

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1782.

S A L E M, August 1.

By several late arrivals in this port, we have been favoured with a number of British, Spanish, West-India and Halifax news-papers, from which the parliamentary speeches and European intelligence, contained in this day's paper, have been extracted. From the Madrid Gazette of May 10, 14, 17 and 24, brought by Captain Deland.

H A G U E, April 20.

THE Ambassador of France, at the close of the last month, communicated to their High Mightinesses the plan of naval operations concerted between that power and this Republick, which has destroyed the little hope some persons entertained of a separate peace with Great-Britain.

April 23. The province of Gueldres, being the only one that had not already consented to the admission of Mr. Adams as an American Minister, has agreed thereto the 7th instant; in consequence of which, the States-General have come to the following resolution:

Extract from the register of their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces, dated Friday the 19th of April.

"Having resumed the deliberations upon the first and second address from Mr. Adams, the former presented to the president of the assembly of their High Mightinesses on the 4th of May, 1781, and the letter on the ninth of June last, requesting them, in the name of the United States of North-America, to permit the said Mr. Adams to deliver his credentials to their High Mightinesses; and further, in his last address, requesting a categorical answer on that subject:

"It is determined to admit the said Mr. Adams, as Ambassador from the United States of North-America to their High Mightinesses, and he is accordingly, by these presents, admitted and acknowledged as such.

Signed, W. BOREEL.
Underneath, W. FAGELL."

Mr. Boreel, president of the assembly of the province of Holland, notified Mr. Adams of this proceeding, that he might send his credentials from Congress to be presented to the assembly; and on the 20th the new Minister went to deliver them to the said president, that he might make the presentation to their High Mightinesses.—This transaction has given the most perfect satisfaction through all the Republick; and it is said, disposition is made to transmit to America the earliest information.

Mr. Adams has had a visit from the French Ambassador, with whom he held a conference of two hours.

May 7. By letters from the Weser of the 27th ult. it appears, that there were lying in the mouth of that river an English frigate and two armed cutters, with a number of transports, to take 2000 Germans over to America; by which it seems evident, that the British Ministry expect their pacifick propositions will share the same fate in the colonies, which those have in Holland, which were the first made by the new Ministry.

[Thus far Madrid Gazette.]

L O N D O N, April 26.

Administration have laid a plan for employing all the land forces in America, as soon as ever an agreement takes place with Congress, in the West-Indies, for the protection of our remaining possessions, and to retake such as have been captured; and it is also hoped, that will put us in a situation to attack the possessions of the enemy in that quarter.

Lord Keppel has had sundry conferences with those members of the late opposition, who have been the most assiduous in examining into the state of the navy, upon the measure of a national naval militia. It was agreed, that every county ought to be taxed in proportion to its known wealth and importance for building a ship of the line, or a 50 gun ship, by which means there would be six ships of 100 guns, laid on the stocks; ten of 90; ten of 80; ten of 74; ten of 64, and six of 50; the mo-

ney to be paid into the hands, by quarterly instalments, of a county receiver, and to be drawn for by the admiralty, for building a ship to be called by the county's name. The naval militia to raise men enough to man completely the respective county ships. And in raising the men, it was proposed, that, till a certain day, volunteers should be received, all of whom should be entitled to greater privileges than others. The term of the service to be for the war, and no militia-man ever after to be liable to be pressed. It is conceived, that such a measure, notwithstanding its being burthensome, would be popular; and that the people would submit cheerfully to any expence they were sure would be applied to the real national defence.

April 30. No intelligence of moment has been received from the continent of America or the West-Indies. Religious and political liberty are gaining ground in Europe. The Emperor's edict for liberty of conscience will find but a weak opponent in the Pope; and if the foreign publick prints are to be credited, the French King has determined to give free exercise to the Protestant religion in his dominions.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, April 30.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Milbanke, to Mr. Stephens, dated Plymouth, April 28.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that his Majesty's ship Latona arrived here last night; and Captain Conway brings the agreeable intelligence of his having, in company with the Queen, last Monday, south of Scilly, fallen in with a French ship, *PAëtionnaire*, armée en flûte, which struck to the latter. She has eleven chests of Dutch silver on board, and also lower masts for four 74's, with sails and rigging complete, besides her own masts, which were intended for the Hannibal."

Vienna, March 23. Pius VI. Sovereign Roman Pontiff, arrived yesterday in this capital. His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Archduke Maximilian, went to meet his Holiness through Neustadt to Neustirken, where the first interview took place. After staying some time at the military academy at Neustirken, the Holy Father went into a coach with the Emperor, and was received without the lines by a detachment of noble Hungarian and Galician guards, who escorted him to the castle, where, in the midst of an innumerable concourse of people of all ranks, forming a line to the entrance of the Imperial Palace, his Holiness arrived at half past three in the afternoon.

