

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1782.

By the brig Sally, Captain Worth, arrived at Providence from Nantz, we have the following advices.

L O N D O N, October 18.

A Cabinet council was held yesterday on the late despatches from Sir Samuel Hood; but we are given to understand, that it is not, even yet, meant to abandon the American war.

It is difficult to determine, whether the conduct of the present Ministry is most deserving of ridicule or contempt, any other men would send out fleets that might have, at least, a chance of beating the enemy; but under the present naval system, our fleets are not meant to act where the enemy are. Hence, Darby leaves the channel the moment the combined fleet enters it. Admiral Graves proceeds to New-York, because the French have been so impolite as to block up the Chesapeake. And Commodore Johnstone, forsooth, returns home merely because the enemy got to the Cape of Good Hope before him!

By Johnstone's late despatches, and his situation, we learn, that his boasted South-Sea expedition is as visionary, as that which duped the publick in the year 1720.

Advice is received at Paris from the East-Indies, by the way of Martinico. The return of M. Dorves to the life of France is confirmed. That event is attributed to the difficulty of procuring himself provisions and ammunition, after having beat about the coasts upwards of three months. The letters received by that channel contain an anecdote unknown in Europe; which is, that the English having set a price upon the head of Hyder Ally, that furious Prince had immediately ordered the right hands of all the English prisoners, in his power, to be cut off.

The Terrible man of war, destroyed in America, was a new ship, built only about seven years ago; the first time of her going to sea was in Admiral Keppel's fleet, at the first commencement of hostilities with France.

The Terrible is the eighth ship of the line lost to the British navy since the commencement of the war; one only has fallen into the hands of the enemy, the Ardent, of 64 guns, taken by the combined fleet off Plymouth the year before last.

Oct. 20. Yesterday at noon His Majesty came from Windsor to St. James's when there was a levee, at which were present the Earl of Talbot, Lords Lisburne, North, Germaine, and Amherst; several naval and military officers. The levee was over at two o'clock.

Lords North, Germaine, and Amherst, had each a conference with His Majesty after the levee was over, when His Majesty set out for Windsor.

Yesterday Lord Germaine laid before His Majesty some expreffes received from America.

Oct. 22. The last week has made a wonderful alteration in the tone of government. Before that untoward period, nothing but the utter destruction of the Carolinas was talked of by the Ministry and their creatures; but since the French have blocked up the Chesapeake, and landed eight thousand troops, they can condescend to think it very well if Lord Cornwallis should be lucky enough to effect his escape back to New-York.

We have every reason to fear that Mons. la Motte Picquet has sailed with ten or twelve ships of the line for the West-Indies; in which case our islands will be entirely left to his mercy, before a reinforcement can be sent out from hence, or our fleet be able to return thither from America. This will truly correspond with the topick continually urged by the Minister, that if America gains her freedom, our Western Islands must be lost; but how they can answer to the people for voluntarily resigning these valuable possessions, while they are fighting for a shadow on the continent, their own ideas of responsibility may best be able to flatter their minds.

By private letters from Madras, the late troubles occasioned by Hyder Ally have proved very ruinous to the private fortunes of the principal members of

the presidency, who had been obliged to advance amazing sums for paying the army employed for their protection, without any terms being stipulated. Governor W—ll, lately returned from Fort George, is said to have advanced to the amount of 300000l. on that account.

The manufacturers of Manchester are almost ready for an insurrection, through a want of employment, on account of the scarcity of cotton. They are only restrained by the hopes of the Jamaica fleet, and if it should not arrive safe, the apprehensions of famine will probably drive them to outrage.

The important despatches that are hourly expected to arrive from Lord Cornwallis will, no doubt, enable government to form a decisive opinion as to the probability or improbability of recovering our colonies in America: They will at least learn what are the consequences to be expected from the junction of the French and American forces.

The following is a list of ships intended to reinforce the fleet in the West-Indies, which will absolutely sail from Spithead the latter end of next month, viz. The Fame, and Warrior, of 74 guns each, Sceptre, Anion, Agamemnon, Prothee, of 64 guns each.

Orders are given for the three regiments of foot-guards to be completed to their full complement of men, previous to a draught being made to complete the brigade of guards in America.

We hear, that in the course of a very few weeks a formidable naval and military armament will sail from Brest for the West-Indies, under the command of Mons. le Chev. Laurence.

