

# NEW-JE

## Greenwich Hospital.

**A**GREABLE to the powers vested in me by the Commissioners and Governors of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, I do hereby call upon all Persons that are, or have been concerned in agency or prizes, condemned at the Court of Vice Admiralty at New-York, immediately to make returns for, and pay to me such forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize and bounty money, as are now become due to Greenwich Hospital.

And I do further require all persons concerned to be punctual in making returns and payment to me for all such rights of Greenwich Hospital, at the stated periods directed by Act of Parliament. Attendance will be daily given at the Superintendent's Office, No. 215, Water-Street.

ANDREW ELLIOT.

New-York, Feb. 24, 1781.

For all the ministers and principal officers of our cabinet, in return for those made by the Empress to the Danish ministry.

The ratification of the same treaty and convention by the King of Sweden is daily expected.

A few days ago our Court sent an express to the Russian ministers at Stockholm and Copenhagen, with orders to solicit those two powers, that they would authorize their ministers in Russia to exchange any acts of accession, which other powers might pass, to take part in the convention concerning the armed neutrality. This circumstance, as well as the arrival of the two ministers plenipotentiary from Holland, and several other particulars, give room to suppose that our Court will be the centre of negotiations, from whence, it is hoped, a system will result, which, in crowning the reign of our most illustrious sovereign with everlasting glory, will also produce the most salutary effects for all trading nations.

London, Oct. 25. A few days before the news arrived of Lord Cornwallis's action, it was the resolution of the ministry to abandon the American war. — But that success of his Lordship, which is no more in the scale of the conquest of America than a drop of water is in the bucket, has given such sudden spirits to the ministry, that they instantly resolved, at all events, to plunge deeper in this unfortunate war; to send over 10,000 more men, and to expend fifteen more millions of money!

By the list of the new Parliament, the number of those who usually voted in the last Parliament with the minister, and are re-chosen, is 222; the number of those who usually voted with the opposition 184; of those who voted with the minister and are not re-chosen, the number is 72; of those who voted with the opposition and are not re-chosen, 64; and there are ten thrown out who seldom attended in Parliament; so that of the old ones who continue, there is still a majority of 38 for the minister; of the old ones thrown out, the minister has lost a majority of eight; of the new ones to succeed them, poor England must take her chance.

Lord Chatham, in a speech which he made a year or two before his death in the House of Lords, prophesied that Gibraltar would be given up to Spain, he obliquely charged our present first Lord of the Admiralty with that intention, from certain words which he had let fall concerning its non-importance to the nation. From the Spanish news-papers we are informed, that Mr. Cumberland has made overtures of a peace with Spain, in which the cession of Gibraltar is to be a preliminary.

An evening paper says, that our ministry are apprised of it, that 10,000 men are to be sent immediately by the French King to reinforce the Count de Rochambeau in America; and a strong squadron of ships is to be sent at the same time, to give them a decided superiority by sea also.

The last letters from Gibraltar brought the melancholy account of the death of Col. Mawhood, who has behaved in a most distinguished manner in the service of his country, particularly in America.

Oct. 25. All accounts agree that the channel fleet has suffered exceedingly in the late storms, inasmuch that many of the ships must be repaired before they can put to sea. It is now nine months since Gibraltar was relieved, and then the necessary article of fuel was neglected; so that if that invaluable fortress is not meant to be given up by Lord Sandwich, another attempt must be made very soon to throw in a supply of every article; this however will probably be towards Christmas, when every ship which can be mustered must be sent for that purpose. What prospect then presents itself? With ships battered about for three months at the beginning of summer, greatly damaged by the late storms, undertaking a winter voyage across the bay, there to meet and fight the combined fleets of France and Spain, which have not met with any storm, or been subject to any damage during the whole summer, and are waiting with a very superior force to give you battle if you attempt to re-

# AZETTE.

Y 28, 1781.

lieve Gibraltar. The people are disgusted at Lord Sandwich's puffs; the intrinsic value of Gibraltar cannot be written or talked away by prostitute scribblers or purchased praters—If it falls, Twitcher's head will follow it.

An Indian packet is just arrived at Limerick, after a passage of three months, with an express from the Governor and Council of Calcutta, on a subject of the greatest importance, the contents of which have not transpired, except that these dispatches, relate to a prodigious armament and warlike preparations making by the Dutch in the East-Indies, which, from every appearance, denounced hostility to Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Oct. 20.

“Wednesday night arrived his Majesty's ships Edgar and Cumberland.

“His Majesty's ships Royal George, Namur, Union, and Invincible, are gone to Spithead; the Gibraltar, Princessa, Monarcha, Prince William and Diligente, are to convoy the West-India fleet; the remainder of the grand fleet sailed on a cruise on Thursday, but are put back to Torbay by contrary winds.”

Oct. 26. Tuesday night the puffs was very hot below bridge; they pressed every hand they could find, and even took the mates.

Oct. 27. According to the accounts, foreign and domestic, we have every reason to be alarmed for the impending fate of our army and navy at New-York. Mr. Washington, with the present French junction of force, is acknowledged to be a match for Sir Henry Clinton and Mr. Arbuthnot, and double the present force is to be added to that from France. When that arrives, the consequences are apparent; captivity, defeat, or starvation, as the Lord Advocate calls it. Poor Old England! how long will ye bear and forbear?

The fleet which is to sail for America from Ireland, will consist of at least 200 sail, besides the men of war and armed ships, which are to convoy them all the way.

In the present scarcity of shipping, several colliers and Greenland ships are taken up in the river, as transports for government service.

Government have ordered four of the largest ships taken up to be fitted out as armed vessels, to convoy the outward bound West-India fleet.

Nov. 4. The House of Peers went up to St. James's on Thursday, with the following Address, in answer to his Majesty's speech of Wednesday last:

The humble Address of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

“Most Gracious Sovereign,

“WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

“Permit us to offer to your Majesty our most dutiful congratulations on the birth of another Prince, and the happy recovery of the Queen; and to assure your Majesty, that every addition to your Majesty's domestic happiness must always afford the highest satisfaction to your faithful subjects.

“In the present arduous situation of public affairs, we think it an indispensable part of our duty to make those spirited and vigorous exertions, which such a conjuncture demands; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we are united in a firm resolution to decline no difficulty or hazard in the defence of our country, and for the preservation of our essential interests.

“It is with just and heart-felt indignation, that we see the Monarchies of France and Spain leagued in confederacy to support the rebellion in your Majesty's Colonies in North-America, and employing the whole force of those kingdoms in the prosecution of a war, waged in violation of all public faith, and for the sole purpose of gratifying boundless ambition, by destroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain.

