

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1782.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.
His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament attempted in poetry, by James Helicon, Esq. poet laureat to His Majesty.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WHEN last we met in Parliament I plainly told you my intent; And what my plans of operation, And what the publick situation;

And that my view, was still my view, Which was to do, as I would do, With obstinate determination T' employ the vigour of the nation, 'Gainst all the world that should contest My claims to empire east or west, Or my pretensions to the sea, Which every drop belongs to me, As *Selden* proves in *Mare Clausum* (Nor could old *Grotius* come a-crofs him) Still persevering in the matter, To fight them all by land or water; For to require from all creation My Crown, and th' interest of the nation. To leave one groat beyond th' *atlantic*, Our wants consider'd, would be frantic; And till they're thoroughly subjected, All terms of peace must be rejected. But then those cursed imps of France Who first this squabble did commence, Tho' long the rebels stood alone (As oft' I've boasted from the Throne) Still take my ships and beat my troops, And join th' insurgents, thick as hops; Prolonging thus this plaguy war And all my peaceful systems mar.

But could I answer what we meant? Or my own aim, or your intent? Or free my kingdom from taxation? Or ease the burden of the nation? If to my anxious wish of peace, Or their own temporary ease, I should give up the golden view, Of all that trade and revenue Which we expected from subjection? No, it would be so queer an action, And bring on us so great reflection, As would set all the realm on flame And make a by-word of my name. For *North*, you know, talk'd strong as mustard How we could eat the rogues like custard; And setting thus the mob agig, It wants some skill to stop their jig Left they become all over treason'd And seize on *North* to cut his weasand.

You will rejoice and skip like frog That leap the first upon King *Log*, To hear our triumphs on the main, (Which others say the French obtain) And in the east, each brilliant action, Must swell your breasts with satisfaction. I have not this, I own, from *Bailey*, Nor in such style speaks *Hyder Ally*, But wheresoe'er my armies go, Destruction must attend the foe, And Britons always win the day Or in real fact, or as we say. Yet as the frog who strove to be An ox, by dint of *effoufflé*, Did blow and swell until he burst on't Nor till too late, did know the worst on't, So I allur'd by loyal stories To amplify my territories, (What adverse fate attends the righteous, When France and Spain and rebels fight us!) Did send *Cornwallis* to Virginia, By length of sword, and charm of guinea, To try rebellion to subdue Among the old-dominion crew, For that alone's my peaceful view. But lack-a-day! my bowels wamble And you my Lords will quake and tremble While I recount the dismal story

(Alas, alas! for tory, tory!)
How *Washington* and *Rochambeau* Did give my fav'rite such a blow (While with his roaring guns *de Grasse* Splinter'd my fleet like thivering glafs) That maugre all his forts and ditches He spoil'd the lining of his breeches; And to the allied troops surrender'd *With cas'd*, oh cas'd! the *British Standard*.

Yet I protest before you all (And can on *North* for witness call) That I have spar'd nor thought nor action To quench this dev'lish insurrection, Which by the French was first maintain'd, After it had for three years reign'd; Or to convince by argument The whole deluded continent, That without yielding to our sway They're gone for ever and for aye; Devoted to a thousand curses For not presenting us their purses; And still I hope to flog them so, That they no longer shall say *no*. But that confounded deadly stroke Of which, with grief, I just now spoke, Calls very loud for your assistance To save the next campaign, our distance, And frustrate the designs of *Louis* Which, on my word, my only view is.

In the last session you were told How you might make *East-India* gold, And with great pleasure did I see Your progress in that chymistry, Nor need I now each member tell To take again his crucible, And melt and smelt, and puff and blow, Till from the ore the metal flow. Pray recommence the operation Of mining for th' impoverish'd nation; And happily plan how all *Indostan* Or those who can be most impos'd on, May be persuaded, without battles, To give us all their goods and chattels; And that the natives cannot be Or rich or happy, great or free, Until each *Omra* and each *Nabob* Remit us, every man, his gay cob; And, for their own advantage, find us With all the gold and gems of *Indus*: To prove that all those tawny races (As plain as nose in a man's face is) May have their chains completely broke By fixing round their necks our yoke.

'Tis true for all this work, so fine O! We want supplies of ready rhino, And I before the commons lay The bill of fare they'll have to pay, Which, tho' it seems a mighty score, You ought to wonder is no more. All righteous wars such reckonings bring (Reck'nings regretted by your King) But when you take in contemplation The secret service of the nation, With my own knack at propagation, I'm sure you'll think it scarce enough And give as free as men give snuff; For neither you nor can ourself Pay fleets and armies without pelf; And he that must to battle call Should doubtless have the *wherewithal*.