Lord Dunmore took a great quantity of plate, and some very elegant carriages with him, on his embarkation for his government of Virginia.

It was reported on Tuesday night, that government had received advices by way of France, by a ship arrived at Nantz from America, that, exclusive of the troops landed at the Chesapeake by M. de Grasse, M. de Barras embarked in his Squadron between 2 and 3000 men from Rhode-Island, part of the Count de Rochambeau's army for the same purpose. The account of an engagement having happened, was not known when the ship sailed; yet, as the French fleet, after the action, retired in the Chesapeake, and M. de Barras of course landed his men, the situation of Lord Cornwallis and the British army must be very far from safe. Greene, Wayne and Stevens, on one side, with the American army, and the Marquis de la Fayette, with between 5 and 6000 French, on the other.

It was the wife maxim of Mr. Pitt, never to wink at the hostile actions of our affected friends, and real enemies; but to strike the first blow of open war, rather than to risque the dangers of clandestine malice. For these sentiments he left the reins of government, and we too soon perceive the loss of him who had conducted a glorious war, by the contrast of those who concluded the last ignominious peace. The Swedes are now waging hostilities against us in such a manner as can scarcely any longer be called clandestine and though their neutral masque is attended with double injury, our Ministers are afraid to open their eyes on those transactions.

What an intolerable insult to be tamely borne by the British flag, blocking up a large Dutch fleet in the Texel, to see a single Swedish ship of 74 guns, purchased for the audacious purpose, quietly convoy the Dutch fleet under protection of its flag, and proudly bid defiance to ten English sail of the line to touch the prey they had been so long watching in vain. This tale is so unusually ignominious, that it may seem the extravagance of fiction, but we again pledge our utmost credit to the publick for the strict truth of it. What madness is it thus to resign our ancient honour and interest, while, through an inhuman revenge, we are fighting for a shadow in a distant world!

Though the Minister has delayed the meeting of Parliament till a very late period, in hopes of a more propitious moment than the present, the appearance

of things in the political hemisphere, forbodes nothing but misfortune and distress, infinitely superior either to the defeat of Admiral Graves, or the disappointment of Commodore Johnstone.

If the heart of the Minister is not wholly callous to all feeling, it cannot but fail him on the meeting of Parliament, if it is only on account of the reproaches he must expect from those country members, whose votes he has, year after year, so completely swindled, under pretence that the war would terminate in the conquest of America, and consequently produce a revenue that would enable government to make a considerable reduction of the land tax.

The appearance of the great and good ally, triumphant on their coasts, and prepared to assist them with a numerous body of troops, will inspire the Americans with the most animated renovation of their spirits. The decided friends of freedom will glow with a redoubled ardour, the timid waverers will declare in favour of the common cause, and the dissembling loyalists will become sudden converts to patriotic virtue.

Unless something very much in the shape of a miracle should happen in favour of Lord Cornwallis, he must be inevitably cut off by the French and American troops in the Carolinas.

The resignation of Lord North may very soon be expected. His Lordship has frequently declared in Parliament, that he never would retire till he had brought us through; and he has only just to wait the capture of Lord Cornwallis and Sir Henry Clinton, and we shall then have nothing to fear, as it is the only thing now left us to be uneasy about.

B O S T O N, January 31.

Thursday last His Excellency the Governor was pleased to make the following S P E E C H to both Houses of Assembly, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WITH particular pleasure, I embrace this first opportunity to congratulate you on the important and glorious success with which it has pleased Heaven to crown the arms of these United States and those of our illustrious ally, in the reduction of York, and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army. An event that reflects signal honour upon the counsels and plans of France and America, and upon the skill and bravery of the leaders and forces who have so happily executed them; an event that gives new lustre to the names of General Washington, the Count de Grasse, and the Count de Rochambeau, and forms an additional ground of friendship and mutual confidence between the allied nations.

The pleasing prospect now opening to our view, is, in no small degree brightened by the memorable advancement of our arms through many difficulties in South-Carolina and Georgia; a fruit, under the Divine smiles, of the abilities, firmness and perseverance of General Greene and the gallant officers and men under his orders.

These events, together with the general face of the war in other quarters of the globe, must have their effect in humbling the power with which we are contending, and at the same time cannot but raise our own expectations of speedily seeing the independence, peace and happiness of these States established upon a solid basis. But you are sensible, gentlemen, as I can be, of the fatal consequences that might still ensue, should we, in this moment of victory and joy, abate our vigilance and relax our efforts, and thus give a new spring to the hopes and exertions of the enemy.

