

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1782.

VIENNA, January 5.

THE Emperor having made a general regulation for all his dominions, respecting the toleration of the different religions that profess christianity, we here give the translation of it for the information of the publick.

Convinced of the pernicious effects of the restraint upon conscience, and of the essential advantages which a true christian toleration procures to religion and to the state, his Majesty, the Emperor and the King, has thought fit to establish in that respect, the following principles and rules, and to enjoin all whom it may concern, to conform thereto, invariably, and with the greatest punctuality.

I. The private exercise of religion shall be permitted from this time forward, to the Protestants, whether of the Helvetic confession, or that of Augsburg, in all the places where there is a sufficient number of them, and where their faculties will permit them, without regarding whether or no this has been the custom formerly.

II. By the private exercise of religion, it must be understood, that although the Protestants and Greeks, non-united, are not permitted to have in their houses of prayer, or churches, a ring of bells and a spire, nor make the entrance of them such as announces a church; nevertheless they shall entirely be at liberty to build such edifices where they think proper, and follow their worship, either within their own walls, or abroad in the houses of the sick, in whatever part the latter may reside.

III. In the places where a more extensive liberty in matters of religion is already granted to the Protestants and Greeks, non-united, things shall remain on the ancient footing.

IV. In the provinces and towns, where, to this day, the Protestants and Greeks, non-united, were not qualified to possess estates, nor to obtain naturalization, nor to become citizens, nor to enjoy academical dignities, nor civil employments, his Majesty proposes to grant in future, constantly and without difficulty, these different prerogatives by way of dispensation.

V. Those who do not profess the Catholick religion, shall not, in any case, be compelled to take any oath, the form of which is not conformable to their principles of religion, nor to assist at the processions or other functions of the predominant religion, when they are not willing to do it.

VI. In the elections and collations to civil employments, no regard shall be paid to the difference of religion; but the probity, the capacity, and the christian and moral character of the candidates shall alone be considered; as it is practised with great success, and without the least inconveniency, in the military establishment.

This sovereign resolution has been notified to the several departments of the capital and the provinces; to the officers of the circles, to the universities; to the proprietors of lordships, and to the municipal magistrates, with orders to conform to it strictly, and see it punctually executed. The same orders have also been given to the chanceries of Hungary and Transylvania, and the council of war, as well relatively to the military establishment in general, as respecting the districts under their administration, and the departments of the Low Countries and of Italy: The whole, nevertheless, without prejudice to the more extensive rights, in matters of religion, which the protestants of Hungary and Transylvania already enjoy, by virtue of the constitution of the country, and the Greeks, non-united by their privileges.

Vienna, Jan. 19. The Gazette of this city has the following notification, viz.

"Notice is hereby given to all those who have hitherto kept out of their country on account of the religion they profess, that his Majesty pardons them, on condition that they return in the course of the year 1782, promising that they shall enjoy the same benefits as those who, on account of religion, had quitted the place of their birth, and taken up their abode in other provinces belonging to his said Majesty."

Rome, Jan. 7. The new laws which the Emperor has published in his estates, relative to ecclesiastical affairs, cause great sensation here; the Pope has held several conferences on the subject, with the Cardinals, Antonelli, Conti and Negroni, the result of which was the sending an express to Vienna, the contents of whose despatches were at first variously reported, but now it seems certain that the Pope has sent a brief to the Emperor, in which he offers his Majesty, notwithstanding his great age and the season of the year, to take a journey to Vienna, in order to concert with him the properest means of reconciling the views expressed in his Majesty's edicts and declarations, with the rights of the Church, and the prerogative of the Holy See. The Holy Father impatiently waits the Emperor's answer to a proposal which must astonish all Europe.

London, Feb. 1. We have accounts from Vienna, that the extraordinary proposal of the Pope's coming to that city, engrosses all the conversation. The Emperor has, however, it is said, excused himself from the reception of the Holy Father in the politest manner, alledging that he could not think of his taking such a journey at his age, and at this severe season; and therefore, although it would be a great satisfaction to him to see his Holiness at Vienna, and converse with him upon the affairs in question, yet he cannot consent to his undertaking the journey, and that he proposes in a letter to give his Holiness the most ample detail of the motives which have urged him to proceed as he has done.

Rome, Feb. 7. The answer of the Emperor to the brief of his Holiness is couched in the following terms:

"Most Holy Father,

"Since your Holiness persists in your design of coming hither, I can assure you, that you shall be received with all the respect and regard due to your high dignity. If the object of your journey is relative to the affairs depending before your Holiness, and decided on my part, it is superfluous. As to me, I conform myself always in my resolutions to reason, equity, humanity and religion. Before I determine on the execution, I previously consult some persons of wisdom, integrity and knowledge, in the affairs which I engage in. I assure your Holiness, that, truly Catholick and Apostolick, I am penetrated with respect and deference towards you, and beseeching you to grant me your benediction. I am, &c.