As 'tis the mode on like occasion To mix religion in th' oration, I do rely on Providence, But place in you more confidence; And as my lads are us'd to c'ubbing, Tho' oft' they get a dreadful drubbing, I hope that ev'ry mother's son Will to the royal standard run, ('Tis not the standard that's here meant Which *Washington* to Congress sent) And cuff and bruise, and claw and clatter, And fight like punk by land and water To finish this confounded matter.

The humble ADDRESS of the Lords and Commons in co-partnership assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

LIKE fawning slaves as ever crawl'd We echo back what you have bawl'd; We thank you for your information, Tho' known before to all the nation; We'll do and say as you require Most gracious and majestick fire. We'll stand for ever by the King, And tax and tax like any thing, Be always ready at your call And for the people—d—n them all.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, of the sixteenth Instant.

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

Die Martis, 27 Novembris, 1781.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

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

It is with equal concern and indignation that we see the war prolonged by that restless ambition which first excited your Majesty's enemies to commence it, and which still continues to disappoint your Majesty's earnest desire and diligent exertion to restore the publick tranquillity.

We acknowledge, with the sincerest and warmest gratitude, your Majesty's wisdom and constant attention to the real welfare of your people, equally conspicuous in your earnest desire of peace, and in your fixed and unalterable resolution never to sacrifice, either to that desire, or to the temporary ease and relief of your subjects, those essential rights and permanent interests, upon the maintenance and preservation of which the future strength and security of this country must ever principally depend.

We feel great satisfaction in the favourable appearance of our affairs in the East-Indies, and in the safe and prosperous arrival of the numerous commercial fleets of these kingdoms; but we regret that in the course of this year your Majesty's assiduous endeavours to guard the extensive dominions of your crown have not been attended with success equal to the justice and uprightness of your Majesty's views; and we lament that the events of war have been so unfortunate to your Majesty's arms in Virginia.

We are gratefully sensible of the parental sollicitude your Majesty has shewn for the general happiness of your people, in the endeavours your Majesty has used to extinguish that spirit of rebellion which our enemies have found means to foment and maintain in the colonies, and to restore to your deluded subjects in America that happy and prosperous condition which they formerly derived from a due obedience to the laws; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty of our firm concurrence and assistance to frustrate the designs of our enemies equally prejudicial to the real interests of America, and to those of Great-Britain.

We will, without loss of time, resume the declaration upon the state and condition of the British possessions and revenues in the East-Indies, will carry it on with the same spirit and temper in which it was begun, and proceed with the same attention and anxiety to consider how those remote provinces may be held and governed with the greatest security and advantage to this country, and by what means the happiness of the native inhabitants may be best promoted.

Firmly resolved to decline no difficulty or hazard in the defence of our country, and for the preservation of its essential rights and interests, we shall continue to give our most hearty concurrence and support in the prosecution of the great and important contest in which we are engaged.

We rely upon the protection of Divine Pro-

vidence in so just a cause, and fully trust that by the concurrence and support which we shall most cheerfully give, by the valour of your Majesty's fleets and armies, and by the vigorous, animated and united exertions of the faculties and resources of your people, your Majesty will be enabled to disappoint the ambitious designs of your enemies, and to restore the blessing of a safe and honourable peace to all your dominions."

The following is his Majesty's answer to the above address.

"My Lords,

"I Thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The assurances of your cheerful concurrence and support in the prosecution of the great and important contest in which we are engaged, gives me the highest satisfaction, and must have the most salutary effects. It shall be my constant endeavour to make the best use of this support for the attainment of the sole end which I have ever in view, a safe and honourable peace."

The humble address of the House of Commons to the KING.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty the thanks of this House, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"We assure your Majesty, that we see with concern that the war is still unhappily prolonged by that restless ambition which first excited our enemies to commence it, and which still continues to disappoint your Majesty's earnest desire and diligent exertion to restore the publick tranquillity.

"We are sensibly affected by your Majesty's paternal expressions of concern for the real welfare of your subjects; and we receive with the strongest emotions of duty and gratitude your Majesty's gracious and endearing declaration, that you should not answer the trust committed to the sovereign of a free people, nor make a suitable return to your subjects for their constant, zealous, and affectionate attachment to your person, family and government, if you consented to sacrifice, either to your own desire of peace, or to their temporary ease and relief, those essential rights and permanent interests, upon the maintenance and preservation of which the future strength and security of this country must ever principally depend.

"We declare on our part, that we know no means of making to your Majesty any return so suitable and so just, and of answering the great trust committed to us by those whom we represent, as by giving your Majesty this firm assurance, that we are resolved to assist and support your Majesty to the utmost of our power, in maintaining and preferring the essential rights and permanent interests of your crown and people.