“We have seen with great satisfaction that the force which, with just confidence, was entrusted to your Majesty by Parliament, has, by the blessing of Divine Providence on the bravery of your fleets and armies, enabled your Majesty to withstand the formidable attempts of your enemies, and to frustrate the great expectations they had conceived; and we hope and trust that the success of your Majesty's arms in Georgia and Carolina, gained with so much honor to the conduct and courage of your Majesty's officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of your troops, will have the most important consequences, and that such signal events, followed by those vigorous measures which your Majesty recommends, and in which we are determined to concur, will disappoint all the

W E D N

By his Excellency the  
**G O V E R N O R.**

**A**T a Court-Martial held by the appointment of Major-General Dickinson, on the 25th day of September last, in Freehold in the county of Monmouth, the following officers were tried, viz.

Major Thomas Hun, for cowardice and unofficer-like behaviour, and acquitted of the first charge, but unanimously found guilty of the last, and adjudged to be cashiered.

Ensign Peter Vanderhoof, tried for cowardice and disobedience of orders, and unanimously acquitted of the first, but unanimously found guilty of the last, and adjudged to be fined in the sum of two hundred pounds continental currency.

Ensign Barnes Bennet, for disobeying orders with respect to the trunks and other things brought from Staten-Island with Col. George Taylor and others, under the sanction of a flag, for suffering the goods to be embezzled, and for passing counterfeit money which came over in the said flag, and found guilty in manner and form as he stands charged in all respects, excepting as to that of passing counterfeit money knowing it to be such, and adjudged to be cashiered.

Lieutenant Jacob Tice, charged with not turning out upon his tour of duty, found guilty, and adjudged to be fined in the sum of two hundred pounds continental money.

Captain Samuel Dennis, for cowardice and disobedience of orders, and unanimously acquitted.

Quartermaster Richard Hartthorne, for neglect of duty in not supplying the men with provisions, and unanimously acquitted.

All which sentences and acquittals I do approve of, ratify, and confirm.

Given under my hand, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Wil. Livingston.

Monday last arrived at Philadelphia the Ship **ARIEL**, JOHN PAUL JONES, Esq. Commander, from P'orient; by whom we have the following advices.

**T A N G I E R,** August 30, 1780.

**T**ALBE Sidney Mahomet Sadiry arrived yesterday in this city with an order from the King of Morocco, which he was charged to read publicly, and in the presence of the Spanish missionaries, of Don Joseph Herera, commander in chief of all the Spanish vessels in our port, of the alcaides, (judges) and other principal persons of our government. This order contained, in substance, “that the King of Morocco having no share in the war between Spain and England, his Majesty strictly commands all Moors, his subjects, not to act in any hostile manner against the Spaniards, nor to cause unto them the least prejudice whatever, tho' even they should see them attack the English in any of his Majesty's ports, or near the coast, and that in case the English should choose to run their vessels on shore, they should not thereby be deemed to have procured any degree of security. His Majesty also strictly forbids unto all Moors dwelling on the coast, to fire upon any Spanish vessel under what pretence soever, upon pain of incurring the most rigorous punishments; as it is his Majesty's pleasure that the Spanish ships shall be left at full liberty to pursue their operations.” And, finally, his Majesty adds, “that in case the English Consul should be displeas'd with these dispositions, and should be willing to depart his Majesty's dominions, he should be at liberty so to do, and the Pacha, or Governor of Tangier, is hereby ordered to let him go.”

Hague, Oct. 16. The States General will meet on Wednesday next. It is said that they only adjourned to take the advice of the respective cities of this republic, upon the most interesting points which are to be the object of their deliberations, and among others to examine, “whether it would not be advisable to send a squadron to the West-Indies, to oppose the English in committing hostilities of so serious a nature as those lately committed by them at the island of St. Martin, and which are in every respect contrary to treaties and the law of nations?”

The President and the Directors of the West-India Company have presented a memorial to their High Mightinesses, in which they have exposed at large the whole proceedings of the English squadron at the island of St. Martin, and in which they humbly request, that a sufficient protection may immediately be granted, to prevent that the company, as well as private individuals, may not be exposed any longer to

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1781.

## By his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

**A**T a Court-Martial held by the appointment of Major-General Dickinson, on the 25th day of September last, in Freehold in the county of Monmouth, the following officers were tried, viz.

Major Thomas Hun, for cowardice and unofficer-like behaviour, and acquitted of the first charge, but unanimously found guilty of the last, and adjudged to be cashiered.

Ensign Peter Vanderhoof, tried for cowardice and disobedience of orders, and unanimously acquitted of the first, but unanimously found guilty of the last, and adjudged to be fined in the sum of two hundred pounds continental currency.

Ensign Barnes Bennet, for disobeying orders with respect to the trunks and other things brought from Staten-Island with Col. George Taylor and others, under the sanction of a flag, for suffering the goods to be embezzled, and for passing counterfeit money which came over in the said flag, and found guilty in manner and form as he stands charged in all respects, excepting as to that of passing counterfeit money knowing it to be such, and adjudged to be cashiered.

Lieutenant Jacob Tice, charged with not turning out upon his tour of duty, found guilty, and adjudged to be fined in the sum of two hundred pounds continental money.

Captain Samuel Dennis, for cowardice and disobedience of orders, and unanimously acquitted.

Quartermaster Richard Hartthorne, for neglect of duty in not supplying the men with provisions, and unanimously acquitted.

All which sentences and acquittals I do approve of, ratify, and confirm.

Given under my hand, the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Wil. Livingston.

Monday last arrived at Philadelphia the Ship **ARIEL**, JOHN PAUL JONES, Esq. Commander, from l'Orion; by whom we have the following advices.

TANGIER, August 30, 1780.

**F**ALBE Sidney Mahomet Sadiry arrived yesterday in this city with an order from the King of Morocco, which he was charged to read publicly, and in the presence of the Spanish missionaries, of Don Joseph Herera, commander in chief of all the Spanish vessels in our port, of the alcaldes, (judges) and other principal persons of our government. This order contained, in substance, "that the King of Morocco having no share in the war between Spain and England, his Majesty strictly commands all Moors, his subjects, not to act in any hostile manner against the Spaniards, nor to cause unto them the least prejudice whatever, tho' even they should see them attack the English in any of his Majesty's ports, or near the coast, and that in case the English should choose to run their vessels on shore, they should not thereby be deemed to have procured any degree of security. His Majesty also strictly forbids unto all Moors dwelling on the coast, to fire upon any Spanish vessel under what pretence soever, upon pain of incurring the most rigorous punishments; as it is his Majesty's pleasure that the Spanish ships shall be left at full liberty to pursue their operations." And, finally, his Majesty adds, "that in case the English Consul should be displeased with these dispositions, and should be willing to depart his Majesty's dominions, he should be at liberty so to do, and the Pacha, or Governor of Tangier, is hereby ordered to let him go."

Hague, Oct. 16. The States General will meet on Wednesday next. It is said that they only adjourned to take the advice of the respective cities of this republic, upon the most interesting points which are to be the object of their deliberations, and among others to examine, "whether it would not be advisable to send a squadron to the West-Indies, to oppose the English in committing hostilities of so serious a nature as those lately committed by them at the island of St. Martin, and which are in every respect contrary to treaties and the law of nations?"