Our claims, righteous as they are, have hitherto been supported only by force, not by an impression which their own manifest justice have ever made upon the minds of our enemies; and by force, through the favour of Heaven, must these claims be finally established. The success of our negotiations in Europe, those negotiations by which our freedom, our rights of commerce and fishing, our honour and happiness, and even our very being as a

nation will be determined, depends not altogether upon reasoning and address, but greatly upon the strength and good condition of our armies in the field. The sword must give energy to justice, and firmness and equity to peace. Our present situation does therefore at once indispensibly oblige and highly encourage us to add fresh vigour to our military operations, immediately to complete our quota of the continental army with effective men, and to make every provision that it may be well supplied. Accordingly I shall lay before you, gentlemen, every paper I have received during your recess, respecting this most essential object, as well as others that concern the order and welfare of the State, fully persuaded that you will give every attention and despatch to the publick business which circumstances will allow, and our constituents have a right to expect; towards which, you may be assured, nothing, on my part, shall be wanting.

Gentlemen,

At the close of the last session, when you had finished, on your part, the matters that were before you, a number of bills and many resolves were brought to me with a pressing desire that I might immediately decide upon them, and give you a recess. Upon this occasion, I found myself embarrassed between a desire not to detain you, and the duty which I owe to the commonwealth, by giving a deliberate consideration to matters of such length and importance. Your candid attention, gentlemen, to this circumstance in publick business, will, I am persuaded, relieve me as much as may be, from any such future embarrassment.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, January 22, 1782.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 2

Last Wednesday two men were taken up in Newbury-Port, (and examined before Nicholas Pike, Esq.) for passing counterfeit dollars. After a thorough examination, they were supposed to be guilty, not only of passing, knowing them to be bad, but also of being concerned in making them. They were accordingly committed to gaol, to take their trial at the next superior court. One of the men is son to Mr. Hovey, a baptist preacher; he had upwards of fifty of the dollars then in his possession, and said he received them of one Brown of New-Plymouth, in this state, to which place he also belonged. It is very probable more of them may be soon offered to the publick, as it is likely several persons are concerned in manufacturing them; but a little care will prevent any person from being imposed upon, they being clumsily made, the metal nothing but pewter, and all of them dated 1770. If more of them should be offered, 'tis to be hoped that those who offer them will be stopped, and carried before a magistrate.

S A L E M, January 31.

Last Sunday the ship Mercury, late a British packet, and taken several months past, by the Cicero, Captain Hill, on her passage from Lisbon to England, arrived at Beverly from Bilbao. She had on board, when taken, many passengers of distinction, of both sexes, who were treated by Captain Hill, as acknowledged in the English papers, with the utmost humanity and politeness.

B O S T O N, Feb. 7.

The year 1782, in all probability, will behold the power of Britain contracted, and the an humble supplicant for that peace she has long withheld from us, as the flattering glimpse of hope which flashed like lightning upon the Ministry, from Lord Cornwallis's frequent successes to the Southward, the two last years, is now vanished.—The clouds now thicken in their hemisphere, and a most direful storm seems ready to burst on their kingdom.

P R O V I D E N C E, Jan. 26.

Captain Worth, in the brig Sally, of this port, arrived in the river on Sunday evening last from Nantz, which he left the 28th of November. By him we learn, that the Duke de Lauzan, who sailed from the Chesapeake in a frigate soon after the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, arrived at Brest the 19th of November, after a passage of 23 days, and that the important intelligence which he carried had diffused a general joy among our allies. A dauphin of France was born the 22d of October, on which occasion there had been great rejoicings throughout the kingdom.

Yesterday se'nnight a large wolf was killed in Attleborough, and the next day another was seen in that town; they had destroyed five sheep. None of those voracious animals had made their appearance in these parts for thirty years before.

B A L T I M O R E, January 22.

The Legislature of Virginia, by a late law, have suspended the operation of an act (of a former session) to enable the Congress of the United States

to lay a duty on certain goods and merchandizes, and also on all prizes.

"A few days ago, as a young child of Mr. Vincent Wyley, near the Manor-Chapel, was at play near a young horse, the beast kicked him with such violence as to fracture his skull in a deplorable manner; and what added to the calamity, the bones were beat in, and so firmly fixed on the top of the brain, as to render the extraction impracticable, without the operation of the trepan, which was next day performed by Doctor Hulse, the eminent English hospital practitioner, assisted by Doctor Love, both of this county, and the child is now in a fair way of recovery."

