

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1782.

By HIS EXCELLENCY
George Washington, Esquire,
 General and Commander in Chief of the armies
 of the United States of America.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is good reason to believe, that there are many deserters from the continental army, who, from a conviction of their errors, and from finding themselves deluded by false promises, would willingly return to their colours, were they not apprehensive of that punishment which is justly due to their crimes: Therefore from motives of humanity, and in order to give all such an opportunity of returning to the service of their country, I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering free pardon to all deserters; as well those who may have joined the enemy as others, who shall deliver themselves up to any continental officer, on or before the first day of June next.

But I think it necessary at the same time to declare, that all those who neglect to embrace the terms now offered, and are hereafter apprehended, may expect the most exemplary punishment.

GIVEN at Head Quarters in Philadelphia, this eighth day of February, 1782.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
 TENCH TILGHMAN, A. D. C.

OFFICE OF FINANCE.

February 12, 1782.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, on the 2d day of November, 1781, did resolve, That it be recommended to the several states to lay taxes for raising their quotas of money for the United States, separate from those laid for their own particular use; and to pass acts, directing the collectors to pay the same to the commissioners of the loan-office, or such other person as should be appointed by the Superintendent of Finance to receive the same within the state, and to authorize such receiver to recover the monies of the collectors for the use of the United States, in the same manner and under the same penalties as state taxes are recovered by the Treasurers of the respective states, to be subject only to the orders of Congress or the Superintendent of Finance.

And whereas it is not only necessary that some precise mode be adopted for managing the publick business in this respect, but also that the same be publicly known, so that all persons concerned therein may have due notice thereof; I have therefore established the following rules, in that behalf, for the receivers, who have been or shall be by me appointed.

1st. They shall, according to the powers and authorities which they may respectively be invested with, urge the payment of the several quotas of money which are or may be required by the United States in Congress assembled.

2dly. They shall receive bank notes issued by the President, Directors and Company of the bank of North-America, in payment of taxes; and when they shall receive any other money, they shall purchase therewith the said bank notes.

3dly. They shall, at the end of every week, make out a cash account, containing all the receipts of money during such week, which account shall be transmitted by the next succeeding post to the Superintendent of Finance.

4thly. They shall, from time to time, transmit the bank notes in their possession by such person and in such manner as the Superintendent of Finance shall direct, to the Treasurer of the United States, which person shall give a receipt for the same.

5thly. When such notes, so transmitted, shall arrive, a warrant shall issue therefor, in favour of the Treasurer of the United States, under the seal of the treasury, signed by the Superintendent of Finance, and duly entered in the Register's office, directed to the receiver, who shall have transmitted the same, and the said Treasurer, on receipt thereof,

shall give a discharge for the same, in the usual form, indorled on the said warrant; which receipt, being also entered in the Register's office, the said warrant shall be transmitted to the said receiver, who shall cancel the receipt originally given to him.

6thly. The said receivers shall, at the end of every month, make out an exact account of the monies received by them respectively, during such month, specifying therein the names of the persons from whom the same shall have been received, the dates and the sums; which account they shall respectively cause to be published in one of the news papers of the state; to the end that every citizen may know how much of the monies collected from him, in taxes, is transmitted to the treasury of the United States for the support of the war; and also, that it may be known what monies have been at the order of the Superintendent of Finance. It being proper and necessary, that in a free country the people should be as fully informed of the administration of their affairs, as the nature of things will admit.

ROBERT MORRIS.

OFFICE OF FINANCE,

Philadelphia, February 1, 1782.

PROPOSALS will be received in this office until the first day of April inclusive, for a contract to supply the rations deliverable to the moving army by the United States, from the first day of May to the last day of December inclusive, to the eastward of Delaware river.

The contractors are to issue the rations, and the proposals are to contain the lowest prices and the longest terms of payment, as also the price of the component parts, which are—

- One pound beef or three quarters pound pork,
- One pound bread,
- One gill rum or whiskey,
- One quart salt and 2 quarts vinegar for 100 rations,
- Eight pounds soap and three pounds of candles for 700 rations.

