with a great number of native troops, and flanked with cavalry. With this force formed in a column, he bent his attack against Colonel Braithwaite's weakest front, whilst the others were threatened with large bodies of horse ready to come down upon them, a heavy fire of artillery being kept up at the same time. The French advanced with bayonets fixed; the Seapoys worn out with a long action, were unable to withstand the charge. Their ranks were broke; Tipoo Saib's cavalry poured in, and a dreadful carnage ensued. Monf. Lally did all that man could do to save the vanquished. He is said to have cut down five men with his own hand, because he could not restrain their barbarous fury.

April 22. According to Lord Stair's statement in his new publication, the income of Great-Britain amounts only to TWELVE million, and the expenditure exceeds SIXTEEN. Supposing the calculation true, it will require an able financier to emancipate this country from ruin.

A full board of admiralty met this day in order

to take into consideration the grievances of the sailors, and to examine into accounts of what monies are due to them.

We can assure our readers, that the succession to the high office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is at last finally adjusted, and that Lord Northington, a nobleman of the most unblemished character, is to go out in that capacity, accompanied by Mr. Wyndham, of Norfolk, as his publick secretary, a gentleman equally distinguished for literary acquisitions and uncommon endowments.

By the packet from New-York we are informed, that Sir Guy Carleton, the Commander in Chief, had directed the commissaries, who were not in actual service, to return to England, there to make their balances and settle their accounts. When these despatches came away, the January and February mails from hence were not arrived, which occasioned a very disagreeable suspense for want of orders from home, as peremptory directions for the conduct of the army, together with Sir Guy Carleton's recal, were forwarded in those packets.

Mr. Burke made a very apt remark on the conduct of our business; when he heard that Mr. David Hartley was nominated to go over to Paris, to fix the plan of future trade between us and the New States with the American Commissioners there,—

“Our wise rulers, says he, shew their penetration to all the world. They sent a merchant (Oswald) to negotiate the peace; and they depute a politician to settle the treaty of commerce.”

The last bad news from America is the account of the “Defertion of the Hessians.” Great-Britain is engaged by treaty to return such of the Hessians as may escape the ravages of the war, or to pay a specified sum to the Prince of Hesse for every man not so returned. The deserters will be charged to the account; and in proportion to the greatness of their numbers, the demand on this country will be increased. Not to exceed in conjecture what will be verified in reality, thirty pounds a man is the least that England will have to pay.

April 23. On Tuesday morning Earl Ferrers set out from his house near Portman square, for the country, and we have reason to think, that the plans his lordship gave in to the treasury, the 16th of March 1776, as mentioned in the Morning Chronicle of the 30th of December 1772, and the 10th of last February, will be revised and put in order; and his plan and bill to encourage forty thousand seamen, from the age of eighteen to forty, that have served three years in the navy, to retain themselves in his Majesty's service, and to receive eight shillings per month, or one pound six shillings a quarter to be paid to them, or to their power, in their absence, as it is adapted to the present times, will likewise be made publick, as soon as the treasury and admiralty boards have made it perfect, where it lays for that purpose.

On Sunday last, and not before, Mr. Hartley set off for France. He was detained on account of the despatches being not finally prepared, as great pains have been taken in settling the commercial plan which is to be offered to the American Commissioners. The most informed men in the kingdom have been advised with in this business, and we hear that a system is at length fully digested, which, if it is established, will do much towards recovering the important communication and correspondence between the two countries. The first and most material charge which Mr. Hartley has received, is to stipulate for the immediate repeal of the acts by which the American ports are shut against us, before their commerce shall be diverted into new channels. This is surely a more rational way of going to work, than the half-formed plan of the last Ministers, by which we were to take off all the restrictions that lay on the Americans, without stipulating for the removal of those against ourselves.

According to the advices from Amsterdam, the Dutch are more busy in arming than ever. The

artificers are kept in continual employment in their dock-yards; so that were it not for the known cessation of hostilities, and the yet pending negotiations, every one would be led to imagine that the states were involved in a most dangerous war, while they are declaring their resolution to obtain an honourable peace.