Bologna, Feb. 12. We learn, that since the Emperor's answer to the Sovereign Pontiff, his Holiness, after holding a secret Consistory at Rome, hath suspended the journey he intended to take to Vienna. It is also said, that independently of the suppression of the Carthusians, Carmaldules, Carmelites, Clorisses, &c. in the Austrian States, the reduction of the Benedictines and Franciscans into one order is in agitation.

L O N D O N.

March 5. By a letter from Vienna, dated the 7th of February, we learn the following very important information: That on the morning of the 2d ult. at ten o'clock, war had been declared in that capital against the Turks, and that every thing was in motion. These advices further add, that Russia was expected to proclaim hostilities against the Ottomans soon after the arrival of a courier, who had set out in the afternoon of the 3d from Vienna to the court of Petersburg.

March 9. The Emperor of Germany and Czarina of Russia have agreed to a war upon the Turks, in order to drive them out of Europe, their troops are to consist of 600,000 men in four divisions. A new trade is expected to be opened by this channel, when affairs are settled.

The war which the Empress of Russia and the Emperor of Germany are conjointly going to undertake against the Turks, will probably be one of the most bloody wars since the Holy War, in the reign of Richard the First. The object is to drive the Turks entirely out of Europe, and to open new sources of trade to Russia and Germany.

The motives which have induced the Emperor to declare war against the Turks are purely political. Religion, thank Heaven, is totally out of the case; yet it will have its influence in assisting the Imperialists with volunteers, and we shall shortly hear of sanctified emigrations from all parts, offering to fight for the honour of God and the good of their own souls, and laying down their lives in this world, to get into the holy army of martyrs in the world to come.

March 30. The Secretary's office for the American department is totally abolished; as will be the boards of trade and green cloth, immediately after the Easter recess.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Johnstone to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Diana, at Spithead, February 19, 1782.

"I have the honour to acquaint you of my arrival at Spithead, in his Majesty's frigate Diana, after a passage of eight days, from Lisbon.

"We have brought Lieutenant Reid, of the Romney, who commanded the Dankbaarbeyt prize taken in Saldannah-Bay, together with Mr. Virgin, a Swedish officer, midshipman and volunteer in the Jupiter, who was likewise saved from the said prize, together with John Duitman, John Pelfoor, Philip Hodge, George Ludgnie, Thomas Roe, William Boyer, and David Ball. They report that the Dankbaarbeyt after losing all her masts on the 28th of January, near the channel, had the pump choaked on the 29th, that she gradually filled with water to the upper deck, and was on the point of sinking, on the 30th at dark, when they left her in a small boat during a hard gale of wind. That the crew had prepared a raft, and taken every precaution with coolness and active intrepidity; but from all circumstances, I can entertain little hopes that so many worthy men would survive.

"The small boat was forced to keep right before the wind, which then blew from N. N. E. Next morning at ten o'clock, after running about eighty miles to the southward, the weather became temperate, and they were taken up by a Swedish brig bound to Leghorn, who was prevailed upon by a premium given by a bill, to run off the bar of Lisbon, and to send them into the Tagus by a fishing boat, where we all endeavoured to communicate such comfort as so great a misfortune, and such manly perseverance have a right to command."

Late on Friday night arrived in town, from Portsmouth, Commodore Johnstone; and on Saturday he waited on the Lords of the Admiralty, at the Admiralty-Office.

March 6. Yesterday Commodore Johnstone dined with the Earl of Hillsborough, at his house in Hanover-Square, and afterwards paid a visit to the Lords of the Admiralty.

They write from New-York, that the Americans carry on a most beneficial trade to the French settlements from the Delaware for corn, flour, and other provisions. They are building at Philadelphia 7 frigates of war, one of which is to mount 40 guns, and will be soon finished.

The supplement to the Amsterdam Gazette of the 8th inst. mentions a great misunderstanding to have taken place between two superior officers at Minorca; but we forbear particulars, in respect to the established reputation of both those distinguished characters.

It is confidently said in Paris, that an expedition is planned against our remaining African settlements; and from the strength of the armaments fitting out, there is every probability of their being successful.

Last week the Dutch guard-ship lying in Helvoet Road, went down at her anchor, and near 150 persons perished in her.

Storeships are now taking in provisions at Deptford, professedly for Gibraltar; so that the relief of that garrison is to be undertaken directly.

A draught is now making at Greenwich from the pensioners, to do duty on board the guard-ships, in the room of the able seamen, who are wanted on board ships going to sea.

The Carolina packet, White, from Carolina to London, is carried into St. Maloes

While the different States of Europe are involved in wars and embarrassments, the Prussian Monarch keeps a steady eye upon all their motions; those of the Emperor appear most to excite his jealousy; in the mean time he continues to make such augmentations in his forces, as indicate that he means to snatch any advantage that may offer of gratifying his ambition, or enlarging his dominions.

