

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1782.

EIGHT HALF-JOES  
REWARD.

**B**ROKE out of the gaol of this town on Sunday night last, a certain John Cumtain, of Woodbridge, with three negro fellows, viz. One that says he belongs to Count Rochambeau, a black smooth skin, narrow visage, speaks but little, about five feet eight inches high, not exceeding twenty-five years old; also one named Fortune, but now goes by the name of Jack, five feet six or seven inches high, stout, well made, and active, African born; but speaks good English, smooth skin, full-faced, and has a smiling open countenance, is a good cook and butcher, fond of strong drink, and, when drunk, very impudent and quarrelsome, has been a waiter for some time at Mr. Cape's in this town, in which he is very active, was raised by lawyer Wickham in New-York, and now belongs to Mr. William Buchanan of Baltimore town; the other not so black as the former, about five feet eight or nine inches high, not exceeding twenty years old, was brought up in a low Dutch family, which he discovers very plainly.

Any person securing the said John Cumtain, with the negroes, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, and if delivered in this place, all reasonable charges, paid by

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

N. B. A further reward of Three Pistoles will be given for the above named Fortune, if delivered to Mr. George Davis, in Trenton.  
Trenton, August 28, 1782. 3w

ELIZABETH-TOWN  
Stage-Coach and Waggon.

**T**HE proprietors beg leave to inform the publick, that their stage-coach will set out from the Indian Queen, in fourth-street, Philadelphia, precisely at five o'clock, every Wednesday; breakfast at Bristol, dine at Trenton, and lodge at Princeton, and return the next day to Philadelphia, after exchanging passengers with the stage-coach from Elizabeth-Town, which returns the same days: there is a convenient stage to convey the passengers from Elizabeth-Town to Dobbs ferry. The price for each passenger in the coach, from Philadelphia to Princeton, three Dollars, or Six Dollars to Elizabeth-Town, and in the same proportion for any distance; a servant Four Dollars and Two-Thirds, and the same for 150 weight of baggage.

The stage-waggon leaves the above-mentioned Indian-Queen every Monday and Friday, at five in the morning, and performs the journey as before directed for the coach: the price for each passenger in the waggon is One Guinea from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, and the same for 150 weight of baggage: all passengers are desired to provide themselves with proper passes, previous to their setting out, and call the day before at the stage-office, opposite the said Indian Queen, and settle their fare with the clerk appointed for that purpose, where due attendance will be given by him.

GERSHOM JOHNSON,  
c. t. f. CHARLES BESSONET.

## FRANCIS WITT,

**A**T the sign of the Blazing Star, in Trenton, begs leave to acquaint the publick in general, that he keeps an inn for the entertainment of man and horse; and as he has laid in hay and liquors of the first quality, hopes to give satisfaction to those that will please to favour him with their custom.  
June 18, 1782. 3m

**GOODS OR CASH,**  
is given at the Printing-Office,  
for good merchantable  
**W H E A T.**

## Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.

**T**HE people having begun to murmur at the excessive price to which coffee had been raised, the Grand Visor, in order to get information of the reasons of such augmentation, disguised himself as a peasant, and repaired to one of the dealers in that commodity, and being convinced that four Jews purchased it by wholesale, to sell it by retail to whom they pleased (which is rigorously prohibited by the Mussulman's laws) he ordered them all to be arrested the next morning, and sentenced them to be publickly hanged, which was immediately done.

P A R I S, May 10.

M. de la Motte Piquet is ready to put to sea from Brest, with ten ships of the line and some frigates.

On the news of M. de Grasse's defeat, the King, having caused an account to be given him of the quantity of timber in the royal dock-yards, fit for ship building, immediately gave orders to M. de Castries for constructing, with all possible diligence, twelve ships of the line.

May 30. French patriotism already hastens the reparation of the losses sustained by the fleet in the West-Indies: Monsieur and the Count d'Artois have given orders for constructing a first rate man of war, which they have offered to his Majesty; and the Prince of Conde has presented him a vote of the states of Burgundy, by which they beg his Majesty, in the name of the province, to accept a ship of 110 guns.

B E R L I N, May 25.

The great annual review of the Prussian troops, in the district of Berlin, took place this week as usual.

The King of Prussia came, on the 19th instant, from Poutzdam to Charlottenburgh, by way of Spandan, where he reviewed Prince Ferdinand's regiment of infantry. Next morning his Majesty reviewed the several regiments that had marched into Berlin from the towns in the neighbourhood; and on the 21st, 22d and 23d, the general manœuvres were performed on the plains of Templehof, adjoining to this city. The 20th and 23d immediately after the review, he returned to Portzdam. His Majesty seemed to be in perfect health, and expressed particular satisfaction with the manner in which the troops performed their evolutions. He made a considerable promotion of officers on this occasion: four Major-Generals were raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Generals; and a proportionable advancement took place in the inferior ranks.

