

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1782.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Sketch of the Character of Col. JOHN LAURENS, who fell gloriously in the Defence of his Country, August 27, 1782.

EVERY publick officer who hath served his country in council or the field with firmness and integrity, is entitled to publick esteem; but there are some traits in the character and conduct of the illustrious Col. JOHN LAURENS, son to the late president of Congress, that have shone forth in the active scenes in which he hath been employed during this contest, which mark him in particular, and should make an impression of gratitude on the breasts of his countrymen, and on the tract of time, which should never be erased.

At the commencement of this war he had finished his studies in Europe; and although he had married in England, and was happy in this the tenderest of connections, neither the charms of an amiable woman, nor the allurements of affluence in a married state, could detain him from the service of his country. Incapable of that deliberate and self-interested policy which would, while his father bore an active part in the councils of America, have prescribed to him the part he should have taken, that in the prosperous event of either party would have preserved his estate; he could not bend and crouch before a tyrant's throne, in ease and sloth, and tamely look on and see his countrymen struggling against every human difficulty for their freedom, the simplest boon that nature gives to all. When therefore he found, that in the councils of Britain the conquest of America was determined, and that her ablest and most experienced officers, at the head of powerful armies, were putting in execution her nefarious plan, instead of making his peace with those in power, and deprecating the vengeance which in case of their success he knew must fall upon his aged father's head, superior to every consideration of interest, and incapable of being influenced by the tenderest ties of private connection, he flew to the standard of his country, and has been unwearied in her service.

In the beginning of the campaign of 1777, he joined the army in character of aid-de-camp to the Commander in Chief. In the battle of Brandywine, in the midst of danger and difficulty, he behaved with the utmost calmness and deliberation; he carried the orders of the General from wing to wing, and although he fell in with parts broke, dismembered, and put to route, none of these circumstances of difficulty threw him into embarrassment, or turned him from the line of his duty. In the battle of Germantown he was present with those troops who led the charge, and in each turn of the action in its more fortunate stage, while the hopes of the General were high, and the prospect of a glorious victory warmed the breast of every soldier, among the foremost with the highest ardour he pressed upon the enemy's rear; and in the fate of that battle, when the army received a check from a party collected in a house, which in its consequences induced confusion and disorder, at the head of a small party with fixed bayonets, he charged upon it, nor did he retire till he received a wound in the shoulder, and two-thirds of his men lay dead on the field. In the battle of Monmouth he behaved with his usual propriety, was active in leading the troops to the charge, and in rallying them on the retreat: In that of Rhode-Island, which immediately followed, he commanded a regiment of infantry, and for the order and excellent arrangement of his corps, his firmness and bravery in action, and his superior address in favouring the views of the General in the close of that affair, received his particular thanks.

Hitherto, in the scale of either party, the balance rather preponderated in our favour, for if the enemy had repulsed us in action and beat us from the field, they had neither destroyed an army nor con-

quered a state; when, therefore, in their councils a manifest conviction arose, that either the war in itself was ruinous and unavailing, or that their system was faulty, and with a view of taking advantage of the internal weakness of the southern states, they directed their arms to that quarter; with a zeal which only warms the patriot breast, he flew to join his efforts to those of his countrymen to protect his native state. During all the operations in that quarter, either in the manœuvres of the General, in the positions of his army to keep the enemy from the town, or in the attack of parties to dispossess them of posts, in one of which he received a second wound, we find him actively employed.—More than once he sallied from the town, and charged the enemy advantageously posted, repelled them, and forced them to confess there were some among us whose sentiments of honour put them above the fear of danger, and who lived only to serve their country. After this unhappy position which, in the more prosperous tide of their affairs, induced not only the fall of Charlestown, and the surrender of the garrison as prisoners of war, but laid open the southern continent, as far as the river Potowmack, to ravages and depredations, which must ever hand down the name of Cornwallis in the most detestable colours on the page of history, and fix a stain on the national character of Britain: we find some pause in his career of glory.

Upon his exchange he was sent by Congress as Minister to the Court of France, to negotiate a particular and important business; which trust he discharged with address, ability and dispatch. Upon his return he was offered the thanks of Congress, and some particular attention * therefor: This he refused, saying, he only fought to serve his country, and that the approbation of his own heart, and that of the representatives of the people, were the only compensation he could receive.

At this period the Commander in Chief had invested York, and the allied armies of America and France were arranged round it: after making a report to Congress of his negotiations abroad, a few days threw him into the army; here the General employed him, and in this siege we find him heading one of those columns which stormed and took one of their principal redoubts.—[He was also one of the Commissioners on the part of General Washington, for settling the terms of capitulation, previous to the surrender of Earl Cornwallis.]—From that period, the affairs of the enemy to the southward returned in a contrary direction; and whatever influence this event might induce in the councils of the different European countries, it became the particular business of Congress to dispossess them of all the posts they held on this continent; upon this principle a detachment of the army was ordered to the southward, and Colonel Laurens presented himself again to join his aid to that of his countrymen, for the recovery of Charlestown.