His Majesty hitherto has been graciously pleased to stand forward the patron of the polite arts. How effectually will it damn the character of the present reign, considered as a reign in which genius was fostered by the liberal hand of royal munificence, when the historian shall have to record, that while the founder of the Royal Academy sat upon the throne of England, the theatres were taxed, a filthy lout of office was suffered to nose the audience at every door of the play-house, and the emulation of rival writers was extinguished by act of Parliament?

March 16. The appointment of the Earl of Shelburne and Mr. Fox to be Secretaries of State, is beyond a doubt one of the most political measures that could have been adopted, as they are the men who so repeatedly have declared that persons, authorized and ready to treat for peace with America, are at hand.

The applications made to the new Ministers for places, are at least a thousand per diem. Almost every cobbler who spoke against the sovereign, now thinks himself entitled to an active part in government. It is almost impossible for the Secretaries to refrain laughing at the petitioners.—They apply, certain of an employment; return discontented with the answers they receive, and absolutely become new patriots against the new Administration.

Thursday morning the Duke of Richmond was at the Tower, and struck from their employments sixteen gentlemen, who had salaries from two to five hundred pounds a year.

April 6. It begins to be the general opinion at Lloyd's, the bank, and the stock exchange, that peace will finally be concluded with America and Holland in six months from the present time.

The Earl of Shelburne and Colonel Barre are opposed to American independence. Mr. Dunning, now Lord Ashburton, declared not long ago in the House of Commons, that the Minister who should dare to propose it, would be guilty of a crime little short of High Treason.

The Duke of Richmond was asked a few days ago why he had, in such troublesome times as the present, accepted of a place? His Grace replied, "If there is no prospect of glory before the new Administration, on account of the very calamitous state of the country, it must be allowed that their situation is a post of danger, and that is enough to induce a spirited man to stand forward, and, in his country's cause expose himself to that danger."

[From the Whitehall Evening Post of Feb. 28.]

I R E L A N D. VOLUNTEERS RESOLUTIONS.

ON Friday the 15th of this month was held at Dungannon, Colonel Irvine in the chair, the much expected meeting of the volunteer corps of the county of Ulster. On this occasion one hundred and forty-three corps assembled, who came to several resolutions, the principal of which are the following:

WHEREAS it has been asserted that volunteers, as such, cannot with propriety debate or publish their opinions on political subjects, or on the conduct of parliament, or on publick men:

Resolved unanimously, That a citizen, by learning the use of arms, does not abandon any of his civil rights.

Resolved unanimously, That a claim of any body of men, other than the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland, to make laws to bind this kingdom, is unconstitutional, illegal and a grievance.

Resolved, (with one dissenting voice only) That the powers exercised by the Privy Council of both kingdoms under, or under colour, or pretence of, the law of Poynings, are unconstitutional, and a grievance.

Resolved unanimously, That the ports of this country are by right open to all foreign countries not at war with the King; and that any burthen thereupon, or obstruction thereto, save only by the parliament of Ireland, are unconstitutional, illegal and a grievance.

Resolved, (with one dissenting voice only) That a mutiny bill not limited in point of duration from session to session, is unconstitutional and a grievance.

Resolved unanimously, That the independence of judges is equally essential to the impartial administration of justice in Ireland as in England; and that the refusal or delay of this right to Ireland makes a distinction where there should be no distinction, may excite jealousy where perfect union should prevail, and is in itself unconstitutional and a grievance.

Resolved, (with 11 dissenting voices only) That it is our decided and unalterable determination to seek redress of these grievances, and we pledge ourselves to each other and to our country, as freeholders, fellow citizens and men of honour, that we will at every ensuing election support those only who have supported and will support us therein, and that we will use all constitutional means to make our pursuit of redress speedy and effectual.

Resolved unanimously, That the court of Portugal have acted towards this kingdom (being a part of the British empire) in such manner as to call upon us to declare, and pledge ourselves to each other, that we will not consume any wine of the growth of Portugal, and that we will, to the extent of our influence, prevent the use of said wine, save and except the wine at present in this kingdom, until such time as our exports shall be received in the kingdom of Portugal, as the manufactures of part of the British empire.

Resolved, (with two dissenting voices only to this and the following resolution) That we hold the right of private judgment in matters of religion, to be equally sacred in others as in ourselves.

Resolved therefore, That as men and as Irishmen, as christians and as protestants, we rejoice in the relaxation of the penal laws against our Roman Catholic fellow subjects, and that we conceive the measure to be fraught with the happiest consequences to the union and prosperity of the inhabitants of Ireland.

S P R I N G F I E L D, June 11.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated June 6.

"This day one Canfield will be executed at Saratoga, according to the sentence of a General Court-Martial. Said Canfield is a native of Northampton, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deserted from the first New-Hampshire regiment, and joined the most infamous Major Rogers's rangers, came with a party to no. 4. to take off some intelligent person, and was fortunately taken, with four others. He seems to be a hardened wretch, and insensible of his unhappy state.

