

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1782.

Foreign Intelligence.

ORAN, (a Spanish town of Barbary,) November 10.

DURING three days, viz. the 30th and 31st of October, and on the 1st inst. the Moors in the environs of this place, to the number of 6000, commanded by their bey, came, according to annual custom, to fire vigorously against our fortifications, and have killed one Lieutenant and three soldiers; but according to the report of two deserters, who have taken refuge within our walls, they had a number of men wounded and 30 killed by our troops.

FRANKFORT, on the MAIN, Nov. 28.

General Faucitt has again made his appearance here, the 17th of this month, and after a short stay, continued his rout to Hanau, in order to raise more German troops, at the rate of thirty pounds sterling per man. The King of Great-Britain, it is said, has set his heart so much upon the raising this new body of troops, that he delivered in person to General Faucitt his instructions, without the medium of Lord Amherst, commander in chief, or of the secretary at war; but the preceding levies made in these countries for the crown of England, without having seen hardly one man return, of all that went over to America, render them now the more scarce, as it is but a short time since two Hanoverian regiments of foot were raised for the East-Indies. The court of Hesse Cassel, in order to facilitate General Faucitt's business, has given orders to several of her officers to recruit in different places. The Baron de Kniphausen, commander in chief of the Hessian troops in America and who has lost an eye, is to return soon, and will be replaced by Lieutenant-General de Losberg, who commands under him.

LONDON, January 3.

France has at this time in America and the West-Indies 37 sail of the line, besides the reinforcements now going thither, without mentioning a syllable of the Spanish or Dutch, which are not supposed to be fewer than fourteen sail more. To oppose these, Great-Britain has about 25 sail of the line in the whole; if the French can, by any means, preserve this superiority, of which there is at present too specious an appearance, they will reserve to themselves their own terms to conclude the war.

Accounts from France are however circulating in town, which say, that Comte de Grasse took with him, from the Chesapeake to the West-Indies, only twenty sail of the line; Le Caton 64, Le Solitaire 64, Le Reseche 64, and Le Zele 74, were left behind in Virginia, in order, it is supposed, to guard the conquests; du Barras, with 10 sail of the line and two ships of 50 guns, made some diversions to the Southward.

The Mary Ann from St. Kitt's, arrived at Whitehaven, had a tolerable good passage, neither de Grasse nor Sir Samuel Hood had, however, arrived in the West-Indies when she sailed; all the islands were in alarm lest the French fleet should arrive first, not on account, merely for fear an attack, but as they might cut off the supplies they were in daily expectation of receiving from Europe. All the settlements are much distressed for provisions.

The letters brought over by the Sophia Julia Frederica, Danish East-Indiaman, from Tranquebar, confirm the account of taking of Surat; the defeat of Hyder Ally, by Sir Eyre Coote, and of the preparations which were going on at Madras and Bengal, for further operations against the Dutch settlements: there was no account of Mons. Suffrin being arrived at the Mauritius, to reinforce Mons. D'Orves, who had the command of the fleet. Admiral Hughes, with five sail of the line and two frigates, was come round the Peninsula from Bombay, in order to assist and second the operations of the company's forces. The East-India company have, however, letters of later date than those brought by the Dane,

The 101st and 102d regiments of foot are embarked on board the outward bound ships for the East-Indies.

The whole force that can be spared to sail with Sir G. Rodney, will hardly put our squadron in the Western world, on any degree of equality with the enemy; and our home defence and North seas are yet to be provided for.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the commanders of no fewer than four ships of the line, on notice of being ordered for a particular station, on a particular service, and a particular flag officer, all made an excuse of illness, and resigned: among these are two of tried courage and large fortunes, who applied for commands as soon as the war with France commenced.

The following is told by gentlemen of veracity, who are lately arrived in a cartel from America, as certain fact; "When the capitulation was about being signed by General Washington and the French officers, the former was exceedingly desirous to know, if one Arnold was not in one of the British ports, at York or Gloucester? a common reply was given, no. The General doubted, and asked the same again; the same answer was given; Mr. Washington then wrote to Lord Cornwallis to declare, on his honour, whether Mr. Arnold was there or not? intimating, as no capitulation would be made for him on any account whatever.--If one Arnold had been there, his fate was certain!"

As far as can be judged from the accounts which have hitherto passed, the present year's expence will not be less than 33 millions, and it is said the loan will be 16 millions, in order to fund a part of the unfunded debts, which at present bears so hard on government.

Despatches, it is said, have been received over land at the India-house, from Governor Hastings, at Bengal, containing a minute and explicit account of his proceedings during his governorship, and particularly giving the company a full relation of all the circumstances which gave rise to the late war in the Carnatic, and how far it was unavoidable in him to pursue the measures which he did on that occasion.