At several stages of this war, he has solicited permission to embody the slaves against the enemy, and lately offered to present the state with a hundred and fifty of his own property, upon condition they would make him up a regiment—but this request, upon views of policy, has been constantly refused. His object in this has been as well to emancipate that unhappy class of people, as to raise a respectable force for the publick service.

Some time since a detachment of the enemy having advanced into the country, and General Gist, commanding the infantry, being ordered to meet them, Colonel Laurens, although for some days preceding the action he had been confined to his bed with a high fever, arose, headed his corps, led it to the charge, and while gallantly fighting at the head thereof, received a wound of which he died in the field.

It will be unnecessary to anticipate the grateful emotions which must arise in the breast of every vir-

* This information I received from a member of Congress, but whether he meant of Congress collectively, or individual members, cannot say.

tuous citizen in favour of this illustrious young man, whose untimely death we all have reason to lament; and while I join the publick opinion in admiring his disinterest zeal for the rights of mankind, his great and unwearied services to his country, his gallantry in the field, and his ability and address in negotiation, together with those more domestick virtues which distinguish him in the characters of the companion, the husband, and the son, and endear him to the bosom of private life; I am happy thus to perform my last duties to the memory of a friend.

A.

The following is translated from the LEYDEN GAZETTE, of August 11.

The news of the departure of Mr. Fitzherbert, which is confirmed from many parts, brings doubts on the true sentiments and intentions of the new prime Minister of Great-Britain, especially if it be considered, that by his full powers, Mr. Fitzherbert is authorized to treat with the FOUR powers at war with Great-Britain, expressions which the Court of London had forbore to insert in those Mr Grenville was invested with, as implying an acknowledgment that the United States of America had taken rank among the independent powers. In fact, now, that the most obstinate and most blind of abettors of the Britannic cause, acknowledge the absolute impossibility to bring back the United States under the English domination; it is a matter of surprize and astonishment, that the neutral powers, if they earnestly desire the peace of Christendom, do not interpose jointly to cut the gordian knot, which is the only obstacle that prevents a blessing so desirable to humanity. To indicate the easiest way to attain to this, is the object of the following memorial, which we have been requested to insert:

This war, which has already continued so many years, has spread over so many nations, has been attended with so many inhuman and shocking circumstances, that any man who is possessed of the least grain of humanity, must wish to see an equitable peace restored to mankind. Agreeably to this every one professes to wish for peace: Great-Britain on one side; France, Spain, Holland, and America on the other, make the same declaration: The neutral powers express the same desire, and some even take much pains to bring it into effect, by opening negotiations, and offering their mediation for the restoration of peace, if not general, at least particular. Nevertheless the nations at war with England appear all equally to be sensible, that a separate peace would only retard a general one, and this would do more hurt than good. This opinion is, without doubt, very just; the only matter then requisite to this purpose, is to point out the measures evidently the most conducive to a general peace.

Never was a nation in a more critical situation than England is at this time. Ireland, with all other countries abroad, that are under the domination of England, are dissatisfied, and ready to follow the example of the American United States, by breaking all connection with her: The English nation itself is divided between the old and new Ministry, and consequently the old and new system; so that neither of the parties has influence enough to bring into resolution some decisive measure. It is not impossible, though it be improbable, that in such a crisis, a sense of compassion to England (especially if some new inducement should take place) may arise in the hearts of some of the neutral powers, which, in process of time, may move them to take a part in this war, and thus set all the rest of Europe in a flame.

America, in such a case, of all the nations in the universe, would have the least to fear, and perhaps the more to gain. But peace, after all, would be more acceptable to her than an accident that would prove so fatal to so many nations! What measures must now be adopted to bring it about? Thus the grand question still returns.

If England could be unanimous in the only wise

plan left to her election, she could easily resolve this important question, by forthwith acknowledging the United States of America, what they are in fact, a power absolutely sovereign and independent, and inviting, as it was proposed last year, this new power to a Congress for a general pacification, under the mediation of the two Imperial Courts. But the actual British Ministry are not sufficiently confirmed in the confidence either of the King or the nation, to hazard upon so glaring a step, which might displease the King and alarm the nation; and of which the old Ministry, with their abettors, would certainly avail themselves to excite the voice of the people against them, as having sacrificed the honour and dignity of the crown, together with the essential interests of the nation.

There is then something wanting in the English Administration to enable them to perform what is absolutely necessary to save the nation. To find it out we need only to attend to a resolution of Congress, October 5, 1780, to the following purport: "Her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, from a regard to the liberty of commerce and the rights of nations, having in her declaration to the belligerent as well as neutral powers, proposed regulations grounded on principles of justice, equity and moderation, of which their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties, as well as most of the neutral powers of Europe, have declared their approbation; the Congress, willing to shew their regard for the rights of commerce, and to testify their respect to the Empress who has proposed, and to the powers who have approved the said regulations, have resolved;

"That the Board of the Admiralty prepare and report instructions for the commanders of armed vessels commissioned by the United States, agreeably to the principles contained in the declaration of the Empress of Russia, respectively, to the rights of neutral vessels, and that the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, when thereto invited, be, as they by these presents are, respectively authorized to accede to such regulations, agreeably to the meaning of the said declaration, which shall be agreed to in the Congress which are to meet in consequence of the invitation of her Imperial Majesty." This resolution was communicated, by letters dated the 8th of March 1781, to their High Mightinesses and to the northern powers, by their Ministers residing at the Hague, with offers, "to pledge the faith of the United States, for the observation of the principles of the armed neutrality, agreeably to that resolution of the Congress."