On descending from the coach, the Holy Father was received by the Apostolick Nuncio, the Ministers of state, the Privy Counsellors, and Chamberlains, and conducted by his Imperial Majesty and the Archduke Maximilian, through the grand apartment to the oratory of the chappel of the chamber, where, in the presence of the whole court, *Te Deum* was performed by way of thanksgiving for the happy arrival of his Holiness, the host being exposed. After prayers, the Pope retired to his apartment, where the Archduke Maximilian repaired in the evening; and a little after, his Eminence the Cardinal Harzan, who arrived from Rome the same day, had an audience of his Holiness.

March 27. On Saturday, the 23d instant, the Sovereign Pontiff paid his first visit to the Emperor and the Archduke Maximilian. On Sunday his Holiness performed mass in the chapel of the chamber.

June 17. Letters from Amsterdam say that their High Mightinesses the States of Holland have at length determined to enter into a negotiation for a peace with England as soon as possible; for which purpose couriers are despatched to the courts of Vienna and Petersburg, to appoint a time and place for opening a negotiation, which the letter says has given great joy to the people in general; and it further says, the merchants are preparing to ship their goods as soon as hostilities cease.

The motion for American independence, which was to have come on last week in the house of peers, was deferred till Ministry had full time to consult

with Sir Henry Clinton on that subject, and will be brought on in the course of this week.

A letter from Holland, by the way of Ostend, mentions, that the body of merchants have received a note from the States General, intimating that a peace is certainly on the eve of being concluded, first between England and Holland, and then a general one; and that the preliminaries are actually settled.

Yesterday advice was received of Rear Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross being arrived with his Squadron in the Downs, from a cruize in the north seas.

Advice is also received by government of the combined fleets having put to sea from Cadiz, consisting of 26 Spanish and 7 French ships of the line.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, June 12.

"An order arrived here the 9th, to lay an embargo on the ships bound to the West-Indies, and they are now ordered to receive troops and stores on government account for the different islands; which, on account of the disaster of the fleet under Conat de Graffe, it is found necessary to reinforce directly."

From the WESTMINSTER MAGAZINE.

REVIEW OF POLITICKS for May, 1782.

GIBRALTAR seems to be no better attended to by the new than the old Ministry. Great efforts still continue to be made by the Governor and garrison; but men must be wearied out and worn out with incessant labour, severe toil, and imminent danger, especially when they think themselves neglected or abandoned by those whom they faithfully serve, and whose duty it is to relieve, encourage and reward them. The combined force of France and Spain will probably be now vigorously exerted against that important fortress, and perhaps with success, if speedy and efficacious measures are not used to defeat them.

The naval forces of our enemies, separate or combined, have as yet made no great figure in Europe this season. Admiral Kempenfelt, with a small squadron, commands the bay of Biscay, which occasionally visits Brest unmolested; and Lord Howe, with another small division, scours the north sea without any opposition from the very angry incensed Dutch.

The Empress of Russia continues to appear in the character of a mediatrix between the belligerent powers; but she does it in such a languid, equivocal style, that it is difficult to know what her Imperial Majesty aims at; and what is still more, whether she really wishes in her heart a peace to take place, or the continuance of war. According to her manner of mediating, and considering the distance between her and the parties concerned, she may keep mediating these ten years, and the main articles of the peace remain still to be settled.—Perhaps she has an interest in it.

The Emperor of Germany is busily employed in cropping the ears of the church, and resuming those powers, privileges, prerogatives and property, which his predecessors of many centuries ago tamely surrendered up to the Spiritual Monarch or Despot of Rome, and in making other internal regulations in the temporal affairs of his dominions; therefore no assistance is to be expected from him in the business of peace-making—And he too, probably, finds a benefit from the contentions of other powers.

The moment is come when the grand question must be determined, whether Ireland is a part of the British empire, or a separate, distinct, entire, independent kingdom, subsisting in and of and by itself, unrelative to the island of Great-Britain? A question of immense magnitude; not to be decided lightly and inconsiderately. Our Ministry, however, have decided it, to our utter astonishment, in a very summary way, in a few hours, in favour of independency. We have only room at present to enter our protest against the measure, and to say, that if carried into execution in the manner it is going to be, it will be the ruin of both islands—Great-Britain and Ireland must always be one kingdom or dominion; or they will be rivals, and soon

be enemies to one another; and one or other will be the dupe of France, to enable her to enslave both. If they are to continue one, Britain certainly, in the nature of things, and by ancient usage, custom and habit, must be the superior, and Ireland the subordinate part.

