

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1783.

By the *Ostend cutter* lately arrived at Baltimore, from *Ostend*, which she left the 20th of November, we have the following advices, taken from London papers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.

**T**HE divan hath been continually assembled for eight days past, but hath not determined whether the Porte shall enter into a war with Russia. It is openly avowed, that the grand signior is in want of money and shipping; nevertheless the people continue to demand a war, especially since it is known that the Court of Petersburg is desirous of re-establishing the former Khan of the Crimea. In the mean time the guards are doubled at the seraglio, where some acts of violence on the part of the people and the Janissaries are feared; from whence it is easy to conceive in what a critical situation we are here. We have not only before our eyes the ruin of 40,000 houses consumed by fire, but very lately the barracks of the Janissaries were destroyed by the same calamity, as well as the vast magazines which contained provisions for a month for the whole garrison of this capital. This city consumes 96,000 measures of grain weekly; and as the exportation of corn from Russia hath been forbidden by way of the Black sea, a famine is greatly dreaded, the usual consequences of which are despair and revolt, especially in the present unhappy circumstances, when the minds of the people are in a ferment.

PETERSBURGH, October 8.

Divers regiments are assembling at Mohilow, and marching from thence successively for the frontiers of Turkey, from whence it appears that a war is expected against the Porte.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.

All the Emperor's troops, except the corps of artillery, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march; and every district of the hereditary countries are ordered to supply the public magazines with grain of all sorts. By letters from Petersburg and Berlin, which mention the number of Russian and Prussian couriers passing and re-passing since the 2d of this month, it appears that peace cannot long continue in the North.

Oct. 19. The last letters from Constantinople advise, that tranquility is far from being restored.—The people strongly contend, that the new Khan of Tartary shall be supported against the efforts of the Court of Petersburg. Several hords of Bessarabia and other Tartars having assembled, formed an army of 100,000 men, which, it is said, have been beaten and put to flight by a body of 15,000 Russians.

HAMBURG, Oct. 22.

According to authentick advices, some great changes have taken place in the dispositions of a certain court, which, it is added, will produce some very considerable alterations in the political system of Europe.

The last letters from Poland announce, that affairs are treating of in the diet with the utmost harmony and moderation.

PARIS, October 20.

We are positively assured, that the Count d'Estaing will have the command of the windward islands; he is set out from Madrid, from whence he will go to Cadiz to embark. M. de Barras will join him with 12 ships of the line, now fitting out at Brest with the greatest expedition. This Squadron will take on board 4000 men; four other regiments will embark at Toulon; and it is added, that Count d'Estaing will also take four other regiments which are now at the camp of St. Roch.

Letters from Brest advise, that a small Squadron will sail immediately to cruise in the chops of the channel. This Squadron will, it is said, be furnished with balls of a new invention.

Oct. 24. The negotiations for peace seem to be broken up; the propositions made on the part of the

court of London, in the conferences which have been opened, are rejected. The contents of these propositions are not mentioned.

Oct. 25. Last Sunday a deputation from the clergy, with the cardinal de Rochefoucault at their head, who acted as speaker, presented to the King a free gift of 15 millions, payable in three years, to repair the loss which the nation sustained on the 12th of April, and one million more towards the support of the widows and orphans of the killed. The King seems highly pleased with this instance of the patriotism of the clergy.

Oct. 28. Mr. Fitzherbert hath received the answer of his court with respect to the last propositions; but as this answer is to be communicated to the courts of Vienna and Petersburg, as mediatorial powers, the English minister will probably wait some time before the delivery of the ultimatum; from whence it may be concluded, that even tho' all difficulties may be made easy, the work of peace will still meet with a long delay.

Oct. 31. In the night of Monday last, a courier extraordinary arrived with despatches from St. Roch, dated the 19th instant. The news received hath put an end to reciprocal inquietudes. The English fleet re-passed the Straights in the night, between the 18th and 19th. M. de Cordova resolved to give them battle, and was in pursuit of them, but Lord Howe being inferior in force, availed himself of a thick fog, turned round the combined fleet, and stole a march; by this manoeuvre he avoided an engagement, and regained the ocean. It is believed that the combined fleet is in pursuit of that of the English. One circumstance particularly piques our news-writers, which is, that Lord Howe carried off with him the *Triomphant*, a Spanish ship, which the storm had driven on the 11th to Europa point. The princes have quitted the camp of St. Roch, and are expected here in a few days.

HAGUE, October 27.