It appears then, that the simplest and most natural method for the neutral powers to put a general end to this war, would be to consent that Congress accede, by a Minister of their own, to the principles of the treaty of maritime neutrality, after the same manner that France and Spain have acceded

it will be said, that it is acknowledging the independence of the United States of America. Granted: But this step is desirable for this very reason, as it will put the grand question out of contest; and will immediately reconcile the disaffected part of the British nation by this very measure; that it will pave the way for the two Imperial Courts to invite the Ministers of the United States of America, to a Congress of peace under their mediation; that it will put the British Ministry in a condition to bring the King, and the present opposition, to consent to a parliamentary act, declaring America independent; and that, in all probability, this is the only remaining expedient to save Great-Britain from the horrors of a civil, internal war, for which she is daily ripening. The pride and vanity of this nation will always furnish the artful with a sufficient variety of means to flatter it with delusive hopes; now of a diversion to be made against the enemy; then of a reconciliation with America, and of a separate peace, of which they would willingly avail themselves, in order to have an opportunity of avenging themselves of their enemies in Europe: But America never will be unfaithful neither to her allies nor to herself.

Thus buoyed up from one chimera to another, Great-Britain shall finally see her misfortunes become remediless; and the system of the armed neutrality, which, perhaps would never have taken place but for the American Revolution, and which can but imperfectly subsist, except the United States share in the advantages, and engage in the obligations thereof, will remain without effect, and at last give place to the former anarchy.

By the brig Iris, which arrived on the 27th ult. at New-York, we have the following advices:

H A G U E, October 1.

We have just received the following private in-

telligence from Paris, the contents of which are sufficient to excite the tears of every humane person: Paris, September 26.

S I R,

I here send you the melancholy relation of the disasters which happened at the siege of Gibraltar.

On the 9th the land batteries began to play on the place, the fire was well supported and directed, and every day made some progress; there was no doubt therefore entertained, that when the floating batteries began their fire, Gibraltar must soon capitulate.

On the 13th, the eleven floating batteries took their stations for attacking the place on the side next the sea. The arrangements having been made without any obstacle, at nine in the morning the fire began from the floating batteries, which mounted altogether 193 brass cannon, and had besides above 150 other cannon, which served for ballast, and for change in case of accidents; these cannon were all 24 pounders.

The whole firing at once, both from the land and sea, presented the most dreadful scene that can be imagined—success appeared certain on our side; but at 11 o'clock the English began firing red hot balls. One hundred and ten cannon pouring forth an incessant shower of fire balls, soon threw the batteries into the utmost disorder; some of the balls entered the port-holes, and the fire spread every where. While the day lasted they were able to extinguish the flames; but at six o'clock in the evening three of the floating batteries blew up; the rest cut their cables with an intention of retreating, but without effect, their tackle, masts and sails, being all burnt, it was therefore impossible for them to draw back a single step, and the burning hail did not cease.—Boats were immediately put out to save the crews.

The Prince of Nassau, who had performed prodigies of valour, and who had lost the greatest part of his men, threw himself into one of these boats with several officers, and 152 men belonging to his battery, got into another; at the very instant when the second boat was getting away, a ball fell into the middle of the boat, which immediately sunk, and every soul that was in it perished. The next day at four in the morning, four more of the floating batteries blew up; and at eight o'clock the eleventh battery caught fire and blew up in a minute after. The loss of men in this action is computed at 1500 or 2000. General Elliot saved about 300 men, and sent them back the same day.

This terrible shock has not, however, in the least discouraged the besiegers—they are now disposing matters for taking the place by assault, and the soldiers are not at all dismayed. The fire continues with unremitting fury on the land side.

The combined fleet is in the bay of Algeiras, it will therefore be very difficult to throw any succours into the place. The English fleet comes nearer every day, and will probably arrive before the end of the month, and then we may expect to see a second slaughter.

L O N D O N, Sept. 29.

It is generally agreed that Lord Howe must have reached Gibraltar before now; we may, therefore, reasonably expect despatches from his Lordship, in the course of ten or twelve days at farthest.

A gentleman lately arrived from Lisbon says, accounts had been received there before he came away, of great preparations being making at Cadiz for the reception of the English fleet, in case they should attempt to bombard that town; that 8000 men had been drawn from different garrisons, and encamped near the place, and more were daily expected to reinforce them.

The late proposals offered to Congress by Sir Guy Carleton, and Admiral Digby (which are evidently the terms of the Rockingham Administration) have thrown the whole body of loyalists in America, and in England, into the utmost consternation. Many applications have already been made to people in Administration by these unfortunate gentlemen, to know particularly what they and their friends in America are in future to expect.