"The favourable appearance of affairs in the East-Indies, and the safe and prosperous arrival of the numerous commercial fleets of your kingdom, have given us great satisfaction; but we sincerely regret that your Majesty's assiduous endeavours to guard your extensive dominions have not in all places been attended with success; and we learn with the deepest concern, that the events of war have been very unfortunate to your Majesty's arms in Virginia, and have ended in the loss of your forces in that province.

"We are fully persuaded that the principal view of the confederacy of our enemies was to foment and maintain the rebellion in North-America, and, under the specious delusion of the establishment of an independent empire, to render your Majesty's colonies subservient to the power and influence of the crown of France: but your Majesty may rely on our steady assistance to second your Majesty's endeavours to defeat the dangerous designs of your enemies, equally prejudicial to the real interests of America, and to those of Great-Britain.

"We will not fail to resume the great and momentous consideration of the state and condition of the dominions and revenues which this country possesses in the East-Indies; and we trust that in our deliberations on these important matters, we shall proceed with the same spirit and temper in which they were begun, and with the same care and anxiety to consider how those remote provinces may be held and governed with the greatest security and advantage to this nation, and by what means the happiness of the native inhabitants may be best promoted.

"In this arduous conjuncture, we consider it as our first duty to our country, to grant your Majesty such supplies as the circumstances of affairs shall be

found to require. We cannot but feel that the war is burthensome and expensive; but we are convinced, at the same time, that it is just and necessary; and nothing on our part shall be wanting, to give efficacy and success to the valour of your Majesty's fleets and armies; and we shall have a firm confidence that, by a vigorous, animated, and united exertion of the resources and faculties of the nation, and of the spirit of a free people, your Majesty will be enabled, under the protection of Divine Providence, to restore the blessing of a safe and honourable peace to all your dominions."

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

"I Return you my most cordial thanks for this very loyal, dutiful and affectionate address. It breathes the spirit and firmness of a brave and free people. Nothing could afford me so much satisfaction, or tend so effectually to the publick safety and welfare in this critical situation."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

The brigantine Fox, Captain Steel, is arrived in our river from Cadiz, after a passage of 32 days. The advices received by her are contained in the following extract of a letter from that quarter.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated January 8, 1782.

"The late successes of the combined arms in Virginia, has afforded a general satisfaction to the people of this kingdom, who seem heartily disposed to be our friends. The grand fleet put to sea a few days past, consisting of 44 sail of the line and a number of transports with troops on board: their destination is not known, but supposed to be for the Havanna. The Courier de la Europe, containing the king's speech, and debates of parliament, is here, and after lamenting their late bad success in Virginia, strongly recommend a prosecution of the war, which motion was carried by a large majority, and the supplies voted for the ensuing campaign. It therefore does not appear that we shall have a peace this year. It is reported that an embarkation of 6000 Hanoverian troops is to take place for America, to be there at the opening of the ensuing campaign.

"The siege of fort St. Philip continues to be carried on with great vigour. By the latest accounts from that place we have good grounds to believe, that the garrison will not hold out many weeks longer."

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, Jan. 19, 1782.

"By an order of government no more letters of marque and reprisals are to be granted to the inhabitants of the Virgin islands; and all that have been issued are called in. All the officers of the Admiralty of Tortola are displaced: So that we shall be no more troubled with their lawless and piratical vessels on our coast to hurt our trade."

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated January 19, 1782.

"As soon as Mons. de Grasse returned from America he resolved an attempt on St. Kitts. On the 10th instant he appeared off that island, and on the 11th he landed his troops at Basseterre without opposition, and took immediate possession of all the island, except the strong fortress of Brimstone Hill. All the shipping in the road fell a sacrifice, except a few which escaped and came down here. The French have made intrenchments very nigh the hill; and it is said they have thrown some shells into the fortifications. If that is the case it must soon fall, as Admiral Hood is not strong enough to give the besieged any assistance."

TRENTON, FEB. 27.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Southern army, dated Camden, December 18, 1781.

"I congratulate you on the happy change of our political affairs in this country—the enemy have withdrawn themselves into Charlestown, General Greene is at the Round O—his movement southerly has made them tremble for Savannah, which they have reinforced with 500 men from Charlestown. A Tory Colonel and Captain have made their escape, and thrown themselves upon the clemency of their country—the protection-men pour out in shoals from the town, to reap the advantage of the Governor's proclamation—never was a more general military ardour displayed during the war, than at present by the militia of this state.—America, and especially the southern states, can never sufficiently acknowledge the services done by that great officer General Greene, who, with a mere handful of men has resisted a torrent of difficulties, and rose at length, superior to them all—whilst in the rapidity of his conquest, he has discovered the intrepidity of a Cæsar; in the equanimity of his mind, he has displayed the disinterested virtue of a Cato. General Sinclair, with

the army designed to reinforce General Greene, in at Charlotte, in the state of North-Carolina, a few days will complete a junction and give us a vast superiority in this country."