Jan. 29. The French have on the stocks at Brest and Toulon, 5 ships of 100 guns each, which will be ready the next month. There are two of equal force building at Cadiz; and in different parts of France and Spain, there are 25 seventy-fours on the stocks, and in great forwardness, besides a number of sine frigates.

The Viper letter of marque, of 10 four-pounders, bound from Nantz to Philadelphia, laden with salt and bale goods, and valued at £ 6000 sterling, is taken by a British cruiser, after a gallant defence, and carried into the Isle of Jersey. There were three American schooners in company, who escaped.

On Saturday last the brig Surprise, of 20 guns, commanded by Capt. Minors, arrived here from Curacoa. This vessel and cargo are the property of Isaac Governeur, Esq. formerly an eminent and respectable merchant at New-York who came passenger in her, and intends to reside at Philadelphia, for the benefit of his health.

C H A T H A M, Feb. 13.

Last Wednesday George Ogilvie (son of the late parson Ogilvie, of New-York) a Lieutenant among the refugees, left them and came over to Newark.

P H I L A D E L P H I A,

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated Nov. 20, 1781.

"I embrace this opportunity to acquaint you of the safe arrival, at L'Orient, of the ship St. James, Captain Truxton. The Franklin, Captain Angus, is taken and carried into Portland. We have just received the glorious news of the surrender of Cornwallis by a French frigate, the Surveillante, sent by Count de Grasse, and arrived at Brest the 15th of November, after a passage of 22 days."

Feb. 13. The Honourable Thomas McKean, Philemon Dickinson, Caesar Rodney, and Samuel Wharton, Esquires, are appointed to represent the state of Delaware in the Congress of the United States, for the ensuing year.

Last Sunday morning a melancholy accident happened in the river, opposite this city. A ferry-boat crossing on the ice, the people in attempting to launch her into an air-hole, unfortunately overfet her, by which Mrs. Little, wife of Mr. Little, near Cooper's Ferry, and four other persons were drowned; the boat and bodies of the sufferers drove under the ice, so that neither of them have been yet found. It is said this accident, so truly calamitous to the families of the deceased, was owing, in some measure, to a want of care and attention in the passengers.

That the displeasure and vengeance of Heaven is generally marked in the misfortunes of those whose offences either escape, or do not come within the scourge of human laws, was remarkably exemplified in England within these few months past. William Hamilton, Esq. son of a Baronet of good fortune in Leicestershire, was engaged to a young lady of the town of Leicester, whose fortune lay in Grenada. Upon the capture of that island, and consequent change of circumstances, at the instance of his mercenary father, he deserted her, and paid his addresses to a Miss Rollands, who received them, and went to the Altar with him, when, during the service, the bridegroom fell dead on the spot. The unhappy fair, whose loss of fortune had lost her lover, died on the very same day, and exactly at the same time, as near as could be ascertained. The father who had been present, at the unfinished ceremony, died in a few hours after, cursing himself with horrid imprecations, for having brought the sad catastrophe on himself, his son, and the injured lady. The populace, who attended the interment of the three deceased, were outrageous against Sir William and his son, pelting their coffins, and treating them with every mark of indignity. The lady was followed by numbers, especially of the young of both sexes, shedding tears, and strewing her coffin with aromatics and flowers.—What an awful lesson to the old, against avarice in the disposal of their children; and to the young, against infidelity to each other, where the affections have been honourably and fairly engaged!

T R E N T O N, FEB. 20.

On TUESDAY the 12th inst. arrived at New-York, from England, after a passage of eight weeks, the Narcissus frigate, by whom we have his Britannick Majesty's SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament the 27th of November last.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WHEN I last met you in Parliament, I acquainted you with the arduous situation of publick affairs at that time, and I represented to you the objects which I had in view, and the resolution with which I was determined to persevere in the defence of my dominions against the combined power of my enemies, until such a pacification could be made as might consist with the honour of my Crown, and the permanent interest and security of my people.

The war is still unhappily prolonged by that restless ambition which first excited our enemies to commence it, and which still continues to disappoint my earnest desire and diligent exertion to restore the publick tranquility. But I should not answer the trust committed to the Sovereign of a free people, nor make a suitable return to my subjects for their constant, zealous, and affectionate attachment to my person, family, and government, if I consented to sacrifice, either to my 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.