Admiral Edwards, lately returned from Newfoundland, is succeeded by Admiral Gambier, who is to take the command on that station early in the spring.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Dec. 2.

"This place daily arrives at a higher pitch of commercial consequence; it appears, by the clearance at the house of imposts, that from the 1st of January, about 700 vessels have sailed from hence, which are 130 more than last year; all this Russia owes to her enjoying the blessings of peace and a neutral trade. There are several ships that must winter here."

Yesterday arrived in the river 20 sail of ships from Petersburg, 6 from Riga, 11 from Memel, 2 from Hamburg, 7 from other different foreign ports, in the whole 45 sail.

The following is the result of the deliberations had in one of the meetings lately held at Edinburgh, concerning the American war.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 7, 1782.

A considerable number of citizens of note having assembled last evening, and having taken into consideration the alarming condition to which this country is reduced, the immense loss of blood and treasure, which Great-Britain has met with, and the distresses thereby occasioned, as well to our American brethren as to ourselves: penetrated with these sentiments, affected by the decay into which the manufactures and commerce of this country have fallen, from a train of unhappy differences, which have long subsisted between Great-Britain and North-America, consider it as their duty to represent to their fellow-citizens, that their humble opinion and ardent wish is, that this war be immediately terminated; that this war, whether at first right or wrong, cannot be continued without totally destroying all the bands between them, of consanguinity, language, religion and commerce.

A commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and North-America, being therefore the great object which should interest the designs of this country, this meeting is unanimously of opinion, that every necessary and possible measure be taken to establish a federal union with North-America. Being all of this opinion, we have resolved to publish in the Scotch and English news-papers, that whoever is possessed of the same idea of national distress and publick danger, may join with us before it be too late, in making every legal and possible attempt to put an end to these horrid calamities; to this ruinous and destructive system of policy, which has been for a long time unhappily pursued, and the continuation whereof must lead to certain destruction.

We are likewise of opinion, that declarations like this, made by the various communities and societies in Scotland, will in many respects be productive of the most salutary consequences.

(Signed) JAMES DEWAR, Chairman.

SALAM, March 28.

Seven hundred and forty-four soldiers, 36 officers, and 60 seamen, of the garrison of St. Christopher's, together with 102 women, and 78 children, were embarked on the 21st and 22d ult. in four transports, which have failed for England.

April 4. Last Monday morning was cut out of the harbour of Cape Ann, by a fishing boat, with fifteen men, belonging to a privateer brig of 14 guns, a new ship, with a valuable cargo on board, and nearly ready to sail for the Caracoas:—Intelligence of which arriving here about ten o'clock, the privateer ship Marquis de la Fayette, and a letter of marque brig, got under way a little after one, and went in quest of the ship and privateer; but returned the ensuing night, unsuccessful.

An armed vessel from Newbury-Port was rowed out of the harbour against the tide, and failed the same day, for the purpose of overtaking the enemy.

The new privateer ship Revolution, belonging to Beverly, commanded by Capt. Webb, failed from Portsmouth the same afternoon, for the like purpose.

The spirit and activity of the inhabitants of Cape Ann, on the above occasion, deserve to be particularly mentioned. A ship which was hauled up, and which they were gravely, with neither sails, rigging, nor ballast on board, and with her topmasts upon deck, was, between sun-rise and 11 o'clock, A. M. rigged, ballasted, manned and armed; and, in the same time, had her sails bent, and otherwise so fitted for sea, as to get under way, in pursuit of the enemy.

We have just heard, that the exertions of the gentlemen of Cape Ann have been crowned with success. The ship fitted out as above, obtained sight of the captured ship the next morning, came up with her at one o'clock, and retook her. Both vessels arrived safe in Cape Ann harbour, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The privateer escaped.

The circumstance of the vessel, which made the above recapture, being the property of the same gentleman who owned the one recaptured, renders the success more pleasing.

BOSTON, March 28.

Extract of a letter of Monsieur Monnerau, merchant, dated Fort St. Pierre, Martinico, March 1, 1782.

"You have no doubt been informed of the reduction of the island of St. Kitts, which capitulated on the 12th ult. at ten o'clock, P. M. Nevis surrendered immediately, and Monferrat had the same fate.

"Monsieur de Re Saint, commander of the French frigate l'Ipheginie of 36 guns, with the following ships under his orders, viz. l'Amiable of 40 guns, le Rollignot of 16, a brigantine of 18, a cutter of 20, two bomb ships and two transports, in his way from France to Martinico, has taken, on the 2d ult. Demarara, Berbecia, Esequibo, and the islands of Cape.

"He took at the same time the English frigate Oronoko, a two decker, 16 pounders on the lower deck; *Berbuda*, 22, 9 pounders; *Stormont*, 18; *Rodney*, 18; cutter *Sylphe*; schooner *Henry*, (which is arrived at Fort Royal and brought this news) and eleven private ships of different sizes."