Yesterday some despatches were received from Mr. Fitzherbert at Paris, which mention that the definitive articles of peace are in great forwardness, and will soon be ready for signing.

Last week goods were entered at the custom-house for different parts of America, to the value of 160,000l.

Yesterday the right Rev. Father in God John Moore, D. D. Lord Bishop of Bangor, kissed the King's hand on his promotion to the see of Canterbury; as did Dr. Warren, Bishop of St. David's, on his being translated to the see of Bangor.

April 25. Some accounts brought this day by the Dutch mail, say it was reported at Versailles that the Chevalier Charles Stuart, who was in Scotland, in 1745, has died childless in Italy, so that the only Heir Male now remaining of that House, is Cardinal York.

April 26. Letters from Amsterdam say, that the merchants of that and the other principal towns of Holland, have lately held several meetings on the subject of the injury resulting to the commercial interests of the United States, from the long delay of the negotiation of peace with England; and that there is a very considerable majority for petitioning the States to pursue every expedient means for effecting an accommodation of differences with as much speed as the nature of circumstances will admit.

We are informed from undoubted authority, that a stop is put to paying off any more of the king's ships; an order has also been issued from government that no more of the troops shall be discharged till further orders; subsistence money is to be allowed to every ship, that the sailors may not be destitute of necessaries, and the soldiers are to have every proper allowance on the same occasion.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 13.

"Last Tuesday Dr. Franklin, Minister from the United States of America, had the honour of presenting to the King, the medal struck here by order of the Commissioners of the Congress, on occasion of the Independence of their country. This medal will transmit to the remotest ages the epoch of one of the most remarkable revolutions in the history of mankind.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 23.

"To comply with the uncommon humour of the sailors, every ship of the line, and most others at this port, have been paid off, and the crews discharged; but the greatest part of them will be commissioned again.

This day his Grace the Duke of Manchester, attended by his secretary (Mr. Maddison, and a numerous retinue, set off from his house in Manchester-square, on his embassy to the Court of Versailles. His Grace, we are told, is invested with unlimited powers to settle all differences with the Dutch, and remove every obstacle to signing the definitive treaty.

Admiral Hughes went from Madras to Bombay, on account of the great scarcity of every kind of stores on board the ships of his Squadron. The expediture of the fleet, in general, having, from the damage they had sustained, been much greater than usual.

There are no official advices of Sir Richard Bickerton's arrival at Madras, though the Dutch accounts, which are believed to be pretty authentic, state his anchoring in Madras Road the 30th of October, with five ships of the line, a frigate, and four East-Indiamen. Admiral Hughes left Madras the 23d, exactly a week before.

April 27. Sir John Irwin, it is confidently reported, will be restrained in the chief command in Ireland; and General Burgoyne, it is believed, will return to England with Earl Temple.

The different accounts which have been published of vessels with corn, &c. being arrived in the river from Philadelphia, are void of foundation; and we are further assured, that not a ship of any kind has arrived from the continent since the signing of the Preliminary Articles, except two or three vessels with oil, from Nantucket, which vessels were furnished with British passes before the fate of the negotiation was known there.

D U B L I N, April 7.

We are sorry to hear that the differences which commenced last Monday se'nnight, at Kilkenny,

between the Leinster Fencibles and town's people, are so far from subsiding, that they have arisen to an alarming height, inasmuch, that on the receipt of an express from that city on Wednesday at the Castle, four troops of the 13th regiment of light dragoons were ordered to march thither from Castlebar and Ballinrobe.

The misunderstanding between the inhabitants of Kilkenny and the Fencibles, is likely to increase to a most dangerous height of rancour. Several lives have already been lost in the different rencounters, which are continued from day to day with unceasing violence. The officers of the Fencibles were excluded from the assembly, and no friendly intercourse whatever suffered between them and the town's people. A Lieutenant of the Fencibles came express on Wednesday night to the Castle, for instructions how they were to act in this alarming situation. Colonel Talbot set off last Tuesday evening to join his regiment at Kilkenny, and endeavour to bring about a reconciliation.