Nothing can more thoroughly evince the inexhaustible resources of this country, than to take a retrospect of the increase of its naval strength for these few years past; we having now a navy that is fully equal, if not superior, to the combined exertions of the House of Bourbon, Holland and America.

The facility with which the King of Denmark has equipped and almost completed for sea, a formidable squadron of ships of war, has caused various speculations in Holland for these few weeks past.

If we seriously consider the inferiority of the French fleet now on the American coast, and the

bad state of many of their ships since the glorious action of the 12th of April, little is to be apprehended for the safety of New-York, as Vaudreuil's squadron, instead of attempting an attack upon that place, must fly for safety from the British fleet.

Lord Howe will stay at Gibraltar no longer than to debark the troops, and to unload the transports and store-ships; as, besides the protection of our homeward bound fleets, and the interception of those of the enemy, the squadron has some secret object in view.

A commission under the royal sign manual has passed the great seal of the court of chancery, appointing Mr. Oswald, of Philpot-lane, commissioner to treat for peace with the Thirteen United States of America.

A negotiation lies on the carpet between the courts of Great-Britain, Russia and Denmark, whereby the latter are to sell to government 14 ships of the line, completely fitted for sea. The Empress has likewise issued an edict, whereby she gives permission to the Cossacks to enter on board the ships as volunteers.

When the last packet left New-York, a correspondent asserts, all was uproar in that city; pasquinade, hand-bills, and every species of abuse, were openly distributed, and the effigy of a certain — carried about with a halter round its neck, and afterwards publicly burned.

A very extensive trade, during the spring and summer, has been carried on from the French islands, St. Thomas's, Havana, &c. into Chesapeake bay; and the crops of grain, tobacco and fruit, being greater than had been known for many years, would afford the most ample returns, as well as the supplies to the French fleet then in the bay. Several ships, under Imperial and Danish colours, have found their way to Virginia to procure cargoes of tobacco, which sold remarkably cheap, in exchange for European goods. The people in general to the Southward looked upon the war as over; that New-York and Charlestown would be soon evacuated; that their independence would be avowed by England, and that the restrictions on admission of British manufactures would soon be taken off.

The dissolution of the present Irish parliament is to be declared by proclamation in March next; Earl Temple having orders from the Minister for that purpose.

The unfortunate Captain Asgill had been greatly hurt by being addressed by the commanding officer over him, with the family title, supposing, from the publick accounts given in the American papers, that his father, Sir Charles Asgill, was dead; but an express from New-York gave him cause to hope it was ill grounded; the unfortunate incidents concurring in this officer's situation are much to be pitied by every feeling heart. The provinces of Virginia and the Jerseys were very sickly when the last accounts came from thence.

An exchange of the English prisoners was expected when the last accounts came from Virginia, but it was imagined very few of the privates of the guards would return, numbers, in the length of time they have remained prisoners, having formed connections by marriage, and intending to settle in America, when opportunity admitted of it.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated August 16.

"The present distracted state of our publick affairs affect me exceedingly, and I stand in need of your friendly advice. The West-Indies I do not like, and to return to Britain I am not prepared—Not having yet experienced the smallest sample of wisdom from your side, or exertion here to encourage me to hope for a favourable issue, or that this country will ever be in a state of tranquility again, it follows, that I must begin the world again somewhere or other.*

"When joy and confidence inspired us by the arrival of our present Commander in Chief, and brilliant victories crowned his Majesty's arms in different parts of the world; when the heretofore fomenters and supporters of rebellion did, and now absolutely do, publicly declare their inability to pay the taxes requisite to continue the war, and the bulk of the people wishing for a reunion of the empire—How unexpected! Will the historian be believed half a century hence, that at this very moment, a letter is written in consequence of directions from Eng-

* It is rather a melancholy consideration, that the gentleman who is the author of this letter is more than forty years of age; was formerly a respectable merchant in one of the first cities in North-America, and at the beginning of the rebellion, could call his fortune from ten to fifteen thousand pounds.

land, by the King's Commanders in Chief and Commissioners here, to the leader of the rebel army, that Mr. Grenville, his Minister at Paris, is invested with full powers to treat with all the powers at war, and in order to remove all obstacles to peace, has COMMANDED his Ministers to direct Mr. Grenville, that the independency of the Thirteen Provinces should be proposed by him in the first instance, instead of making it a condition of a general treaty, reserving nothing to the loyalists but a HIGH, tho' HUMBLE confidence, that they shall be restored to their possessions, or compensation made. It cannot be—it is all a delusion—it must be the act of his Ministers—our most gracious sovereign never will forsake us—to put the highest confidence in rebels, in opposition to our unshaken loyalty and paternal affection for his sacred person and government—first to deceive, and then to insult us, is humiliation in the extreme. Upon the event and issue of the contest have we not hazarded our lives, and forsaken our fortunes, and every domestick happiness? Are we thus to be rewarded, ruined and undone, by those who ought in justice and in policy to cherish and support us? Is it possible that the people of England will sit still, and see, without a pang or struggle to prevent it, the empire torn to pieces, and its best blood shed by factious and internal foes? No, I hope our numbers will make us respectable yet.