The President and the Directors of the West-India Company have presented a memorial to their High Mightinesses, in which they have exposed at large the whole proceedings of the English squadron at the island of St. Martin, and in which they humbly request, that a sufficient protection may immediately be granted, to prevent that the company, as well as private individuals, may not be exposed any longer to

greater damages, which are the more to be apprehended, as the Americans, seeing that their ships and cargoes are not in security in the Dutch ports in the West-Indies, will of course drop all commerce with the Dutch colonies; and as a proof thereof, they mention that all the American ships that were at anchor at Curacao, St. Croiz, and St. Thomas, have all failed from the said ports without completing their loading.

Petersburg, Oct. 3. By an express from Copenhagen our Court has received the King of Denmark's ratification of the whole treaty and convention of the armed neutrality, concluded between the Northern Powers on the 9th of July last. The same express has also brought rich presents from the King of Denmark for all the ministers and principal officers of our cabinet, in return for those made by the Empress to the Danish ministry.

The ratification of the same treaty and convention by the King of Sweden is daily expected.

A few days ago our Court sent an express to the Russian ministers at Stockholm and Copenhagen, with orders to solicit of those two powers, that they would authorize their ministers in Russia to exchange any acts of accession, which other powers might pass, to take part in the convention concerning the armed neutrality. This circumstance, as well as the arrival of the two ministers plenipotentiary from Holland, and several other particulars, give room to suppose that our Court will be the centre of negotiations, from whence, it is hoped, a system will result, which, in crowning the reign of our most illustrious sovereign with everlasting glory, will also produce the most salutary effects for all trading nations.

London, Oct. 25. A few days before the news arrived of Lord Cornwallis's action, it was the resolution of the ministry to abandon the American war.—But that success of his Lordship, which is no more in the scale of the conquest of America than a drop of water is in the bucket, has given such sudden spirits to the ministry, that they instantly resolved, at all events, to plunge deeper in this unfortunate war; to send over 10,000 more men, and to expend fifteen more millions of money!

By the list of the new Parliament, the number of those who usually voted in the last Parliament with the minister, and are re-chosen, is 222; the number of those who usually voted with the opposition 184; of those who voted with the minister and are not re-chosen, the number is 72; of those who voted with the opposition and are not re-chosen, 64; and there are ten thrown out who seldom attended in Parliament; so that of the old ones who continue, there is still a majority of 38 for the minister; of the old ones thrown out, the minister has lost a majority of eight; of the new ones to succeed them, poor England must take her chance.

Lord Chatham, in a speech which he made a year or two before his death in the House of Lords, prophesied that Gibraltar would be given up to Spain, he obliquely charged our present first Lord of the Admiralty with that intention, from certain words which he had let fall concerning its non-importance to the nation. From the Spanish news-papers we are informed, that Mr. Cumberland has made overtures of a peace with Spain, in which the cession of Gibraltar is to be a preliminary.

An evening paper says, that our ministry are apprised of it, that 10,000 men are to be sent immediately by the French King to reinforce the Count de Rochambeau in America; and a strong squadron of ships is to be sent at the same time, to give them a decided superiority by sea also.

The last letters from Gibraltar brought the melancholy account of the death of Col. Mawhood, who has behaved in a most distinguished manner in the service of his country, particularly in America.

Oct. 25. All accounts agree that the channel fleet has suffered exceedingly in the late storms, inasmuch that many of the ships must be repaired before they can put to sea. It is now nine months since Gibraltar was relieved, and then the necessary article of fuel was neglected; so that if that invaluable fortress is not meant to be given up by Lord Sandwich, another attempt must be made very soon to throw in a supply of every article; this however will probably be towards Christmas, when every ship which can be mustered must be sent for that purpose. What prospect then presents itself? With ships battered about for three months at the beginning of summer, greatly damaged by the late storms, undertaking a winter voyage across the bay, there to meet and fight the combined fleets of France and Spain, which have not met with any storm, or been subject to any damage during the whole summer, and are waiting with a very superior force to give you battle if you attempt to re-

lieve Gibraltar. The people are disgusted at Lord Sandwich's puff; the intrinsic value of Gibraltar cannot be written or talked away by prostitute scribblers or purchased praters.—If it falls, Twitcher's head will follow it.

An Indian packet is just arrived at Limerick, after a passage of three months, with an express from the Governor and Council of Calcutta, on a subject of the greatest importance, the contents of which have not transpired, except that these dispatches, relate to a prodigious armament and warlike preparations making by the Dutch in the East-Indies, which, from every appearance, denounced hostility to Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Oct. 20. "Wednesday night arrived his Majesty's ships Edgar and Cumberland.

"His Majesty's ships Royal George, Namur, Union, and Invincible, are gone to Spithead; the Gibraltar, Princessa, Monarcha, Prince William and Diligente, are to convoy the West-India fleet; the remainder of the grand fleet sailed on a cruise on Thursday, but are put back to Torbay by contrary winds."

Oct. 26. Tuesday night the press was very hot below bridge; they pressed every hand they could find, and even took the mates.

Oct. 27. According to the accounts, foreign and domestic, we have every reason to be alarmed for the impending fate of our army and navy at New-York. Mr. Washington, with the present French junction of force, is acknowledged to be a match for Sir Henry Clinton and Mr. Arbutnot, and double the present force is to be added to that from France. When that arrives, the consequences are apparent; captivity, defeat, or starvation, as the Lord Advocate calls it. Poor Old England! how long will ye bear and forbear?

The fleet which is to sail for America from Ireland, will consist of at least 200 sail, besides the men of war and armed ships, which are to convoy them all the way.

In the present scarcity of shipping, several colliers and Greenland ships are taken up in the river, as transports for government service.

Government have ordered four of the largest ships taken up to be fitted out as armed vessels, to convoy the outward bound West-India fleet.

Nov. 4. The House of Peers went up to St. James's on Thursday, with the following Address, in answer to his Majesty's speech of Wednesday last:

The humble Address of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign, "WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Permit us to offer to your Majesty our most dutiful congratulations on the birth of another Prince, and the happy recovery of the Queen; and to assure your Majesty, that every addition to your Majesty's domestic happiness must always afford the highest satisfaction to your faithful subjects.

"In the present arduous situation of public affairs, we think it an indispensable part of our duty to make those spirited and vigorous exertions, which such a conjuncture demands; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we are united in a firm resolution to decline no difficulty or hazard in the defence of our country, and for the preservation of our essential interests.

"It is with just and heart-felt indignation, that we see the Monarchies of France and Spain league'd in confederacy to support the rebellion in your Majesty's Colonies in North-America, and employing the whole force of those kingdoms in the prosecution of a war, waged in violation of all public faith, and for the sole purpose of gratifying boundless ambition, by destroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain.