Colonel Talbot's Fencibles marched into Kilkenny on Patrick's day; that evening hostilities commenced, when the retreat was beating: Their drums were taken from them and broke; and it is even said, the guard who accompanied them had their firelocks wrested from them, and destroyed. The Fencibles were pursued to the barracks, and matters were likely to become truly alarming and dangerous, when Colonel Butler, of the Castle, interfered, and with difficulty secured the peace for the remainder of that night.

Friday a further express arrived at his Excellency's the Lord Lieutenant from Kilkenny, which confirms the above accounts, and in consequence of which the flank companies, artillery, &c. &c. in this garrison under the command of General Luttrell, were ordered immediately off, and accordingly did march off the same night.

April 22. The repeated requests made to the Duke of Portland, to declare his sentiments respecting a final settlement of the affairs of Ireland, with his constant prevarication to avoid a positive answer, speak, as clearly as conduct can speak, that his intentions are not very cordial towards our interests. As his promises evaporated into smoke, during his residence in this government, it is not likely he will be more friendly towards us when he cannot be induced to make any promises.

Copy of the Commission of the United States of America, to John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, and Thomas Jefferson, Esqrs.

June 15, 1781,

The UNITED STATES of AMERICA in Congress Assembled.

To all whom these presents shall come greeting.

WHEREAS these United States, from a sincere desire of putting an end to the hostilities between his Most Christian Majesty and these United States on the one part, and his Britannic Majesty on the other, and of terminating the same by a peace founded on such solid and equitable principles as reasonably to promise a permanency of the blessings of tranquility, did heretofore appoint the Honourable John Adams, late a commissioner of the United States of America at the Court of Versailles, late a delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief-justice of the said state, their Minister Plenipotentiary, with full powers, general and special, to act in that quality, to confer, treat, agree, and conclude with the Ambassadors or Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, and of his Britannic Majesty, and those of any other princes or states whom it might concern, relating to the re-establishment of peace and friendship. And whereas the flames of war have since that time been extended, and other nations and states are involved therein: Now know ye, that we still continuing earnestly desirous, so far as depends upon us, to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and to convince the powers of Europe that we wish for nothing more ardently than to terminate the war by a safe and honourable peace, have thought proper to renew the powers formerly given to the said John Adams, and to join four other persons in commission with him; and having full confidence in the integrity, prudence, and ability of the Honourable Benjamin Franklin, our Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Versailles, and the Honourable John Jay, late President of Congress, and chief-justice of the state of New-York, and our Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, and the Honourable Henry Laurens, formerly President of Congress, and Com-

missionated and sent as our Agent to the United Provinces of the Low Countries, and the Honourable Thomas Jefferson, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint the said Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, and Thomas Jefferson, in addition to the said John Adams, giving and granting to them, the said John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, Thomas Jefferson, or the majority of them, or such of them as may assemble; or in case of the death, absence, indisposition, or other impediment of the others, to any one of them, full power and authority, general and special, conjunctly and severately, and general and special command, to repair to such place as may be fixed upon for opening negotiations for peace, and there for Us and in our name, to confer, treat, agree, and conclude with the Ambassadors, Commissioners, and Plenipotentiaries, of the princes and states whom it may concern, vested with equal powers relating to the establishment of peace; and whatsoever shall be agreed and concluded for Us, and in our name, to sign and thereupon make a treaty, or treaties, and to transact every thing that may be necessary for completing, securing, and strengthening the great work of pacification in as ample form, and with the same effect, as if We were personally present and acted therein, hereby promising in good faith that We will accept, ratify, fulfil, and execute whatever shall be agreed, concluded, and signified by Our said Ministers Plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, or of such of them as may assemble; or in case of the death, absence, and indisposition, or other impediment of the others, by any one of them, and that We will never act, nor suffer any person to act contrary to the same, in whole, or in any part.