Extract of another letter from Albany, of the same date as the above.

"On Tuesday week a party of the enemy surprized and carried off nine inhabitants from between Bowman's Creek and the Mowhawk River, and set fire to three houses and a barn, which were entirely consumed."

B O S T O N, June 10.

Since our last arrived in a safe port, a prize sloop, of about ninety tons, with a cargo consisting of 100 pipes of wine, and 500 boxes of fruit. She was bound from St. Michael's to New-York, and was captured by Capt. Neill, in the privateer brig Fox, of Salem.

P R O V I D E N C E, June 1.

A brig from Tortola, laden with rum, sugar and cocoa, is taken by the privateer brig Martial, and carried into Connecticut.

Saturday last a galley from Boston, and another from Bedford, took two armed boats at Block-Island, one of which, being damaged, they destroyed, after taking out her stores.—The enemy, 28 in number, landed on the island, with their small-arms and swivels, hoisted a flag, and stood on the defensive; but 22 men landing from the galleys, they were soon put to flight, and 17 of them taken, the remainder having secreted themselves on the island. Two or three of the enemy were wounded. The prisoners, with 1 of the armed boats, were carried into New-London.

June 8. A coppered brig, laden with tobacco, arrived at New-London on Friday last, prize to the Hancock, Randolph and another privateer. She was bound from New-York for Europe.

N E W - L O N D O N, June 7.

At dusk of the evening on Saturday last, about 20 masters and mates of vessels, who were prisoners in the Retaliation prison-ship, being allowed to be on the ship's deck, they took an opportunity when the door in the bulk-head was opened for some purpose, to push through the door and disarm the guard, seventeen or eighteen in number, whom they immediately secured below deck: having entire possession of the ship, between 8 and 9 o'clock

they began to land the prisoners, and having landed about eighty, 9 of the principal actors in the enterprise armed themselves with the muskets which they had wrested from the centry, and got out of the harbour undiscovered, in the ship's boat, leaving about 30 of their comrades on board. As the ship lay about two miles above the town, the inhabitants were unapprized of the transaction till 12 o'clock, when the first information they had was from one of the prisoners who did not choose to go off.—The inhabitants and others immediately went in pursuit of the prisoners, and several boats were sent out to prevent their escape by water; during the next day about forty who were scattered in the out-skirts of the town were taken up and returned to the ship; since which about twenty more have been taken; but the boat with the nine above-mentioned got off. A court of enquiry with regard to the conduct of the officers of the ship, was immediately ordered by the commanding officer at this post, the result of which is not yet made publick.

The following letter was received by Col M'Clellan, Commandant at this post, at twelve o'clock Wednesday night, by express.

S I R,

There is a fleet of the enemy's ships now in the sound; they are twenty in number; they appeared at four this afternoon about 12 miles to the westward. They are standing eastward in a regular line, and are now opposite my house with a fair but very light breeze.—A frigate leads, and another in the rear, the rest consists of brigs, topsail sloops and schooners, principally large. I am of opinion that they have on board 1500 or 2000 troops. They intend mischief somewhere. New-Haven is as likely to be their object as any place. I have thought it my duty to give you this notice by express, that you may be on your guard. I have to intreat you to forward this intelligence immediately to his Excellency at Hartford by express, and also to New-London, and the other towns on the sea-coast between that and New-Haven, that they may not be surprized for want of intelligence. You will excuse this letter coming open, as I have not time otherwise to give the intelligence to Milford and Stratford.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
G. S. SILLIMAN.

Wednesday afternoon four or five frigates were seen off Watch Point, standing into the sound, supposed with a design to join the fleet mentioned in General Silliman's letter; but there having been a thick fog with light winds till ten o'clock Yesterday, their movements could not well be discovered; at ten o'clock the above four frigates were seen over the West Point of Fisher's Island, and at 1 o'clock most of the fleet from the westward joined them.—At two o'clock the whole fleet (between twenty and thirty sail) had collected near the West Point of Fisher's Island, and stood to the eastward; and at three o'clock (when this paper went to press) the whole were out of sight.

June 14. Wednesday returned into port the brig Hancock, Capt. Lodowick Champlin, and brought in the brig Thetis, Peter Robinson, late master, which he captured Monday evening near the Hook. She had left New-York the same day, bound to Charlestown, laden with various articles of merchandize, as tea, wine, dry goods, soap, candles, &c.

We learn by the prisoners taken in the above brig, that 50 sail of empty transports lately sailed from New-York, bound, as it was thought, to Charlestown.

Capt. Champlin parted with the sloop Randolph 10 days ago, all well.

Capt. Eldredge, in a brig from this port, is arrived at the Havanna.

F I S H - K I L L, June 13.

We hear from Albany, that the Indians have lately carried off some people from the back settlements; the particulars are not come to hand.

June 20. We hear from Albany, that several small parties of Indians and Tories have lately made their appearance at the head of the Mohawk-River, and have killed some of the inhabitants, burnt several buildings, and carried off about a dozen prisoners, including men, women and children.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 13.