L O N D O N, May 14.

Lord Charles Fitzgerald, Captain of his Majesty's ship Prudente, on his return to St. Helen's from his late cruise, looking out of his cabin window, observed a person to fall from a ship that was in company with him into the sea, upon which he jumped out of the window, and saved his life; he proved to be a midshipman on board the ship.

A letter from Whitehaven, dated May 7, says, "The weather still continues to be uncommonly severe; on Sunday the hills in Scotland were observed to be covered with snow, which had fallen the preceding night; and yesterday morning a great deal fell in this neighbourhood"

A correspondent informs us, that however extraordinary the weather may seem at this advanced season of the year, we have but a neighbour's share of the worst that has ever been remembered in most parts, even of the southern and midland countries of Europe. In that fine climate, the kingdom of Naples, the clergy and people have made religious processions, and publick prayers are celebrated daily, to obtain the blessing of seasonable weather. In the province of Grenada and Andalusia, in Spain, they have had severe frosts, which have almost ruined their olive tree: nor is their corn in a much

better condition. The same dreadful weather has prevailed in France and Germany.

Advice is received from Gibraltar, that an Algerine vessel, which had discharged her cargo at that port, and had put to sea to return to Barbary, fell in with a Spanish man of war, within sight of Gibraltar, was taken and carrying for Cadiz, but in their way thither the Algerines rose upon the Spaniards, killed most of them, and got safe into Tangiers.

June 6. The dissolution of Parliament is fixed; but it remains a very great doubt, whether the new Ministers will be able to create republican influence with the people, so as to have a Parliament created that will materially innovate the old constitution.

The present Ministers have it in contemplation to give up Gibraltar to Spain, as one of the terms on which peace is to be made. They say all our Levant trade is destroyed, and that the garrison of that fortress will only be a burthen to the nation.

It was somewhat extraordinary that the late glorious news was announced in the ordinary Gazette. Ministers tried every little art to smother the noble commander's glory, that the order for his disgrace might appear less culpable in the conduct of the cabinet.

Our last letters from the continent advise, that the epidemical disorder which lately broke out in the Danish dominions, has spread so universally, and proved so fatal in numberless families, that the physicians have little doubt but it is that dreadful malady called the plague.

June 11. The island of Ceylon taken from the Dutch, lies immediately in a triangle between Bengal and Madras, and is very convenient to us to have taken it with all their spices, of which they have had none home these two years; it will therefore distress them exceedingly, and will be very valuable and serviceable to us; and as we have now taken all their settlements in that part of the world except Batavia, we certainly shall be in possession of that before we have done with them; while we have such a fine fleet in the east, and so good a commander as Sir Edward Hughes, whose son brought home the glorious despatches, every thing may be expected to go well in that quarter.

I R E L A N D.

The SPEECH of his Grace William-Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, to both houses of Parliament, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1782.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I**T gives me the utmost satisfaction, that the first time I have the occasion to address you, I find myself enabled, by the magnanimity of the King, and the wisdom of the Parliament of Great-Britain, to assure you, that immediate attention has been paid to your representations, and that the British Legislature have concurred in a resolution to remove the cause of your discontents and jealousies, and are united in a desire to gratify every wish expressed in your late addresses to the throne.

If any thing could add to the pleasure I feel in giving you these assurances, it is, that I can accompany them with my congratulations on the important and decisive victory gained by the fleets of his Majesty over those of our common enemy in the West-Indies, and on the signal advantage obtained by his Majesty's arms in the island of Ceylon, and on the coast of Coromandel,

By the papers which, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I have directed to be laid before you, you will receive the most convincing testimony of the cordial reception which your representations have met with from the Legislature of Great-Britain; but his Majesty, whose first and most anxious wish is to exercise his royal prerogative in such a manner as may be most conducive to the welfare of all his faithful subjects, has further given it me in command, to assure you of his gracious disposition to give his royal assent to acts to prevent the suppression of bills in the Privy-Council of this

kingdom, and the alteration of them any where, and to limit the duration of the act for the better regulation and accommodation of his Majesty's forces in this kingdom to the term of two years.

These benevolent intentions of his Majesty, and the willingness of his Parliament of Great-Britain, to second his gracious purposes, are unaccompanied by any stipulation or condition whatever. The good faith, the generosity, the honour of this nation, afford them the surest pledge of a corresponding disposition on your part, to promote and perpetuate the harmony, the stability, and the glory of the empire.