In witness whereof We have caused these presents to be signed by Our President, and sealed with his seal.

Done at Philadelphia, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of Our Independence, by the United States in Congress assembled.

(Signed)

(L. S.) SAM. HUNTINGTON, President.
Attest, CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Paris, October 1, 1781.

I certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the commission of which it purports to be a copy, and which is now shewn to Mr. Oswald.

(Signed)

JOHN JAY.

One of the Commissioners therein named.
A true copy, the original duplicate remaining in my hands.

RICHARD OSWALD.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) May 27.

There are various reports in town respecting a commotion at St. Augustine, in consequence of the cession of that place to Spain. One account says, that the mutiny had taken place in Brown's corps, who attempted to hoist the thirteen stripes. Another account mentions that a determination prevailed not to give up the place, and a third, that Mr. Livingston, the commissioner from hence, had been so much insulted, as to oblige him to take shelter on board an American vessel.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) June 7.

The honourable General Assembly have voted an immediate payment of 50,000l. to Congress; and the funds out of which this money is directed to be paid being fully equal to that demand, it affords sensible pleasure that Virginia, by the wisdom of the Legislature, retrieve her character of good faith and exertion among the United States, and pursue the way to the restoration of American credit, and the establishment of a permanent system of finance, to which, we are well assured, the present endeavours of the Legislature are zealously pointed.

BALTIMORE, June 10.

On the 1st inst. the General Assembly of this state adjourned; the Senate to the first Monday in November, and the House of Delegates to the first Monday in September next, after having passed thirty-nine laws.

A late Dublin news-paper mentions, that a man of very moderate parts may now be the Premier of England, as he has now little to manage; before, the Minister of Britain was the Minister of the World.

Anecdote, from a late Dublin Magazine. A cynical old bachelor being asked, the other day, what were his thoughts of matrimony? he replied, "It is the lottery of love, in which there are so many blanks to a prize, that I wonder Mr. Cupid has not long since been a Bankrupt."

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Monday last arrived Captain Callow, in 6 weeks from Liverpool; and on his passage, in lat. 47, 39, long. 19, 39, spoke Captain William Skinner, in a brig from this port, for Amsterdam, all well.

By the last accounts from New-York we learn, that 37 sail of transports arrived there on Thursday last, from Jamaica, under convoy of a frigate. Several others had arrived from Halifax, and a large fleet was hourly expected from England.

An account was lately received in New-York, that a party of Indians had lately paid a visit to the loyal refugees settled in Nova-Scotia, and had committed great outrages on the persons and property of those wretched people.

By a vessel from New-Providence we learn, that accounts had been received there from Jamaica of the capture of a large ship, mounting 22 guns and 200 men, which had been piratically cruising for some time past in those seas, and had taken several Spanish vessels in the Old Straits of Bahama; but attempting to board a French frigate in the night, she was fortunately captured, and carried into Cape Francois. It was said that she was last from Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at George's creek, on Monongehela, to his brother, an officer in the Pennsylvania line, dated May 7, 1783. "The Indians have been worse this spring than any other time since the commencement of the war; killing, captivating and burning, upon all quarters of our frontiers, and the only support that we have, is a faint hope that his Excellency General Washington will send us relief. My dear brother, if you have any influence in this case, I pray that you would exert it to the utmost."

TRENTON, June 25.

Thursday last the Honourable the Legislature of this state adjourned for the session. During their sitting they passed a number of acts, the titles of which will be inserted in our next.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Honourable the Legislature at the last sitting, Joseph Bloomfield, Esq. was elected Attorney-General in the room of William Pateron, Esq. resigned.

We learn from Portsmouth, that on the 6th inst. arrived there a French frigate, in 44 days from France, with stores, &c. for the ship America, of 74 guns, now lying before that town. She brings nothing new.

We learn also from New-London, that on the 12th inst. Captain Peter Parker, in a sloop, arrived there, in 16 days from New-Providence, with fruit. He informs, that a hurricane which happened there about five or six months ago, destroyed a great part of the fruit trees: That fresh provisions was very scarce and dear; but that salted and other provisions were as low as in that state.