"The refugees and loyal inhabitants of this city have addressed the Commissioners, and they have sent an address to the King. Heaven forbid they should be too late! surely the die is not yet cast, if it is not, we will take the harp from the willow, and be cheerful again."

The following is an extract of another letter from no less respectable authority, dated Aug. 17: "Of the Congress what think you now?—Independent states!—His Majesty has commanded his Ministers, &c. &c.—so say the Commissioners in their letter published here, directed in the first instance to that vagabond Washington. You have seen eclipses of the sun frequently, but never did you see such a darkness as hung over this place for two days after the letter was published—horror and dismay painted in every face—speak, no one could, and when utterance was found at last it was not argument, but the most bitter and torturing exclamation; however, in a few days reason resumed her seat, the inhabitants had a meeting, and two very excellent addresses were made, full of loyalty and becoming spirit, one was to the Commissioners, the other to Governor Franklin, who leaves this in the packet, carries the addresses with him, and will deliver them himself to the King in person—you will see them in publick soon, and will I think approve of them."

S A L E M, November 21.

The following extracts of letters, which passed between His Excellency General Washington and Sir Guy Carleton, are said to be genuine:

Extract of a letter from His Excellency General Washington, to Sir Guy Carleton, dated Headquarters, September 8, 1782.

"I cannot help remarking, that your Excellency has several times lately taken occasion to mention that all hostilities stand suspended on your part—I must confess, that to me this expression wants explanation: I can have no conception of a suspension of hostilities, but that which arises from a mutual agreement of the powers at war, and which extends to naval as well as land operations—That your Excellency has thought proper, on your part, to make a partial suspension, may be admitted; but whether this has been owing to political or other motives is not for me to decide; it is, however, a well known fact, that at the same time the British cruisers on our coast have been more than usually alert; and while Americans are admitted to understand their real interest, it will be difficult for them, when a suspension of hostilities is spoken of, to separate the idea of its extending to sea as well as land.

"I cannot ascribe the inroads of savages upon our northwestern frontiers to the causes from whence your Excellency supposes them to originate; neither can I allow that they are committed without directions from the Commander in Chief in Canada; for by prisoners and deserters, it is apparent, that those ravaging parties are composed of white troops under the command of officers regularly commissioned, as well as savages; and it would be a solecism to suppose, that such parties could be out without the knowledge of their Commander in Chief."

Extract of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton, to His Excellency General Washington, dated New-York, September 12, 1782.

"Partial though our suspension of hostilities may be called; I thought it sufficient to have prevented

those cruelties in the Jerseys (avowed) which I have had occasion to mention more than once. But if war was the choice, I never expected this suspension should operate further than to induce them to carry it on as is practised by men of liberal minds. I am clearly of opinion with your Excellency, that mutual agreement is necessary for a suspension of hostilities; and that without this mutual agreement, either party is free to act as each may judge expedient; yet I must at the same time frankly declare to you, that being no longer able to discern the object we contend for, I disapprove of all hostilities, both by land and sea, as they only tend to multiply the misery of individuals, when the publick can reap no advantage by success.

As to the savages, I have the best assurances, that from a certain period, not very long after my arrival here, no parties of Indians were sent out, and that messengers were dispatched to recal those who had gone forth before that time; and I have particular assurances of disapprobation of all that has happened to your party on the side of Sandusky, except so far as was necessary for self-defence."

Capt. Thorndike, in a brig from Beverly, bound to the West-Indies, was taken in our bay last week, by a small privateer from Liverpool, Nova-Scotia. It has been reported, that she has also taken several other vessels.

TRENTON, December 11.

In Committee of Association, Trenton, November 30, 1782.

NOTWITHSTANDING the diligence which has been used in various parts of this state to prevent illicit trade and intercourse of every kind with the enemy, by carrying the laws into strict and exemplary execution, this Committee have reason to believe that sundry ill-disposed persons do still find means to bring out goods from New-York into and through this state, in defiance of the laws, and to the great injury of the Community.

They therefore think it proper to call upon their constituents and fellow-citizens in general, to give the utmost attention and vigilance to suppress this mischief; to request that they will not relax in their efforts; and that all persons detected may be pursued with the severest punishment appointed by law, and held up to the publick as enemies of their country and pests of society.

Signed by order,

ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun. Chairman.

From a Boston paper of November 29.

Tuesday evening arrived here a brig from Cadiz, which place she left the 26th ult.—By this vessel we have received intelligence that Lord Howe with the British fleet having appeared in sight of the combined fleet before Gibraltar, induced the latter to pursue them, when they immediately stood for the coast of Barbara, and taking the advantage of a fair wind, stood for, and (as the account says) effectually relieved that fortress. One Spanish ship of 74 guns, 'tis said, was taken. We must wait a later arrival for particulars of this event.

On Saturday last ended a court of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Monmouth, when five persons were capitally convicted of murder, burglary, and other felonies: Three are ordered for execution on Friday next; the other two on the Friday following.