On my own part, I entertain not the least doubt, but that the same spirit which urged you to share the freedom of Great-Britain, will confirm you in your determination to share her fate also—standing and falling with the British nation.

#### L O N D O N, June 12.

The following account is taken from this day's Holland mail:

Amsterdam, June 16. Several letters from Paris, of the 7th of this month, make mention of a great advantage gained in the East-Indies by Mr. De Orves, commanding the ships of his Most Christian Majesty, over the fleet of Admiral Hughes, commander of the British fleet in that part of the world. Among these letters there is one, the tenor of which is so important, that though the news still merits confirmation, we cannot forbear publishing it.

On board the Sphinx, in the bay of Trincomale, February 14.

"I take this opportunity, of the sailing of a Dutch armed ship, carrying to France the news of the re-taking Trincomale by our Squadron, and the entire defeat of the English fleet under the command of Admiral Hughes, made prisoner on board the Superb man of war, by the King's ships P'Anibal and P'Sphinx. Our fleet was much superior to that of the enemy. Besides the Superb, we have taken the English ships the Ganges and the Royal Admiral. M. de Suffrien may claim the capture of the latter, which he engaged five hours and an half. The rest of the English Squadron have been greatly disabled, and obliged to take shelter under Fort-Anna. We have taken in Trincomale 750 of the English troops, and 1500 Seapoys. The ship P'Orent, Captain Boyer, fell in with one of the English Squadron that was sinking, and saved the remainder of the crew. The English have lost a great number of men. We had fifty-five men killed and twenty-four wounded on board the Sphinx.

#### B O S T O N, August 15.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, in publick employment, residing at Amsterdam, to his friend in New-England, dated 18th of February, 1782.

"There is one thing, my dear Sir, you'll pardon my repeating, and that is the attempts of the English Ministry, by their agents, to bribe our countrymen to supply them with masts. One Hundred and Seventy Pounds sterling, have been offered for every one, thirty inches diameter. I have heard from good authority, that protections have been granted by the Ministry to secure them against English privateers; the plan is to clear out for France or Amsterdam. I have been told this by a gentleman who was requested to be concerned in this infamous traffick, but who despised it. He told me of two protections. It ought to be known whether masts are bona fide intended for France or Amsterdam. Ought not bonds to treble the amount be required?"

Extract from the publick advertiser, a London paper of March, 1782.

"It has been pretended that England has lost all its trade with the Americans: This is a gross mistake. The interest and inclinations of the Americans both lead them to trade with us, and we may be very easy upon this occasion. The following extract of a letter found on board a vessel from Philadelphia, bound for Amsterdam, and brought into Plymouth, may serve to confirm this assertion.

"If you send British hard ware, take care to make the invoices in such a manner that the publick officers may suspect nothing; for English goods are all liable to be seized. It will not be difficult for you to procure certificates serving to prove that they came from prizes made upon the enemy. As to the other goods, the marks must be changed, and new ones be put on; you will also mark the price florins, and not in sterling money."

[It is beyond all doubt, that the enemies of these states place great part of their hopes of final-

ly enslaving us, upon their trading with us; and that from such a trade they have drawn no small part of their resources in the present war. They who are engaged in it, would do well to pause a moment, and ask their own bosoms, whether they do not virtually sell to the enemy the liberty, the happiness, and even the lives of their fellow citizens. Is it possible to conceive, that a man of honour, or even of common humanity, can in any sense enjoy the gains he draws from the miseries and the blood of his country? The merchants of America honoured themselves, and highly merited of their country, by the efforts they early made against the oppressions of Britain, in the agreements of non-importation. It was a noble sacrifice of private gain to publick good, which history cannot fail to transmit with applause to future ages. Associations, it is said, are now forming against a dishonourable, a fatal commerce with the enemy.—Every good citizen must wish success to a design so feasible and so highly favourable to the publick welfare. Should such associations among gentlemen in trade become universal, or even general, they would produce immense good; they would dash the hopes of our cruel enemies; they would shorten the war; they would save many lives; they would release many from the dismal abode of a prison-ship or a dungeon; and would contribute greatly to a permanent foundation for a fair and free trade of these states with all quarters of the globe, to the perpetually increasing advantage of the present and all future generations. What man would not wish to stand upon so honourable and virtuous a ground, and to afford his struggling country so important an aid?]

#### P R O V I D E N C E, August 24.

A letter of marque ship, of 16 guns, belonging to Salem, arrived in the river yesterday from Port-au-Prince.—We are informed that on Thursday she spoke a schooner, that had been captured by the Alliance.