May 18. In the billets received from Admirals Rodney and Hood, by their intimate friends, the following expressions are remarkable: "This battle," says the first, "is not of this age. It recalls the days of Van Tromp, de Ruyter, &c. The French fought like lions. The Count de Grasse is a brave man. This was a hard fought victory." "The Count de Grasse (says the other, who on board the *Barfleur* supported the *Formidable* against the *Ville de Paris*) having shewn a design to attack me in particular, I was so happy in taking my distance, that in 10 minutes the fire of the *Barfleur* decided the business. When the Count struck, he had 400 men killed, lying on his deck. He fought like a hero. His ship kept up a fire like hell, and we expected we should blow up, for till the last he did not cease firing from both sides at the same time. The French are brave and noble enemies."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 11.

General Conway rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for the better enabling his Majesty to grant commissions for raising battalions or corps of volunteers for the defence of the coasts, during the present war. By way of preface, he stated that if any solid objections had originally occurred to gentlemen, from the novelty of the measure, they were, by this time, upon mature reflection, entirely done away: Ireland afforded a proof that there was no danger in trusting the people with arms; for though in point of form, there appeared to be a division between England and Ireland, they were in fact more closely linked, more cordially united than ever they had been. There remained at present only one thing to be done, in order to restore unity and harmony to the empire, and that was to move for the independency of America, upon the same principle that the independence of Ireland was acknowledged; when America should have a Legislature of her own, independent of the parliament of Great-Britain, he made no doubt but France, and the Agents of Congress, would not be able to prevent a good understanding between the colonies and the mother country. He had been accused of having imposed upon the house, when he said there were persons in Europe authorized by America, to treat with us about peace; but no imposition whatever was either used or intended; for there certainly were persons authorized to treat with us, but he had never said upon what terms; and therefore he had said nothing but what at the time he knew to be true. As to the measure which he was now going to propose to the house, it was, he hoped, better understood than it was when it was first mentioned; the alarm was pretty nearly subsided, and the necessity of the measure was now apparent. The Lords Lieutenants were thought to be all against it; but though it was said that the plan was rejected by them all, in their meeting at the St. Alban's tavern, where only eighteen had attended, yet in their particular answers to the Secretary of state, they all appeared to be satisfied with it. He concluded then by moving for leave to bring in a bill, and was seconded by the Secretary at war.

June 13. A dissolution of the present parliament is an event that is confidently talked of to take place shortly after the prorogation.

A commission passed the great seal last week, appointing the Honourable Mr. Grenville, Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France; it seems, when Mr. Grenville first went to Paris, he only carried with him credential letters, to bring about a negotiation for a peace, which has been lately brought to so much maturity, that he is now empowered to sign the preliminaries.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 12.

"Arrived yesterday evening the *Pearl* frigate, Captain Montague, from New-York. In this ship Sir Henry Clinton and several other officers came home passengers.

BOSTON,

August 5. Captain Little, in one of this state sloop, arrived here yesterday, with three prizes, viz. a ship, a brig, and a small privateer, after a short cruize.

August 12. Friday and Saturday last arrived here thirteen sail of the line and four frigates of His Most Christian Majesty's ships from the West-Indies; and brought in with them a re-taken French frigate of 36 guns, which had struck to a British forty-four (after a severe conflict, in which she had

many killed and wounded) just as the French fleet hove in sight, and which the British, according to their usual humanity, were going to set fire to in order to burn the wounded as well as the unhurt, but were happily prevented by the relief of a couple of frigates, who came up time enough to take the boats and crew who were to perpetrate the inhuman act, and who, we hear, are in irons on board the fleet: They also brought in with them the *Allegiance*, Captain Phipps, Commodore of Penobscot, a mast ship from Penobscot for the West-Indies, the General Greene from New-York, and have taken three or four others, which are hourly expected. The above fleet is commanded by His Excellency the Count de Vaudreuil.

We hear the continental frigate *Alliance*, Captain Barre, has taken a Bermudian privateer, of 14 or 16 guns, and re-taken the two vessels which were cut out of Newport harbour yesterday week.

Yesterday a cartel arrived at Salem in 50 days from England, with about 170 prisoners, by whom we learn, that all the prisoners who were confined in the several prisons of England and Ireland are liberated, and are coming in cartels to the different ports of this continent. All who are confined as prisoners on ship-board are likewise to be exchanged; but those who have entered into the British service will be detained.

WORCESTER, August 8.

The receiver of continental taxes for this commonwealth, has at length received Fifteen Thousand Dollars from the assistant-treasurer; Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine Dollars of which was collected a few days past in the town of Salem, as part of its tax for the use of the United States.

HARTFORD, August 20.