To be sold, by publick vendue,

ON Friday the 27th of this inst. a plantation on which the subscribers now live, situate in the township of Hopewell, five miles from Princeton, and four from Pennington, containing 120 acres, 40 of which is good timber-land, the remainder meadow and plough land, with a bearing orchard of grafted fruit thereon; a good frame house, &c.—About 15 acres of wheat on the ground, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

ISAAC GREEN,
WILLIAM ALLEN.

Hopewell, December 9, 1782. 3w§

ALL persons indebted in the co-partnership between Abraham Van-Dike, and Isaac Veghte, deceased, for fulling and dressing cloth, are desired to settle the same by the fifth of January next; the cloth from Lambertton is to be paid to Abraham Van-Dike, and that from Rocky-Hill to be paid to John Veghte, administrator; and upon failure thereof, the accounts will be put in the hands of a magistrate, from Abraham Van-Dike.

N. B. All those that have any demands against Isaac Veghte, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts in by January 5, 1783, properly proved, unto John Veghte, administrator. 3w||

Wanted Immediately,

In the ACADEMY at TRENTON, a writing master and accountant.

ANY person well qualified to teach writing, arithmetick and book-keeping, and who can be well recommended for sobriety, industry and capacity, will meet with generous encouragement by applying to the trustees of the academy in Trenton.

By order of the trustees,

JAMES EWING, Clerk.

Trenton, December 10, 1782.

The subscriber has now for SALE, at his store in Princeton,

AN assortment of European and West-India goods, which he engages to dispose of on the lowest terms for cash, &c.—But as the times wholly forbid his booking goods as heretofore, it will be taken as a mark of kindness, should his good customers forbear asking trust from him in future. Such as think proper to favour him with their custom as above, may rely on their being served to their entire satisfaction.

ENOS KELSEY:

Princeton, December 10, 1782. 1w

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in the county of Middlesex, and township of Windfor, on the first of August last, two steers, marked two half crops on each ear on the upper side; one a dark red, and the other a light red. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the subscriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again.

COERT VOORHIES, senior.

December 4, 1782. 2w§

TO BE SOLD,

A House and lot in Princeton, containing 1 acre of mowing-ground, near 30 apple-trees of excellent fruit in their prime, with a stable, and well of good water near the door; and the above premises join Doctor Witherspoon's, and Col. Hyer's lot, which he has lately built upon. For further particulars enquire of Ephraim Manning, near Princeton, or Elias Woodruff, Stuart of the College in the above-mentioned place.

December 3, 1782. 3w§

LANDS TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT in Somerset county, near Vealtown, containing 14 lots, laid out into convenient farms and woodlots, from 60 to 200 acres; Mr. Alexander Kirkpatrick, surveyor, or the neighbours, can give information.

A tract on Schooley's mountain, near Mr. Austin Reid's, is now in two farms, containing 400 acres; is excellent land, good meadows and timber, a fine orchard, and tolerable buildings.

A convenient farm near the former, where Derick Strubell lately lived; excellent for flock, much meadow, more to make, good buildings and orchard, contains 300 acres.

A corner lot of 20 acres, joins Mr. Reid and Mr. Heaton, on four roads; a piece of woodland may be had near it; also a mill place on a fine stream, of 20 acres.

A fine farm near Cranberry of 200 acres, near Mr. Lucas Schenck's; a large proportion of fine timber-land, good buildings, and a large fine bearing orchard.

A tract in Bergen county of 345 acres, but little improved; good ploughland, fine range, and good timber swamp, lies over Romopoch river, opposite to Lambert Laroux's.

A survey of 50 acres where Peter Jacobus lately lived, near Newfoundland.

A tract of land in Suffolk county, near Mr. Armstrong's, surveyor, near Pawlin's kiln, where Loudewick Motte now lives, containing 500 acres.

A tract on Canoe brook, Essex county, where the Meckers now live; good grass and meadowland; contains 280 acres.

Easy terms of payment, and long credit will be allowed. Enquire further of John Rutherford, near Princeton, or of Walter Rutherford, at his farm in Hunterdon, who will give possession. A good title. If not sold before the first of February, then to be leased.

Edgerston, December 7, 1782. 9s. ||

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

To be rented at publick vendue, on Wednesday the 12th day of March next (if not rented or sold at private sale before.)

THE noted and well situated tavern-house, barn and stables, with forty-four and a half acres of good meadow and pasture land, and six acres of salt meadow, now in possession of Cornelius Baker, inn-keeper at Woodbridge, Rahway.

Also a house and barn, with about 30 acres of good meadow and pasture land, and 5 acres of salt meadow—There is on said tenement an excellent young bearing orchard of about 150 apple-trees, part of which are of the best grafted fruit.—The above premises lying in two corners of the Cross-Roads, the one leading from Bound-Brook to Rahway landing, the other from New-Brunswick to Elizabeth-Town, which divides the said tenements, which road the Philadelphia and Elizabeth-Town stages constantly drive. Any person desirous of buying or renting before the first day of March, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber at Middle-Brook, near Bound-Brook; and if not disposed of by the first day of March, the vendue will be opened the 12th, at one o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, where the conditions will be made known by

MATTHIAS BAKER.