The favourable appearance of our affairs in the East-Indies, and the safe and prosperous arrival of the numerous commercial fleets of my kingdoms, must have given you satisfaction; but in the course of this year, my assiduous endeavours to guard the extensive dominions of my Crown have not been attended with success equal to the justness and uprightnes of my views, and it is with great concern that I inform you, that the events of war have been very unfortunate to my arms in Virginia, having ended in the loss of my forces in that province.

No endeavours have been wanting on my part to extinguish that spirit of rebellion which our enemies have found means to foment and maintain in the colonies, and to restore to my deluded subjects in America, that happy and prosperous condition which they formerly derived, from a due obedience to the laws; but the late misfortune in that quarter calls loudly for your 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.

In the last session you made a considerable progress in your enquiries into the state and condition of our dominions and revenues in the East-Indies: You will, I am persuaded, resume the prosecution of that important deliberation 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 most promoted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I rely on your wisdom and publick spirit for such supplies as the circumstances of our affairs shall be found to require. Among the many ill consequences which attend the continuation of the present war, I most sincerely regret the additional burthens which it must unavoidably bring upon my faithful subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In the prosecution of this great and important contest in which we are engaged, I retain a firm confidence in the protection of Divine Providence, and a perfect conviction of the justice of my cause; and I have no doubt but that by the concurrence and support of my Parliament, by the valour of my fleets and armies, and by a vigorous, animated, and united exertion of the faculties and resources of my people, I shall be enabled to restore the blessings of a safe and honourable peace to all my dominions.

The foregoing has been published in New-York, as the SPEECH of his Britannick Majesty to his Parliament at their meeting in November last. The following comes to us through another channel; and if it was not SPOKEN, perhaps it might as well have been SPOKEN.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE thought proper to postpone your meeting till this late season that I might have something certain to lay before you from our colonies in rebellion.

It is now twice three years since we have maintained a war, with immense glory to our arms, against

that deluded people who, notwithstanding all our measures of lenity and forbearance, are still the dupes of their designing leaders. I hoped to have congratulated you, at the opening of the session, on having put an intire period to the war, and having utterly exterminated that rebellious faction. It is not so—however, I am happy to inform you that my Generals and Admirals have wonderfully supported the glory of the British name in every quarter of the globe.

I have thought it necessary to chastise the insolence of the Dutch Republick, who have had the assurance to trade to the same parts of the world with the faithful subjects of this realm, and even to transport their wares to their own plantations, without our royal consent. My fleets and armies have taken from them the great and fertile island of Eustatia; with infinite gallantry and address they came upon it by surprise, pierced to the very top of its rock, and captured the whole garrison, consisting of at least 50 men and much merchandise. But the greatness of the victory is even less than the courage and boldness of the enterprise, on the part of my beloved ministry, which hath shewn the petulant world below that we have no law of nations but what we are pleased to give. My brave Admiral, his lady and son, I have thought proper to make all Peers of this realm, for this his gallant exploit, and to endow them with honourable pensions proportioned to their services and their new dignities. But as our ancient and natural enemies, the French, have robbed him of the profits of this expedition, out of which these pensions were to arise, I doubt not but my faithful Commons will make provision for these necessary expenses, with their usual alacrity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

On the side of America, tho' the rebellion is not yet extinguished, yet, one other campaign, and the usual exertions of my loving subjects, will give us fair hopes. We have effectually confined the rebel armies to their own continent—they have not been able to advance one foot into the sea, our own victorious troops possessing that element. An intripid General, with a chosen army, has over-run the southern provinces. With great prudence he took his measures before the rebel force could be collected—with undaunted bravery he executed them, marching all alone through many leagues of dismal and frightful woods, filled with serpents and wild beasts—and with such immense rapidity, that the armed faction could never overtake him till he arrived safe at the side of the sea. There, indeed, I am sorry to inform you, he lost the town of York, with its brave garrison, after a long and most heroic defence. But if, with the assistance of my Parliament, I shall be able to put another army in the same plan in the spring, we shall be just where we were—the provinces will have been over-run, and our troops will be in York. The conquest will be the same as it was when, the last summer, this famous city did celebrate it with such loyal applause.