By what we can collect from the West-Indies, the revolt in South-America, on which the English founded such mighty expectations, is come to nothing. It does not appear that any of the Creolian Spaniards worth mentioning were engaged in these insurrections; it was entirely an Indian revolt, fomented by British emissaries. The most obstinate of the insurgents are now dispersed in the mountains and forests of that vast region, considerable numbers have submitted and been pardoned, and a few of the ringleaders put to death.

NEW-LONDON, August 9.

Friday night last, one—Bliss, a likely young man belonging to Hebron, who was on guard in the prison-ship in this harbour, fell over the waist of the ship and was drowned.

Saturday a flag of truce from Bermuda, bound to Newport, with fifty American prisoners, put into Stonington, and landed part of their number, viz. Captain Jason, Chester, late of the sloop *Carolina* (who was taken three days after he left this port, by the brig *Experiment*, of Bermuda) Captain Riley, of Connecticut river, and Captain French, of New-Haven.

Friday night last, a small privateer schooner, from New-York, cut out of Newport harbour, a brig loaded and ready to sail for the West-Indies, and a coaling sloop of about thirty tons, and was bound with her prizes to New-York, when on Saturday the sloop *Randolph* fell in with and captured the schooner and sloop in the sound; and on Sunday morning the continental frigate *Alliance*, being bound out, fell in with the above brig and sent her into port.

August 16. Captain Sheffield, in a small privateer from Stonington, on Saturday last brought into that port, a flag of truce bound from New-York to Newport, with 6 or 7 prisoners on parole; and having also a quantity of British goods and cash on board.

Wednesday was sent into port by the sloop *Randolph*, a brig with sugar, tobacco and onions; bound from New-York to Newfoundland.

Same day arrived the sloop *Elizabeth*, Captain Stephen Trowbridge, of New-Haven, in 14 days from St. Croix.

FISH-KILL, August 22.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated August 17. "The enemy to the westward have been silent for about a fortnight. An extraordinary affair however has happened; three persons have lately been taken, who had the following instructions:

By Major JOHN ROSS, Esquire, commanding the garrison of Oswego.

INSTRUCTIONS.

"You are hereby ordered to proceed to the frontiers, in order to procure intelligence on the

prospect of an accommodation between Great-Britain and America, and should it fortunately so happen, you will take the earliest opportunity to make me acquainted with it; in order that I may use my endeavours to avert, as much as possible, any further hostilities against the frontiers. It is a tedious prospect that I have in this remote place of knowing the event of affairs from Head-Quarters, wherefore much diligence is recommended to you on this occasion.

JOHN ROSS, Major."

PARKER'S FERRY (S. C.) June 19.

We have the pleasure to inform the publick from authority, that Gen. Marion permitted the heads of the people on Little Pedee to have an interview with him on the 8th instant, in consequence whereof, they, ashamed of the impropriety, folly and rashness of their own conduct, as well as thoroughly convinced of the numberless deceptions and selfish designing artifices of the British, to whom they had been so long such evident dupes and catpaws, have desired to be received again into the favour of their country, which has been granted them on conditions which will speedily be made publick.

Every honest and well-meaning man, who will but open his eyes to his own true interest, peace and safety (which is always inseparable with that of the publick) must see from all the late actions of the enemy, that they do not entertain the least hopes of reducing us, unless by means of secret and insidious emissaries dispersed about under various disguises, they can promote and foment implacable animosities, quarrels and diffentions amongst ourselves, and thereby make us do for them what they have relinquished the ability to do for themselves, that is, obligingly cut our own throats. This is the diabolical and unnatural business, they leave nothing untried to keep us employed about, and their greatest exertions for some time past seem all to centre here; such shockingly villainous intentions once discovered (and they are too glaring to be any longer concealed) must be sufficient to put every man of feeling on his guard, and make him shudder at the thoughts of being artfully made an instrument in such dreadful work. A full conviction of such their horrid designs has at last awakened these people of Little Pedee from their long infatuation, and we find immediately after their submission, that numbers also from Lynch's creek and Cheraws came in, surrendered themselves, and implored a reconciliation with their injured country. Thus by the prudent and spirited conduct of General Marion, tranquility is again restored to all our northern parts, and we do not doubt this will prove a prelude to the same desirable consequences throughout the whole state; a happy coalition of men of honour, prudence and property, with the blessing of God, will soon ferret the now pitiful thin-scattered remains of swamp-skulking thieves, horse-stealers and murderers (the only choice royal auxiliaries left in the country) from their secret lurking places, and make us once more a happy and united people.