We hear that a vessel is arrived at Baltimore, which brings the agreeable intelligence that Captain Gillan, of the Charles-Town Packet, had arrived at the Havanna, with five very valuable prizes, which he had picked out of the Jamaica fleet.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Thomas Stackhouse, late of Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, on the premises, the 14th day of 3d month, a valuable plantation situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining Pennsbury-Manor and lands of John Pemberton, within two miles of a good landing on Delaware river, containing 160 acres, about 100 acres cleared and in good repair, 25 acres of meadow, and near as much more may be made, a large bearing orchard, the fruit noted for making good cyder. There is on said plantation a frame dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, cellar, kitchen, and a well of good water; also a frame barn, stables, and other convenient out-houses, all in good repair. Due attendance will be given, and conditions made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN BROWN, } Execu-
WILL. STACKHOUSE, } tors.

TO BE SOLD,

By private sale, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing,

A Valuable plantation in the township of Hopewell, where Samuel Baker lately lived, near Pennington, containing 50 acres of land, well watered and timbered, with meadow, and an excellent orchard, a good house, barn, &c. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to Mr. John Ketcham, near the premises, or Mr. Isaac Rittenhouse, in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, who will agree on terms, and give an indisputable title for the same.

February 23, 1782.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue,

In Essex county, within 2 miles of Elizabeth-Town, on Monday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, if not disposed of at private sale at any time before,

THE farm of the late Mr. John Clawson, deceased, lying upon the main road towards Brunswick. It contains fifty acres of good land. There is on the premises a large dwelling-house, two stories high, barn and out-houses, an apple orchard of 200 trees of the best grafted fruit, 15 acres of good meadow land; the whole is well watered. Any person inclining to purchase the above farm, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will give an indisputable title.

ANTHONY CLAWSON.

Feb. 24, 1782.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Fuller,

To whom good wages and constant employ (if suitable) will be given by ABRAM. SKIRM.

Nottingham, 22d of 2d Month, 1782.

WHEREAS Thomas Pap detains a note of hand from me to him, dated in 1777, illegally: I forbid any person or persons taking an assignment on said note, as it will not be accepted by me.

JOEL MIDDLETON.

Crosswicks, Feb. 24, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL that tract of land or farm formerly belonging to Benjamin Jones, now in the possession of Stephen Dunham, adjoining the stone meeting-house, in the township of Kingwood, and county of Hunterdon, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, of which there is a sufficiency of wood-land; and some good meadow, and a conveniency of making more, with a good dwelling-house, barn and orchard; the fences in tolerable good order. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to Anthony White, at the Union Farm, or Nehemiah Dunham, of said township.

3w† t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH about thirty-five years of age, with a female child about two and an half years old. The wench understands all sorts of kitchen work, and cooking in particular of a variety of dishes. She is very healthy, and has had the small-pox and measles. For terms apply to Andrew Merfison, inn-keeper, at Millstone, in Somerset county.

Feb. 14, 1782.

WHEREAS Catherine Shapher hath, by force, obliged me to contract matrimony with her against my will: This is to give publick notice, that I shall not pay any debts of her contracting from the date of this advertisement, as I hold the marriage unlawful, it not being done with my free consent, and I never intend to live or bed with her.

PETER HENRY.

February 2, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely smart Negro Wench,

Fourteen years old.—Enquire of the printer.

AMERICA, before the late war, seemed to have been little known or considered, in the important light it merited, in Europe.—It was a distant country, and nobody guessed at the rapid improvement it had made in so short a time from its first settlement.—Indeed it was almost impossible they should, for I believe there is no instance, in ancient or modern times, which could justify reasonings of this extent.—It has had a progress, beyond any calculation founded in the knowledge of other countries. There seems to have been almost a magical creation of men and things; nor can any thing less than the most irrefragable facts realize to the mind the present state of population and improvement in these colonies.

Let any one only take a view of the map of Pennsylvania made thirty or forty years ago, and he will find the limits of geographical knowledge so scanty, compared with the settlements actually made since, several hundred miles beyond them, that he will regard it rather as matter of curiosity than general information.—There is scarcely any American state but may furnish an instance of the same nature, though not many of them perhaps in an equal degree.—What some few well informed persons well knew—the circumstances of the present war have fully demonstrated to all the world. Political arithmeticians have calculated with great certainty, that the inhabitants of many of these states double their numbers by natural increase, exclusive of the accession of strangers, in five and twenty years. These facts have been gathered from an actual numbering of the people at different times, fairly made, with a view of information to the government, in several of the colonies. I shall here give two lists of this kind, made in New-Jersey, in the years 1737-8, and 1745, it being a state into which few or no strangers have been imported from abroad.