The prince stadtholder hath judged it necessary to establish a committee of five members to assist him in his important and numerous occupations, by their advice relative to marine affairs. The five members are, Messieurs Wykerhold, Riddom and Vander Hoop, advocates fiscals of the college of admiralty, in the department of the Meute and Amsterdam, the Vice Admirals Reynst and Zoutman, and Rear-Admiral Van Ixnilbergen, all of the latter department.

*Extract from the resolutions of the lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, in their assembly of Wednesday, October 23.*

“Having resumed the deliberation upon the report made to this assembly on the 20th of last month by the nobles, and by the committees of their noble and great mightinesses, conformable to the commissorial resolution of their high mightinesses of the 17th of August, and having examined the proposition made the same day by the deputies of Amsterdam, for continuing to concert with France the operations of the war against England for the next campaign, and also for the renewal of the treaty of commerce of 1739,

*Resolved*, That with respect to the first article, the business shall be referred to the states general, so that by the renewal of the resolution of their high mightinesses of the 4th of March, 1782, his serene highness, as admiral general of the confederacy, may be requested to concert measures with the court of France, in what manner he shall think most proper, and without delay, for carrying on the present war in conjunction with the combined powers, against Great-Britain, in order to force her to consent to a peace on equitable terms.

*Resolved*, That the states general be authorized to concert with France, and draw up such terms of peace as they shall both deem necessary; and for the obtaining of which they shall mutually bind themselves to each other.

*Resolved*, That the pensionary of these states do

communicate these resolutions to the duke de la Vauguion; and assure his excellency, that their noble and great mightinesses felt the most sincere satisfaction in hearing that the states general had resolved to accede to his most christian majesty's requisition, that ten ships of the line should be sent to Brest by the republick. That it was with real concern they learnt that this resolution had not been attended with effect; that their noble mightinesses were actually employed in examining into the causes which prevented the sailing of this Squadron; and that they would use their best endeavours to put the forces of the republick in a state to make head against the common enemy, with greater effect than had hitherto been produced; that the happy object of the union with the forces of his most christian majesty might be the more speedily attained.

With respect to the second proposition (for renewing the commercial treaty of 1739) it was resolved, that before any definitive resolution should be taken, the pensionary should be directed to assure his excellency the duke de la Vauguion, that their noble mightinesses felt a strong desire to strengthen still more the connection which so happily subsists between the two nations; to see the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between them renewed; and to have the disposition of the court of France on that head founded by means of his excellency.

The order of the gentry and nobility have resolved to adhere to their former resolution, for authorizing the states general, after a previous conference with his serene highness, as admiral general, to concert with France, and carry into execution as speedily as possible, a plan for conducting the operations of the war by sea and land during the next campaign; for doing the greatest injury to the enemy, and reducing them to the necessity of concluding a peace on equitable terms.”

MADRID, October 7.

The last letters from Andalusia have brought the most exact lists of the killed, wounded and prisoners, in the fatal expedition of the floating batteries. The number of killed is 407, wounded 700, drowned 150, prisoners 273. Total, 1530.

LONDON, November 1.

A private letter from Paris says, that Messieurs Fitzherbert and Oswald, on the part of Great-Britain, Doctor Franklin and Mr. Jay, for America, Count de Aranda, for Spain, and M. de Bercksenrode, for Holland, have had another conference with the French ministry, relative to a peace, but some fresh obstacles were started by the court of France, on which they broke up without coming to any determination, and the Spanish ambassador, who was somewhat displeased, immediately sent off despatches to Madrid. The letter says, that there must be some warm work before the French and Dutch will agree to a peace, unless they have their own demands complied with.

Nov. 4. We are informed, that to quiet the minds of the people in a sister kingdom, the last messenger that carried over despatches to Lord T. was charged with an order to the secretary at war, not to push the raising fencible regiments till he receives further orders from our rulers on this side St. George's channel.

Notwithstanding what may be asserted to the contrary (says an anonymous correspondent) it is highly probable that a coalition of parties will take place before the 26th instant.

Should Mr. Fox come in again, upon a coalition of parties, it is supposed Mr. Pitt will succeed Lord Grantham, and Mr. F. take Mr. P.'s place in the exchequer.

Nov. 5. The mischiefs which the evacuation of the British ports in America will occasion, begin to operate already very powerfully; no remittances have been made from Charlestown for some months, to the great injury of some of the commercial houses.

Nov. 12. A letter from the Hague has the following intelligence:—"All thoughts of a peace are at present given up here, for although the negotiation is carrying on at Paris, yet there are such obstacles thrown in the way, by the French and our ambassadors, as we are certain will not be agreed to by the court of Great-Britain. The articles in some of the London prints, relative to affairs here, have caused many people to be suspected of holding a secret correspondence with the English; and every method is using to discover the persons; the packet-boats have been taken on that account, and all letters will be strictly examined; therefore when you write take no notice of political affairs, for I was obliged to send this by a friend to Ostend, which I shall do for the future."