Mr. COLLINS,

YOUR giving the following a place in your next week's Gazette, will oblige your humble servants,

THOMAS HENDERSON,

JOHN COVENHOVEN,

DAN. HENDRICKSON.

BEING informed that a report has been propagated and industriously circulated through different parts of the state, designed by some to lessen our reputation as zealous and uniform friends to the independence of America; and as it has ever been, since the revolution, our highest ambition in *temporal matters*, to merit the approbation of our country; so, on the contrary, any report calculated to lessen that approbation, is particularly disagreeable to us; in justification of our own reputation, and without making any frictions on the authors of the said report, leaving them to the convictions of their own consciences on the occasion, which must be punishment sufficient, especially if they allow themselves to consider what is to be the future portion of a *certain class* of sinners; we think proper to offer the following certificate to the publick:

We the subscribers, Members of the House of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, being called on by Mr. Henderson, Mr. Covenhoven and Mr. Hendrickson, Members for the county of Monmouth, to certify, respecting a report that appears to have been circulated through some parts of the

state, viz. "That the said Members did, at the last sitting of the Legislature at Trenton, move for, and bring into the House, a bill for the purpose of reinstating the refugees and tories in the full enjoyment of their estates, and the privileges of citizenship, excepting that of being Members of the Legislature," do hereby certify and declare, that the said Members, nor either of them, did, to our knowledge or belief, at the last sitting of the Legislature, or at any other, since we have been Members of the Legislature, move for, or bring in a bill, that could any ways be construed to extend to the purposes aforesaid, but that the said Members have uniformly, whenever an opportunity has offered, used their endeavours to procure the sales of all such property as has been confiscated to the state, that formerly belonged to any of the inhabitants that joined the enemy.

EPHRAIM HARRIS, Speaker,

THOMAS FENIMORE,

SAMUEL HUGG,

CALEB CAMP,

JOSEPH ELLIS,

JOSEPH COOPER,

ADAM BOYD,

JOHN SCHUURMAN,

ISRAEL SHREVE,

DERCK LONGSTREET,

ISAAC WOODRUFF,

THOMAS SINNICKSON,

EDWARD BUNN.

MASKELL, EWING, jun. Clerk

of Assembly.

Burlington, May 28, 1783.

THE Committee of the Trenton Association are desired to meet at the house of Mr. Bergen, inn-holder in Trenton, on Saturday the 28th of June, inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on business of importance. A general and punctual attendance is expected.

At the request of sundry Members,

ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.

Trenton, June 23, 1783.

Chairman.

Princeton, June 20, 1783.

THE Anniversary of the Independence of America will be celebrated in the College by two orations delivered by young gentlemen, appointed for that purpose, by the two *literary societies* established in the institution; in which they propose, not only to pay the tribute that is due to their country from youth engaged in the pursuits of science, but to emulate each other in the opinion of a polite assembly, for the honour of their respective *societies*.

Publick Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber did, some time since, purchase from Edward Hart, late of Hopewell, in the county of Hunterdon, and now of the county of Sussex, a certain farm or plantation in Hopewell aforesaid, and paid him part of the purchase-money; and did also execute two bonds for the residue, dated the first day of May, 1782, conditioned to pay the sum of two hundred pounds each, one payable the first day of May, 1783, the other the first day of May, 1784, both without interest till the time of payment, and witnessed by Sarah Wikoff and Wilson Stent—and as I find that the said Edward Hart cannot complete to me a valid and indisputable title, I do hereby caution and forbid any person to take an assignment of the said bonds, or either of them, being determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law, until I receive a sufficient title for the said lands.

WILLIAM SEAMAN,

Hopewell, June 20, 1783.

Richard Norris,

Stay-maker in TRENTON,

BEGS leave to inform the publick, that he makes all sorts of stays and jumps, turned and plain bound waistcoats, after the neatest manner, and as cheap as in former times, either for cash or country produce.