A flag of truce which lately sailed from Warren for New-York, with a number of British prisoners, is returned, not having been permitted to approach the city nearer than twenty miles, nor to bring any Americans in exchange.

Thursday evening, Captain Whipple, in a sloop, arrived here in fourteen days from St. Christopher's.

#### F I S H - K I L L, September 5.

The army moved from West-Point and its neighbourhood, by water, to Verplank's point, the 31st ultimo, where they are now encamped. This movement, the first considerable one which has yet been attempted by water, was made with the utmost regularity and order.

Last week Mr. Peter Corne, late an inhabitant of Peek's-Kill, with three other persons, who came out to Stamford with a flag from Brigadier-General Birch, were seized by Colonel Canfield, and sent up to West-Point. This flag being a repeated deviation from the convention settled between the British and American Commanders in Chief, that no flags should pass or repass by any other route than the post of Dobb's ferry: The persons are detained as prisoners, to put a stop to any further impositions of this nature.

The Experiment, a British fifty gun ship, is taken by two French frigates, and carried into Chesapeake.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 28.

Extract of a letter from Fort Augusta, August 13, 1782.

"I am sorry to inform you that the Indians are committing their savage barbarities on the poor defenceless inhabitants of this county. From the 23d of last month to the 8th instant, they have killed and captivated twenty-one of our inhabitants, which intimidates the settlers so much, that those who live above us, on both branches, are all preparing to come to the towns, and have given up all thoughts of putting in any fall crops, which is a plain demonstration that it is all over with our county, if something is not speedily done by our Legislative body at this sitting, to encourage the people to make a stand. The 8th instant a party of Indians came to the house of John Lee, when they took him, his wife and seven children prisoners, also John Walker and three more that were in the house, thirteen in all; the savages promised not to hurt them, provided they made no noise, and would go quietly along; but about a quarter of a mile from the house they tomahawked John Lee, John Walker, and two of Lee's children; a young child of Lee's they threw against a sapling

and left for dead, but it is likely to recover; they likewise tomahawked and scalped a woman and her daughter, who are still alive, but it is the general opinion they cannot long survive."

August 31. One of our readers has his doubts, whether the British are yet serious in evacuating all the states; and fears that they are collecting all their force to a point at New-York, with a view of making one great effort against General Washington. The late recall of the French troops to head-quarters, may be ascribed to the General's foresight of such a measure.

#### S E P T E M B E R 4.

By the United States in CONGRESS assembled, August 12, 1782.

Resolved, That Congress approve the conduct of General Washington, in refusing to enter into any discussion with General Carleton, on the subject of the treason laws passed by the several states.

Resolved, That the States of America which compose the union, being sovereign and independent, the laws respectively passed by them for their internal government, and the punishment of their offending citizens, cannot be submitted to the discussion of any foreign power, much less of an enemy.

A copy of His Excellency General Washington's orders for the purpose of distinguishing the veteran non-commissioned officers and privates in the army of the United States.

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, Aug. 6, 1782.

#### G E N E R A L O R D E R S.

HONORARY badges of distinction are to be conferred on the veteran non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, who have served more than three years with bravery, fidelity and good conduct.

For the purpose a narrow piece of cloth of angular form, is to be fixed on the left arm on a uniform coat.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have served with equal reputation more than six years, are to be distinguished by two pieces of cloth, set on parallel to each other in a similar form.

Should any who are not entitled to those honours have the insolence to assume the badges of them, they shall be severely punished:—on the other hand it is expected those gallant men who are thus distinguished, will on all occasions be treated with particular confidence and consideration.

The General ever desirous to cherish exertion and ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of military merit, directs, that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over his left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or bordering.

Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also instances of extraordinary fidelity and essential service, in any way, shall meet with a due reward.

Before these favours can be conferred on any man, the particular fact or facts on which it is to be grounded, must be set forth to the Commander in Chief, accompanied by certificates from the commanding officer of the regiment and brigade to which the candidate for reward belongs, or other incontestable proof; and upon granting it, the name and regiment of the person, with the action so certified, is to be enrolled in the book of merit, which will be kept at the orderly office.

Men who have merited this last distinction to be suffered to pass all guards and sentinels which of ficers are permitted to do.

The road to glory in a patriot army and free country is thus opened to all.—This order is also to have retrospect to the earliest stages of the war, and to be considered as a permanent one.

The Legislature of the state of New-York has lately passed sundry resolutions, relative to the proposing to Congress to recommend, and to each state to adopt, the measure of assembling a general convention of the states, specially authorized to revise and amend the confederation of the United States.