APRIL 1.

Extract of a letter from Brest, Feb. 4.

"The capture of Lord Cornwallis has produced here the most agreeable and lively sensations, tho' we were convinced before that we had brave allies.

"The naval armament commanded by the Count de Guichen, that sailed from this port the 13th of December, soon met with a violent storm, during which Admiral Kempenfelt took 11 merchant ships, which sailed heavily, and were at the distance of three or four leagues from the men of war. These lagging vessels were defended by a ship of the line, the *Active*, of 74 guns, which fought for an hour and an half, and gloriously sustained the attack of the greater part of the English Squadron. Our fleet, dispersed by the storm, returned to this port in the space of three weeks, a number disabled, and some of the three-deckers leaky, but without any other loss than that of the 11 ships; a ship of 80 guns, and another of 74, with some transports, having continued their course for Martinico.

"For the publick service, thanks to heaven, we are in no want either of sailors, or soldiers, or money: and the orders of our able ministry have been executed with such dispatch, that our fleet is now in a condition to put to sea, and even more numerous than when it first sailed. The several divisions are going to their particular destinations, not known at present: and the brave de la Mothe Piquet commands one of them, composed of ten ships of the line, of which the *Invisible* and the *Bretagne* of 110 guns, make a part. The *Marquis la Fayette*, and the Count de Noailles, who arrived in the Alliance, after a passage of 32 days, will embark tomorrow for America, in the *Emerald* frigate."

April 11. A late letter from France mentions, that, according to advices received there from England, the British Ministry were much divided and agitated, after receiving the news of the capture of Lord Cornwallis's army. Report said, great changes were taking place in Administration; Lord Sandwich would retire, and Admiral Lord Howe take his place at the head of the Admiralty Board: Sir William Howe to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Carlisle: Colonel Barre in the room of Lord Germaine: and Lord Shelburne to come into the Ministry.

Between the hours 12 and 1 o'clock last Friday night a fire broke out in the Paper-Mills in Milton, owned by Mr. Boies and Mr. McLane which consumed the same, together with the Slitting-Mills, and a number of other buildings, 7 in all, together with all the stock. By what means it happened we cannot learn.

Saturday last arrived here, after a passage of 9 weeks and 3 days, from Holland, the brig *Fire-Brand*, Captain Trowbridge—By her we have an account,—that Holland has entered into an alliance with France, loan'd her five Millions of Florins on account of the United States of America; and that France has engaged to convoy the Dutch trade, that they may protect their own coasts.

The authentic account we have lately received of the conclusion of a new treaty between France and the States of Holland, is very important: It destroys all idea of a separate peace between England and that Republick. The treaty with France has been for some time warmly demanded by the old Republicans of Holland, and opposed with every art by the British party. Though it has not yet come to America, we may reasonably suppose it contains articles highly interesting to both the contracting parties, since upon the foundation of this treaty, which has been for some time in secret agitation, we have a certain account that a respectable fleet of the line, with frigates and transports, having on board 22 battalions of troops, have lately sailed from Brest for the East-Indies, under the orders of the Marquis de Bussy, to defend the settlements of the Dutch and co-operate with their forces in that quarter.

Several publications in England, prove to a demonstration, that Britain gained more advantages since the war by the neutrality of the Dutch than any other nation, and particularly from the trade of *St. Eustatia*; and consequently that it was madness in the Court of London to act the part they have done against Holland, and throw that Republick so completely into the scale of their enemies.

HARTFORD, April 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Amsterdam, dated December 21, 1781.

"The latest news with us is the alliance we have just entered into with France, who will see our merchant fleets safely convoyed; that by not being obliged to divide our maritime forces, we may always have a superior one to the English in these seas, to which the French, if needful, will add a certain number. We have just lent five millions of florins to France for America, by which you may suppose that the result will be a speedy alliance with your States."

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

Extract of a letter from Newport, Rhode-Island, dated March 26, 1782.

"The *Emerald* French frigate of 34 guns, arrived here this morning. She sailed 42 days ago from Brest, in company with about 150 men of war, transports, &c. bound to the West-Indies. The men of war consisted of about 12 sail of very large ships."

The refugee boats from New-York have lately infested our river as high as New-Castle and Marcus-Hook; and there is reason to believe they have been as far up as Chester, and the *chevaux de frize*. Several small shallops have been taken, and one or two oyster boats have been boarded by them, but let go again, as they did not think them worth manning to send away.