N. B. The said Norris has for sale a stone dwellinghouse two stories high, with two good rooms on a floor, and a good garret, with a kitchen in the cellar, a good garden, a fine well of water close to the door; situate in the main street, nearly opposite to Mr. Stacy Potts's. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the Printer of this paper, or to the subscriber above-mentioned.

June 24, 1783.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Thursday the 10th day of July next, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, about 35 acres of upland and salt meadow, whereon is a good dwellinghouse, barn, stables and shed, a well of good water by the door, all in good fence; a causeway and ferry stairs, pleasantly situated in the township of Woodbridge, adjoining the found, commonly known by the name of the New Blazing Star Ferry. The said vendue to be held on the premises, to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known by Reuben Fitz-Randolph, or by his attorney,

JACOB FITZ-RANDOLPH.

Woodbridge, June 12, 1783

2w¶

WHEREAS negro Adam still continues to absent himself from the service of the subscriber, in such a manner as that the constables have not been able to take him, after being publicly declared to be the property of the subscriber by a solemn adjudication had on a writ of Habeas Corpus, before the Justices of the Supreme Court: And whereas there is great reason to believe that he is still employed, protected, secreted and encouraged, by the same evil-minded advisers as formerly, having been seen on Tuesday the 17th inst. by different and indifferent creditable witnesses, mowing in the meadow of Nathan heakes, in company with a young man who lives at his house, and not been heard to abide many minutes in one place since.

This is therefore to forbid all people from harbouring, employing, or dealing with the said negro, and to beg that they would apprehend and deliver him to the constable, the gaol-keeper, or to the subscriber in Trenton, give information or encourage him to return to his duty, which will prove much to the advantage of the negro, and they shall be generously rewarded by

3w¶

DAVID COWELL.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Isaac Britton, in Trenton, on Saturday the 12th day of July next, sundry goods and chattels, to wit, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, and a variety of household furniture, waggon, horses and gears: Also on the same day will be exposed to sale, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, that house and lot where the said Isaac Britton now dwells, which has been a noted and well-accustomed tavern for many years past, with a lot of land containing about 16 acres, adjacent to the tavern, late the property of the said Isaac Britton; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Robert Lanning and others, and to be sold by

J. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Trenton, June 24, 1783.

3w

Three Pounds

REWARD.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in Amwell township, on Wednesday evening the 18th day of June, 1783, a dark brown horse of about 14 hands high, well made and in good order, has a small star in his forehead, he is shod before, and has on his off hind foot a small white spot. Whoever will take up the said horse and secure him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

CHRISTOPHER WART.

June 23, 1783.

3w¶

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the goods, &c. late the property of Peter Tallman, Esquire, which was advertised for sale the 16th inst. and the lands, &c. of the said Peter Tallman, Esquire, which was advertised for sale the 17th inst. at the suit of Richard Smith, are adjourned as follows, to wit, the goods, &c. above-mentioned, to be sold at the Black Horse on Friday the 11th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; and the sales of the lands above-mentioned to be had at the house of James Isdall, inn-holder in Burlington, on Saturday the 12th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, where attendance will be given by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

Burlington, June 16, 1783.

3w

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,
[Price NINE-PENCE]

A
SERIOUS ADDRESS
TO THE
RULERS OF AMERICA,

On the Inconsistency of their Conduct respecting
SLAVERY:
FORMING A CONTRAST
Between the ENCROACHMENTS of England on
American LIBERTY,

A N D,
American INJUSTICE in tolerating SLAVERY.

As for me, I will assuredly contend for full and im-
partial liberty, whether my labour may be successful
or vain.