A person from the northward relates that three or four vessels arrived in Canada river the latter end of July or beginning of August, laden, among other things, with a vast quantity of blankets, guns, tomahawks and scalping knives, for the use of the savage allies of Britain at Niagara and elsewhere.

The French ship P'Aigle of 22 guns, from Cape Francois, with despatches for M. Vaudreuil, is carried into New-York.

A Virginia paper says, that "Certain accounts are received of an expedition being intended against Fort Pitt by the British and their Indian allies. From the vigorous measures adopted by this state

and Pennsylvania, we have reason to hope their designs will be effectually counteracted, and at the same time will convince the publick of their real views in holding out the idea of peace."

From *Rivington's Royal Gazette of Aug. 31.*  
Yesterday arrived a schooner about ten days from Bermuda; the passengers report, that on Tuesday last, they saw a fleet of British two deckers, with some frigates, they were within three leagues of the land, off the capes of Delaware.

State of Pennsylvania, to wit.  
RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Pennsylvania; published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th day of February last.

For the month of August.	Dol.	9oths.
Received the 2d Aug. of Isaac Snowden, Esquire,	-	1600
Received the 5th ditto,	-	2400
Received the 12th ditto,	-	4000
Received the 19th ditto,	-	4000
Received the 21st of David Rittenhouse, Esquire,	-	274 36

**TRENTON, September 11.**

We are informed that last week Captain Douglas, with a party of the militia of Gloucester county, attacked a refugee boat at Egg-Harbour, with 18 refugees on board, of whom 14 were shot or drowned: The remaining four made their escape. This was the same banditti, it is said, that lately robbed Mr. Fenimore, as mentioned in our paper of the 28th ult.

It is no longer disputed that a British fleet has arrived at New-York from the West Indies, under the command of Admiral Pigot, consisting, as is said, of 25 sail of the line and several frigates.

A packet, in 21 days, is also arrived at New-York from England, but nothing new has yet transpired.

Mr. Collins, Sept. 6, 1782.  
I BEG leave, through the channel of your paper, to exhibit to the publick a new species of trade which Benedict Arnold has been engaged in while he was last year in Virginia. By the following account current, and the papers accompanying it, which accidentally fell into the hands of an American officer last October, at the siege of York, it appears that about the month of February 1781,

Dr.	Sundry vessels to the—
1. To prime cost of Betsey the first,	£. 18 13
Sundries for her use,	12 8
2. Prime cost of the Sally schooner,	74 13 8
Seamens' wages, and fundries for her use,	51 18 10
3. Prime cost of the schooner Suckey,	41 10
Sundries for the use of do.	4
4. Prime cost of the schooner Betsey,	75 19 10½
Seamens' wages, and fundries for her use,	42
5. Prime cost of the schooner Mary,	113 6 6½
Seamens' wages, and fundries for her use,	45 3 11½
6. Prime cost of the sloop Convert,	266 13 8
Seamens' wages, and fundries for her use,	68
7. Prime cost of the schooner Portsmouth,	66 13 8
Seamens' wages, and fundries for her use,	40 13 4
8. Prime cost of the schooner Swift,	141 17 4
Seamens' wages, and fundries for her use,	84 16
	£. 1148 8 4½
Balance due the owners,	1245 6 3¼
	£. 2393 14 8

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, have been on board the schooner Sally, and there taken a strict and careful survey of the said vessel, with her masts, sails, rigging and stores, and to the best of our knowledge and judgment, we believe her value to be Two Hundred and Eighty Pounds, New-York currency. Given under our hands at Portsmouth, the tenth day of February, 1781.

Signed. { JOHN CROSSKILL, ship master,  
ROBERT M'LEISH, ship master,  
JNO. DIXON, foreman of the ship-yard.

It appears that in the first four months, to the 14th of July 1781, of the partnership of Arnold, Vallancy and Robertson, they, by the freight and hire of their vessels, not only repaid themselves the

Received the 26th of Isaac Snowden, Esquire,	Dol. 9oths.	4320
Received the 31st of David Rittenhouse, Esquire,	-	282
Received the 31st of Isaac Snowden, Esquire,	-	3560
	Dollars,	20436 36
Philadelphia, September 1st, 1782.		
J. SWANWICK, Receiver of continental taxes for Pennsylvania.		

Sept. 7. The Magnifique, a 74 gun ship, belonging to the fleet of his Most Christian Majesty, commanded by the Marquis Vaudreuil, having been lately lost by accident in the harbour of Boston; and Congress, desirous of testifying, on this occasion, to his Majesty the sense they entertain of his generous exertions in behalf of the United States, have been pleased to instruct their agent of marine to present the America, a new 74 gun ship, in the name of the United States, to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, for the use of his Most Christian Majesty.