The proposals will also contain the prices at which the following articles of hospital stores will be delivered—

- One gill West-India rum,
- One gill Madeira wine,
- One gill Port wine,
- One gill vinegar,
- One pound Muscovado sugar,
- One pound bohea tea,
- One pound coffee,
- One pound hard soap,
- One pound tallow candles,
- One pint Indian or oat meal.

The several prices for collecting the magazines, as well as the quantities to be collected will, from time to time, be pointed out by the Commander in Chief, or Commander of the Department.

Any provisions or stores which may be destroyed or lost in the magazines by the events of war, to be paid for by the United States, according to terms to be settled for that purpose in the contract.

The necessary removal of provisions or stores from such magazines, to be also made at the expence of the United States, but to be performed by the contractors.

WAR-OFFICE,

February 6, 1782.

THE several contractors for supplying rations, deliverable by the United States, are to issue to the military officers on stationary duty at the several posts and places to which their contracts extend, such rations or parts of rations as the said officers may choose to draw, not exceeding in value the subsistence money allowed to such officers respectively in lieu of rations: The amount of such issues to regimental officers to be paid by the regimental Pay-Masters; and of those made to officers of the military, staff and hospital, by the Pay-Master General, or his Deputy. The contractors accounts to be signed by the officers, on delivery of the several orders of the officer for such issues. With respect to officers not on duty, officers passing or repassing, or on furlough, it shall be discretionary with

the contractors to issue or not; but in case of issue, the officer shall pay therefor, and not the Pay-Master. The balance of subsistence money, which shall remain after payment of the contractors accounts in the hands of the several Pay-Masters, shall be by them paid over monthly to their respective officers to whom the same shall be due.

The Commander in Chief having, in general orders of the 18th January last, determined, what officers should have servants and their number: Therefore, for the greater convenience of the officers it is ordered, that in future the rations due to such officers servants, shall not be drawn by the corps to which they belong, but shall be deducted from the amount of each provision return, and the servants shall be supplied with provision by the officers to whom they are attached, who shall be allowed therefor the subsistence money equivalent to as many rations as each officer is respectively allowed servants by the above-mentioned order. And in every regimental return the number of servants to officers in the regiment shall be specified generally, and such soldiers of the regiment, as are servants to other officers, shall be specified particularly, with the name and rank of the officers to whom they are attached.

Officers on stationary duty on detachments, or with the army in the field, shall be entitled to draw from the Quarter-Master the forage and wood formerly allowed them; but officers not on such duty, or who are passing or repassing, or are on furlough, shall not be allowed to draw either forage or wood.

Officers who are sent from the army on particular duty, by order of the Commander in Chief, or commanding officer of a separate department, will be allowed the reasonable expences attending the execution of such duty.

M. CLARKSON,
 Assistant Secretary at War.

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, | Taylor's Thimbles, |
| Coffee, | Pins, |
| Chocolate, | Darning, White-Chapel |
| Muscovado and | and common needles, |
| Spanish Sugars, | Chintzes, |
| Pepper, | Calicoes, |
| Ginger, | Holland, |
| Soap, | Cambrick, |
| Indigo, | Millinet and plain lawn, |
| Pinchbeck and plated | Plain and trimming gauze, |
| shoe and knee buckles, | Striped and plain muslins, |
| Sleeve buttons, | Bengal, |
| Handsaw files, | Calimanco, |
| Gimblets, | Check linen, cotton, Bar- |
| Awl hafts and blades, | celona and pocket hand- |
| Shoemakers tacks, | kerchiefs, |
| Shoe heels, | Mode, |
| Ivory, horn and crooked | Sarinet, |
| combs, | Sewing Silk, |
| Raifins, | Taste and bindings. |
| Nails, | |

A L S O,

An Assortment of Queen's Ware, consisting of
 Dishes, 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.

W A N T E D,

A Journeyman Fuller,

To whom good wages and constant employ (if suitable) will be given by **ABRAM. SKIRM.**
 Nottingham, 22d of 2d Month, 1782. 3w

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

JOEL MIDDLETON.

Croftwicks, Feb. 24, 1782.

3w†

From the Supplement to the French Gazette of November 20.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 19.