Extract of a letter from Edenton, May 30, 1782.

"The privateer Dolphin, belonging to Mr. James Wakefield, has taken a packet from New-York; the mail is now in town, I have seen the box, it is directed to a set of vagabonds, viz. To the right honourable the lords commissioners of trade for the plantations in America; also many other letters to Sir Henry Clinton, knight of the

path, and to many more of his stamp. Mr. Wakefield will send on the mail with the other letters to Congress; we have them in safe possession. They go from hence unopened, that nothing may transpire before Congress have it published by order."

June 19. We hear the president and council have called the general assembly, to meet in this city on the first of August next.

Last Monday afternoon some of the people late belonging to the brig Betsey, Captain Gallagher, arrived here. This vessel sailed from Nantz on the 3d of May, and arrived within our capes on Thursday last, but for want of a pilot could not proceed up, and on Friday was unfortunately run ashore near the mouth of Lewis-Town creek, by the enemy's frigates in the bay, and four hours after her grounding the enemy's boats got her off, when all hope of saving her vanished. But as the Captain and crew, with several passengers, got safe on shore, and all the letters and papers were saved, we hope to inform our readers in our next, of the intelligence she may bring.

Last Saturday night between 7 and 8 o'clock, about 2 miles on this side Little Gunpowder Falls, the southern post was stopped by several men, two of them on horses, the others afoot, who carried him into the woods, and robbed him of the mail and his pistols, but did not take his money from him. He desired to have his pistols again, which they refused, saying they had orders to seize all fire-arms. Mr. William Matthews, of Baltimore, and a lady of Christiana, were upon the road with the post; they were also stopped and carried into the woods by two of the gang, but nothing taken from them.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

LOOK ABOUT YE!

WHAT is become of our money? A few months ago we had plenty to pay our taxes, and to answer other necessary purposes. I believe there was as much among us as ever there was, and it was fast diffusing itself. There was enough. It is gone; and I will tell you where: It is gone to New-York to buy goods; and goods of those kinds which are not only useless, but ruinous to any people, and particularly to a plain frugal people. It is computed that not less than forty or fifty thousand pounds have gone in a few weeks.—The infamous trade grows fast, for sham seizures and condemnations now spread the cover of law over it.—You fair traders must either shut up your shops, or turn rogues too. These moon-light pedlars can underfell you. Sir Guy Carleton is come over with the plan. Powder and ball, muskets and bayonets, cannot conquer us, but we are to be subdued with British gewgaws. Rather than fail they will come at first cost. The Delaware is watched; our coasts are watched, that we may not be able to get goods elsewhere, or to have any market for our produce. Our money is to be drawn away, and then we can do nothing; all must stop. This is the scheme laid for our overthrow. Can those who have any concern in bringing along these New-York goods be whigs? They are the worst of Tories, mean, underhanded, skulking wretches. They could not hurt us half so much if they were to take their arms and join the British troops. We can deal with an open enemy; but now, like worms, they are eating through the bottom of the vessel, and down we go without seeing of our destruction. Rouse brother Jersey men! let us teach these puny schemers that if they do find means to evade the laws, we have however the same elements in our power as in the days of the stamp-act, as in the days of the tea-act. Their goods are not proof against fire or water. We are able to help ourselves in a short-hand way when it becomes necessary. The state is not to be ruined, our independence is not to be defeated by a tribe of dodgers, and their paltry goods. In a word, my countrymen, awake to your danger. There is no half-way. Break up this trade root and branch, or it will break you up.

A PLAIN FARMER.

LOOK ABOUT YE!

TRENTON, June 26.

Monday last the Hon. the Legislature of this State adjourned to Wednesday the 18th of September next, then to meet at Trenton. During the sitting the following acts were passed:

- 1 An act to enable the owners and possessors of the tide mark and swamp, lying upon Manahawking creek, in the county of Cumberland, to erect a dam and water-works across the said creek, sufficient to keep the tide from overflowing the same.
- 2 An act to promote and support the national bank.
- 3 An act to alter two of the terms of the inferior court of Common Pleas and court of general Quarter Sessions of the peace for the county of Hunterdon.

4 An act to extend the power of Justices of the Peace in the several counties, to try causes to the amount of Twelve Pounds; and to prevent actions under Fifty Pounds being brought in the Supreme Court, &c.

5 An act to encourage the apprehending all prisoners of war who have escaped or may hereafter escape from the place of their confinement.

6 A supplemental act to the act, intitled 'An act for making compensation to the troops of this State, in the service of the United States, for the depreciation of their pay.'

7 An act to authorize the United States in Congress assembled in the final settlement of the proportion to be borne by this State of certain publick expences, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

8 An act to naturalize Charles Sertorius, &c.

9 An act to empower the Justices and Freeholders of the counties of Bergen and Essex, to erect a bridge over the river Passaic, near the church, at Acquackanunck.