"We have seen with great satisfaction that the force which, with just confidence, was entrusted to your Majesty by Parliament, has, by the blessing of Divine Providence on the bravery of your fleets and armies, enabled your Majesty to withstand the formidable attempts of your enemies, and to frustrate the great expectations they had conceived; and we hope and trust that the success of your Majesty's arms in Georgia and Carolina, gained with so much honor to the conduct and courage of your Majesty's officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of your troops, will have the most important consequences, and that such signal events, followed by those vigorous measures which your Majesty recommends, and in which we are determined to concur, will disappoint all the

views of our enemies, and restore the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

"We are satisfied that the only way to accomplish this great end, which your Majesty so earnestly desires, is to make such powerful and respectable preparations as shall convince our enemies that we will not submit to receive the law from any powers whatever, but, with that spirit and resolution which becomes us, will maintain the essential rights, honor, and dignity of Great-Britain.

"We have a deep and most grateful sense of the constant solicitude your Majesty shews to promote the true interests and happiness of all your subjects, and to preserve inviolate our excellent constitution in church and state. And we beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that it shall be our earnest endeavour to justify and deserve the confidence which your Majesty so graciously places in our affection, duty, and zeal."

To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

"My Lords,

"I thank you heartily for this very loyal and dutiful address.

"The joy you express in the increase of my family, and in the happy recovery of the Queen, is extremely agreeable to me.

"Your wife and spirited resolutions to prosecute the war with vigour, and to maintain, at every hazard, the essential interests, dignity and honour of Great-Britain, give me the highest satisfaction, and must be productive of the most salutary effects, both at home and abroad."

Lord North was blooded three times on Thursday. The measures, system and plan of the Court are so fitted, that even his death, suppose it was to happen, would make no alteration. The runners of the interior cabinet will make no scruple of saying the King has already fixed upon Mr. Jenkinson for his successor.

His Majesty's last speech breathes nothing but war; and the people, in consequence, are to feel nothing but taxes.

Nov. 6. A great number of letters from Charleston, which came by the last ship with dispatches, mention the discontents that subsist between the military and the inhabitants of that capital. The letters of the tory inhabitants, as well as the Scotch and other merchants, are full of invective against the harsh measures practised by the British army.

Accounts from Jamaica mention, that 502 of the troops sent out in Commodore Walsingham's fleet, had died on the passage, and that of the 1500 landed at Jamaica, the greatest portion were sick, and in a miserable way.

Several merchants, formerly in the tobacco trade, are now so certain that Virginia and North-Carolina will "come in" to the British dominion in a few months, that very large cargoes of goods are buying up in readiness to be sent there under factors, as was usually the mode in that trade, as soon as the news comes of the detachment from New-York, meant to be sent up James river, effecting a landing. Time, the mother of truth, will discover whether that country will "come in," or that the army from New York will effect its landing in the most flourishing and richest part of all the continent.

General Clinton's Aid de Camp some days ago set out on his return to New-York, via Ireland. This gentleman will probably carry out the news of the determination of the cabinet to carry on the American war, and that 10,000 are to go out in the spring.—Where these men are to be got, no one at present can tell, for there is no appearance of any marching towards the sea-ports. Fullerton's corps has been some time at Portsmouth, intended for Jersey and Guernsey, and not for the marauding expedition for which they were raised, and so much expectation formed from upwards of a year ago. About 2000 men are to go from Corke to Charlestown, to embark in a week or two, and where transports are now collecting to take them, under the superintendency of a Captain Curling, formerly a master of a ship in the Carolina trade.

It was on Saturday night strongly reported at the west end of the town, that advice was received from Madrid, which confirms that the Court of Portugal had acceded to the treaty of the armed neutrality, proposed by the Empress of Russia.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 6.

The Speaker having informed the House that he had obtained an authentic copy of the King's speech, said that it would be now proper that they should consider of an address to his Majesty in answer to it.

Mr. De Grey proposed an address, which, as usual, re-echoed his Majesty's speech. He was very full in the praises of the British officers that had distinguished themselves in the present war, either by sea or land.

Sir Richard Sutton seconded the motion for an address, and, among other things, said that it was vain to hope to detach the Americans from the French, to whom they had been so much obliged.

Mr. Grenville proposed, as an amendment to the address, that the whole of it should be omitted, except that which respected the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Prince; and that, instead of those paragraphs in the proposed address which seemed to encourage the American war, and which bestowed praise on the victories obtained of late by the British troops, the following words be inserted: "And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we are united in a firm resolution to defend this our native country against all her enemies, and to undergo

every difficulty and hazard for the preservation of her essential interests."

This amendment Mr. Grenville recommended from the state of the nation in respect of trade, national debt, the general opinion that the war with America would be ruinous to this country, and from the powerful confederacy with which we were forced to struggle.

Colonel Fitzpatrick seconded the motion for the amendment, reasoning against every clause in the address but the first. The King had not been informed, by the late election, of the real sentiments of his people. The majority obtained by ministry was a proof, not that they possessed the favour of the people, but that they had the command of a plentiful treasury, &c.

Mr. Pultney, who had formerly thought the war against America unjust, was now of a different opinion, since taxation was given up, and the war declared just, repeatedly, by a British Parliament. We were not now in so deplorable a situation as we had been; we were in more prosperous circumstances than we had been in at any period since the unfortunate convention at Saratoga. We had it not in our option to quit the American war, in order to direct our force against France and Spain; and whatever might happen, we could not declare to the world an intention of giving up the war, &c.

Sir Horace Mann excupulated ministry from the demerit of being the authors of the American war. He thought it a just and necessary war, and had good hopes of success, chiefly from the want of union and of perseverance which commonly takes place among allies. He was for paying some extraordinary compliment in the address to the singular merit of Lord Cornwallis, and the officers and troops under his command.

Mr. T. Townshend derided the idea of his Majesty's learning the sentiments of his people from the late election; and also that of the Hon. Gentleman who seemed to consider allies as a disadvantage, &c.

Mr. Welbore Ellis insisted that voting the address in its original form did not bind down any Gentleman to any particular mode (the American war, or any other mode) of preserving our essential interests. He thought it would be indecent to refuse to concur in following the usage of Parliament in answering each article in the King's speech; it would have a bad effect in Europe; to abandon the Americans, who were well disposed to this country, would be inglorious, impolitic, inhuman, &c.

Gen. Smith contended, that Great-Britain was less able to subdue America now than she was six years ago, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Charles Fox spoke for the amendment near two hours.

Lord G. Germaine followed him in a speech of about half an hour.

Mr. W. Hartley, Alderman Newnham, Mr. Penton, and Lord Mahon, followed.

On a division of the House there appeared

For the amendment	130
Against it	212

#### B O S T O N, February 5.

The prize ship laden with sugar, &c. taken by the Essex, Capt. Cathcart, about three months since, we hear is safe arrived at a neighbouring port; seventeen of the hands died since she was taken.

Feb. 15. In the severe snow storm on Saturday last, the brig Drake, Capt. Newman, from Martinico, ran ashore at Plumb island, near Newbury, and was stranded. His cargo, it is said, will be saved. We learn that a Martinico paper was brought in this vessel, which contained an account that Count d'Estaing, with the combined fleets, fell in with Commodore Hood, with 16 sail of the line and 100 transports with troops, provisions, &c. bound to St. Lucia; that after a short engagement, the Count made capture of six sail of the line and 95 transports; the Commodore with the remaining part of the fleet made off and arrived safe at their destined port. We hope in our next to give our readers a particular account of so important a blow given to the haughty power of Britain. Capt. Newman had but eleven days passage.