Middle-Brook, Somerset county, December 10, 1782. c. t. f.

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Skillman, inn-holder at Grigg's-Town, three weeks ago, two 3 year old steers, pretty large, both red, one has his horns sawed, and inclining in; the other a white streak running down the right side of his face. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

December 7, 1782. 4w 1w§

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the Constable of the township of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, a certain Thomas Guisebarton: Who-soever will apprehend the said Thomas Guisebarton, and deliver him to the Constable aforesaid, or the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, or his gaoler, so that the said Thomas Guisebarton may be had at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer for the county aforesaid, shall be entitled to the above reward, from
ZEBULON CLAYTON, Constable.
 November 21, 1782. 3w†

DANIEL VAN-VOORHIS, GOLD-SMITH,

HAVING removed from Philadelphia, takes this method to inform his friends in particular, and the publick in general, that he has now opened shop in Princeton, a small distance to the eastward of the College, where he intends carrying on his business in all its branches, and shall always be happy to receive the commands of those who choose to employ him, and they may rest assured that their work shall be executed with dispatch, in the neatest manner, the newest fashions, and on the most reasonable terms, he being enabled to execute his work at a lower price than it can be done in Philadelphia.

He **MAKES** and **SELLS**
 Urns, Punch strainers,
 Coffeepots, Table spoons,
 Teapots, Tea spoons,
 Sugar dishes, Sugar tongs,
 Slopbowls, Desert spoons,
 Tankards, Shoe and knee buckles,
 Candlesticks, of a great variety of
 Sauceboats, patterns,
 Pint, and half-pint cans, Scissors-chains,
 Milkpots, Pincushion-hoops and
 Water do. chains,
 Soupe ladles, Gold and silver sleeve
 Casters and stands, buttons,
 Salts, Gold and silver broaches,
 Punch ladles, Gold beads and chains.
 N. B. He likewise gives the highest price for old gold and silver. 3w†

PURCHASERS at the vendue of the personal estate of Samuel Statz Cocjemans, Esquire, late of Raritan, deceased, are desired to observe that the period at which payment became due is past; the subscribers request those who have not yet settled their accounts, to do it without delay.

Wm. PATERSON, } Execut.
 JOHN NEILSON, }
 November 25, 1782. 3w†

ALL persons indebted unto the estate of Wilton Hunt, deceased, by bond, bill or note, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber by the first day of January next: Any person having unsettled accounts with the estate, will please to call on John P. Hunt, or Peter Gordon, in Hopewell, who have the books, and will adjust the same; and if the said Wilton, Hunt, deceased, was indebted to any one by bond, bill or note, they will please to present the same for payment to

ABRAHAM HUNT, one
 of the Executors.
 Trenton, November 25, 1782. 3w†

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Chesterfield, Burlington county, about the middle of August last, a ferrel mare, branded L D on the near shoulder, has a star, fourteen and a half hands high, about eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOS. WOODWARD.
 November 26, 1782. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered on immediately.)
A FARM containing 102 acres, seven acres of which is meadow, and more may be made, and twenty acres woodland, situate on the road leading from Rocky-Hill to the Baptist meeting-house in Hopewell, about three miles from Princeton, and two from Rocky-Hill. There are on said plantation a good frame house and kitchen adjoining, and a large Dutch barn, with a good young bearing orchard. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.
 3w† c. t. f. **MARGARET FURMAN.**

State of New-Jersey, } **B**y virtue of a writ to me Burlington county, ff. directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Monday the 30th day of December next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Nottingham, containing about 743 acres of land, late the property of Benjamin Biles, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Riche, by
JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.
 October 29, 1782. 7w

State of New-Jersey, } **B**y virtue of a writ to me Burlington county, ff. directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the thirty-first day of December next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township of Mansfield, containing 250 acres of land, late the estate of Augustine Tallman, deceased, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Tallman, by
JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.
 October 29, 1782. 7w

THE mode of supplying the army will render a permanent establishment of the Quarter-Master General's department in this state unnecessary in future; the office will therefore be discontinued after the first of January next: The subscriber, desirous to have his accounts in such a state as to close them immediately thereafter, requests all persons who have any demands against him as a publick officer, to present them before that time for settlement: the propriety of this measure will be obvious to all who consider the great obstructions that must inevitably arise to claimants in procuring an adjustment of their accounts after the employment of the officer under whose direction the business has been transacted expires.
JOHN NEILSON, D. Q. M.
 Trenton, November 13, 1782. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

By **JAMES DOUGLASS,**
 In New-Brunswick, opposite the market-house, the following goods, for cash or country produce;