TO BE SOLD,

A Complete and extensive distillery, ingenious-
ly designed and well executed. The works
are finely situated on the banks of the Delaware,
at the head of Trenton falls, and calculated for dis-
tilling either malt, molasses or cyder. They con-
sist of two stills, one of six hogheads, the other of
one, with the best and entire block tin worms, fix-
ed in a tub of nine hogheads. The tub receives
water by spouts, from two never failing springs,
without any labour. There belong to the works
a sufficient number of cedar cisterns, properly fixed
for receiving and for charging the stills. If more
convenient to the purchaser, certificates, at the cur-
rent value, will be taken in payment. For terms
apply to Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, Philadelphia;
Robert Neil, at Newark; John Pool, at Brun-
swick landing; John-Patrick Lynch, at Burlington;
or William-Churchill Houston, Esquire, at Trenton.
May 26, 1783. t. b. c. t. f.

Robert Singer

Has for sale in Trenton,
WEST-INDIA rum, White and black silk,
Sugar, Handkerchiefs,
Molasses, Sewing silks and mohair,
Tea, An assortment of broad
Chintzes and calicoes, and narrow ribands,
Rattinets, Cambrick,
Shalloons, Lawns and muslin,
Durants and caliman- Mens' and womens'
coes, thread and cotton
hose,
Black and white gauze, And a variety of other
Silk gloves, articles.
Fans, 5s. ¶ c. t. f.

JAMES DOUGLASS

Has for sale, at his house opposite the market-house
in New-Brunswick, the following articles:
RUM, molasses, tea, plain and spotted jeans,
coffee, sugar, cho- black and white gauze,
colate, pepper, alspice, fine corded dimity, du-
nutmegs, indigo, frying- rants, shalloons, mo-
pans, chest and padlocks, reens and calimancoes
pepper-boxes, tobacco of different colours,
do. tea canisters, pocket apron and 7-8 checks,
knives, pins, scissors, Russia and Dutch linens,
shoe and knee-buckles, Irish and French do.
gilt and basket buttons, black laces, ribands,
bibles, testaments, spel- fine and coarse threads,
ling-books, primers, silk and linen handker-
writing-paper, bonnet do. chiefs, cambrick and
ink powder, quality muslins, lawns, black
bindings, buckram and and coloured sewing
twilts, modes and taf- silks, womens' leather
feties, fattins and persi- gloves, apron and cap
ans, chintzes, calicoes, tapes, an assortment of
corduroys, fustian, queens-ware, &c. &c.

Said James Douglass returns his sincere thanks
to those who have been pleased to favour him with
their custom; and they may rest assured it shall be
his constant study to give them every possible satis-
faction. He desires likewise to inform his custom-
ers, that he intends retailing at as low, and, if
possible, lower prices than in New-York.

May 26, 1783. 6w¶

To be sold, at publick vendue,
To the highest bidder, on the second Tuesday in
July next,

A Plantation or tract of land situate in the coun-
ty of Morris, about three miles from Basken-
ridge meetinghouse, part of the Great Swamp,
lately the property of Lord Stirling, containing
about one hundred and seventy acres. The vendue
to begin at ten o'clock. The conditions to be made
known at the day of sale—and an indisputable title
given by

TIMOTHY SHALER.

May 13, 1783. 6w¶

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 cus-
tom, 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 BURROWES,
GEORGE BEATTY.

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

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for horses
at said ferry.

June 3, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

By wholesale or retail, at Stacy Potts's in Tren-
ton, a number of excellent

SCYTHES,

both for grass and cradling, at Philadelphia prices.
The general approbation which these scythes, made
at Potts's and Downing's factory, obtained last sea-
son, and entire satisfaction they gave to all who
tried them, it is presumed will be a sufficient re-
commendation. c. t. f.

JOHN THOMPSON

Has opened store next door to Dr. Moses Scott,
in Albany-street, New-Brunswick, and intends
to sell the following articles on as good terms as
they are at present retailed in New-York, viz.