10 An act for the relief of certain persons who have purchased property for the use of the publick.

11 An act to raise the sum of Ninety Thousand Pounds in the State of New-Jersey.

12 An act to revive part of an act, intitled, 'An act to empower the inhabitants of the townships of Bridgewater and Bedminster, in the county of Somerset, to repair their publick highways by hire, and to raise money for that purpose.'

13 An act to vest in Robert-Lettis Hooper, the younger, and Elizabeth his wife, and the survivor of them with powers of agency, to take charge of and manage the estate of the American company, commonly so called in the counties of Bergen and Morris, and elsewhere in this State, for the purposes mentioned therein.

14 An act to enable the owners and possessors of meadows and tide marsh lying on Assiscunk creek, within the limits of the city of Burlington, to erect and maintain a dam, bank and other water-works across the said creek, in order to prevent the tide from overflowing the same, &c.

15 An act to enable the owners and possessors of swamp, marsh and meadow, adjoining Rachel Dabob's fast land, and bounding on Delaware river and Oldman's creek, to Isaac Pedrick's fast Land, in the township of Upper Penns Neck, in the county of Salem, to erect, maintain and keep in repair, the necessary banks, dams and water-works, and to cut drains to prevent the tide from overflowing the same.

16 An act for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse between the subjects of this State and the enemy.

17 A supplementary act to the act, intitled, 'An act for regulating, training and arraying the militia, and for providing more effectually for the defence and security of the State.'

18 An act to enable the owners of meadows and marshes on the river Delaware, lying northeastward from Pensauking creek, in the county of Burlington, to keep out the tide from overflowing the same.

19 An act to procure money by loan.

20 An act for defraying fundry incidental charges. Intelligence having been received at Elizabeth-Town that two whale-boats fully prepared and fitted for sea, were bound from New-York, on a cruize in the Delaware, a part of the detachment of continental troops stationed at that place, with such of the inhabitants volunteers as could readily be collected, went on Friday morning the twenty-first instant across Staten-Island, for the purpose of taking them. They succeeded to their wish, and brought up both boats, with seventeen prisoners, by the garrison and armed vessel in the Kills, without discovery. They prove to be the Ladies Delight and the Victory, which have heretofore given no small annoyance to our river trade. Their stores and ammunition are on board, with every thing in perfect order for a cruize. One mounted two four pounders and eight swivels; and the other two four's and four swivels.

We hear that the Council and Assembly in Joint-Meeting have appointed Jonathan Deare; Esquire, Clerk of the Peace and Pleas for the county of Middlesex, in the room of Benjamin Manning, Esq. resigned.

By authentick intelligence from Amsterdam we learn, that five of the seven provinces, viz. Friesland, Holland, Zealand, Overysseel and Utrecht, had decided in favour of America; and that the two others, Guelderland and Groningen would, as was supposed, determine in the same manner as soon as they met, which was to be on the sixteenth of April.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Vandorn, deceased, late of the township of Freehold, county of Monmouth, by bond, bill, book-debt or otherwise, are desired to come and settle their accounts and renew their obligations, otherwise they will be prosecuted as the law directs: And all persons having any demands on said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and they shall be paid by

JACOB VANDORN,
HENDRICK SMOCK,
JOHN COVENHOVEN,
JACOB COVENHOVEN, } Execut.

THE subscriber has put his docket, cost-books and papers, which contain his unfinished business in the practice of the law, in New-Jersey, into the hands of William C. Houston, Esq. in Trenton, to whom those who are concerned will please to apply; and all who became indebted to him in the course of his said practice, and yet remain so, are requested to call on Mr. Houston without delay, in order to discharge their respective accounts and balances. JONATHAN D. SERGEANT.

Philad. June 15, 1782.

WANTED,

AS an housekeeper, in a small family, a well bred middle aged woman, of good character. Generous encouragement will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

June 25, 1782.

3w||

Anthony F. Taylor,

BEGS leave to inform the publick, that he carries on the hat-making business in Bordentown, where he makes all kind of beaver, castor and raccoon hats.

All those who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being faithfully served.

N. B. He also gives the highest price for all kinds of furr.

June 24, 1782.

3w

THE subscribers having at length obtained a road laid out by authority, from the Bristol road to the new Trenton ferry the shortest way, a pleasant sandy dry road at all seasons of the year, once more inform the Publick in general they keep good Boats.