Yesterday the *Hyder Ally*, a vessel fitted out for the protection of this river and its trade, returned to Chester after a severe conflict with a vessel of superior force, which with great gallantry and good conduct, on the part of Captain Barney and his crew, has been captured and brought into port. The particulars of the action, as far as we have been able to collect them, are, that a fleet of merchantmen having proceeded down the bay, were met by an enemy's frigate of 40 guns, with the *General Monk* sloop of war, and *Fair American* privateer; the *General Monk* having 18 nine pounders and 150 men. The fleet endeavoured to return, but were pursued by the frigate, sloop, and privateer; the *Fair American* being engaged with one of the fleet, and the frigate being at a considerable distance, gave the *Hyder Ally* an opportunity to attack the *General Monk* singly, which Capt. Barney embraced, and, after a very close and brave attack of about 30 minutes, the *General Monk* surrendered to her inferior adversary. The *General Monk* had 53 men killed and wounded, among whom are most of the officers; on board the *Hyder Ally* there were 15 killed and wounded. A brig, one of the fleet, was taken, and the *General Greene* left engaged with the *Fair American*. The conduct of Captain Barney has given the greatest satisfaction, and shews him truly worthy of the trust committed to him.

The Boston papers contain the articles of capitulation of *St. Christopher's* and *Nevis*, taken from the *Martinico Gazette* of the 28th of February, 1782, the second article of which differs materially from the second article of the capitulation published in this paper on the 20th of March, and taken from a *St. Christopher's* paper. It is in the following words: "Article 2. The regular troops shall be prisoners of war, and transported to England in good vessels, with provisions for the voyage, but they shall not serve against the King of France, nor his Allies, till they are exchanged."

Extract of a letter from Fish-Kill, April 6.

"Nothing can exceed the enterprise lately displayed by our West-Chester county militia—they have, in small volunteer parties, in the course of a few weeks last past, attacked at different times, the enemy's fortified posts at *Morrisania*, and brought off in the whole, to the amount of near 100 men, belonging to *Delancy's* plundering banditti."

TRENTON, APRIL 24.

Extract of a letter from Freehold, Monmouth county, dated April 15, 1782.

"Last Saturday was brought to this place the corpse of Capt. Joshua Huddy, who was about ten o'clock the day before most barbarously and unwarrantably hanged, at Middletown-Point, by a party of refugees.—This murder was attended with so much deliberate injustice and wanton cruelty, that the circumstances ought to be preserved and made publick, not only to call upon the vengeance of his countrymen to expiate the manes of the sufferer, but as a shocking instance of the blackness of that guilt of which human nature is capable.

Capt. Huddy was one of the bravest of men, a fit subject therefore of cowardly inhumanity.—He has distinguished himself on a variety of occasions, one instance of which I cannot avoid mentioning: The summer before last alone and unassisted, except by a woman, he defended his house against a party

of near seventy refugees for several hours, and when it was in a manner riddled with musket balls, and in flames about him, he refused to submit until he obtained from the assailants safe and honourable terms: among the number who were killed in that encounter was the famous negro *Tye*, justly much more to be feared and respected, as an enemy, than any of his brethren of the fairer complexion.—Capt. Huddy also commanded the troops at the *Block-House* on Tom's river, when it was lately reduced; he defended it most gallantly against a vast superiority of numbers, until his ammunition was expended, and no alternative was left.—The refugees, like their task-masters the British, who employ them in every kind of infamous business, are always cruel in success and pitifully mean in adversity. After the little brave garrison was in their power, they deliberately murdered five of the soldiers asking for quarters. From Tom's river Capt. Huddy, Justice Randolph, and the remaining prisoners, were taken to New-York, where, suffering the various progressions of barbarity usually exercised upon those who are destined to a violent or a lingering death, those two gentlemen, with a Mr. Fleming, were put into the hold of a vessel. Capt. Huddy was ironed hand and foot. On Monday last a certain John Tilton, a refugee, came to him, and told him, "That he was ordered (by the board of refugees, as we suppose) to be hanged." Capt. Huddy asked "What charge was alledged against him?" Tilton replied, "That he had taken a certain Philip White, a refugee, six miles up in the country, cut off both his arms, broke both his legs, pulled out one of his eyes, and then damned him and bid him run." To this Huddy answered, "It is impossible that I could have taken Philip White, I being a prisoner closely confined in New-York at the time and for many days before he was made a prisoner." Justice Randolph confirmed what Huddy had said, and assured Tilton that he could not possibly be chargeable with White's death; upon which Tilton told Mr. Randolph that "He should be hanged next." This slimy story, which must have been created by the murderous hearts of the refugees, to cloke their villany, was the only crime charged against Capt. Huddy, and was the common subject of their conversation. From the sloop Capt. Huddy, with his fellow prisoners, were put on board the guard ship at the Hook, and confined between decks till Friday morning the 12th inst. when some men, strangers to the prisoners, came below and told Capt. Huddy to "Prepare to be hanged immediately." He again said "He was not guilty of having killed White," and that "He should die an innocent man, and in a good cause;" and, with the most uncommon fortitude and composure of mind, prepared for his end, and with the spirit of a true son of liberty, he waited the moment of his fate, which he met with a degree of firmness and serenity, which struck the coward hearts of his executioners with admiration.—He even executed his will under the gallows, upon the head of that barrel from which he was immediately to make his exit, and in a hand-writing fairer than usual.