THE Duke de Louzun, Colonel of the legion of his name, and the Sieur Duplessis Pafeau, Captain of a ship, arrived here this day, charged with despatches to the King, with an account of a naval engagement on the 5th of September, and to inform His Majesty that the army of Lord Cornwallis, consisting of 6000 men, which had retired and entrenched themselves in York-Town, on the river of that name, in Virginia, capitulated on the 19th of October last, and surrendered prisoners of war.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.
To the PRINTER.

S I R,

AMERICA can never be subdued by our arms, unless the people can be alienated from their own rulers, and allured into a voluntary submission to our government.

Were it possible for America to be forced into a temporary submission by some wondrous turn of fortune, such a growing people could not be long kept in obedience, unless their spirits could be reconciled to the yoke.

A bold and civilized people, who have once been made jealous of their liberties, will never assent to a voluntary dependence on a foreign power, while they think themselves able to assert their freedom.

The millions of money annually expended in America, for the support of our forces in that country, since the beginning of this war, are the most powerful arms that they could be supplied with against ourselves, and will either enable them to make a speedy renewal of their efforts, if they should be baffled in their present struggle, and reduced to make treacherous concessions; or if, what is much more probable, the æra of their allowed independence should now arrive, will furnish them with the means of the most rapid progress in every line of improvement.

It is absurd to hazard the almost certain and immediate loss of our West-India islands, by an obstinate perseverance in the American war, on the idea, that if the Americans become independent, they may some time or other make these islands appendant on their own empire. The subjugation of America, if it were certain to be effected in the end, would not compensate for the loss of the West-India islands in the accomplishment of that object.

L O N D O N, Dec. 3.

Wednesday morning the Dutch Admiral Byland failed through the channel, with four men of war and two frigates, and as Commodore Stewart is failed to meet him, it is highly probable an action will ensue.

Eight sail of ships are arrived at Dartmouth, from Newfoundland, and nine at Poole.

The Baltic fleet, of 30 sail, arrived safe in Yarmouth Roads on the 24th of November; 20 more were also safe arrived at Hull.

The foreign mails bring an account of the death of Comte de Maurepas, Minister of France, at 81 years of age; and of the Emperor's accession to the Armed Neutrality.

The Empress of Russia lately entered into conversation with an English gentleman on travel, on the state of the British empire: she asked him, if the Parliament voting and paying troops, was a proof that such troops were in actual service. He answered, *certainly*. Then said her Imperial Majesty, you cannot be distressed, for you have 400,000 men in pay, and so long after the opening of the war, they must be distributed where most wanted, and in efficient employment. The Empress, however, remarked that 80,000 men were assigned on the parliamentary record to North-America, the West-Indies, and the coast of Africa; and as our islands were entrusted to the defence of a few hundreds, there must be 70,000 in North America, which made the power and prowess of the Americans very conspicuous.

The Navy Slop Office, established under Lord Winchelsea's administration of the navy, has produced to government since its institution a clear profit of 70,000l. besides paying all expences of management, officers, &c.

On St. Peter's day, the 29th of June, the Romans were entertained with a fight the most pleasing to them, and the most flattering and soothing to their vanity, namely, the tribute sent by his Sicilian Majesty to his holiness, as Lord Paramount of Naples. On this occasion the Pope attended by the sacred College, and all the Prelates, Princes and nobles of his court, received from the hands of his Excellency Don Philip Colonna, Great Constable

of Naples, a White Palfrey, with 7000 ducats, sent by Ferdinand IV, King of the Two Sicilies, as a tribute for his kingdom, and an acknowledgment that he holds it as a fief of the Holy See. Nothing was omitted that could give éclat and splendor to this ceremony—the day before and after, the palaces of the nobility, and the whole town were grandly illuminated, and superb fireworks were played from the Cattle of St. Angelo.

The spirit of the Americans is roused in support of their cause, no less by defeats than by victories. The blood of their brethren inflames their resentment, no less than victory inspires new ardour to attain the end of their labour and their fervitude. Hence General Greene has been doubly recruited after his defeats; and for every soldier we send to supply the place of the fallen, we see two Americans rise up to oppose him, after the dangers of the atlantic are passed over.

WHITEHALL, November 27.

Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to the Right Hon. Lord George Germaine, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, dated on board the London, off Chesapeake, October 29, 1781; by Captain Melcombe, of His Majesty's sloop the Rattlesnake, who arrived in town on Sunday night last.

AGREEABLE to the information which I had the honour to give your Lordship in my last despatch, the fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Greaves failed from Sandy-Hook on the 16th instant, and arrived off Cape Charles the 24th, when we had the mortification to hear that Lord Cornwallis had proposed terms for capitulation to the enemy on the 17th. This intelligence was brought us by the pilot of the Charon, and some other persons who came off from the shore, and said they had made their escape from York on the 18th, and had not heard any firing there since the day before. The Nymph frigate also arriving the next day from New-York, brought me a letter from his Lordship dated the 15th, the desponding tenor of which gives me the most alarming apprehensions of its truth. Since then we have been plying off the Capes with variable and hard gales of wind to the present hour, without being able to procure any further information, except from two men taken in a canoe, whose report exactly corresponds with the former.

Comparing, therefore, the intelligence given by these people, and several others since come in, with the purport of Lord Cornwallis's letter, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, we cannot entertain the least doubt of his Lordship's having capitulated, and that we are unfortunately too late to relieve him; which being the only object of the expedition, the Admiral has determined upon returning with his fleet to Sandy-Hook.

I beg leave to mention to your Lordship, that the army is under the greatest obligations to the Admirals, the Captains, and the officers of the King's ships, for the cheerfulness with which they submitted to many and great inconveniencies for our accommodation on this service.

Copy of a letter from the Earl Cornwallis to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated York-Town, Virginia, October 15.

S I R,

LAST evening the enemy carried my two advanced redoubts on the left by storm, and during the night have included them in their second parallel, which they are at present busy in perfecting.

My situation now becomes very critical. We dare not shew a gun to their old batteries, and I expect their new ones will be open to-morrow morning. Experience has shewn that our fresh earthen works do not resist their powerful artillery, so that we shall soon be exposed to an assault in ruined works, in a bad position, and with weakened numbers.

The safety of the place is therefore so precarious, that I cannot recommend that the fleet and army should run great risque in endeavouring to save us. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

His Excel. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.

Admiralty-Office, November 27, 1781.

Captain Melcombe, of His Majesty's sloop the Rattlesnake, arrived at this Office late on Sunday night from America, with despatches from Rear-Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an extract:

London, at sea, October 29, 1781.

In my last letter, by the Lively, Captain Manly, I desired you to acquaint the Lords Commissioners

of the Admiralty of my having passed E T, New-York with the British fleet, with 7000 men, and an army embarked, to go to the relief of Earl Cornwallis at York, in the Chesapeake.

The fleet accordingly failed the moment the troops were put on board, and proceeded the same day (the 19th) for the Chesapeake.

The 24th we received intelligence from a black man, who was pilot of His Majesty's ship Charon, a white man who belonged to the Quarter-Master General's department, and another black man, who had made their escape together from York, that Lord Cornwallis had capitulated on the 18th inst. the day before the fleet failed from Sandy-Hook.

The 25th one of our boats brought off some people from the shore near Cape Charles, who gave the same report of the capitulation.

The 26th His Majesty's ship La Nymphé joined us from New-York, and brought despatches from Lord Cornwallis, dated the 15th, a copy of which is enclosed, and leaves little room to question the truth of the other intelligence. The three people being still on board and questioned again, and known for what they reported themselves to be by several persons helped still to corroborate: I therefore determined to detach the Rattlesnake for Europe to give the earliest information to their Lordships, that government may be prepared to receive the particulars.

I should have been happy to have tried every possible means to effect a relief, could we have arrived in time; that prospect being at an end, I determined to leave this station, and return to New-York.

N. B. The copy of Lord Cornwallis's letter, above referred to, is the same as that printed in the foregoing despatches from Sir Henry Clinton.

B O S T O N, Feb. 18.

It is said the principal commercial and manufacturing counties in Great-Britain, have given their members positive orders not to vote any supplies until government shall make proposals of peace to the belligerent powers, and that the United States of America are particularly mentioned.