On Thursday last Captain Clark fell in with a party of 50 or 60 Indians (being part of 5 or 600) who were coming to disturb the frontier inhabitants of Georgia, and after a small dispute, killed 3 and 1 white man, and took 2 white men prisoners. One of the white men was an inhabitant of the state of South-Carolina, who has been a notorious murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

Previous to the evacuation of Savanna, General Wayne was attacked at Sharon, about five miles from that place, at one o'clock in the morning of the 24th of June, by a large body of creek Indians, headed by a number of their most celebrated chiefs, and a British officer. The attack was so sudden and impetuous, that they drove a light company in the rear of Colonel Posey's battalion, and got possession of two pieces of artillery: But the company which had been placed there for the protection of those pieces, immediately rallied under the conduct of Captain Parker, and being joined by captain Gun with his troop of dragoons, the two companies, with undaunted resolution, advanced upon the enemy, notwithstanding a heavy fire and hideous yell from every direction:—At the same time Colonel Posey and Major Finley charged the enemy in flank. Such was the intrepidity of our troops that the savages were soon completely routed, leaving dead on the field 16 of their number, among which was the famous Emistefego, our greatest enemy and principal warrior of the creek nation. As an attack from the British was also expected, General Wayne made a disposition to receive them, and to prevent a junction with their savage allies.—A little after sun-rise they came

out as was expected, but were quickly driven back to their works.

The trophy of victory was a British standard. One hundred and twenty-seven horses, with a number of packs, were taken. Our loss was 5 men killed and 8 wounded, and an equal number of horses.

A French frigate coming from Boston with despatches to Count de Rochambeau, captured the British sloop of war called the Pole-Cat, and brought her into the Chesapeake.

Wednesday last two schooners arrived at Baltimore, in 15 days from Cape Francois, but bring no material intelligence from that quarter.

The noted PERRY, in a refugee boat manned by 20 negroes and 7 white men, from New-York, was taken, a few days ago, near the Capes, by one of our own boats. Mr. PERRY and his crew are secured in the galls of Burlington and Philadelphia.

Thursday morning last, Martin Burkhart, of this city, who had been delirious for some days before, threw himself into the river Schuylkill, and was drowned.

Saturday last a number of transports with the troops of the late garrison of Savanna (excepting two regiments which were left at Charlestown) conveyed by two ships of war, arrived at New-York. In this fleet came passengers Brigadier-Gen. Alured Clark, Lieutenant Colonels Balfour and John H. Cruger. (*Gain's Mercury.*)

The schooner Little Sally, Capt. Norris, from this port, bound to Cape Francois, taken by the privateer brig Tyger, Captain Harley; and the ship Harriott, Captain Veach, from Cape Francois for Virginia, with rum, sugar, wine and coffee, taken by the brig Fair American, Captain Burton, are carried into New-York. (*Gain's Mercury.*)

August 21. Late advices from Britain mention, that specie is become exceedingly scarce throughout that whole island, and that in consequence thereof a deluge of paper currency is in circulation, which already subjects them to most of the inconveniences which the United States laboured under in 1778, 1779 and 1780, from the same cause; that labour is very scarce, the people universally discontented, cursing the King with his English villains, his Indian allies and his Tory rascals, and willing to submit to almost any terms so they could once more enjoy the blessings of peace and a free trade with America.

Loss of the British navy since the commencement of the present war; from the political magazine (printed in London) for January, 1782.

"In the course of the present war we have lost 4 ships of seventy-four guns, 3 of seventy, 4 of sixty-four, 2 of forty-two, 10 of thirty-two, 10 of twenty-eight, 12 of twenty, and eight sloops, &c. Taken by the enemy, 1 of sixty-four, 1 of fifty, 2 of forty-four, 3 of thirty-two, 3 of twenty-eight, 6 of twenty, and 10 sloops, &c."

Monday last came up to town the schooner—, re-taken by the brig Cogden, Captain Linker, of this port. The above schooner was Spanish property, and was bound from Hispaniola for Chesapeake, but taken on her passage by a British ship of war, who took all the Spaniards out, and ordered her for New-York, four days before she was re-taken. Her cargo consists of rum, sugar coffee, &c.

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, Aug 3, 1782.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WHILE the annals of the army shall exist, it is the General's intention it shall be known, that he had great reason to be satisfied at this period of the war, with the troops under his command.

The inspection rolls for the last month, which are now before him, corroborate the favourable sentiments which he had already embraced of the officers and men who compose this army, and afford a fresh occasion for bestowing well-merited applause.

The inspector reports, that the proficiency in appearance and discipline continues to be so surprisingly rapid, that the spirit of emulation, bordering on enthusiasm, which prevails so remarkably throughout the army, has almost removed all preference and distinction of corps, and supercedes at this time the necessity of discrimination. The troops are more collected, and there appear to be fewer irregularities of any kind at this moment than at any former period.