Yesterday arrived a light bark, captured by the Amsterdam, Capt. Magee. She was from New-York bound to White-Haven.

A fourth prize to the ship Pilgrim is safe arrived at an eastern port.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated January 18, 1781.

"The British made a very serious attack on St. Vincents about three weeks ago; Admiral Rodney, with 14 sail of the line, covered their landing 3000 troops, and having made an assault upon the garrison, were defeated, and obliged to retreat on board their fleet; they lost, as 'tis said, 700 killed and upwards of 500 wounded; the garrison consisted of about 700, besides militia.

"We have accounts from St. Lucia, that Commodore Hood has arrived there with 4 sail of the line and several transports, being part of a fleet of ten sail of the line and one hundred transports with troops, &c. and having fallen in with the Count d'Estaing, were all taken except those arrived at St. Lucia. They have now 18 sail of the line there, under the command of Admiral Rodney. The French have five sail of the line to windward, which are at Port-Royal.

"We have intelligence from St. Eustatia, that the Dutch have declared the states independent; the French believe it here, and a day or two ago a French frigate was sent down with dispatches from the com-

mander here, to the Governor of Statia. We have intelligence likewise here, that the Spaniards have taken the Floridas.

"The ship Columbia, Capt. Newell, has taken a rich prize, and both arrived at Guadaloupe; the prize is said to be worth 30,000l. sterling.

#### S A L E M, February 13.

Friday last arrived here the privateer ship Pilgrim, Capt. Robinson, from a cruise, in which he has captured nine valuable prizes, two of which were sent into France; they were brigs from the West-Indies bound to London, their cargoes consisted of sugar, cocoa, cotton, oil, &c. the other seven were ordered for this port, three of which have arrived, their cargoes consist of a large quantity of provisions, dry goods, cordage, &c.

One of the above prizes was a large copper bottom ship (safe arrived) mounting 22 guns, 8 eighteen's, the rest nine's and six's, and 84 men. Capt. Robinson engaged the aforesaid ship upwards of three glasses before she struck; she had 5 men killed on board, one of which was the Captain, and 18 wounded. The Pilgrim had only one man killed and two wounded.

Capt. Robinson likewise brings an account of 50 sail of victuallers and transports, with 1500 troops on board, under convoy of a 64 gun ship and one frigate, lying at Corke, ready to sail for New-York.

On Wednesday last arrived here the Salem Packet, Capt. Joseph Cook, in 21 days from Lugan, Hispaniola, but brings nothing new.

By Capt. Cox, who arrived here last week from Guadaloupe, we have the following extract of a letter from a gentleman at that place, to his friend in this town, dated Jan. 13, 1781.

"Sir George Rodney, with a fleet consisting of 10 sail of the line, 7 frigates and two sloops of war, with 4000 troops inclusive of grenadiers and marines on board, made an attack upon St. Vincent, when after being beat off, with the loss of 100 killed and 200 wounded, of his best and most experienced men, he was obliged to retire after taking with him a large number of negroes and 70 or 80 head of cattle."

#### P R O V I D E N C E, February 10.

By the western post we learn, that a sloop arrived at New-London from Grenada on Tuesday, and brings a confirmation of the repulse of the British troops at St. Vincent's, as mentioned in our last.

Advice is also received by the above vessel, that Admiral Rodney had arrived at Barbados from St. Vincent's; that the Britons were about to undertake another expedition, which it was supposed would be against Grenada, and that our allies had prepared for their reception, by reinforcing the garrison of that island, which now consists of 1300 regular troops.

We are informed that a British frigate and a tender were wrecked on Long-Island in the late storm.

By a vessel which arrived at New-London on Tuesday last, in a short passage from Grenada, we have advice, that an officer commanding the French garrison of St. Vincent, in the West-Indies, having sold the same to Sir G. B. Rodney, he went there with about 600 men to take possession of his purchase; but the commandant of Martinico having had previous intelligence of the affair, sent two or three frigates, with a number of troops as a reinforcement, and a proper officer to take the command, who gave Sir George so warm a reception on his landing, that it was with the greatest difficulty he reached his ships, with about one third of his party. The traitor was sent to Martinico in irons.

#### N E W - L O N D O N, February 9.

Last Tuesday the sloop Hamlin, Capt. John Smith, arrived here in 19 days from Grenada, and brings the following account respecting Admiral Rodney's going against St. Vincent's, viz. That he landed 500 men and was repulsed with the loss of 200 of them; that he embarked and steered off S. S. E.; that this took place 50 days ago; after which accounts were received of their arrival at Barbados, and that another fleet had also arrived there from England; that the General of St. Vincent's had agreed to give up the island for a large sum to Admiral Rodney, but the plot being discovered, the General was sent over to Martinico and put in confinement to be sent home to France; that the Governor of Martinico had gone over to Grenada in a frigate with a sloop of war, having 400 troops, expecting the British from Barbados to come against Grenada; that there were 900 troops at Grenada besides the 400 which went with the Governor of Martinico.

By Capt. Smith we hear of the following arrivals from this port, viz. Capt. Jared Starr and Jabez Lord at Surinam, Capt. Wm. Leeds and ——— Seymour at Demarara.

We hear that the sloop Retaliation, Captain Elisha Hart, from this port with horses, sprung a leak, and put into Bermuda, where the vessel was taken possession of, and Capt. Hart sent to South-Carolina.

We also learn that Capt. Toby, in a sloop from this port, was taken near St. Eustatia.

List of British ships lying in Gardiner's bay. Europe 64; Bedford 74, dismasted; London 90; Royal Oak 74; Robust 74; Prudent 64; Adamant 50; Guadaloupe frigate. Culloden 74, lost in the late storm, 150 of her crew took to the woods after getting on shore; Fair American 64, missing.

Mr. John Tinker, (whose death was mentioned in our last) was born in February in the year 1718, and died the 22d of Jan. 1781. He had (by his second

wife) 9 children. His grand children are 77. Great grand children 209. 4th generation 11. Total, 306.

#### HARTFORD, February 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston to his friend in this town, dated Feb. 15.

"I am happy to inform you that the good news brought here yesterday is confirmed to-day, by a vessel in at Dartmouth from Hispaniola, in eleven days, which declares, that a frigate had just arrived at Cape Francois from Count d'Estaing's Squadron, which says that the Count fell in with 9 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and a number of transports; engaged them off the Western Islands, and took 7 sail of the line, 3 frigates, and 45 transports. This, Mr. Dupee, a noted merchant at Hispaniola, says may certainly be depended on."