STEEL plate and Coffee-mills,
other saws, Pegging-awls,
Plane irons, Drawing-knives,
Double spring and other Table butts,
locks, Handfaw and other
files,
Mortise and other Carpenters' compasses,
chisels, Chalk lines,
Augers, Coffin and table screws,
Two foot rules, Padlocks and horse
Hinges, locks,
Thumb latches, Brads and clouts,
Brass handles and Scissors,
scutcheons, Cutteau knives,
Solid check and other Knives and forks,
hammers, Smoothing-irons,
Furmer's iron Fryng-pans,
squares, Shovels and tongs,
Bolts, With a number of other
Hinges, articles in the iron-
Gridirons, mongery way.
Awl-blades,

ALSO dry goods, consisting of

Irish linens, Tea,
Black, white and fousle Sugar,
gauzes, Window glafs,
Cambrick, Putty,
Lawns, Prussian blue,
Calicoes, Red and white lead,
Silk and linen handker- Spanish brown,
chiefs, Yellow oaker,
Calimanco, Chalk,
Jeans, Hard soap,
Thread, Tea-cups and saucers,
Ribands, Bowls,
Pins, Tea-pots, &c.
Laces, &c. &c.

New-Brunswick, June 3, 1783. 3w¶

PROPOSALS
For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
A C T S
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the STATE of New-Jersey,
From the establishment of the present government
and declaration of independence to the end of the
sixth session on the 5th day of October 1782;
With the CONSTITUTION prefixed.

To which is annexed,
AN APPENDIX,
Containing the ARTICLES of CONFEDERATION of
the UNITED STATES, &c.

With two alphabetical TABLES and an INDEX.
Compiled under the appointment of the GENERAL
ASSEMBLY, by
PETER WILSON, A. M.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work, which is now in the press, and will
be finished with all expedition, will be done on a
large type and good paper—and to be neatly bound
and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers *Thirty-five Shillings*, one
half of which sum to be paid at the time of subscrib-
ing, and the remainder on the delivery of the book.

N. B. Subscriptions are received by the members
of the Legislature of this state; Joseph Cruikshank,
Printer, in market-street, Philadelphia; and by the
subscriber in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issu-
ing out of the Supreme Court of Judicature
of the state of New-Jersey, and to me directed, at
the suit of Richard Gibb and others, will be ex-
posed to sale, by way of publick vendue, on Wed-
nesday the thirteenth day of August next, between
the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at
the house of John Degraw, innholder in New-
Brunswick, all that part of the real estate of Phi-
lip French, late of the county of Somerset, deceas-
ed, which is situated in the county of Middlesex,
in my Bailiwick, consisting of sundry messuages,
plantations, lots and parcels of land, being in or
near New-Brunswick aforesaid, an account of which
may be seen at the place of sale: Taken in execu-
tion, and to be sold by

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.

N. B. The creditors of the said Philip French,
deceased, are desired to meet at the above place on
the day aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
to consider of certain matters then to be laid before
them respecting the said estate. 5¶

A Farm to be sold,

ON which the subscriber now lives, at Rari-
tan, containing about 370 acres, about 200
acres of it cleared, and the remaining part good
timber-land; on it is a good frame dwellinghouse,
a well of good water, and a young orchard, &c.
&c. is watered by two brooks that run thro' every
field, and is never dry in the driest season; has a
great deal of good meadow, which in a common
season gives 50 waggon-loads of the best kind of
hay, and much more meadow can be made by only
clearing off the wood.—Enquire of

THOMAS FARMAR.

N. B. The subscriber being inclined to remove
from the country, will sell it on very reasonable
terms.

Raritan, June 11, 1783.

5w¶

New-Jersey, Mid- } PURSUANT to an order
dlesex county. } of the Court of Common
Pleas holden in and for the said county, notice is
hereby given to the creditors of Daniel and Tho-
mas Mellen, late of South-Amboy, in the county
aforesaid, absconded debtors; also to those who are
indebted to the said Daniel and Thomas, to meet
the subscribers, auditors appointed to settle the de-
mands of their creditors, at the house of Cornelius
Hageman, innholder in South-Amboy aforesaid,
on Monday the 30th of June, inst. at 12 o'clock at
noon.

DAVID OLDEN, }
JOHN KINANN, } Auditors.
DANIEL LOTT, }

June 11, 1783. 2w¶