Happy to find that those regiments, which have been noticed as being in excellent order, instead of relaxing their exertions, continue to improve; and that those which were formerly reported to be in not so good a state, have by uncommon efforts carried their improvements beyond all calculation. The general wishes to convince the troops of his entire approbation, and that nothing can tend more

to their reputation, and the service of their country, than the present good disposition which is so conspicuous throughout the whole army.

TRENTON, August 28.

We are sorry to inform our readers that Thomas Fenimore, Esquire, county collector of Burlington, was robbed on Friday night last of a considerable sum of publick money, by a number of refugees from Eggharbour.

The French army have struck their tents at Baltimore, and are now marching for Philadelphia, where they are expected in a few days.

Many vague reports have been circulated for some time past, announcing the arrival of an English fleet at the Hook—we will now venture to inform our readers, that a fleet of some kind, consisting of upwards of 20 sail of men of war, arrived there on Monday last.

The inhabitants of the township of Nottingham, in the county of Burlington, are requested to meet their committee at Mr. Chambers's tavern, on Monday the second day of September, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on publick business.

LAW BOOKS.

ANY handsome collection to be sold; should any gentleman of the profession incline to supply himself, he might very probably be suited by applying to Mr. John Miller, in Elizabeth-town.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Esbeck Fitz-Randolph, at Woodbridge, on Saturday the 21st September next, at ten o'clock of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain John Storer, against a sloop, name unknown, commanded by Captain Abraham Veal, and a pettyauger, named the Lady's Delight, commanded by Gozen Ryers, with their rigging; to the intent that any person or persons claiming the same, or either of them, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels should not be condemned to the captors, agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

JOHN MERSEREAU, } Agents.
PETER LATTOURETTE, }
Woodbridge, August 26, 1782. 3W

NAME to the plantation of the subscriber lying in Tukesbury township, Hunterdon county, some time about the middle of May last, a light bay mare, about fourteen or fifteen years old, and about fourteen hands high, branded with a single S on the near shoulder, a short dock, a white spot on her back, marked with the saddle, was shod before: The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. 3W
August 23, 1782. MINARD FARLEY.

To the respectable Freeholders and other Electors of the county of HUNTERDON.

BY the repeated solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election, therefore solicit your votes and interest for the above purpose, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by your respectful friend and very humble servant,
CHARLES AXFORD, junior.
Trenton, August 27, 1782.

A list of letters in the post-office at TRENTON:
(B) Miss Brown, New-Jersey.
William Burnet, Esquire, Spotswood.
William Brown, near Trenton.
(H) Robert Hoops, Esquire, New-Jersey.
Samuel Hunt, Middletown.
(J) Lewis Johnston, Matchaponix.
(M) Dier Mannon, Trenton.
(S) Thomas Smith, below Trenton,
Isaac Sharp, Salem.
Anthony Sharp, do.
(P) James Parker, Esquire, Shiply.
(R) James Russell, New-Jersey.
Walter Rutherford, Valley of Lebanon.
(W) John Wickoff, Reading township.
John Wright, Bordentown.
(Y) Edward Yard, Trenton.

B. SMITH, Postmaster.

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of writ of
Burlington county, ff. } Venditioni Exponas to
me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick
vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the 25th
day of September next, between the hours of 12
and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation
or tract of land, lying and being in the township
of Springfield, containing about two hundred acres;
late the property of Benjamin Kemble, seized and
taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Ellis, Es-
quire, by
JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.
July 24, 1782. 4W

EIGHT HALF-DOES REWARD.

BROKE out of the gaol of this town on Sunday night last, a certain John Cumtain, of Woodbridge, with three negro fellows, viz. One that says he belongs to Count Rochambeau, a black smooth skin, narrow visage, speaks but little, about five feet eight inches high, not exceeding twenty-five years old; also one named Fortune, but now goes by the name of Jack, five feet six or seven inches high, stout, well made, and active, African born, but speaks good English, smooth skin, full-faced, and has a smiling open countenance, is a good cook and butcher, fond of strong drink, and when drunk, very impudent and quarrelsome, has been a waiter for some time at Mr. Cape's in this town, in which he is very active, was raised by lawyer Wickham in New-York, and now belongs to Mr. William Buchanan of Baltimore town; the other not so black as the former, about five feet eight or nine inches high, not exceeding twenty years old, was brought up in a low Dutch family, which he discovers very plainly.

Any person securing the said John Cumtain, with the negroes, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, and if delivered in this place, all reasonable charges, paid by
PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

N. B. A further reward of Three Pistoles will be given for the above named Fortune, if delivered to Mr. George Davis, in Trenton.
Trenton, August 28, 1782.