*Extract of a letter from Armagh, October 29.*

"We are already beginning to feel the effects of the fencible scheme. Last Tuesday a quarrel having happened between a volunteer and a large party of fencibles, who were beating up for recruits on our market day; they took the volunteer prisoner, and brought him to their Colonel, who confined him in a room in the inn where he then was. The moment this got wind, a large body of people immediately assembled, and driving all the fencibles they met before them, rushed forward to the inn, and demanded that the volunteer should be delivered to them; this, with some hesitation, was complied with; but the spirit is now up, and when it will subside Heaven only knows."

Orders are certainly sent to America to countermand the evacuation of Charlestown.

A vigorous attack on the French West-India islands is expected early in the spring.

We hear that General Dalling, with a large body of troops, will shortly embark for the West-Indies, and that twelve line of battle ships will certainly accompany him. Every preparation is now making at Portsmouth to expedite the victualling of these ships immediately on their arrival, and it is said they will go out under the command of admiral Hood.

Nov. 12. Orders are sent to Portsmouth to provide twelve months provision and stores for twelve sail of the line, which will be detached, supposed for the West-Indies, soon after Lord Howe's arrival with the grand fleet.

One ship of 70 guns in the Spanish fleet received very considerable damage in the late action, and must have lost a great number of men, as she received the fire of four ships, and many shot between wind and water.

In the West-India fleet that sailed from Portsmouth, on Thursday last, there were upwards of 20 sail of transports, loaded with all kinds of warlike implements for carrying on offensive operations in the leeward islands, when admiral Pigot arrives from New-York.

A letter from Hartlepool, dated Nov. 4, says, "On Saturday last 19 large ships left Bridlington bay, in ballast; about two next morning a dreadful storm came on, and day-light presented a most distressing scene indeed: ten ships were wrecked to the south of this place, four to the North, two on the Yorkshire side near Coatham, and one got into the Teeze, the other two have not been heard of, and are supposed to be lost. Fourteen men are believed to be drowned."

Nov. 14. The letters from the officers in the fleet of Lord Howe write in terms of the highest enthusiasm, in regard to the conduct of Lord Howe. They say that the British fleet were under an easy sail during all the time that the combined fleet were in sight, and that they had it always in their power to bring the British fleet to action, and avoided doing so apparently from an apprehension of the result, as the disposition made by Lord Howe, and the whole of his manœuvring was evidently so superior to theirs.

*Extract of a letter from Newfoundland, Oct. 13.*

"We have just now here a great number of the most miserable objects I ever saw, the crew of the Hector man of war of 74 guns; they were taken up at sea by a small brig, and brought in here.—The Hector had had an engagement with two French frigates (these no doubt were La Eagle and Gloireux) which she beat off, after having lost a great many men in killed and wounded; but a most dreadful gale of wind came on immediately after the action, and she was so leaky, they could scarcely keep her above water. The brig just came in sight as they were going to leave her, and commit themselves to the mercy of the waves, in their boats."

*Extract of a letter from Petersburg, October 8.*

"Several regiments are assembling at Mohilov,

from whence they file off successively, for the frontiers of Turkey; it seems a war with the Turks is expected."

Yesterday morning advice was received at the admiralty, of the arrival of the Buffalo man of war at Penzance. She has brought the duplicate of Lord Howe's despatches by the Laton; but the Peggy cutter, with the original, is not yet arrived.

*Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, October 31.*

"They have launched at Harlington, a ship of 64 guns; she is named the Admiral Tjerk Hiddelsz de Vries, in memory of the brave admiral of that name, who, in 1666, lost his life in fighting valiantly against the English."

"A letter from Paris says, that by a ship arrived at Marseilles, they had learnt, that there had been a terrible commotion at Constantinople, in which a great number of persons lost their lives; and it is even said the grand seignior has been massacred."