#### BALTIMORE, February 13.

On Sunday last Capt. Richard Grinnel passed thro' this town on his way to Alexandria. He came passenger in the brig Virginia, Capt. John Mitchel, who arrived at Wilmington, on Delaware, on the 2d inst. in 38 days from Cadiz. Capt. Grinnel informs us, that the Moors had given the Spaniards the possession of an important fortress at Tangiers, opposite to Gibraltar; in consequence of which several European Consuls had precipitately left, or were driven, from that part of the Morocco dominions. That Gibraltar was, according to the latest accounts, closely besieged both by sea and land; that the garrison were reduced to two thirds allowance; and that the Spaniards were making rapid approaches towards the British works, and were far from being discouraged by the losses they had sustained by the fire from and the sallies of the garrison. That all the Spanish ships of war which sailed with and made part of the fleet of the Count d'Estaing, and which had received damage, had been completely repaired, and the whole squadron, consisting of 32 sail of the line, were, when he left Cadiz, ready to put to sea on the shortest notice.

#### PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

Thursday last arrived here the ship Revolution, Captain M'Naughton, from the Havannah.

And yesterday arrived a prize brig, with a very valuable cargo, consisting of 300 pipes of Madeira wine, &c. She is from Madeira bound to Charlestown, and was taken by the Saratoga sloop of war, commanded by John Young, Esquire.

The Saratoga has also taken a schooner, from St. Augustine, with lumber, &c. and sent her to Cape Francois.

By accounts from the southward we learn, that on the twenty-fifth ult. Lieutenant Colonel Lee with his legion, surprized the British post at Georgetown. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell the commander, and a few other officers, and some privates were made prisoners. Major Irvine and one hundred and four officers and privates killed. The attack being in the night, the bayonet only was made use of. Lieutenant Colonel Lee's loss—one private killed, two wounded, and two horses disabled.

In consequence of the victory gained by General Morgan on the 17th ult. Lord Cornwallis, who was then encamped at the Cross-roads, leading to the Catawba, immediately destroyed all his waggons, and mounting two men each on six hundred horses, endeavoured by a rapid march to cut off his retreat and retake the prisoners, following himself with the remainder of his force, consisting in the whole of 2500 regulars and some Tories. General Morgan crossed the Yadkin on the first instant in the morning, and next evening the enemy arrived at the same ford, but a heavy rain, which fell in the intermediate time, swelling the river, prevented his crossing; he then proceeded up to Shallow ford, opposite the Moravian towns, where he remained by the last advices.

General Greene had removed from Peedee, and on the 8th instant was at Guilford Courthouse, about 40 miles from the enemy. The prisoners were safe over Dam river, and were to arrive at Winchester, in Virginia, on the fifteenth instant.

Extract of a letter from Major General Greene to Congress, dated January 31, 1781.

"I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Lee, announcing the partial success of an enterprize against Georgetown, which does honour to his corps."

#### "SIR,

"I have the honour to advise you of the compleat surprize of the post at Georgetown, this morning, by the infantry of the legion; Capt. Carnes, who conducted this enterprize, has claim to great merit for the address exhibited on the occasion: the officers and soldiers under him distinguished themselves by their gallantry and firmness. My force was inadequate to the assault of the enemy's inclosed works, nor was the possession equivalent to the certain loss to be expected from such a measure; I therefore determined to pursue my principal objects by means more certain and less destructive to my troops.

"The blunders of the guides prevented a full correspondence in the movements of the cavalry and infantry, by which mistakes we were, in some degree, baffled in the important consequences which the prowess of the infantry gave a right to expect.

"Many were killed, few were taken; among the former is Major Irvine; among the latter Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, commander of the garrison.

"Disposed on all occasions to alleviate misfor-

tunes, I have indulged Colonel Campbell and the captured officers with their paroles.

"The legion has suffered very little on this expedition, one killed, two wounded and two horses disabled make up our whole loss.

"I have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect,

Your most obedient servant,

"HENRY LEE, junior,

Lieut. Col. com. partizan legion."

Legion camp, on Sampit river,

January 25th, 1781.

The Hon. Major-General GREENE.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Feb. 27. In our last we made a mistake respecting the capture of a vessel from St. Augustine by the Saratoga sloop of war: it appearing that on the 9th ult. the Saratoga fell in with and took the Tonyn letter of marque ship of 20 six pounders, commanded by John R. Wade from St. Augustine, bound to Liverpool, loaded with turpentine, indigo, staves, hides and deerkins. She suffered much in the action, which lasted an hour, and had one man killed, and the Captain, 1st Lieutenant and 9 men badly wounded. The Saratoga received much damage in her sails and rigging, but had not a man hurt.

Authentic letters from Virginia say, that four French ships of force had entered James river, where Arnold and his banditti have for some time past been on a plundering expedition. We have no particulars, but hope to have the satisfaction of communicating, very shortly, agreeable intelligence from that quarter.—The last advices from Carolina say, that Lord Cornwallis, having divided himself of his heavy baggage, and collected his troops together, had, by rapid marches, penetrated far back into North Carolina; that he had not kept up his communication, as hitherto, with Charlestown, but abandoned the country between that place and his army, to the command of the American forces; that General Greene had called in all the detachments from his army, and it was expected an action must happen before long. What his Lordship's views are in this very extraordinary movement, time, the mother of truth, will unfold.

#### TRENTON, FEBRUARY 28.

"On Friday last died, in the twenty-third year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with much patience and fortitude, Miss POLLY POTTS, daughter of Mr. STACY POTTS of this town; and on the following day her remains were interred in Friends burial-place, attended by many mourning relatives, and her numerous acquaintance.—

"However familiarized we may be with the fate of human nature, our hearts still recoil at the idea of a final dissolution; and at the departure of our friends we feel a pang which cannot be described, and which can only be known by those who experience such a separation. When we see youth, affability, wit and good sense lie prostrate;—when we view the possessor of a happy disposition and so many amiable accomplishments lifeless and no more;—when we behold the feat of the graces covered with the attire of the king of terrors; although it be accounted a weakness, and although the loss of the surviving ought not to be put in competition with the gain of the deceased, yet—

"One human tear may drop and be forgiven."

By a letter from Morristown of the 25th instant, we learn, that a Packet, lately arrived at New-York, has brought the following account, namely, that a large fleet of men of war and transports, with troops on board, had sailed from Brest for America, before the packet left England, and that it was supposed their particular destination was New-York. Intelligence from New-York also mentions, that the infamous Arnold had sent an express by a short route to Sir Henry Clinton, informing that he was blocked up by four French ships of force, and, if he had not speedy assistance, must infallibly fall into the hands of the rebels; which was immediately forwarded across Long-Island to the English Admiral at Gardiner's Bay. It is also added, that the defeat of Col. Tarleton was considered there as a severe stroke, and that they are in much consternation.

The intelligence mentioned in our last respecting the arrival of some French ships in Virginia, and of their having blocked up the enemy now there under the command of the infamous Arnold, is since confirmed.