The day before the storm last week, several fishing boats belonging to this town, went out, with a fair wind, in order to catch a fair of fish; but the next day a storm arose which drove one of them, — Woodward, Skipper, ashore on Cape-Cod, whereby he, and one — Goddard were froze to death on the fore-castle, (the boat being filled with water) two others were providentially preserved.

Tuesday last the Dean's barge, with 12 or 14 hands, coming from one of the islands to go on board the Dean, as soon as she struck the ship over-set, whereby Mr. John Frazier a Midshipman and one other person was drowned. The body of Mr. Frazier was taken up, and brought to town last Thursday, and interred last evening.

Feb. 21. Yesterday a letter of marque ship, of 20 guns, from London, bound to New-York, prize to the privateer Junius Brutus, of Salem, arrived safe in port: Her cargo is 1500 barrels of flour, some bale goods, &c. &c. She left port the latter end of November: An account of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, was received in England before she failed.

The Viper letter of marque, of 10 four pounders, bound from Nantz to Philadelphia, laden with salt and bale goods, and valued at 6000l. sterling, is taken and carried into the isle of Jersey. There were three American schooners in company, who escaped.

Last Monday a brig arrived at Newport belonging to the southward, in 15 days from Cape-Francois, the master of which brings a further confirmation of the taking of St. Kitts by the Count de Grasse; and it was generally believed at the Cape that Antigua was in possession of the French before he failed from the Cape.—Five days before this vessel arrived at the Cape she met with Capt. Wadgley, in a brig from Newbury-Port, in a very bad situation, having lost his masts 3 days after he left Newbury, and had a very long passage, but happily arrived at the Cape 8 days after he was spoke with.

We hear from Pepperrell, that on the night of the 13th inst. the dwelling house of Capt. Nutting of that town, with the greatest part of the furniture and other effects, was consumed by fire, occasioned by a person's leaving a candle burning when he went to sleep:—A caution to persons to extinguish their candles when they retire to rest.

A specimen of African humour.

On the arrival of the news of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army, one African meeting another, salutes him thus:

“O! how do Cuffee. You hear about Corn-

What about Cornwallis? Why, Georgetown shall off all the *Corns*, now he *Cob-*

Vo

WORCESTER, Feb. 14.

We hear from New-Pane that a few nights past, a dwelling-house was consumed there by fire, and that seven persons unhappily perished in the flames.

NEW-LONDON, Feb. 22.

Last Tuesday, Capt. Lawrence in a brig belonging to Bolton, arrived here in 18 days from Point-Petre in Guadaloupe, in whom came passenger Capt. Davison, of Norwich, who sailed from this port the 13th of November last, in a small coasting schooner, bound to Boston, but meeting with hard northerly gales near Cape-Cod, was blown off the coast, and after a passage of 31 days arrived at Guadaloupe, where he sold his vessel.

By the above vessel we learn, that Captain Samuel Champlin, in the brig Fair-American, soon after he sailed from this port, took a large ship from Jamaica bound to England, and ordered her for this port, but she was blown off the coast, and had arrived safe at Martinico.

Capt. Lawrence confirms the account published in our last relating to St. Kitts; and adds, that the number of French troops which landed there was said to be 5000: That Count de Grasse was lying off Basse-terre with 27 sail of the line, and the British fleet of 18 sail of the line under Admiral Hood were lying off the Salt-Ponds; the two fleets being only two or three leagues distant from each other: That the town of Basse-terre was not burnt: That it appeared to be the opinion of every one that the fort on Brimstone hill must soon surrender, it being cut off from all supplies; and that it was thought several other English islands must soon submit to the powerful arms of our ally.

FISH-KILL, Feb. 28.

Nine Hessian, and two English deserters, have left the enemy between the 10th and 20th instant; some of whom brought off their arms, &c.

De Lancey's horde, made a descent the 15th inst. on Horseneck; plundered several houses, and took some cattle: but the militia turning out with spirit, drove them back, took all the cattle, killed one or more of the enemy, and wounded several.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

When Lord Southampton made a motion in the House of Peers on Tuesday, the 27th of November last, his Lordship commented on the speech, and warmly commended the sentiments it contained. To quit the contest for our dominions in America, he said, would be to destroy the very being of this country. A principal part of our trade was so connected in that part of the world, that commerce would feel a fatal blow in the independence of the rebels; and as every noble Lord must confess, that the safety and supremacy of England depended on her naval strength, so must they acknowledge that a league and covenant, in its full effect, between America and France, would essentially weaken our navy, by the want of that supply of stores which the country has long received from her colonies.