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

*An Act more effectually to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors at the courts established in this state for the trial of causes cognizable before a single justice of the peace.*

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether sufficient provision is made by the laws which establish courts for the trial of causes cognizable before a single justice of the peace, to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors; to remove which,

Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, any person legally summoned to give evidence in any case cognizable before a single justice of the peace, who shall neglect or refuse to attend accordingly, without a reasonable excuse for so doing, shall be liable to pay a fine, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding twelve Pounds; and any person legally summoned to serve as a jurymen, on the trial of any cause cognizable as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to attend accordingly, without a reasonable excuse for so doing, shall be liable to pay a fine, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding Ten Shillings; for which fines he as aforesaid incurred, the justice before whom such witness or juror was summoned to appear, and made default as aforesaid, is hereby authorized and required to issue execution, and the same, when recovered, to pay into the hands of the county collector, for the use of the county. Provided always, and it is the true intent and meaning of this act, That no execution shall issue in consequence of any fine imposed on a witness in virtue of this act, in less than ten days after the time appointed for the appearance of said witness, that the person so fined may have an opportunity to offer his excuse in mitigation. And, provided nevertheless, That any witness thinking himself aggrieved by such fine, may have the privilege of an appeal to the next court of common pleas, which court is hereby empowered to hear the same, and to do therein as may appear agreeable to equity and justice.

Passed at Trenton, December 6, 1782.

*From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.*

Messrs. PRINTERS,

Your publishing the following in your useful paper, will not only oblige your humble servant, but also a number of other friends to the community.

Genesis, iv. 10. *What hast thou done? the voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground.*

THE guilt of blood staining the land, needs some special atonement, and if some special atonement is not made to wipe away the stain, what may or ought we to expect? God himself demanded satisfaction for the blood of righteous Abel; Cain was made for the horrid act he was guilty of, in imbruing his hands in his brother's blood, a fugitive and a vagabond; he was, as it were, hung up as a spectacle of horror to all mankind; and we have lately heard what was done to the tribe of Benjamin for refusing to deliver up those sons of Behal, who abused the Levite concubine to death, the whole tribe, save six hundred, were cut off: and shall that monster of a man, William Beadle, be suffered to rest and rot in his grave like an innocent man? Forbid it Heaven; shall not the rulers of this people order him out of his grave, and make him a spectacle of horror to infidels? Yes, surely they will; they will cause his carcase to be exposed on a gibbet, in the county of Hartford, at the place where common malefactors are executed; thousands are uneasy in this

state; our sister states hear of the execrable deed with horror, and are amazed that such a wretch should be suffered to be put in a grave. We have no law for it, say the friends of Mr. Beadle; but we are a law to ourselves: the Massachusetts state had no more of law than we, yet, twenty-five years ago, they ordered Captain Codman's negro man to be hanged on a gibbet, for poisoning his master, and there are some of his remains to this day.—

And it is observable, that no attempt has been made, by a servant to poison his master, since, that we have heard of. Mr. Beadle's friends further say, What more can be done to the body by way of punishment? I say, hang it on a gibbet, by all means, that other infidels may hear, and fear, and do no more so wickedly. If Mr. Beadle had known before hand, that this would have been his sentence, and that he must hang in gibbets, Would he have committed this murder? No, he would not; then it may prevent others of like principles, for it was in the pride of his heart he did it, and that pride and cowardice, that so conspicuously marked his character, could not brook so much ignominy.— Besides, if this is all the punishment his pride must suffer, it at once puts it in the power of every man to be his own judge, and executioner of himself and all around him, and especially those of Beadle's principles, and if they get displeased or out of humour with the world, they may take it in their heads to poison half the neighbourhood, half the town, or half the state, and then murder themselves, and there is an end of them.—The public, at large, are very uneasy, and something must be done; his writings must be published soon, or general disquietude will take place, which, I hope the prudence of our legislative body will prevent.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28.

We may attribute the terrible fire that happened in this city, to the malefactors, who have set fire to six different places. From the quarters of the Giamja to the Castle of the Seven Towers, all are reduced to ashes. We may reckon, among the other great number of houses and places which have been the prey of the flames, that of the Emperor Constantine the Great, the Patriarchal Church, the Quarters of Soliman, where was the magnificent mosque, so named; the street of the Armenians, almost all the quarters of the Jews and Christians, likewise the synagogues and churches of these nations; many magnificent palaces and dwellings belonging to the members of the Divan, and to other persons of distinction. In the Seraglio even they have been in the greatest confusion; and as the flames approached, by degrees, his Highness was upon the point of departing to Pera, to the palace of the Ambassador of Austria. It is computed that above two-thirds of this unhappy city exist no longer. About 5000 people have lost their lives. Many have been devoured by the flames; others have drowned themselves; others retired into the mosques built of stone, where they met with a terrible death; for these edifices formed a kind of a heated oven over them. Since that horrid hour there has been discovered, often, combustibles kindled to renew the misfortune; which makes the inhabitants of Pera, who tremble for their safety, to keep a strict guard. The people are extremely disturbed. The Turks cry out against the infidels: all are much irritated against the government: they bellow forth great threatenings against the Grand Seignior, whom they declare incapable of reigning, which gives a prospect of a general revolt, perhaps an entire revolution throughout the empire.