CHINTZES and Shoe-buckles and sleeve-buttons,
 Calicoes, Writing paper,
 Fine Russia linen, Flowered do.
 Fine Holland do. Testaments,
 Narrow Britannias, Spelling-books,
 German dowlafs, Watts's psalms,
 Cambricks and lawns, Printed linen handkerchiefs,
 Barcelona silk do. Primers,
 White gauze, Brimstone and copperas,
 Bedticks, Pepper and rice,
 Cotton demim, Raisins,
 Fustian, Pocket knives,
 Boys castor hats, Fine hair powder,
 Yellow and red flowered serge, scented,
 White flannel do. Pomatum, do.
 Mens worsted and thread hofe, Shirt buttons,
 Grey and brown coatings, Taste of different colours,
 Sewing silks and mohair, Buckram,
 Shalloons of different colours, Wire,
 Paper snuff-boxes, Mens wollen caps,
 Basket and death-head buttons, Tea,
 Pins, needles and nutmegs, Indigo,
 Cotton checks, 7-8ths, Tobacco,
 Said James Douglass returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and requests a continuation of their favours, at the same time assuring them, that no endeavours shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. 6†
 Chocolate,
 Earthen ware,
 Sugar by the barrel,
 Rum by the barrel or gallon. &c. &c.

Wanted immediately,

A NAILER, who is master of the business, and willing to instruct several boys. A single man, of good character, will meet with great encouragement and employ, for a considerable time, on application to the subscriber at Princeton.

ANTHONY JOLINE.
 December 2, 1782. 3w†

To whom it may concern.

WHEREAS sundry petitions have been laid before the Legislature of this state, setting forth the necessity and publick utility of forming a new county out of the counties of Somerset and Middlesex: And whereas, from a want of properly consulting the sentiments of those more immediately concerned in this matter, little or no progress has hitherto been made in consequence of said petitions: It has therefore been agreed upon by several of the principal inhabitants of said counties, that a meeting of those herein concerned be held at the house of Mr. Vantilbury, inn-holder at Kingston, on Monday the sixteenth instant, then and there to take up the above premises in a regular way, and pursue the same as far as it may then be thought necessary. It is also earnestly requested that all holders of Continental Loan-Office Certificates will carefully attend said meeting, as several very interesting matters will then be laid before them.
 December 4, 1782. 2w†

JOHN SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton, on moderate terms, for cash or country produce:
SUPERFINE blue, Five-quarter diapers,
 brown, green, blossom and lead-coloured, Hyson and bohea teas,
 cloths, Sugar,
 Brown and blue, Pepper,
 coarse do, Indigo,
 Green and snuff-coloured do, Brimstone,
 Mixed cloths, Temple spectacles,
 Corduroys, Knives and forks,
 Calicoes and chintzes, Cutteau knives,
 Fine and coarse linens, Snuff-boxes,
 Cambricks and lawns, Silk and mohair,
 Black fattins, Sheepskins,
 Mode and taffeta, Mens shoes,
 Ell-wide persians, Broad and narrow
 Pink and white farcenets, worsted bindings,
 Black and white gauzes, An assortment of tin and
 Silk and linen handkerchiefs, earthen ware,
 And a variety of other articles.

Said Singer returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and requests a continuance of their favours. 1m

For the good of the Publick.

QUINTA essentia cortices Americani, or the quintessence of American bark, is an extract of the said bark prepared with considerable labour and expence, very serviceable in many diseases; it is a gentle purgative, carries off all bilious and other noxious humours; is an excellent preservation against the piles, and a certain cure thereof: It is likewise of great utility to persons afflicted with the *Fistula, Abscesses,* and other complaints proceeding from inflammations; it is an approved remedy for worms, both in adults and children: It is an excellent bitter when dissolved in water or wine, and mixed with any liquid: It is also a preventative and cure in *agues, intermitting fevers,* &c. and has been found by experience to effect a cure when *Peruvian bark* has failed.

This very useful medicine is prepared by Peter Low, and sold at his house in New-Brunswick, and by Mary and Sarah Barnes, nearly opposite the Printing-Office in Trenton.

N. B. Three or four pills is a dose for a common constitution, and one or two for children:—Make the pills about the size of a large pea.

It may be taken with the greatest safety, as it is free from any mercurial, animal, or any other poisonous quality—'tis simple and innocent, so that if it should in some cases not prove serviceable, it will not in the least degree prove prejudicial.

The most proper time for taking them is either late at night, or very early in the morning.

The said Peter Low also makes and sells *chocolate*, where traders and others may be supplied at a reasonable rate. 3w

BOULTING CLOTHS.

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

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

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

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTY-SIX years lease of a house and lot in the city of New-Brunswick, pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Raritan. The house is built of stone, two stories high, forty-four feet in front and twenty-four in depth, three rooms on the first and four on the second floor, with six fireplaces, a cellar under the whole, with a large fireplace for a kitchen. The lot is 70 feet in front and 200 in depth. The lease is renewable at the expiration of the above term for 70 years, paying a fine of twenty-five pounds five shillings, subject to a groundrent of fifty shillings per annum. The house is somewhat out of repair, having been occupied for some time by the British troops, who were not the most remarkable for their attention to the interest of the owner. For terms of sale apply to Mr. Archibald Mercer at Millstone, Mr. Henry Guest of New-Brunswick, or the subscriber with the army,
JOHN COCHRAN.
 October 13, 1782. 4w†