Last week the refugee post at Bergen point, commanded by Thomas Ward, was evacuated. Before the enemy went off they burnt the fort and destroyed the works.

On Thursday last John Rutherford, Jacob Morton, and Silas Arnett, Esquires, were admitted to practice as attorneys at law in this state.

At the Supreme Court which began here on the third instant, Joseph Davison and John Mulliner were tried and convicted of horsestealing, and received sentence of death. We hear their execution is ordered on the twenty-fourth instant.

The Votes and Proceedings of the last sitting of General Assembly are printed, and ready to be delivered.

a copartnership was entered into between the said Benedict Arnold, a Captain Vallancy, and a Lieutenant George Robertson, agent of transports.— That during the months of February, March and April following, they purchased eight vessels, which they put into the transport service, first having them valued by three persons appointed for that purpose, which value was to be paid them by government in case of loss.

Dr.	Cr.
By freight or hire for schooner Betsey 1st.	£. 280
By do. or do. for schooner Sally,	200 8
By do. or do. for schooner Suckey,	200 8
By do. or do. for schooner Betsey 2d.	200 8
By do. or do. for schooner Mary,	165 6
By do. or do. for schooner Portsmouth,	351
By do. or do. for sloop Convert,	493 14 3½
By do. or do. for schooner Swift,	502 10 4½
	£. 2393 14 8
To Captain Vallancy for fundries.	
Richard Macky, for fundries.	
B. G. A. one third profits,	£. 415 2 1
C. G. V. one do. do.	415 2 1
A. G. R. one do. do.	415 2 1
New-York curr. £. 1245 6 3	
Portsmouth, July 14, 1781. Errors excepted.	
G. ROBERTSON.	
Copy of one of the certificates of valuation.	
By order of Captain George Vallancy,	
A. D. Q. M. G.	

whole prime cost and outfit of them, but put a profit into their pockets of £. 1245 6 3, that the hire of them for the next three months to the 14th of October 1781, would at the same rate amount to £. 1794 10 6, and that in the same proportion the schooner Sally was purchased and valued, the amount then to be paid by government, as they were all taken or destroyed at York, would be £. 3027; and that the net profits of the company on a capital of £. 1143 8 4, amount to £. 6066 16 9, and that the expence to the British government for this one job amounts to £. 7215 5 1. This needs no further comment. Z.

Any person doubtful of the truth of the above, may, by applying to the Printer, be informed where they may see the original papers.

AGREEABLY to adjournment, a meeting of the trustees of Queen's-College, in New-Jersey, is to be held, at the college-house in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the fifth of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; of which all concerned will please to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

PETER VREDENBURGH,  
Clerk of the Board.  
New-Brunswick, September 7, 1782. 3w\*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Ishmael Shippey, at Raritan landing, on Thursday the 3d of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Captain John Baudouine, against two small boats captured on the high seas, near Sandy-Hook, the fifteenth ult. having on board several kegs rum and other merchandize; also Twenty-four Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Elevenpence in cash, owners unknown, said they were from New-York, and bound to Shrewsbury in this state; to the intent that any person or persons claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any he, she or they, have, why the said boats, together with the goods and cash taken on board, should not be condemned to the captors agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

ROBERT HUBE, } Agents.  
JOHN BRAY, }  
New-Brunswick, September 4, 1782. 3w†

**At Publick AUCTION.**

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 26th of this instant (September) at the markethouse in Princeton, beginning at one o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable collection of books in divinity, several classics, and some modern authors. Cash will be expected.

Princeton, September 9, 1782. 2w\*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Vincent Wainright, deceased, late of the township of Shrewsbury, are desired to make immediate payment of the same; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are earnestly desired to attend with such demands properly authenticated, at the house of the widow West, at Colt's Neck, on Monday the 16th of September, instant, in order to fall upon some mode for the speedy adjustment of the same.

JOHN COVENHOVEN, Adm.

**BE IT REMEMBERED,**

THAT a certain David Cork, of Readington, in the county of Hunterdon, was taken up by the subscriber on the sixth day of August last, on his way to the lines, with a waggon and two horses, conveying six sheep, which were condemned to the captors by a jury, before Jeremiah Manning, Jonathan Combs and Peter Vredenburg, Esquires, Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Middlesex; the said Cork, conscious of his guilt and villainy, did not appear at the trial, he having previously stolen and carried off the waggon and horses.

He is published as a violater of the laws of this state, and an enemy to the rights and liberties of his country.