The circumstances attending the death of the above-mentioned Philip White, were as follow:

On Saturday, the 30th of March last, he was surprised by a party of our people, and after he had laid down his arms, in token of surrendering himself a prisoner, he again took up his musket and killed a son of Col. Hendrickson; he was however taken by our light horse, and, on his way from *Colts-Neck* to *Freehold*, where they were conducting him, he again attempted to make his escape from the guard, who called on him several times to surrender, but he continued running, although often crossed and recrossed by the light horse, and desired to stop, and finally, when leaping into a bog, impassable by the horse, he received a stroke in the head with a sword, which killed him instantly. The above facts have not only been proved by the affidavits of our friends who were present, but by the voluntary and candid testimony of one Aaron White, who was taken prisoner with the said Philip.

Capt. Huddy was taken prisoner on Sunday the 24th of March, and kept in close custody, with Justice Randolph, out of whose presence he never was for half an hour from the time he was taken, until the hour of his execution, which shews how impossible it was for him to have been concerned in White's death, and that they must have known it was so.

To shew their insolence yet further, they left the following label affixed to the breast of the unfortunate Capt. Huddy.

"We the refugees having with grief long beheld the cruel murders of our brethren and finding nothing but such measures daily carrying into execution.

"We therefore determine not to suffer without making vengeance for the numerous cruelties, and thus began (and I say may those lose their liberty who do not follow on) and have made use of Capt. Huddy as the first object to present to your views, and further determine to hang man for man as long as a refugee is left existing.

"UP goes HUDDY for PHILIP WHITE."

This paper needs no comment. Is it not high time seriously to enquire whether these refugees are owned by, and under the direction of, the British commander at New-York? If so, and he should refuse to deliver up the wicked perpetrators of the above murder, ought we not to treat his officers in the same manner until satisfaction be obtained? If, as some say, they are not under his authority, what are they but pirates and robbers? and, why ought they not to be treated as such when they fall into our hands?"

The Hon. the Justices of the Supreme court, have appointed the courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, &c. on the western circuit, to be held at the following times and places, viz. At Middle-Precinct, in and for the county of Cape-May, on Tuesday the 28th day of May next; at Bridgetown, in and for the county of Cumberland, on Tuesday the 4th day of June next; at Salem, in and for the county of Salem, on Tuesday the 11th day of June next; at Gloucester, in and for the county of Gloucester, on Tuesday the 18th day of June next; and at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next.

We are informed that on Friday night last Capt. Hyler with a one gun boat and a barge went on an expedition to the Narrows, where he surprised and captured a British cutter, mounting six 18 and ten 9 pounders; but the wind being unfavourable for bringing her off, and, having landed her crew, about 50 in number, and taking out such articles as he thought proper, set her on fire. He also took a sloop at the same time, which he ransomed for 400 Dollars.—The prisoners are properly secured.

A letter from Baltimore, of the 16th inst. mentions the arrival of Count Guichen at Martinico, with 10 sail of the line, from France.

By a New-York paper, of the twelfth instant, we learn, that a fleet of 45 transports arrived there the 11th, from Charlestown, under convoy, in which the titular Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, was a passenger—and that the General Greene and Charming Sally, belonging to Philadelphia, are carried into New-York.

To-morrow is to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, throughout the United States.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE MARQUIS,

Will cover at the stable of the subscriber, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, South-Branch, Raritan, at the low rate of Six Silver Dollars the season:

MARQUIS is a black, with a star and snip, rising five years old, full fifteen hands and one inch high, was got by the famous imported horse Whirrigig, his dam by Wildair, that was exported back to England, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his grand-dam by True Briton, his great grand-dam by Wilson Hunt's old Bullerock, his great grand-dam by old King Herod, &c. Marquis's colts are allowed to be as fine as any in the state, by the best of judges.

Pasture will be provided at said place, at 2/6 per week, and good attendance given, by

JOHN READING.

April 18, 1782.

4w†

PUBLICK VENDUE.

ON Monday the sixth of May next, will be sold, at publick vendue, sundry household furniture, at the house now in the tenure of Mrs. Catharine Low, at Raritan landing; and a number of male and female servants hired for one or more years, as most agreeable to those who choose to hire them.

Also to be sold, and may be entered upon immediately, a large commodious stone house, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, the front rooms twenty feet square, cellars under the whole, and a large kitchen adjoining the house; the situation is healthy and pleasant, commanding an extensive view of the river Raritan, and is two miles above Brunswick.