We refer you to the reasonings of our loving and well affected subjects in America, to prove that if we had saved his Lordship and his army, it would have been our great advantage; but to have lost them is infinitely a greater advantage.† Therefore, let our courage revive in new and more desperate efforts: But inasmuch as we cannot spare from this our kingdom at home, nor yet buy from Germany men sufficient to establish an army in every county of the rebel provinces; and inasmuch as one army cannot hold them all at the same time, we recommend it to your serious consideration in this case to make and provide a law—that as, in an ordinary process, the tap of a constable or sheriff sufficient to make a man a prisoner, so, in this extraordinary one, the passing of a body of men through the rebel countries, or even the landing in any part of them, shall be entitled a conquest, and be sufficient grounds to proceed upon to re-establish our civil government and authority there. The way of arms has been found somewhat tedious. Let us apply to them the omnipotence of this our Parliament. Yea, my Lords, why need you fight when you can make laws?

I have next to inform my faithful Parliament, that the nations of the earth have been vainly attempting to revolt against our sovereign dominion of the sea; and by rebellious combinations, stiled neutral confederacies, refusing to acknowledge our undoubted right to regulate the trade and navigation of the world, though our excellent civilians have established a *mare clausum*, and demonstrated our empire on that element, on such clear reasons as no good Englishman can doubt. For as the ocean floweth all round this island, so, vice versa, this island hath a right to flow all round the ocean: And whereas they think to elude our vigilance, and to defraud our treasury, our royal wisdom hath thought it expedient to establish customhouse officers and admiralty judges at proper latitudes all over the seas, to put in force against these rebels our excellent maritime jurisdiction in this case provided, for the greater behoof and advantage of the commerce of these kingdoms. Every nation shall confess the authority of our puissant Majesty, or shall feel our power: And I have thoughts of calling the Emperor of China to an account, and of laying an embargo upon the city of Pekin, for not paying our duties upon tea, according to law, to the manifest damage of our treasury, and

† The King has seen some of Rivington's papers about the beginning of October last.

for not buying their tea from hence, as right would have it, but rebelliously gathering it off their own plantations, to the great loss of our loyal East-India company.

As to the combined fleets of France and Spain, they have not been able to extend themselves farther than the channel. As our victorious armies have kept the rebels from marching across the ocean, absolutely restraining them to their own continent, so have our conquering admirals kept these fleets out of the land, and fairly obliged them to confine themselves to the sea.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The proper estimates for the present year shall be laid before you, and I doubt not but your own fellow feeling in the application of the supplies, will very much help your conception of the necessities of the publick. You will never let it out of your mind, that the people grow wanton and rebellious, and so the interests of the State suffer under light taxes, according to the doctrine of some of our good counsellors. Therefore, as a wise and gracious king ought to do, let me recommend it to you to remember the publick good.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I shall recommend it to your serious consideration to abolish religion; we in this realm have lived so long, and can live so well without any, that it seems against reason for my people to pay for a thing which they never use, and your own prudence will suggest to you how great a help its revenues will be to the growing expences of our pension list, whether all your eyes are not without reasonable hopes very loyalty and lovingly turned. This reverend bench will not object to professing as they practise, they shall be the first upon the list, and have the same pensions continued to them for performing the same services which they have done these many years, eating and drinking for themselves, and voting for me. I doubt not, all the world will approve our resolution. For since we have abandoned Christ for Epicurus, the very flourishing state of this empire, and the great success of our arms and councils, sufficiently refute the ancient superstitions of our fathers about providence and virtue.—My Lords and Gentlemen, we rely on your union and dispatch. Our beloved cousin and treasurer will make known to you our further will.

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 hogheads, 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

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 damed 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 seat 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†

WANTED,

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

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

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

THAT noted stand for business at Neshamackaway 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, smook 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.

A site to be sold a plantation in the manor of Pennington, 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. Asher West, of Shrewsbury.