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of a writ of
Burlington county, ff. } Venditioni Exponas to
me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick
vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 22d day
of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5
o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or
tract of land, lying and being in the township of
Springfield, containing about 110 acres of land:
And on Wednesday the 23d day of October next,
between the hours aforesaid, at the house of Isaac
Wood, in Mount-Holly, will be exposed to sale,
by publick vendue, a house and lot of land, lying
and being in Mount-Holly, containing about half
an acre of land, late the property of Jonathan At-
kinson; seized and taken in execution at the suit
of Joseph Butterworth and Samuel How, by
JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

August 20, 1782. 8W

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of a writ of
Burlington county, ff. } Fieri Facias to me di-
rected, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue,
on the premises, on Monday the twenty-first day
of October next, between the hours of twelve and
five o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable plan-
tation or tract of land, lying and being in the town-
ship of Eveham, containing 300 acres of land, ad-
joining lands of Joshua Lippincott and others, late
the property of Abel Lippincott, deceased, seized
and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Shinn,
by
JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.
August 12, 1782. 8W

ELIZABETH-TOWN Stage-Coach and Waggon.

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

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

GERSHOM JOHNSON,
CHARLES BESSONET.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the county of BURLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,
AS I intend to stand a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, the favour of your votes for that purpose, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by your most humble servant,

ALEXANDER DOUGLASS.

Nottingham, August 12, 1782. 4w e. o. w.

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

CHINTZES,
Calicoes,
Broad-cloths,
Nankens,
Linsens of all sorts,
Black and white gauzes,
Muslins,
Lawns,
Cambricks,
A neat assortment of ribbons,
Silk and check handkerchiefs,
Modes,
Persians,
Mantuas,
Russia sheeting,
With sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Ozenbrigs,
Check,
Jeane,
Cassimer,
Snuff and tobacco, by the quantity,
Tea and coffee,
White and brown sugar,
Stone ware,
Earthen do.
Sweeping and scrubbing brushes,
Buckles,
Pocket knives, &c.
Buttons of various sorts.
Sewing silk of different colours.

FOR SALE,

NEAR Bordentown, in the county of Burlington, a quantity of excellent white-oak timber, cut and squared in different sizes and lengths; about three hundred perches of good building stone; iron-work for three set of grist-mills complete, and for one saw-mill. Apply to Robert Lewis and sons, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Mount-Holly.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

August 6, 1782. 8w†

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the south branch of Raritan, in the township of Reading, county of Hunterdon, about four miles from Flemington; there is about sixty acres cleared, half of which is meadow ground, and the rest well timbered; and there is on said tract of land a very good gristmill, the running works all new; also a new sawmill in good repair: Both mills standing upon said branch, an everlasting stream, and in a thick settled neighbourhood, and a healthy part of the country; and likewise a new dwelling-house two stories high, three rooms upon a floor, and a good cellar, barn and other out-houses, very suitable for a store, as there has been one kept for some years past; also a young bearing orchard, and a well of excellent water at the door: For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on said premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

1w† c. t. f. PHILIP DILS.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION lying in Middlesex county, State of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within two hundred yards of Vanpelt's mill, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres; there are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees, the land is exceedingly fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of John Laurence, in Philadelphia, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, at Trenton, or Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises.

3m

To be sold, at publick vendue,

At the house of Mrs. Rutgers, in Newark, (being furniture left in her care) on Wednesday the 4th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of large looking-glasses with gilt frames, mahogany tables and chairs, beds and bedsteads with curtains, window curtains, glass and china ware, kitchen furniture, and several other articles.

July 30, 1782. 2w

House of Assembly, June 17, 1782.

A PETITION from William Baldwin, John Range, Benjamin Minor and others, praying, for certain reasons therein contained, that a law may be passed for making partition of the lands generally known by the name of Ashfield's tract, among the several owners thereof, in proportion to their respective shares, was read;

Ordered, that the petitioners have leave to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, previously advertising their intention, with the purport of their petition, in the New-Jersey Gazette and New-Jersey Journal, for at least six weeks.

Extract from the minutes,

M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

WHEREAS the subscriber and others, purchasers under the devisees of Richard Ashfield, deceased; and the commissioners of forfeited estates in Essex county (who claimed title for the state under the said devisees or one of them) of an undivided right of the greater part of a tract of land, containing about three thousand and six hundred acres, surveyed and returned to Robert-Hunter Morris, deceased, in trust for the children of Richard Ashfield, deceased, situate at Newark mountains, in the county of Essex, and commonly known by the name of Ashfield's tract, presented a petition to the last sitting of the Legislature, setting forth, that the legal title of part of the said tract was, as they were informed, in Redford Ashfield, who was not, nor had not been, to their knowledge, for several years past, within the United States of America; and that a considerable part of the said tract was held from them by persons having no legal title to the same, or having a title to small shares, possessed large tracts; and that they had been put to considerable expence by endeavouring at law to gain possession of the said lands so held from them, without effect; and that they were still desirous of proceeding for that purpose, and to make partition of the lands to the several owners thereof, in proportion to their respective rights; but they were advised it could not be legally done without the interposition of the Legislature, as one of the owners was not to be come at; and praying that a law might be passed for making partition of the said land among the several owners thereof, in proportion to their respective shares.