Feb. 20. On Sunday last a vessel with a flag of truce, arrived here from Chesapeake-Bay, and on Monday another from the same place; by them we learn, that a French frigate of twenty-six guns, named La Diligente, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, run ashore eleven days ago, two miles to the southward of Cape Henry; the vessel was entirely lost, and about twenty of her crew drowned. The officers of the frigate imputing the accident to the malice or inattention of the pilot (who acted in that station on board His Majesty's ship Iris when she was taken by the French fleet in Chesapeake last September, and was forced to take charge of La Diligente much contrary to his inclination) threw the unfortunate man overboard, and he perished alongside of the wreck.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

We hear that Lieut. General Burgoyne has been lately exchanged, and that Brig. General Moultrie, Col. Pinckney, 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Majors, 12 Captains, 11 Subalters, and 466 rank and file, (the whole equal to more than 2000 men) are received for him.

No less than eleven thousand British prisoners are at this time cantoned in different parts of the United States; and it is said the enemy have few or none in the military line to exchange for them.

We hear from New-York that many of our unfortunate prisoners on board the prison ships in the

East-River have perished during the late extreme cold weather, for want of fuel and other necessaries.

The brigantine Fox is arrived in our river from Cadiz in 32 days. By her we learn that the siege of the castle of St. Philips in Minorca was carried on with the greatest vigour, and it was thought could not hold out many weeks longer.—Also, that the French fleet under Count Guichen had had an engagement with that of the English, but the issue was not yet known.

Feb. 27. Yesterday evening two sailors came up to town from the bay of Delaware, who belonged to the schooner Kitty Meade, which came to the capes in eleven days from St. Croix, and was taken there by one of the enemy's cruizers, and part of the crew set on shore: These men say, that in the different actions between the two fleets the British had lost three ships of considerable force, and the French one: That the garrison on Brimstone hill, in the island of St. Christopher's had surrendered, and our allies were in complete possession of that island.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated 30th Jan.

"Capt. Gillon, in the Charlestown frigate, arrived at this place on the 13th inst. and brought in here five Jamaica men bound for Europe. They were valued at 35,000l sterl. before they sailed from Jamaica."

We hear that about one half of the vessels from this port has arrived at the Havanna; and that a new embargo was laid on there.

TRENTON, MARCH 6.

On Tuesday the 26th ult. departed this life, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. WILSON HUNT, of Hopewell, in this county. In him his numerous relations and acquaintance have lost a valuable friend, and the state a worthy citizen. On the Thursday following his remains, attended to the grave by a large concourse of people, were interred in the burying ground on his farm.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Dec. 1, 1781.

"The Emperor at present attracts the attention of Europe.—The many salutary laws he has already given to the empire prove him not less a wise Legislator, than his former campaign shewed him an able General.—He seems bent upon weakening the power and diminishing the number of the clergy in his dominions.—The measures, he is taking for this purpose, cannot fail to embroil him with the Court of Rome.—The Pope has certainly taken umbrage at many of his late edicts, and particularly at those in favour of protestants, by which they are tolerated in many of the principal cities of Germany, where heretofore they were not admitted.—His Holiness has remonstrated on the subject—but what effect his representations have had on the Emperor is still a secret.—I hope who are not strangers to his character say, he will not be much intimidated by the terrors of an excommunication.

"There is room to hope that while the Court of Vienna is so taken up with the internal police of the empire, she will continue in her present pacifick dispositions, and that all the expectations of Great-Britain from that quarter will be vain.—At any rate, should she think it her interest to become a party in the war, Prussia will not fail to be a thorn and a sharp one in her side.