JOHN PIATT.  
Middlesex county, September 5, 1782. 3w

**THREE GUINEAS REWARD.**

RUN-AWAY, a negro wench, named Peg, who formerly lived with Justice Campbell, at the Short-Hills, in New-Jersey, and lately with Mr. John D. Crimthier, in Philadelphia. She is 29 years of age, low of stature, and strong made; she had on when she went away, a blue petticoat, striped short gown, a new black bonnet with red lining, and a pair of men's shoes. It is presumed that she is gone to Chatham, in Jersey, or else is concealed in this city, or some place near it, by some free negroes or others, who wish to avail themselves of the services of other peoples' servants. All persons are therefore strictly forbid to harbour the said wench, or employ her, as they will not only be prosecuted for keeping her, but be sued for her work and labour. Whoever takes up the said wench, and secures her, so that she may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and all expences, by applying to

ELEAZER OSWALD, next door to the coffee-house, in market-street.  
Philadelphia, August 26, 1782.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A NEGRO WENCH,**  
Fifteen years of age.  
Enquire of the Printer.

State of New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of writ of Burlington county, ff. } Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the 25th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township of Springfield, containing about two hundred acres; late the property of Benjamin Kemble, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Ellis, Esquire, by **JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.**  
July 24, 1782. 4w

State of New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of writs of Burlington county, ff. } Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 22d day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township of Springfield, containing about 110 acres of land: And on Wednesday the 23d day of October next, between the hours aforesaid, at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mount-Holly, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, a house and lot of land, lying and being in Mount-Holly, containing about half an acre of land, late the property of Jonathan Atkinson; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Butterworth and Samuel Hough, by **JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.**  
August 20, 1782. 8w

State of New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of a writ of Burlington county, ff. } Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Monday the twenty-first day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township of Evelham, containing 300 acres of land, adjoining lands of Joshua Lippincott and others, late the property of Abel Lippincott, deceased, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Shinn, by **JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.**  
August 12, 1782. 8w

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Jacob Nevies, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the 26th day of this instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Captain Peter Nevies, against a skiff, with a quantity of dry goods, lately the property of William Curtis, to the intent that any person or persons claiming the same, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said skiff and goods should not be condemned to the captors, agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

**JAMES DUYCKINCK, Agent.**  
New-Brunswick, September 4, 1782. 3w†

New-Jersey, to wit.

To all whom it may concern.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the courthouse in Burlington, on Monday the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, there then to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Nicholas Keen, commander of the armed boat Friendship; who as well, &c. against the schooner or vessel called the Endeavour or Happy Return, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately captured in Delaware bay, bound, as is said, to New-York, brought into this state, and libelled against by the said Nicholas Keen; who as well, &c. to the end that the owner or owners of the said schooner or vessel, or any person or persons concerned or interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel.

By order of the Judge,

**JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.**

Burlington, August 26, 1782. 3w

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and **ELECTORS** of the county of **BURLINGTON.**

**GENTLEMEN,**

**A**S I intend to stand a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, the favour of your votes for that purpose, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by your most humble servant,

**ALEXANDER DOUGLASS.**

Nottingham, August 12, 1782. 4w e. o. w.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Jacob Nevies, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the 26th of September, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Captain Alexander Dickey, against a sloop, said formerly to belong to one Mr. Stoughtenborough, to the intent that any person or persons claiming the same, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop should not be condemned to the captors, agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

**ALEXANDER DICKEY, Agent.**

New-Brunswick, August 29, 1782. 3w\*

*Notice is hereby given,*

**T**O all who are indebted unto the subscribers, by bond, bill, or book debt, that they pay off their respective balances, in one month from the date hereof, unto John Sherrerd, of Alexandria, as the delinquents may expect to be dealt with as the law directs in such cases, without respect to persons.

**LOWREY AND SHERRERD.**

N. B. The subscribers will take good merchantable wheat, rye, indian corn, beef, pork or bar-iron, at the current market prices, for debts due.

Alexandria, September 4, 1782. 3w\* L. & S.

**I**N pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, intitled, "An act to procure an estimate of the damages sustained by the inhabitants of this state, from the waste and spoil committed by the troops in the service of the enemy and their adherents, by the continental army, or by the militia of this or of the neighbouring states," passed December the 20th, 1781,

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, having any claim for goods, chattels or other property, whether real or personal, damaged, wasted, spoiled, plundered, burned, or otherwise destroyed by the troops in the service of the enemy or their adherents, by the continental army, or by the militia of this or of the neighbouring states, to produce inventories thereof, which inventories shall contain a list of the specific goods, chattels or property, of whatsoever nature or kind, so damaged, wasted, spoiled, plundered, burned, or otherwise destroyed, expressing the time when, and the troops by whom, the same was done.