Whoever pleases to favour them with their custom, please to turn to the left at the cross roads near Patrick Colvin's ferry to Col. Bird's mill, sixty rods above Colvin's ferry, thence near half a mile up the river to the ferry above the falls and almost opposite to Trenton, where constant attendance is given by their humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

Rates as follows, viz.	f.	d.
Carriage and 4 Horses	5	0
Ditto 2 ditto	3	9
Chair and Horse	1	6
Man and Horse	0	8
A Foot person	0	4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD,

STOLEN out of the pastures of the subscribers in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, on the 23d of this instant June, one bay horse four years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, a natural good trotter, heavy built, a long dock with the hair trimmed to a middle size, a short trimmed mane and fore-top, a large head and ears, shod before with a pair of old shoes new set and in middle-like working order: And one gray horse, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, a good trotter and canters, a middle-sized tail, mane and fore-top, with a lump about the size of a walnut under his off-ear, very remarkable: And also a bay-horse, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, natural trotter, with a short tail, middle-sized mane and fore-top, a star in his forehead, the right hind foot white, and has a small lump on the inside of his right fore leg.

Whoever takes up the said horses so that the owners may have them again, shall have Thirty Dollars Reward, or in proportion for either of them, and Twenty Dollars for the thieves, or in proportion for either of them.

PAUL KUHL, jun.
PETER DILS,
GEORGE TROUT.

2w*

THE council of proprietors of the eastern division of New-Jersey met at Princeton on the 6th inst. having thought it expedient and proper that the Surveyor-General's office for the said eastern division should be opened in its full extent, for the purpose of returning and recording of surveys of land in any part of the unappropriated estate of the said proprietors. And as it is at present impracticable to hold the said office at the city of Perth-Amboy, the place it was formerly held at, I have ordered and directed that a publick office be opened and held at Trenton, as a safe and convenient place for the purpose: and I have appointed John Stevens, jun. Esquire, Deputy Surveyor-General of the said eastern division, in order to receive, return and record all surveys of land in the unappropriated part of the said eastern division, to record all deeds and other instruments, and safely to keep all maps, charts and draughts relative to the said proprietary estate, or any part thereof: of which all concerned will take notice.

The Deputy Surveyors in the several counties are to bring in their deputation, in order to be entered in the said office; till which is done their surveys will not be admitted.

STIRLING.

Trenton, June 10, 1782. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

NEAR Pluckemin, in the county of Somerset, state of New-Jersey, a lot and frame house, with three rooms, two fire-places, a good cellar, a well of good water convenient to the house, a good garden and stable; the lot contains about two acres, with a good bearing orchard, very suitable for a tradesman: A short credit will be given to the purchaser. For terms of sale apply to John Pool at Trenton, or the subscriber on the premises.

3w* AARON CRAIG.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, about the middle of May last, a roan mare, branded on the shoulder with the letters I. H. about twelve years old, has had a fistula on her shoulder: The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM EMLAY, junior.

June 3, 1782. 3w*

ROBERT SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton;

SUGAR, tea, coffee, pepper and ginger, calicoes, schintzes, broad cloths, moreens, red flannel, linens, Russia sheeting and duck, buckles and knives, mohair, silk and buttons, nutmegs, mode, persian, lawn and cambric, gauze handkerchiefs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, earthen ware, &c. &c.

Also to be sold, a horse and riding chair, a new cart and gears complete, a riding saddle, and a large open stove. 1w* 3m.

TO BE SOLD,

PLANTATION lying in Middlesex county, state of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within two hundred yards of Vanpelt's mill, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres; there are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees, the land is exceedingly fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of John Laurence, in Philadelphia, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, at Trenton, or Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises. 3m

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late John Laferty, of the township of Wallpack, county of Sussex, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in properly proved for payment, to the subscriber, between this and the 15th of September.

MOSES VANCAMPEN, Adm.

Wallpack, June 4, 1782. 3w†

The Publick are hereby notified,

THAT the old noted ferry, known by the name of Coryell's ferry, which has for some time past been badly tended for want of boats, &c. the persons that lived at said ferry being removed, and the subscribers come to it, hath got the boats in the best order, which are so on both sides, and are able to ferry over with convenience at one trip four four-horse teams; and the roads from Philadelphia to the North-River, by the way of Morristown, &c. are as near or nearer by this ferry, and much better.

We being determined to give the best attendance both early and late, hope the publick will please to favour us with their custom, where they may depend upon meeting with good entertainment, and the best of usage, by the publick's humble servants.

JOHN LAMBERT, Jersey side,
ROBERT LANING, P. side.

Coryell's Ferry, June 11, 1782. 3w†

State of New-Jersey, } AT an Inferior Court of
Monmouth County. } Common pleas for said
county, held on the 25th day of April last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Andrew Bowne, Obadiah Bowne, William Rose, Stephen Hedgers, Cornelius Mac Cleave, jun. David Stout, John Lubborow, of Middletown, Obadiah Williams, Joseph Williams, William Curllis, Joseph Allen, of Shrewsbury, Gilbert Vanmarker, of Freehold, in said county, of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any person on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered, therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they, nor any on their behalf, nor any interested therein, shall appear and traverse the said inquisitions at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held for the said county the fourth Tuesday in July next, then the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the state.

JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.