“The number of people in New-Jersey taken by order of the government in 1737-8.”

Counties.	Males		Feml.		Slaves.		Total of whites.	Total of slaves.
	above 16.	above 16.	under 16.	under 16.	Males	Feml.		
Middlesex	1134	1085	1086	956	272	231	4261	503
Essex	1118	1720	1619	1494	198	177	6644	375
Bergen	939	822	820	708	443	363	3289	806
Somerset	967	940	999	867	425	307	3773	732
Monmouth	1508	1339	1289	1295	362	293	5431	655
Burlington	1487	1222	1190	996	192	151	4895	343
Gloucester	930	757	782	676	74	48	3145	112
Salem	1669	1391	1313	1327	97	87	5700	184
Cape-May	261	219	271	211	21	21	962	41
Hunterdon including Morris	1618	1230	1270	1170	124	95	5288	219
Total.	11631	10725	10639	9700	2208	1773	43388	3981

N. B. The whole is 47,369.

“Number of people in New-Jersey, taken by order of Governor Morris in 1745.”

Counties.	Males		Feml.		Slaves.		Total of whites.	Total of slaves.
	above 16.	above 16.	under 16.	under 16.	Males	Feml.		
Morris	1109	957	1190	1087	571	361	4343	93
Hunterdon	2302	2117	2182	2090	244	210	8691	460
Burlington	1786	1605	1528	1454	233	197	6373	420
Gloucester	913	797	786	808	121	81	3304	202
Salem	1716	1603	1746	1595	90	97	6600	187
Cape-May	306	272	284	274	30	21	1136	52
Bergen	721	590	494	585	379	237	2390	616
Essex	1694	1649	1652	1548	244	201	6543	445
Middlesex	1728	1659	1651	1695	483	396	6733	879
Monmouth	2071	1783	1975	1899	513	386	7728	899
Somerset	740	740	765	719	194	149	2896	343
Total.	15080	13704	14253	13754	2588	2018	56797	4606

The whole is 61,403. Increase in seven years 14,034.

It appears then, that the increase upon 47,369 souls, in seven years, from the year 1737-8 to the year 1745 is 14,034—so that the number at the latter period is 61,403.—Now according to the same ratio, at the end of the next seven years, that is in 1752, the increase of the number 61,403 will be about 18,000, which makes in the whole, in said years, 79,000; and reckoning upon this number, agreeably to the same mode of calculating, the amount of the inhabitants in 1759 was about 102,000, in 1766, 131,000, in 1773, 168,000, and in 1780, 215,000.—But leaving this method, let us take up the arithmetick of those politicians who say, that the number of inhabitants in these states doubles every five and twenty years—the number then in 1745 being 61,403, in 1770 it was 122,806, and in the present year, after making some allowance for those who have removed into other states, and the loss sustained by the war, I think we may reasonably set them down at 175,000 souls.

At the two periods, when the above lists were taken, it appears that the males above 16 years of age bore a proportion of about one fourth part to the whole number; that is, there were 11,631 males above 16, out of 47,369 souls, in 1737-8; and 15,080 above the same age, out of the number of 61,403 in 1745.—Pursuing this rule it will be found, that we must have in the state of New-Jersey, in the present year 1782, forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty males above sixteen years of age.—But, for the sake of round numbers, suppose 40,000.—Quere, How many are there of these under the age of 50? beyond which age the male inhabitants are excused from bearing arms.

If this question can be answered with precision, we shall easily arrive at the number of men capable of bearing arms within this state.

It cannot but afford a secret satisfaction to every well-wisher to America to observe, from the foregoing facts, how suddenly the loss of inhabitants in these states by disease, casualties and war, is repaired by natural generation only.

I believe there never has been, in any other country, an instance of population in the same degree, from the same cause. There was a time indeed in Europe, when the northern part of it, or the northern hive, as it was called, poured forth immense swarms of people, which was thought by some to be owing to the countries from whence they came, being overstocked with inhabitants. But some historians have very properly accounted for these migrations, from other causes.—The lands in those countries were cleared in spots, not very extensive, or contiguous; and, in process of time, becoming, from the increase of population, insufficient to maintain and support the inhabitants, they were too lazy and indolent to make farther improvements; but allured by the warm climate and fertile lands of the south, they collected in bodies, formed armies, and marched thither to take possession of them. Hence it appears, that the cultivation of the lands was limited from the natural indolence and want of industry in the people, and this could not fail of circumscribing or at least checking their rising numbers.

In these states there has been a happy combination of causes in favour of the increase of the inhabitants, which those nations of Europe did not enjoy. Knowledge and the Arts, were diffused, and conspired with the industry of the inhabitants in favour of our growth and improvement.—Commerce took off her superfluous commodities and poured into her lap the riches of other nations.—A civilized liberty too has had its share in making us what we are.