3w

ALEXANDER COLHOUN,

Has for sale at his store about one quarter of a mile from Trenton, on the Pennington road, at the store John Chambers formerly occupied, the following articles:

- RUM and brandy,
- Green and bohea tea,
- Mulcovado and Spanish sugar,
- Coffee and Chocolate,
- Pepper and Alspice,
- Ginger and indigo,
- Coarse and fine salt,
- An assortment of stone and earthen ware,
- Chintzes and calicoes,
- Silk and gauze handkerchiefs,
- Flowered and plain gauzes,
- Satin and pelong,
- Taffety and persian,
- Mode and farcenet,
- Sewing silk of different colours,
- Coarse and fine lincens,
- Castor and wool hats,
- Linen and woolen stockings,
- Some hard ware,

And several other articles too tedious to mention. 4w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Chambers, deceased, are desired to come and settle their accounts without further trouble: All those having any demands against said estate, are desired likewise to bring in their accounts and have them settled. SUSANNAH CHAMBERS, } Executors
OBADIAH HOWEL, }

TO BE SOLD,

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

A VERY valuable FARM in Greenwich township, Sussex county, state of New-Jersey, adjoining the Musconetung 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 McCullough or Jacob Piatt, and an indisputable title will be given by

BENJAMIN McCULLOUGH.

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

POCKET ALMANACKS

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

Just imported from FRANCE, and to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton:

A Parcel of excellent low-priced linens. As they were laid in on the best terms, so they will be sold, at a very moderate profit, and good allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

At the same place may be had:
 Best green and bohea tea, Taylors Thimbles,
 Coffee, Pins,
 Chocolate, Darning, White-Chapel
 and common needles,
 Muscovado and Chintzes,
 Spanish Sugars, Calicoes,
 Pepper, Holland,
 Ginger, Cambrick,
 Soap, Millinet and plain lawn,
 Indigo, Plain and trining gauze,
 Pinchbeck and plated, Striped and plain muslins,
 shoe and knee buckles, Bengal,
 Sleeve buttons, Calimanco,
 Handfaw files, Check linen, cotton, Bar-
 Gimblets, celona and pocket hand-
 Awl hafts and blades, kerchiefs,
 Shoemakers tacks, Mode,
 Shoe heels, Sarsenet,
 Ivory, horn and crooked Sewing Silk,
 combs, Taste and bindings.
 Ruffins,
 Nails,

A L S O,
 An Assortment of Queen's Ware, consisting of
 Dilhes, Quart, pint, and half-
 Common and desert pint mugs,
 plates, Sauce boats,
 Quart, pint, and half- Sugar bowls,
 pint bowls, Delph punch bowls,
 Chocolate bowls, Beer glasses,
 with plates, Half-pint and gill
 Tea-pots, tumblers.
 Cups and saucers,
 And a variety of elegant patterns of enamelled
 burnt and blue and white China cups and saucers.

T O B E S O L D,
 A LAW LIBRARY, equal if not preferable to
 any in New-Jersey.—Apply to Ravaud Kearney,
 at Morriston, 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
 Ryerion, at Newtown. 4w

T O B E S O L D,
 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 excel-
 lent 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 dis-
 posed of at private sale. 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 Coeje-mans,
 Esq. of Raritan, in Somerset county, consisting of
 grain, hartses, milch cows, young cattle, hogs and
 sheep, waggons, sleighs, ploughs and other farming
 utensils; house and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.
 WILLIAM PATERSON, } Execu-
 JOHN NEILSON, } tors.
 Raritan, Feb. 6, 1782. 7w†

W A N T E D,
 For the use of the troops, &c. stationed at Bur-
 lington 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.

THE different town and ward collectors in the
 county of Essex, are desired to pay in their
 several quotas of taxes immediately, or expect to be
 dealt with as the law directs.
 JOHN OGDEN, C. Collector.
 February 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.

T O B E S O L D,

A PLANTATION containing 150 acres, in Am-
 well, two miles from Howell's ferry, with a
 dwelling-house, a barn, and orchard of 240 apple
 trees, 20 acres of good meadow cleared, also 80
 acres of good land adjoining the river Delaware, one
 mile from Howell's ferry, whereon is a good mill
 seat and a shad fishery; 25 acres cleared, the re-
 mainder timber land:—Also a pair of match horses,
 15 hands high, three years old. Enquire of David
 Chambers, in Amwell. 3w†

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed
 and delivered, will be expoied to sale by way of
 publick vendue, at the house of Mr. Isaac Wood, in
 Mount-Holly, on Wednesday the 20th day of March
 next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock
 in the afternoon of said day, the third part of a
 very valuable plantation containing between 8 and
 900 acres of land, and being in the township
 of Eveham, (as he sold during James Buxton's
 wife's life) also a piece of pine land, containing a-
 bout 60 acres, in Eveham aforesaid, late the pro-
 perty of said Buxton, seized and taken in execution
 at the suit of Thomas Woodmancey Tallman.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.
 Burlington, Jan. 17, 1782. 3w†

T O B E S O L D,

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 town-
 ship 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 re-
 mainder 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 con-
 venient 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 Kensington, 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 pur-
 chase. c.t.f. DANIEL AGNEW.