Monmouth, June 6, 1782. 3w†

FRANCIS WITT,

AT the sign of the Blazing Star, in Trenton, begs leave to acquaint the publick in general, that he keeps an inn for the entertainment of man and horse; and as he has laid in hay and liquors of the first quality, hopes to give satisfaction to those that will please to favour him with their custom.

June 18, 1782. 3m

A MORAL and single man, qualified to teach an English school, will find good encouragement in an healthful and agreeable neighbourhood, by applying to the Revd. John Warford, of Amwell, in Hunterdon county.

June 12, 1782. 3w†

WANTED

TO purchase immediately, a quantity of dry black and white oak barrel staves and heading, for which a good price will be given by

JOHN JAMES.

N. B. The said James has for sale, where he now lives, next door to Mr. Jonathan Richmond's, the following articles, viz.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| BEST West-India rum, | Grass scythes, |
| French do. | Earthen ware, |
| Rye Whiskey, | Hair combs of different |
| Tea, | sorts, |
| Coffee, | Broadcloth, |
| Sugar, | Wool cards, |
| Indigo, | Shoe and knee-buckles, |
| Pepper, | Pins and needles, |
| Snuff, | Sewing thread, |
| Tobacco, | Worsted binding of dif- |
| Watch crystals, | ferent colours, |
| Cedar ware, | Sweeping brushes, |
| Hair feathers, | Shoemaker's pincers |
| Shoemaker's tacks, | and awl blades, |
| Knives and forks, | |

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention, all which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for dry heading and staves.

Trenton, June 11, 1782. 3w†

Excellent West-India and country
RUM AND WHISKEY,
to be sold cheap, for cash, by the hog-head, barrel or gallon, at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

THE highest price is given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printer hereof—by whom printing, as usual, is correctly done, with neatness and expedition.

To whom it may concern.

I The subscriber, administrator to the estate of Elias Bland, late of Woodbridge, deceased, has minutely enquired into the state of the deceased's affairs, and do find a large right of proprietorship and other estates not yet digested, nor cannot be very soon in the present state of affairs, it appears likely enough to pay his debts. This is not intended nor cannot affect any execution now or prosecution, but to wait that affairs may be fully digested, and that must be done before any title of consequence can be given lawfully. I also have an account from England that the friends of the deceased intend to make up any defect, provided the best is made of the estate in America.

WILLIAM CALVERT.

Mount-Holly, 1st of 6th month, 1782. 3w*

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,**

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been duly represented to me in council, that between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening of the 12th day of June instant, the dwelling-house of Abraham Hendricks, collector of the township of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, was robbed by a number of persons unknown, armed and associated in a party, two of whom entered the said house with muskets, and besides putting the family in fear, robbed the said house of money and effects to a considerable amount:

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the honourable the Privy Council, by virtue and in pursuance of a certain Act of the Legislature of this State in such case lately made and provided, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising a reward of FIFTY POUNDS, lawful money, to any person who shall apprehend and secure any of the persons concerned in committing the said robbery, so as that such offender, who shall be apprehended, be legally convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
Bowes Reed, Secretary.

THE subscriber is under the necessity of requesting all those who are indebted to him, to be as expeditious in discharging their accounts as possible.

ABRAHAM SKIRM.

Nottingham, 21st 5th month, 1782. 3w*

**Epsom, Glauber, Nitre and Rochelle
SALTS,
TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES VANUXEM,**

In Second-street, a few doors above Arch-street Philadelphia;

Who has for SALE,

MAGNESIA, tartar crud. crocus metalorum; Burgundy pitch, and other medical articles, either by the quantity or by the pound. Phials, galley pots, cyprus sieves, glass funnels, and other kinds of glass ware; and as usual,

Coffee, Loaf and other Sugars,
Cocoa, Teas, Spirits,
And every other article in the WET GOODS way, either by Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. A quantity of SULPHUR. 9w†

**TO BE SOLD,
FOR CASH, at the NEW-BREWERY, IN YORK-STREET, BURLINGTON,**

American Porter,

EQUAL in quality and fine flavour to London Porter, at Sixty Shillings per barrel. Also Irish Stingo, brewed from the best amber malt, at Forty Shillings per barrel; strong beer at the old price, Thirty Shillings per barrel, and small ditto at Fifteen ditto; yeast at Two Shillings per gallon; cyder at ditto.

The brewer, desirous to oblige the publick, sells as small a quantity as five gallons. All tavern-keepers or families may depend upon being served on the shortest notice.

N. B. Muscovado and Port-au-Prince sugars to be sold cheap at the same place. 12w

Any person of character and some real property, may now come into partnership with said brewer, upon very easy terms, as he is desirous of building another brewery at Trenton Landing or in the town, which, in all probability, will be the seat of government, and great advantages must accrue. None but principals will be treated with, to whom sufficient proof will be given that a capital fortune is to be made in a few years. No objection to a person unacquainted with the business, as such instructions will be given to enable him to superintend one of the breweries in a very short time.

WANTED, an apprentice to learn the art of brewing and making malt.