These are the causes, joined to the advantages of a fruitful soil and favourable climate, which have produced such wonderful effects.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on Second Day the 11th of March next, at the late dwellinghouse of Thomas Woodward, of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, deceased,

A L. his personal estate, consisting of a variety of household goods and kitchen furniture, such as beds, bedding, desks, drawers, tables, looking-glasses, chairs, &c. &c. together with a large stock of valuable horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Likewise, waggons, ploughs, harrows, gears, and every implement of husbandry or farming utensils. Also, a large quantity of wheat, rye, and about eight hundred bushels of Indian corn, and seventy or eighty acres of wheat and rye growing on the ground.

To be rented for a term of years, about three hundred acres of land and meadow, it being a part of that so much noted excellent plantation of the said Thomas Woodward, deceased, either by vendue or private agreement.

Whoever are indebted to the above estate, are requested immediately to settle the same, and they who have any demands, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted.

N. B. The vendue to begin at eight o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by SUSANNAH WOODWARD, } Execut.
RICHARD POTTS, }

February 22, 1782.

The method of raising mustard seed in Durham, Old England.

THE ground must be well manured and made into hills about three and an half feet distant eachway, and managed in the same manner as Indian corn; plant the seed a little below the surface, the first good weather in March, let there be only one stalk remaining on each hill, and the seed will grow larger and better; as it does not all come to perfection at one time, it must be gathered as it ripens and spread on a floor to dry, which is the work of children.

N. B. An acre of good ground, cultivated in this manner, will produce about ten bushels of seed, the value of which, according to the price now given, will be Twenty Pounds.

WILLIAM RICHARDS takes in mustard seed at his store at Trenton Landing, where it is manufactured, also at his store in Market-Street, Philadelphia.

To all whom it may concern :

State of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the house of James Green, in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on the 16th day of March next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Capt. William Gray, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Lucy, taken on her voyage from Egg-Harbour to New-York, William Dillin, late master, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and a negro man named York : To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, cargo and negro man, should not be condemned to the captors, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Court,
ABIEL AKIN, Agent.

February 23, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Wednesday the 27th of March, on the premises,

A Valuable plantation whereon Colonel Joseph Stout, deceased, dwelt, now in the tenure of Mr. John P. Hunt, situated in Hopewell township, and county of Hunterdon, containing, by estimation, 206 acres of good land, 200 or more of which are cleared, the rest well timbered, and watered with a number of good springs, has a quantity of good mowing ground, and more may be made with little expence. On the said premises are a large stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with nine rooms well finished, six fire places, and a large entry through the center; a cellar and cellar kitchen, a well of excellent water at the door, a stone barn and other out-houses, an orchard of grafted fruit, peaches, pears and cherries of the best kind, and a variety of other fruit. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, and would suit a gentleman or farmer. The vendue to begin at twelve of the clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by JOSEPH STOUT. 3†

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 27th day of April next, the old well-known publick house commonly called Ringo's Tavern, in the township of Amwell and county of Hunterdon, together with about forty-five acres of land adjoining it, of which there are ten of good meadow land, and nearly the same quantity of wood land. There are on the premises a large barn and stables, two sheds, a good well of water close to the door, &c. &c.

The above is seized and taken in execution at the suit of the executors of the last will and testament of William Pidgeon, Esq. deceased.

JOSHUA CORSHON, Sheriff.
Amwell, Feb. 26, 1782.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

On good terms, and entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT noted stand for business at Neshackaway Creek, in the township of Alexandria, county of Hunterdon, in the State of New-Jersey, where Mr. John Sherrard has lived seventeen years, and transacted business with great success, being well situated in the heart of a wheat country, on a publick road leading to a ferry in Pennsylvania, not far from the premises, containing one acre of ground. The buildings thereon are a dwelling house convenient for a family, a large store fifty feet front, adjoining; cellars under the whole, a cooper's shop, stables, sisoak house, &c. with a good well of water at the door. For particulars apply to the subscriber in Bucks county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Also to be sold a plantation in the manor of Pennsbury, and a likely negro wench, with a young child.

THO. RICHE.

Feb. 18, 1782.

3w

THE subscriber hereby informs the publick, that he has removed from Princeton, New-Jersey, to Philadelphia, in third street, between Arch and Market streets, to the sign of the Bunch of Grapes, where he intends to keep a tavern, or house of entertainment, for all those who please to favour him with their custom; and as he has been in the same business for a number of years in Princeton and Trenton, and has thereby acquired a large acquaintance with a number of gentlemen in New-Jersey and elsewhere, who have been pleased to honour him with their custom, he hopes the continuance of their former favours in this place:—He has excellent good stables for a great number of horses, and means to make it his only business to serve the publick in that way, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,

JACOB G. BERGEN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1782.