THIS is to notify the publick, that I the sub-
 scriber 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 ob-
 jections to the renewal of the above certificates,
 agreeably to an act of the Honourable the Continen-
 tal Congress, are desired to exhibit the same within
 six weeks from the date hereof.
 RICHARD THROCKMORTON.
 Trenton, January 23, 1782. 6w†

T O B E S O L D,
 A likely smart Negro Wench,
 Fourteen years old.—Enquire of the printer.

T O B E S O L D,
 A Likely young Negro Wench. Enquire of the
 Rev. Solomon Freligh, at Hillsborough, in the
 county of Somerset. 3w*

F o r S A L E,

A N 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 there-
 on 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-
 Windsor, 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 ex-
 pence be rendered excellent. The cleared land di-
 vided 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 be-
 fore the first of May next, either in cash or wheat.
 Amwell township, Feb. 8, 1782.

T O B E S O L D,

By the subscribers, living in Philadelphia, the fol-
 lowing plantations and tracts of land, viz.
 ONE plantation near Potter's-Town, in the county
 of Hunterdon, in the state of New-Jersey,
 containing about 420 acres of very good land for
 wheat and other grain or grass, now occupied by
 and rented to Joseph Everett, whereon are a dwel-
 ling-house, a large barn, an apple orchard and other
 fruit trees, &c. with a suitable quantity of said land
 cleared, and the remainder well timbered.

One other plantation adjoining the above and Pot-
 ter's-Town, containing about 183 acres, the great-
 est part of which is cleared, with a sufficient quan-
 tity of wood land remaining, an apple orchard, &c.
 Both the above places lay on a great publick road.

One other plantation near the above, now rented
 to and in the possession of Christopher Teets, con-
 taining about 223 acres, on which are a log dwel-
 ling-house, barn, orchard, meadow, &c. and a
 sufficient quantity of wood-land well timbered.

One other plantation within 2 or 3 miles of Pitt's-
 Town, in the county aforesaid, containing about 261
 acres, with meadow and other improvements there-
 on, now under rent.

One other place near the last described, containing
 68 acres and an half, with some improvements there-
 on and under rent. All the above may be entered
 on the 2d day of April next ensuing.

Also three lots, No. 3, 4 and 11, of excellent
 bottom land, capable of making the finest meadow,
 lying in the Great Swamp, near Morris-Town, in
 Morris county and state aforesaid, each lot contain-
 ing 98 acres. These may be entered on at any time.

All the above described plantations and tracts of
 land are situated in a fine healthy and thick settled
 part of the country, and have every advantage of
 mills, stores, markets, and good neighbourhood,
 &c. &c. and are to be sold at private sale; but if
 they or any of them should not be disposed of by
 the 12th day of March next ensuing, then they will
 be sold at publick vendue, on or near the premises
 on said 12th day of said month of March.

Also one other tract of land in the county of Suff-
 ex, in said state of New-Jersey, near Hackett's-
 Town, containing upwards of 300 acres of unim-
 proved land, and will be sold very cheap.

One lot of extraordinary rich land fit for the
 scythe, in or near the city of Perth-Amboy, con-
 taining about 8 acres, which produces the best of
 grass and hay.

Two tracts of land nearly adjoining each other,
 in the township of Plumsted, in the county of Bucks,
 and state of Pennsylvania, containing about 49 acres.

Also one other tract of exceeding good unimpro-
 ved land called Manheim. In the township of Muney,
 in the county of Northumberland, in Pennsylvania,
 on Muney Creek, within 20 or 30 miles of the town
 of Sunbury, containing about 300 acres.

The purchasers paying one third of the money
 down, may have a reasonable length of time to pay
 the remainder with interest, by giving security, if
 required. For all which indisputable titles will be
 given by PETER AND ISAAC WIKOFF.

T O B E S O L D,

THE plantation whereon Thomas Silverthorn
 now lives, in Suffex county, containing 213
 acres, 150 whereof are meadow land—for which
 good merchantable bar-iron will be taken in pay-
 ment. For terms apply to the printer.