Advices from the southward say that Lord Cornwallis, on hearing of the defeat of Lieut. Col. Tarleton by Brigadier Morgan, immediately destroyed his heavy baggage, made a forced march into North-Carolina with a view of retaking the prisoners, fighting our army in its divided state, and carrying conquest through the whole country: That Brigadier Morgan crossed the Yadkin near Salisbury on the 1st or 2d instant, which by a sudden swell was rendered impassable by the time Lord Cornwallis came up, though he was not a day's march in the rear: That he went some distance up the river, where he crossed, and was encamped near it on the 8th: That General Greene was at Guilford Courthouse, about forty miles distance.

It is given out from abroad that large reinforcements to the British army are to be sent over the ensuing campaign; part of them to relieve the Hessians and other foreign troops now here, who are expected to return to Europe in the spring.

From GAINES'S New-York paper of 19th Feb.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, January 27.

"An affair has happened between Col. Tarleton and Mr. Morgan, not much in our favour, though a kind of drawn battle, as both parties left the field without burying their dead."

*A modest tale enough. See the New-Jersey Gazette of the 14th instant, for a few additional particulars.*

SINCE the publication of JOHN WILMUT'S Advertisement in No. 164 of this Gazette, the Printer has been informed that it is supposed to have an allusion to Mrs. TREE, and to be intended to asperse her good name: This is therefore to inform all whom it may concern, that the said Mrs. TREE, from incontestable evidence, appears to be a Gentlewoman of unblemished character, and whose life and conversation have always been exemplary and amiable. The advertisement would by no means have been published, had the Printer been acquainted with the intention of it, or had the least suspicion that it was pointed at her.

#### Two FARMS to be sold.

THE one on which the subscriber lives, containing 273 acres of land, one third of which is good mowing ground, one third plow land, the other third well covered with timber of the best quality; the whole farm is enclosed and under complete fence and small enclosures; there is on it a good dwelling house almost new, two stories high, a large Dutch barn, barracks, shades, &c. two large apple orchards, a number of peach trees, and a large peach nursery fit to plant out. The other farm joins this one, and contains 163 acres, above one third of which is well timbered wood land, 15 acres of mowing ground, and much more may be made at an easy expence, the rest good plow land; there is on said farm a good dwelling house and shop, a large English barn, two apple orchards and a number of other fruit trees, the whole under good fence. Both farms are exceedingly well watered, and will be sold very cheap for ready money by the owner

Bernard's Town, Basken- } JOHN SHAW.  
ridge, Feb. 24, 1781. }

#### TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of West-Jersey RIGHTS to LOCATE LANDS in any part of the Western Division. The title warranted good. Any sort of specie now current, or continental currency, will be received in payment, or country produce, &c.

Wanted to purchase or hire, for a term of years, a Negro Man who has been brought up to husbandry, and knows plantation work well. Also a Negro Girl, about 14 years of age, who has been brought up to country work. None need apply but such as can warrant their characters good. Application may be made to the subscriber, who is ready to treat with any person for the above contents.

3w Mount-Pleasant, near Mount- } JOHN LEE.  
Holly, February 26, 1781. }

N. B. Wanted, a quantity of cedar rails, boards and shingles, &c.

#### L O S T,

On the 22d instant, on the Morristown road, between Mr. Clark's schoolhouse and John Bullen's tavern, near Middle Brook,

A POCKET-BOOK, containing one Seven Dollar Bill Jersey state money, one Forty Shilling ditto, Pennsylvania ditto, one Seventy Dollar Bill, continental, and some other small money. Whoever finds and delivers the said Pocket-Book and Money to Mr. Clark, schoolmaster, near Middle Brook aforesaid, or to the subscriber, Post-Rider, shall have ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS reward.

Feb. 24. 3\* JAMES MARTIN.  
AS I propose leaving this state in a short time, notice is given to all persons who have any demands against the subscriber, are desired to bring in their accounts as speedily as possible, as I shall attend at this place some time to complete the settlement of the same.

3 Bound Brook, Feb 6, 1781. JOHN STAATS.

WERE committed to the gaol of the county of Burlington, on the 16th of January last, a certain John Workman and John Teams, who acknowledge they broke out of Easton gaol some time ago. Also a certain John Ketcham, a deserter from the 6th Pennsylvania regiment. Those concerned with said prisoners are desired to come immediately, pay charges, and take them away.

3w\* RALPH PRICE, Gaoler.

Burlington, February 24, 1781.

#### STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Bedminster township,

A LARGE blackish roan HORSE, fifteen hands high, shod all round, long tail, blind in the near eye, occasioned as is supposed by the stroke of a whip, as he hath been formerly a waggon-horse in the continental service. Also went with him, a two year old FILLEY, near fourteen hands high, dark brown, long tail not docked. Whoever secures said Horse and Filley, so that the owner may have them again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, with reasonable charges.

Feb. 26, 1781. 2\* ROBERT GASTON.

By His Excellency the  
**GOVERNOR.**

A GENERAL Court-Martial of the militia of the state of New-Jersey is hereby ordered and appointed to be held at the house of Mr. John Cape, in Trenton, on Wednesday the 21st day of March next, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel William Chamberlain; of which Court-Martial Colonel Joseph Phillips is appointed President, and Colonels William Shreve and William Scudder, and Lieutenant-Colonels John Taylor and Oakey Hoagland, and Majors Joseph Brearley and John Van-Emburch, and Captains Philip Phillips, John Hunt, William Tucker, John Mott, Israel Carle and Timothy Titus are appointed Members, and William Willcocks, Esquire, Judge Advocate; and for the trial of such other prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Given under my hand the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Wil. Livingston.

Rockyhill, Somerset county,  
January 24th, 1781.

ALL persons who bought Tickets in the Third Class of the United States Lottery from the subscriber, may have them renewed whether blank or prize, (except the five hundred dollar prizes) in the Fourth Class of said Lottery, by applying within six weeks from the date hereof.

HENRY VANDIKE.

N. B. It is necessary that all those who apply should produce their tickets of the third class as vouchers.

**WILLIAM RICHARDS,**

At Trenton Landing, and at his Store in Philadelphia, WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

The Method of raising MUSTARD SEED in Durham, Old England.

THE ground must be well manured and made into hills about two and a half feet distant each way, much in the same manner as for Indian corn; plant the seed the first good weather after the twentieth of February a little below the surface, let there be about three or four stalks on each hill, and the seed will grow larger and a greater quantity than if sowed: As it does not all come to perfection at one time, it must be gathered as it ripens and spread on a floor to dry. This is work proper for children.

**STAGE-WAGGON.**

THE subscriber informs the Publick, that he has provided a commodious Stage-Waggon, with four horses, suitable for carrying Passengers and their baggage, and will set out from the sign of the Bunch of Grapes in Third-street, in the city of Philadelphia, on every Monday morning precisely at ten o'clock, and proceed with all convenient speed for Elizabeth-Town, passing by the Four-Lanes-End, Trenton, Princeton and Brunswick; and will set out from Jemimah Smith's at Elizabeth-Town precisely at eight o'clock on every Thursday morning, and proceed the same way back again to Philadelphia, without any unnecessary delay.