N. B. The house lately kept by Jacob Bergen is now kept by Mr. Aisher West, of Shrewsbury.

3w

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK SALE, on MONDAY the fourth day of March next,

A VERY valuable FARM in Greenwich township, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey, adjoining the Mulconetung Creek, near Robert Johnson's forge and mill: The land is very good for raising all sorts of grain, and exceeding fine for pasture. There is on the premises a good bearing orchard, besides a young one planted last spring: also some good meadow and more may be made. The whole in good fence, and wood in proportion to the land. Any one inclining to view the land before the day of sale may see it by applying to William M'Cullough or Jacob Platt, and an indisputable title will be given by

BENJAMIN M'ULLOUGH.

N. B. The farm contains 243 acres. 6w 3

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on Saturday the 16th day of March ensuing, if not disposed of by private sale before,

A VALUABLE house and lot of land in Pennington, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jersey: The house well finished, with four rooms on a floor and an entry through the whole, with a cellar, and a cistern for rain water, that will hold eight hogsheds, within one yard of the kitchen door; a good stable, chair-house and cow-house, &c. The lot contains an half acre of rich fertile land, garden and orchard of good fruit trees; the whole in good repair. Also a lot of five acres of good timber land lying about two and an half miles from the premises. The stand is very convenient for a merchant or tradesman, it being in a place where there has been much business done, and at present is vacant and appears to be a good opening for any one to enter on trade in said place. Any person desirous to purchase the aforesaid, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, may know the terms.

STEPHEN BURROWES.

N. B. As the subscriber purposes leaving the state, requests all persons that have any demands against him to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted are desired not to fail coming in by said time to make payment.

Pennington, February 18, 1782.

3w

V E N D U E.

ON Thursday the twenty-eighth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, will commence at publick vendue, the sale of the personal estate of the late Samuel Staats Coejemans, Esq. of Raritan, in Somerset county, consisting of grain, horses, milch cows, young cattle, hogs and sheep, waggons, sleighs, ploughs and other farming utensils; house and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

WILLIAM PATERSON, } Executors.
JOHN NEILSON, }

Raritan, Feb. 6, 1782.

7w

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, at the house of Samuel Dorset, inn-keeper in Middletown, or on the premises, on the first day of March next, at twelve o'clock on said day;

A VERY valuable plantation lying in the county of Monmouth, East New-Jersey, in the township of Middletown, and about four miles from said town, adjoining to the salt water:—The plantation contains near three hundred acres, about fifty of which are good meadow, and forty good plough land, and more to be cleared; the remainder well timbered, and will be very valuable when the British leaves New-York. There is on the premises a good large dwelling-house and barn, and a very good spring of water about forty yards from the door.—For terms of sale apply to the subscriber, who will give attendance on the day of sale.

JONATHAN PEW, Executor.

N. B. Said plantation may be purchased at private sale any time before the said first of March. 4

S A L E

OF that very valuable and well-known FARM, commonly called *The Bainbridge Farm*, in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Messrs. John P. Schenck, William Phillips, Ezekiel Smith and others. It consists of 282 acres of land, about 40 of which are wood-land, 50 meadow, and the remainder tillage and pasture of excellent grass: The meadow is of the best quality, being part of the Maidenhead meadows, so much celebrated, and the quantity may be increased to double with very little pains. The cleared land is divided into five fields, in each of which is a constant spring of good water; there are also some lot-enclosures. The farm-house is large, well-built with stone, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars, and a stone kitchen adjoining. There are also a barn and convenient stables. It is three and an half miles from Princeton, nine from Trenton, and about a mile from the post-road. The soil is fertile, well situated for raising grain, and peculiarly well calculated for breeding stock. For terms apply to Col. Benjamin G. Eyre, at Kenfington, Philadelphia; William C. Houston, Esq. at Trenton, Daniel Hunt, Esq. near Pittston, or the subscriber on the farm, who will shew it to any person inclined to treat for the purchase. c.t.f. DANIEL AGNEW.

THIS is to notify the publick, that I the subscriber do intend having the following loan-office certificates renewed by Mr. Borden, which were in my possession and destroyed by the enemy at New-London, on the 6th of September last, viz. No. 7140 and 7141, for 200 dollars each, and No. 665, for 600 dollars, issued from Mr. Borden's office, in favour of Mr. Isaac Cox, of Philadelphia, and dated 24th January, 1778. Any person having objections to the renewal of the above certificates, agreeably to an act of the Honourable the Continental Congress, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

RICHARD THROCKMORTON.

Trenton, January 23, 1782.