A convenient frame house, now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Sears, with upland and meadow lots, and large barns and stables appertaining to each of the above dwellings. Also a very large convenient store-house.

For terms enquire of the subscriber, at his store in water-street, five doors below chestnut-street, in Philadelphia, who will also attend on the premises on the day above appointed.

NICHOLAS LOW.

April 22, 1782.

2w†

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 eleven and twelve o'clock, in the evening of the twelfth day of April, instant, the dwelling-house of the honourable Isaac Smith, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this state, situate in the county of Hunterdon, was robbed by a number of persons unknown, armed and associated in a party, four of whom entered the said house with muskets and pistols, and besides putting the family in fear, robbed the said house of money and effects, to the amount of one hundred and sixty pounds, and upwards.

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 *One Hundred 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 of the said robbery.

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

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

TO THE PUBLICK.

THE great advantages arising from a healthy and convenient situation for a town at the head of every navigable river, has made such places the particular objects of many great and powerful nations: The town of Lamberton, on the river Delaware, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, has every advantage of health and beauty from its healthy and pleasant situation, at the head of the tide water, and convenience for wharfs for the easy accommodation of vessels to and from the city of Philadelphia: Many having applied for convenient lots to build on in this place, has induced the proprietor of a fine level piece of ground at the said town, to lay out a number of lots from 50 to 60 feet front by 300 feet deep, on a street of 60 feet wide, running from the present road to Lamberton on a right line to the river Delaware, and along the bank of said river to the several landings, with a back street from the centre of this to the present main street. A plan of which may be seen at John Watson's, or Randle Mitchell's in said township, Capt. John Clunn's in Lamberton, and at Rensselaer Williams's, Esq. in Trenton, who will inform any person, inclined to purchase, the terms, either on ground-rent or fee-simple, to whom good titles will be given.

The proprietor, desirous to give every purchaser an equal chance, will dispose of the above described lots at publick vendue, at the house of Captain John Clunn, on Saturday the 4th of May next, at twelve o'clock. The peculiar advantages arising from the situation of the place are so well known that they need no further description. There is a very fine mill-seat on the premises, which will be improved.

April 15, 1782.

2w

TO COVER,

This season, at the subscriber's in Hopewell, Hunterdon county,

THE full blooded horse Kouli-Khann, at Three Pounds the season. Kouli-Khann is a dark brown with a star, full fifteen hands high, boney and strong, well proportioned, very gay and moves well; he was got by Bajazet (a son of Welstenholmes Tanner) his dam was Mr. Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet.

3w||

PETER GORDON.

April 15, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book-account, are desired to make immediate payment unto Joseph Baker, (at the mills now occupied by Daniel Hunt, Esq.) who is authorized to receive the same. Those who do not attend to this request need not expect further indulgence—as I intend leaving this state.

N. B. Those who have any demands against him, are desired to take in their accounts in order for payment.

MAHLON TAYLOR.

April 10, 1782.

3w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. Jeremiah Halfey, late of Hunterdon county, deceased, are requested to make payment by the first day of May next to the subscriber, otherwise they will be sued without any further notice.

DAVID HENRY, Administrator.

Bedminster, Somerset, April 12, 1782.

3w

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 Wednesday the 19th day of June next, the old well-known publick house commonly called Ringo's Tavern, in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, together with about forty-five acres of land adjoining it, of which there are ten of good meadow land, and nearly the same quantity of wood land. There are on the premises a large barn and stables, two sheds, a good well of water close to the door, &c. &c.

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

JOSHUA CORSHON, Sheriff.

Amwell, April 15, 1782.

2w

N. B. The above-mentioned premises were advertised to be sold on the 27th inst. but for particular reasons the sale is postponed till the 19th of June.

BOLD HUNTER

Will cover mares the ensuing season, at Henry Mer-shon's, in Maidenhead, at Forty Shillings the season: BOLD HUNTER is a colt of the full-blooded horse Old Grandbay, his dam a colt of the Old Hector; he is a clever brown, rising seven years old, and about sixteen hands high, well proportioned, high spirited, lofty carriage, and is allowed, by the best judges, to move equal, if not superior, to any horse in the parts.

April 23, 1782.

2w†

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Hill, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, that they may be settled by

SARAH HILL,
MARGARET HILL, } Execut.

Trenton, April 23, 1782.

3w*

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order
Burlington county, ff. } from the Honourable
the Chief Justice of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a court of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at the courthouse, in Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of June next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other ministers of justice, of the said county, are hereby desired, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

Burlington, April 12, 1782.

6w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Ringo, late of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, deceased, by bond, bill, note, book, or otherwise, are once more desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, that she may be enabled to discharge the debts of the said deceased. If this request is not attended to, the accounts and demands must be put in suit.

MARTHA RINGO, Adm.

Amwell, April 18, 1782.