"It is certain that England has rejected the mediation of the northern powers in favour of Holland.—They wished to bring about an accommodation on the principles of the armed neutrality—and as the Court of London will not listen to these terms, all prospect of a separate peace between Great-Britain and the States General is at an end.—The former is distracted enough to insist upon the succours she demanded from the Republick before her declaration against it.—If the Dutch disputed the English construction of the treaty of Westminister, before the commencement of hostilities, it is hardly probable they will submit to it, after the haughty and unworthy conduct of that nation towards them.—England threatens Holland with losses in the East-Indies, and the Dutch themselves are uneasy about Batavia.—The Cape of Good-Hope however is safe, and that was certainly the principal object of Governor Johnston's expedition.

"The Spaniards had a pretty piece of success last week in the Mediterranean.—Out of eight English cutters, which attempted to get into Gibraltar, six fell into the hands of their Admiral, and he was in chase of the remaining two when the express came away. The cutters were loaded with provisions and other stores most essential to the garrison.

"We were never more impatient for news from America.—If the situation of Cornwallis be not too

highly coloured, we are certainly not too sanguine in hoping that something better than a Burgoyne of him has taken place before this time."

On the 17th ult. the house of John Silvers, near Allentown, took fire by accident, and was entirely consumed in the space of one hour, with a considerable part of his household furniture.

* * * The laws and votes of the last sitting of the General Assembly are printed, and ready to be delivered.

THE subscriber, Bluedyer in Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania, hereby informs his customers and others in the state of New-Jersey, who have no conveniency of sending their yarn, cloth, &c. to him in Germantown, that if they send it to Mr. Daniel Sutter's, in Second-Street, six doors above Race-Street, Philadelphia, they can have it again in three weeks from the time they leave it; or at Mr. Isaac Britton's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the Indian King, in Trenton, New-Jersey, they may have it again in four or five weeks from the time it was left, and dyed in the best manner, by

Their humble servant,

JACOB BECK.

N. B. The present price of dyeing is as follows, linen per pound, deep blue, Four Shillings and Threepence; cotton, deep blue, Four Shillings and Ninepence; woollen, deep blue, Two Shillings and Ninepence.

3w† Feb. 27, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At private SALE,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives, and the store-house adjoining, which, being situate near Trenton bridge, in the street leading both to the Upper-Ferry below the Falls and the Landing, is an excellent stand for a store, for which purpose it hath been occupied for some years past.—There are on the premises a convenient stable, chair-house and shed, all in good repair, and a well of good water at the door. Possession may be had about the first of May next. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber.

PHILIP FISTER.

Trenton, March 4, 1782.

3w†

V E N D U E.

ON Monday the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, will commence the sale of the personal estate of the late William Harcourt, in Trenton township, consisting of grain, flax, wool, horses, milch and other cows, young cattle, hogs and sheep, a waggon, sleigh, ploughs and other farming utensils, house and kitchen furniture, &c.

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

DAVID COWELL,

CHARLES AXFORD, jun. } Executors.

N. B. An able-bodied negro man to be sold. Enquire of the executors.

March 1, 1782.

1w*

FOR SALE,

In the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of this instant, to begin at ten o'clock in the morning;

THE personal estate of the late Mr. Wilson Hunt, consisting of a full-blooded stone horse called WASHINGTON, he is a dark brown, fifteen hands and one inch high, well proportioned, moves remarkably well, and rising nine years old; a full-blooded mare, six years old; one full blooded colt, and two full-blooded fillies; half-blooded mares and colts, and working horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat and oats in stack, green grain in the ground, hay, one covered light waggon, two farm ditto, one cart, ploughs, harrows, &c.

ABRAHAM HUNT,

JOHN P. HUNT,

PETER GORDON, } Executors.

Hopewell, March 4, 1782.

2w

TO BE SOLD,

At private SALE,

A PLANTATION containing two hundred and four acres of good land, well watered and timbered, plenty of good meadow, and about two hundred apple trees, lying on the main road from Trenton to Durham, adjoining Frederick Jordan's mills, and is well situated for any kind of publick business. For terms apply to Daniel Purfel, in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county.

3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro woman about twenty years of age. She is fit for town or country work, has had the small-pox, is good tempered, and is sold for no fault whatever. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living at Mount-Pleasant, near Mount-Holly.

JOHN LEE.

March 5, 1782.