This is to give notice, that a bill will be presented at the next sitting of the Legislature, for making partition of the said land, agreeably to leave given for that purpose.

WILLIAM BALDWIN.

Newark, July 12, 1782.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the county of BURLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I INTEND to stand a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. I solicit your votes for that purpose, which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by your humble servant,

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.

Mount-Holly, August 5, 1782. 8w§

STRAYED or stolen, on Saturday night, the fourth of this instant, from the plantation of Richard Harcourt, near Allentown, a forrel mare, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, branded on the near buttock, but the letters are forgotten; she is about ten years old, and has a small piece out of one ear, a natural trotter, but can pace. Whoever secures the said mare, and delivers her to the said Richard Harcourt, or William Budd at the New Mills, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive four dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL SELBY.

August 13, 1782. 3w†

Newtown, Bucks county, August 12th, 1782.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 6th of this instant, a lad named James Philips, near 16 years of age, about 5 feet high, round shouldered; he says he belongs to Gabriel Feurt, innholder in Griggstown, on the road leading from Princeton to Somerset Court-House: The master is desired to come, pay the charges, and take him away.

3w* JAMES GREGG, Gaoler.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the county of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by many of my acquaintance, I intend to offer myself as a candidate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election, when the favour of your votes will be gratefully acknowledged by

DAVID OLDEN.

August 15, 1782.

7w 7s6

State of New-Jersey, ff.

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the court-house in Burlington, on Friday the thirtieth day of September next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Hope Willets, Richard Steelman, Joseph Edwards and Darius Corson, who as well, &c. against a certain armed boat called the True-Blue, lately commanded by William-Augustus Perry, in the service of his Britannick Majesty, and captured by the said libellants; and also a certain other armed boat lately taken by the said William A. Perry, from Captain Charles Allen, and retaken by the said libellants, together with the negroes Ben Custis, Surthy Custis, Peter, Frank Carter, and Sam, supposed to belong to the estate of John Tazwell, Esquire, deceased; Ben Hall supposed to belong to the estate of John Savage deceased; Ladis, supposed to belong to John Kendall; Peter, supposed to belong to Thomas Pool Titus, supposed to belong to Col. Cropper; Matthew, supposed to belong to Samuel Williams, Litey, a man, Litey, a boy, supposed to belong to John Evans; Furrow, supposed to belong to John Strenglo; all of the county of Northampton, in Virginia; Sampson, supposed to belong to Edward Revell; Kendon and George, supposed to belong to Arthur Uphire, of the county of Accomack, in Virginia; Peter, a boy, supposed to belong to John Stratten the younger, near Cape-Henry; Joe, a boy, supposed to belong to Joshua Fidget, near Cape-Charles, in Virginia; Isaac, supposed to belong to William Morris; Abel, supposed to belong to John Marshall, near Snow-Hill, in Maryland; all of which said negroes absconded (as is said) from their said several masters' service, within three months past, and joined the said William A. Perry, and were taken on board the aforesaid vessels on their way to New-York, by the said libellants; to the end and intent that all persons concerned or interested, either in the said armed boats, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, or who claim the labour and service of the said negroes, may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why the said armed boats, with their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned as prize, and the labour and service of the said negroes adjudged to the said libellants, or in case of a lawful claim, and specifick restitution of the said negroes, a reasonable salvage should not be paid to the recaptors, agreeably to the ordinance of the Honourable the Congress of the United States in such case lately made and provided, and pursuant to the prayer of the said libellants.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, August 16, 1782.

NOTICE is also hereby given, that at the same time and place will be tried the schooner Hawks, lately re-taken by Captain John Badcock, and the negro fellow found on board of her, heretofore advertised for trial on Saturday the seventh day of September, at Trenton, the trial thereof being postponed at the request of the parties concerned.

J. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

August 16, 1782.

3w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Combes, saddler, of the township of Woodbridge, deceased, on bill, bond or book account, are requested to discharge the same immediately; also all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, in order that they may be adjusted. Attendance will be given at the house of Ebeck Fitz-Randolph, tavern-keeper in Woodbridge, from the 23d until the 28th of September next, by

3w† WILLIAM COMBES, Adm.

Freehold, Monmouth county, Aug. 13, 1782.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings each the first Week, and One Shilling and Three-pence for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Effays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.