3w*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A NUMBER of good

WAGGONERS,

To serve with the MAIN ARMY the ensuing campaign,

THEIR wages will be Ten hard Dollars per month. One month's pay will be given in advance the day they enlist; another month's pay before the army takes the field; and the remainder of their wages at the close of the campaign, on the day they are discharged. These are generous wages, and will be punctually paid at the times above-mentioned.

Any persons inclined to engage in the above service, are desired to apply to John Neilson, Deputy Quarter-Master for the state of New-Jersey, at Trenton, or Aaron Forman, Assistant Deputy Quarter-Master, Morristown, between this and the middle of May next. Such persons as are not known to said John Neilson, or Aaron Forman, must bring from a Magistrate, or some other gentleman of note where they live, certificates of their places of abode and qualifications.

March 6, 1782

Mr. COLLINS,

The following elegant little ode, written by a lady on the anniversary of her husband's death, tho' it deserves a more lasting remembrance than a Gazette can give it; yet, in the mean-time, may serve to entertain your ingenious readers. Sent to me as a friend, I have to beg her excuse for thus exposing her grief to the eye of the publick, while I wish to shew it, her wit.

A. B.

An elegiack Ode on the 28th day of February. The anniversary of Mr. ——— death.

I'VE heard the tempest howl along the plain,
And screaming winds pour forth a dreadful blast;

While fleaks of snow, and sheets of driving rain
Presented nature as a dreary waste.

Howl now ye tempests, blow ye winds around—
Your gloomy sounds are musick to my ear;
Such as I never yet in zephyrs found,
Tho' fan'd by purple wings of vernal air.

The gloomy sound, according with my wo,
Spreads a soft melancholy o'er my mind,
That sooths my pangs, and gives the tender flow
Of lenient drops, to sorrow ever kind.

Ah! what avails my sorrows' sad complaint,
While in the grave my Lucius breathless lies?
The turf enshrines the dust; the skies the faint;
But left behind the hapless mourner dies.

Each day I feel the anguish more severe;
In crowds, in solitude, at home, abroad—
Bereav'd of all my inmost soul held dear,
I find her sinking fast beneath the load.

No change of circumstance, no varying scene,
Can draw the deep, envenom'd, barbed dart:
Tho' care maternal, prompts the look serene;
The anxious sigh, still wrings the mother's heart.

Oh! on this day, may each revolving year,
Be mark'd by nature's sympathetic groan!
Nor sighing gales, deny the pitying tear,
While at his tomb, I make my silent moan!

The weeping winds, report my tender grief—
And see! a group celestial hastening down,
To share my wo, and bring my pain relief,
By holding up a bright immortal crown!

Religion first, with Heaven's resplendent beam,
Presents a glass to meet my tearful eye—
Behold! behind this life's impervious screen,
My fav'rite son, and wipe your sorrows dry.

Then friendship, science, liberty, and truth,
Write on his tomb, in characters sublime,
Approve the efforts, of his age and youth,
To hand their influence down to future time.

The graces too, by eloquence led on,
With cypress garlands strew his hallowed grave:
For they had fondly mark'd him as their own—
But vain their power, and influence to save!

In times when civil discord holds her court;
And vice triumphant, keeps her ancient post:
When most is needed, such a firm support,
They mourn with me, their friend and patron lost.

EMELIA.

Mr. COLLINS,

IN a late Gazette you published a computation of the number of inhabitants in this state; I will beg leave to give you a single instance which may throw some light upon the surprising rapidity and numerousness of population in a free and fertile country. Oppression drove my grandfather and family from England into Pennsylvania, when the place where Philadelphia now stands shewed one house, and that a small frame-one. My father was about five years old; before twenty he married my mother; they had issue thirteen children. After my mother's death about twenty-one years ago, I undertook to number the living from my parents. There were sons and daughters nine; grand children 71; great-grand children 112; and one of the fifth generation downwards. My mother could say to her eldest son then living, son, your daughter's daughter has a daughter. While virtue and simplicity of manners remain, such will be their effects; luxury, execrable luxury, this is what destroys mankind, and robs the earth of inhabitants. I am now 65 years old, and I bless God that those infamous oppressors, the Tories of Great-Britain, involuntarily sent me to this goodly land. A place too good for them, and they may as well go about their business, for they never will get it.

H. F.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 16.

We are assured that the Empress means to add 20 sail of the line to her navy, which will then consist of 54 sail of the line besides frigates, &c. It is her Majesty's determination that a fleet of 12 sail of the line shall always be kept up in the new port of Cheron on the Black Sea: to complete the above augmentation, ten ships of 100 guns are to be immediately built in our dock-yards.

Besides the troops some time since sent to Crimea and the frontiers of Turkey, eight other regiments have orders to march to those parts.