3w†

W A N T E D,

A Sober lad about twelve or fifteen years of age, who can read, write and cypher, to attend a store. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

To be SOLD, a lot of land within a quarter of a mile of Trenton, containing six acres and an half, and a good bearing orchard. Enquire as above. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on Second Day the 11th of March next, at the late dwellinghouse of Thomas Woodward, of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, ALL his personal estate, consisting of a variety of household goods and kitchen furniture, such as beds, bedding, desks, drawers, tables, looking-glasses, chairs, &c. &c. together with a large stock of valuable horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Likewise, waggons, ploughs, harrows, gears, and every implement of husbandry or farming utensils. Also, a large quantity of wheat, rye, and about eight hundred bushels of Indian corn, and seventy or eighty acres of wheat and rye growing on the ground.

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

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

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

February 22, 1782. 2w†

TO BE SOLD,

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

A Valuable plantation whereon Colonel Joseph Stout, deceased, dwelt, now in the tenure of Mr. John P. Hunt, situated in Hopewell township, and county of Hunterdon, containing, by estimation, 296 acres of good land, 200 or more of which are cleared, the rest well timbered, and watered with a number of good springs, has a quantity of good mowing ground, and more may be made with little expence. On the said premises are a large stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with nine rooms well finished, six fire-places, and a large entry through the center; a cellar and cellar kitchen, a well of excellent water at the door, a stone barn and other out-houses, an orchard of grafted fruit, peaches, pears and cherries of the best kind, and a variety of other fruit. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, and would suit a gentleman or farmer. The vendue to begin at twelve of the clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions make known, by **JOSEPH STOUT.** 3†

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

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

JOSHUA CORSHON, Sheriff. 2w†

Amwell, Feb. 26, 1782.

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

JOHN BROWN, } Execut.
WILL. STACKHOUSE, } tors. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

February 23, 1782. 5w||

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue,

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

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

ANTHONY CLAWSON. 3w||

Feb. 24, 1782.

To all whom it may concern :

State of New-Jersey.

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

By order of the Court,

ABIEL AKIN, Agent. 3w†

February 23, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL that tract of land or farm formerly belonging to Benjamin Jones, now in the possession of Stephen Dunham, adjoining the stone meeting-house, in the township of Kingwood, and county of Hunterdon, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, of which there is a sufficiency of wood-land, and some good meadow, and a conveniency of making more, with a good dwelling-house, barn and orchard; the fences in tolerable good order. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to Anthony White, at the Union Farm, or Nehemiah Dunham, of said township. 3w† t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH about thirty-five years of age, with a female child about two and an half years old. The wench understands all sorts of kitchen work, and cooking in particular of a variety of dishes. She is very healthy, and has had the small-pox and measles. For terms apply to Andrew Merlison, inn-keeper, at Millstone, in Somerset county. Feb. 14, 1782. 3w||

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.

WANTED,

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

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

JAMES THOMPSON.

Trenton, January 22, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, living in Philadelphia, near the following plantations and tracts of land, NE plantation near Potter's-Town, in the county of Hunterdon, in the state of New-Jersey, containing about 420 acres of very good land to wheat and other grain or grass, now occupied by and rented to Joseph Everett, whereon are a dwelling-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 Potter's-Town, containing about 183 acres, the greatest part of which is cleared, with a sufficient quantity 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, containing about 223 acres, on which are a log dwelling-house, barn, orchard, meadow, &c. and a sufficient quantity of wood-land well timbered.

One other plantation within 2 or 3 miles of Pitts-Town, in the county aforesaid, containing about 265 acres, with meadow and other improvements thereon, now under rent.

One other place near the last described, containing 68 acres and an half, with some improvements thereon 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 containing 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 Sussex, in said state of New-Jersey, near Hackett's-Town, containing upwards of 300 acres of unimproved 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, containing 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 unimproved 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.**

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

RICHARD THROCKMORTON.

Trenton, January 23, 1782. 6w†

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 Cocjemans, Esq. of Raritan, in Somerset county, consisting of grain, horses, milch cows, young cattle, hogs and sheep, waggons, sleighs, ploughs and other farming utensils; house and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

WILLIAM PATERSON, } Execut.
JOHN NEILSON, } tors. 7w†

Raritan, Feb. 6, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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.