6w

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Wednesday the 13th day of March next,

THE valuable FARM whereon the subscriber now lives, situate in the township of Bethlehem, and county of Hunterdon, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres of land, near one hundred cleared, which consists of good arable and pasture land, with a never failing run that waters most of the fields, about ten acres of meadow fit for the scythe, a considerable part of which is watered by a constant spring, and more may be made;—the remainder in good timber. There is on said farm a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen and a good garden, a stone milk-house, with a fine spring of water passing thro' it, a good barn, with a new frame barrack, an excellent young bearing orchard of two-hundred apple trees, part of which are grafts of the best kind, and a variety of other fruit trees, such as peaches, pears, cherries, plumbs, &c. The whole in good repair. Conditions to be made known on the day of sale.

PHILIP STOCKTON.

N. B. The above-mentioned premises may be disposed of at private sale. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

A LAW LIBRARY, equal if not preferable to any in New-Jersey.—Apply to Ravaud Kearney, at Morrisdon, in Monmouth county. Also a tract of land at Flat-Kill, in the county of Suffex, adjoining (and extending eighteen chains and an half on) the river Delaware, containing one hundred and sixty-three acres.—Enquire as above, of Mr. Archibald Stewart, at Hackett's-Town, or of Mr. Martin Ryerson, at Newtown. 4w

POCKET ALMANACKS

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

TWO valuable plantations, one containing near 400 acres, of which about 100 is wood-land, 50 acres of good tide meadow, and 20 more may be made, all on a branch that runs through the middle of the plantation, and is dammed from the river by a short and good bank, which makes a convenient landing that is well situate for business; there is also on the premises a convenient feat for a saw-mill, about a quarter of a mile from the said landing, a very good orchard containing a variety of the best of grafted fruit, a good house, barn, stable, &c. The whole is beautifully situate on the river Delaware, and has a delightful situation for a gentleman's country seat, which may be divided from the farm, if required. The other is in the township of Shrewsbury, county of Monmouth, containing about 100 acres, with a good house, barn, orchard, &c. Immediate possession will be given to both or either places. Payments will be made easy, if security is given. Any person that chuses to treat as above, will be informed the terms, by applying on the first described premises, in the township of Mansfield, between Burlington and Bordentown, by

ARTHUR DONALDSON.

Feb. 18, 1782.

3w

W A N T E D,

A NEGRO WENCH that is a good cook, and that can wash and iron. Apply to the printer. February 18, 1782. 3w

For S A L E,

AN elegant well-finished house in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, with about 50 acres of land, a great proportion of which is good meadow ground, with every necessary building thereon to render it commodious for any kind of publick business, particularly for a store or tavern, a stand perhaps little inferior to any in the state for either, as it is situated in a well settled neighbourhood, and where four publick roads form a junction, viz. from Philadelphia, Trenton, Morris-Town and New-Windfor, all much frequented.—Also a lot of meadow ground containing about 6 acres.—Also a lot of 20 acres of wood-land well timbered, to be sold all together or separate.—Likewise for sale, about one mile from the above premises, 200 acres of land equal in goodness to any in the township, near 50 acres of which is well timbered, a quantity of meadow already improved, and more may at a small expence be rendered excellent. The cleared land divided into fields, with streams of water passing thro' each the whole year; three orchards of good fruit thereon, with also a good cellar and an old frame of a dwelling-house. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living near Flemington, who will give an indisputable title for the whole.

AMOS GREGG.

N. B. The subscriber would be much obliged to all those indebted to him, if they would make it convenient to discharge their respective accounts before the first of May next, either in cash or wheat. Amwell township, Feb. 8, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing 180 Acres, about 120 acres in tillage and meadow ground, the rest well timbered, situated in Maidenhead about 2 1/2 miles from Trenton, on which is a new large brick house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with convenient cellars, a good barn, stables and cow houses, young bearing orchard, very convenient to mill and Market. Also, a tract of 126 acres on the opposite side of the Maidenhead road, principally woodland, the whole enclosed with a new post and rail fence, very advantageous for pasture, having a constant stream of water 2 miles from Trenton: These two tracts will be sold together, or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to view the farm, may apply to Philip Palmer, the tenant in possession; any reasonable time will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money, and possession will be given the 1st day of April next. For terms apply to

GEORGE DAVIS.

Trenton, Jan. 29, 1782.

W A N T E D,

For the use of the troops, &c. stationed at Burlington and the post of Trenton,

BEEF, pork, mutton and whisky, for which a generous price and cash will be given, by the publick's most obedient servant,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Trenton, January 22, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in the township of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, near Allen-Town, and state of New-Jersey, containing 196 acres, a large proportion of meadow and meadow ground, some very fertile, and the rest, with little improvement, will make good meadow;—wood in plenty. For terms apply to William Walton, living on the premises, by whom a good title will be given. January 1, 1782. 3w

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 Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.