The 30th of last month, the acts of accession of the Emperor Joseph II. to the armed neutrality, were exchanged between the Minister of this court and that of Vienna, who have respectively received the usual presents.

A QUANTITY of low-priced
Writing-Paper,
to be sold at the Printing-Office.

TO BE SOLD,
AT THE

Printing-Office in Trenton:

A general assortment of goods suitable for the season,

Among which are,

BONNET silks,	MOLASSES,
Chintzes,	Rum,
Calicoes,	Sugar,
Cambricks,	Hyson and bohea tea,
Lawns,	Coffee,
Plain and flowered, black	Chocolate,
and white, gauzes,	Flour of mustard,
Kentings,	Indigo,
Linens,	Allom,
Jaconet and book mus-	Copperas,
lins,	Brimstone,
Stockings,	Pepper,
Sewing silk and thread,	Ginger,
Lasting,	Raisins,
Calimanco,	Plane irons,
Black, blue and pink du-	Setews,
rrants,	Gimblets,
Barcelona & other hand-	Cross-cut and hand saw
kerchiefs,	files,
Fans,	&c. &c. &c.

A L S O,

A variety of Queen's Ware, glass and china.

Epsom, Glauber, Nitre and Rochelle

S A L T S,

TO BE SOLD BY

JAMES VANUXEM,

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

Who has for S A L E,

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†

Middlesex county,

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri facias* to me directed, issuing out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of said county, at the suit of William Neilson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Jacob Titworth, deceased, in the hands of Reune Runyon and John Gillman, Administrators: I have levied on and taken the equal half or moiety of a gristmill, sawmill, dwelling-house, &c. and about fifty acres of land, situate and lying at Quibble Town in Piscataway; also the whole of a lot containing about forty acres, joining the mill lot; all which I shall sell at publick vendue at Martin's tavern in Quibble Town, on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.

New-Brunswick, March 11, 1782. 7w

R A G S.

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.

New-Jersey, Middlesex.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri facias* to me directed, issuing out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of said state, at the suits of Aaron Smith and John Johnson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Elias Bland, deceased, (in the hands of William Calvert, Administrator) I have levied on and taken three tenths of a propriety (or one twenty fourth part of the undivided lands in the eastern division of New-Jersey) purchased of Samuel Woodward, &c. Also sixteen hundred and two ten thousandth parts of a propriety of East Jersey, purchased of William Terril, &c. Also a lot of salt meadow at South Amboy, containing 22 acres and eighty three hundredths: Which I shall sell at publick vendue, at De Grave's tavern, in New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the 26th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.

New-Brunswick, March 22, 1782. 7w

STOLEN last night out of the stable of the subscriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, a yellow sorrel horse, six years old, a white mane and tail, trots and canters well, 14 hands and an inch high, a star and some saddle marks.—Also a black mare 5 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, a star and a little white on one hind foot, paces a little, and trots and canters. Whoever secures the thief and horses, so as the thief may be convicted, and the owner get the horses, shall have 24 Dollars reward, or 16 Dollars for the horses only, and reasonable charges, paid by ISRAEL ANDERSON. March 24, 1782. 3w*

State of New-Jersey, March 20, 1782.

T O B E S O L D,

By publick vendue,

ON Monday the 29th of April next, at the house of Samuel Forman, inn-keeper, in Upper-Freehold, the following tracts of land and sawmill, the estate of James Randolph, late of Monmouth county, deceased, viz. One plantation at Musqueto Cove, on Toms River, containing four hundred acres or thereabouts, the greatest part thereof is excellent salt meadow, with a convenient fishing place, salt works, one good frame dwelling-house, &c. &c. One sawmill on Davenport, near Toms River, goes with two saws, together with a sufficient quantity of pine land and cedar swamp, belonging thereto, as will more fully be made known on the day of sale, &c. Two fifths of a new sawmill, together with four-fifths, the pine land thereunto belonging, near James Randolph's late dwelling, in partnership between him and Tobias Hendrickson. Likewise eighteen or twenty lots of cedar swamp, on different branches, viz. On Davenport, Wrangle Brook, Horricone, Union, Luker's Branch, &c. &c. Any person inclining to purchase may be better informed by applying to Tobias Hendrickson, near the late dwelling of James Randolph, in New-Jersey, or to Benjamin Randolph in Philadelphia. The sale of the aforesaid estate will begin at ten o'clock in the morning of the aforesaid day if the weather be fair, if not on the first fair day following. Attendance will be given at the time and place by

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH and Tobias Hendrickson, Executors.

N. B. All persons who have any demands against the estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, to one of the above Executors as soon as may be convenient, that they may be adjusted and paid, likewise all those who owe monies to the estate, are requested to pay the same between this and the first day of October next, as after that day the accounts, &c. will be left with an attorney to collect the same, &c. 5w§

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.