The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town to be Forty Shillings in specie, or the value thereof in other money, and the like sum for 150lb. weight of baggage; and the same sums for passage and carriage from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia: And so in proportion for any greater or less weight.

All Passengers favouring him with their custom, to be freemen of the United States, and others who can produce proper passes, otherwise they may expect to be refused a passage in this stage. No prohibited goods will be carried at any rate. No sealed letters to be carried by the stage unless they are directed to some commissioned officer belonging to the United States, to or from Elizabeth-Town.

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servant,  
Jan. 27, 1781. GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

**TO BE SOLD,**

On reasonable terms,

A Large DWELLINGHOUSE, situated at Bound Brook, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and barn; fifteen acres of meadow adjoining, on which are a number of bearing apple-trees. Whoever is inclined to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to Michael Field, at Bound Brook, or John Pool, at Trenton.

3w

James Emerson,

At his STORE in Trenton, has for SALE, DOCTOR Ryan's incomparable worm destroying sugar plumbs, necessary to be kept in all families, with directions for taking them. Also black and white flowered sattin and white farsenet, suitable for cloaks or bonnets, with white, stripe, and black India perians, black velvet, homespun broadcloths and linceys, linens and Russia sheetings, brimstone, indigo, and several other articles too tedious to mention, all which he will sell at as low a rate as the times will admit.

3w\*

**TO BE SOLD,**

TWO or THREE FARMS, adjoining Middlebrook upon the first mountain near Steel's tavern, about three miles from Bound-brook. The farms are now in possession of Wm. Ryal, Silcock, and Thos. Barton. Easy terms of payment will be given to the purchaser. If not sold they will be rented. For further particulars enquire of Richard Stevens, near Pitts town.—The said Stevens wants to hire a man to work a farm upon shares, or to hire him upon wages by the year; the person who inclines to agree, must be a sober industrious man that understands farming, or he need not apply; if the man has a wife only, they will both be hired.

3w

**Strayed or Stolen,**

On the 2d of January last, from the Great Meadows in Maidenhead,

A LARGE bay HORSE, with a small star and snip, near hind foot white, and has a fear on the same just above the hoof; when lost had a film on his near eye, and lops his ears very much. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that the owner gets him again, shall have THREE HUNDRED CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable charges. SAMUEL HUNT.

February 20, 1781. 3\*

**WANTED,**

MATERIALS for erecting a house in Trenton, twenty-six feet by twenty, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, viz. stone or brick, pine and cedar boards, pine and oak scantling, shingles, nails and lime; to be delivered at Trenton, or such convenient place as may be agreed on. Also, WORKMEN, who will engage by the piece.

Those who are willing to contract for furnishing any of the said materials, or for doing any branch of the work, will please to leave their proposals in writing with the Printer hereof, as soon as possible.

Ready money will be paid in every case; to which circumstance it is expected attention will be paid in stating proposals.

**TO BE SOLD,**

For HARD MONEY or CONTINENTAL, A TRACT of LAND, containing about 1000 Acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia. The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market.—For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

January 12, 1781.

tbctf

**WANTED,**

A MANAGER on a Farm, a middle aged man who has a thorough knowledge of farming: Any person who can be well recommended for his knowledge, industry and sobriety, may hear of good encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof. None else need apply.

Also wanted, a Blacksmith, who understands country business; he would meet with good encouragement, the person having a shop and tools which would be let on reasonable terms.

Likewise wanted to purchase or hire, two Negroes, a man and woman, who understand country business.

**WANTED,**

TWENTY or thirty pounds of RED CLOVER SEED, for which an equal number of pounds of best FLAX will be given, or for any less quantity at the same rate. The seed to be left at John Yard's, Trenton, where the flax will be delivered in fifteen days after the delivery of the seed.

**TO BE SOLD,**

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy, and blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

**WANTED,**

A PRINTED Copy of the Acts of Assembly of the last Sitting of the first Assembly since the Revolution, passed in September 1777, for which a generous price will be given by the Printer hercof.

Trenton, 5 February, 1781.

WHEREAS many depredations are committed on the property of the United States in this town, such as stealing the boards and other materials from the public buildings and fences, carrying off parts of waggons and other articles, which cannot be put under cover, or otherwise secured from the plundering hands of those who have a disposition for such vile practices; The Quartermaster requests the assistance of every good citizen in detecting such injurious and worthless members of the community, and offers a reward, equal to the crime, to any person who will discover the person or persons guilty thereof, in such a manner as to enable him to prosecute him or them to conviction. By this means only the property which every individual is interested in can be secured.

4w

JOHN NEILSON, D.Q.M.

Twenty Dollars Specie, or the Exchange, Reward.

Ran away from the Constable of Buckingham, Bucks county, last April,

A YOUNG man named David Ruffel, a turner and chair maker by trade, supposed to be about 23 years of age, light complexion and fair hair; had on a hat without loops, a plaited stock with silver clasps, light coloured nap coat, brown jacket, coarse shirt, new buckskin breeches, new calfskin pumps with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said Ruffel in any gaol, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ASA FELL.

February 13, 1781.

2\*

N. B. He was advertised in the Pennsylvania papers.

**ABRAHAM DRAKE,**

Has for SALE at the SCOTCH-PLAINS, Broadcloth, Nankeen, Women's gloves & mitts, Buckram, Corduroy, Knives and scissars, Calico, Pins and needles, Black and white gauze, Pains and needles, Damascus, Chocolate, Black silk handkerchiefs, Raifons, White silk ditto, Brimstone, Check silk ditto, China tea cups & saucers, Linen handkerchiefs, Quart & pint Delf bowls, An assortment of buttons, Queen's ware plates, Mohair and silk, Shoe and knee buckles, Catgut, Stock buckles and sleeve Cambrick and lawn, buttons, Muslin, Tea and sugar, Stripe ditto, Molasses, Pelong, Snuff and tobacco, Mode, Writing paper by the ream or quire, Taffety, Earthen ware, Wide Persian, Cotton, Ribbons, Indigo, best quality, Calimanco, And a variety of other articles which will be sold Stockings, Stamp'd linen handkerchiefs, Irish linen, as low as possible. 6†

THOSE that purchased Tickets of the subscriber in the Third Class of the United States Lottery, and are desirous of renewing them in the Fourth, are desired to apply in all this month, otherwise they will be excluded from that privilege.  
Feb. 6, 1781. M. FURMAN.

**TO BE SOLD,**

Part of a Tract of Land, Lying on the South side of Lawrence's brook, about two miles below Brunswick in New-Jersey.

THE purchaser may have from 200 to 600 acres, and as much salt meadow at a small distance as will supply the place. About 70 acres is improved, and about 30 acres of good fresh meadow may be made at a small expence; the remainder is well timbered. For terms apply to John Dennis, Esquire, in Brunswick, or to the subscriber in Front-street, Philadelphia.

STACY HEPBURN.

February 15, 1781.

2†