The subscribers being appraisers, named in the said recited act, for the said county of Middlesex, will attend for the purposes aforesaid at the house of Esbeck Fitz-Randolph, in Woodbridge, from the 16th to the 21st of September next, both days inclusive; at Bonemtown and Piscataway from the 23d to the 26th, inclusive; at Quibbletown the 27th and 28th; at Raritan Landing and New-Brunswick from the 30th of said month to the 5th of October, inclusive; and at Princeton from the 14th to the 19th day of said month, inclusive.

**BENJAMIN MANNING,**

**JOSEPH OLDEN,**

**NATHANIEL HUNT,**

New-Brunswick, August 5, 1782. 2w

**For SALE.**

**A** Valuable house and lot of land in Trenton, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey; the house is 2½ stories high, well finished, a cellar under the whole, and an excellent kitchen adjoining the house, with two rooms over it finished, and a fire-place in one of them: The lot contains better than half an acre; there is also on it a good stable, and a variety of fruit trees, and an excellent well of water that was never known to fail in the driest season. The stand is very convenient for a merchant or tradesman. Enquire of Doctor David Jackson, in Philadelphia, or the Printer hereof. 3w

**FOR SALE,**

**N**EAR Bordentown, in the county of Burlington, a quantity of excellent white-oak timber, cut and squared in different sizes and lengths; about three hundred perches of good building stone; iron-work for three set of grist-mills complete, and for one saw-mill. Apply to Robert Lewis and sons, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Mount-Holly.

August 6, 1782. 8w†

**TO BE SOLD,**

**B**Y the subscriber, living at Raritan landing, a strong healthy negro wench, about 30 years of age.—For further particulars enquire of

3w†

**JOHN MYER.**

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and other **ELECTORS** of the county of **MIDDLESEX.**

**GENTLEMEN,**

**H**AVING been solicited by many of my acquaintance, I intend to offer myself as a candidate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election, when the favour of your votes will be gratefully acknowledged by

**DAVID OLDEN.**

August 15, 1782.

7w 786

To the respectable Freeholders and other Electors of the county of **HUNTERDON.**

**BY** the repeated solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election, therefore solicit your votes and interest for the above purpose, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by your respectful friend and very humble servant,

**CHARLES AXFORD, junior.**

Trenton, August 27, 1782.

To the **FREEHOLDERS** and **ELECTORS** of the county of **BURLINGTON.**

**GENTLEMEN,**

**I**NTEND to stand a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. I solicit your votes for that purpose, which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by your humble servant,

**ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.**

Mount-Holly, August 5, 1782. 8w§

**LAW BOOKS.**

**A** VERY handsome collection to be sold; should any gentleman of the profession incline to supply himself, he might very probably be suited by applying to Mr. John Miller, in Elizabeth-town.

3w\*

To be sold, at publick vendue,

**O**N Monday the 16th day of September next ensuing, at the late dwellinghouse of Daniel Voorhies, deceased, on Cranberry Neck, Middlesex county, all his real and personal estate, consisting of a very valuable farm, and a considerable stock, such as horses, milch cows, a large yoke of oxen, and young cattle, a large flock of sheep, hogs, a good waggon, riding chair, and all kinds of farmers utensils, wheat and hay in stack, a considerable quantity of corn in crib, green corn and wheat on the ground, household and kitchen furniture. The farm contains about 250 acres, well improved, and exceeding good for all kinds of grain, a sufficiency of timber land and meadow, a good orchard, the buildings in good repair, a never failing well of water near the house. The payments will be made easy for the purchasers.—Sale to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, when the conditions will be made known, by

**WILLIAM VOORHIES,**

**PETER GORDON, and**

**JOHN BERGEN,**

August 30, 1782. 2w†

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Esbeck Fitz-Randolph, at Woodbridge, on Saturday the 21st September next, at ten o'clock of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Captain John Storer, against a sloop, name unknown, commanded by Captain Abraham Veal, and a pettyauger, named the Lady's Delight, commanded by Cozen Ryers, with their rigging; to the intent that any person or persons claiming the same, or either of them, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels should not be condemned to the captors, agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

**JOHN MERSEREAU,**

**PETER LATTOURETTE,**

Woodbridge, August 26, 1782. 3w

**C**AME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Tukesbury township, Hunterdon county, some time about the middle of May last, a light bay mare, about fourteen or fifteen years old, and about fourteen hands high, branded with a single S on the near shoulder, a short dock, a white spot on her back, marked with the saddle, was shod before: The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

August 23, 1782.

3w† **MINARD FARLEY.**

**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.