S A L E M, January 2.

Last Tuesday the letter of marque ship Julius Caesar, commanded by Capt. Jonathan Haraden, arrived here in 43 days from Nantz. No late newspapers were brought in this ship; but we have the pleasure of receiving, verbally, some agreeable intelligence.—Capt. John Buffinton, in the letter of marque ship le marquis de la Fayette, was arrived at Nantz in 28 days from this port, and carried with him a ship from New York, with 321 hogheads of tobacco on board.—The privateer ship Buckanier; Revolution and Cicero, belonging to Beverly, and commanded by Capt. Ferson, Webb and Hill, have carried into France, eight or nine sail of Jamaica ships; the cargoes of which are computed to amount to the value of four thousand hogheads of sugar.

Upwards of 20 sail of the fleet, of which the above ships were a part, have been carried into the ports of France, many others foundered, and but few of them had arrived in England. The Centaur, the Glorieux and the Ramilies, of 74 guns each

which were part of the convoy, were sunk, and part of their crews made prisoners on board the several prizes above-mentioned.

In a London paper of Sept. 30, (received by Capt. Haraden) in an article from Constantinople, dated August 26, it is said, (speaking of the late great fire in that city) "This conflagration, the greatest perhaps that ever happened, continued during sixty-two hours, without intermission, with such fury, that one of the largest palaces, the habitation of the Aga of the Janissaries, disappeared in less than 10 minutes. The flames proceeded from sea to sea, and burned even the interior of the seven towers, at the opposite extremity of the city. In this direction the fire raged three miles in length, through the richest and best inhabited streets, on a front sometimes a mile broad, and sometimes less, according to the irregular hilly situation of the city. In some places it extended in different directions, so that at one time there appeared no less than eleven distinct conflagrations, most of which ceased only at the sea side, after consuming the very wharfs. Previous to this said disaster, this unfortunate city was supposed to contain seventy thousand houses, of which it is believed about two-fifths now lie in ruins. It is more easy to conceive than describe the scene of distress which a city in this lamentable situation must exhibit, with perhaps two hundred thousand unprovided inhabitants."

#### PROVIDENCE, December 28.

The sloop Fox, belonging to this port, and late commanded by Capt. Charles Jenckes, is arrived at Nantucket from St. Martin's, after a passage of forty days. Capt. Jenckes died five days after he sailed from St. Martin's; five days after that unfortunate event the sloop was dismasted in a gale of wind, and it was with great difficulty she got into port under a jury-mast.

On Tuesday a fail-loft at the south end of the town took fire, occasioned by sparks from a pot of coals; but was happily suppressed before any material damage had ensued.

The ship mentioned in our last to have arrived in the river proves to be a re-taken vessel from Portsmouth, laden with fish, oil and lumber. She was re-captured off Sandy-Hook by a small armed sloop belonging to this port, called the Modesty, commanded by Captain Alfred Arnold.

#### NEW-HAVEN, December 26.

About three weeks since a most wicked attempt was made to destroy the house of Mr. Elisha Booth, of this place. In the evening, after Mr. Booth and his wife were in bed, one Joseph Dickerman, after securing the out-side doors of the house, set it on fire, at the four corners, with combustible matter; but, happily, Mrs. Booth being awake, discovered the fire, and Mr. Booth with difficulty escaping, extinguished the flames. Last Tuesday Dickerman took his trial, at the adjourned superior court, and being convicted of the facts, was sentenced to set one hour on the gallows, receive thirty-nine stripes, and be confined during life.

#### HARTFORD, January 7.

The brig Thetis, Captain William Wattles, arrived last Sunday at New-London, after a passage of 70 days from Amsterdam.

Receipt of continental taxes from the state of Connecticut.

For the month of December 1782, received seventeen thousand and six dollars.

From the Royal Gazette, dated

#### NEW-YORK, January 15.

Yesterday arrived his Majesty's ship Aralanta, in three weeks from Halifax. We are informed, that on her passage she fell in with Le Pluton, a 74 belonging to the Comte de Vaudreuil's squadron from Boston: the gentleman who commands this cruiser, it is said, spoke with the enemy, and by excellent conduct fortunately escaped from capture.

Last Saturday was brought into our harbour the ship Plus Ultra, Captain Herman Kniebel, prize to the Charming Polly. Captain Milbey, consigned from Messieur Van Euben, of Antwerp, and others, to Mr. Wynkoop, merchant at Philadelphia; among other articles, she has on board a large quantity of dry goods, 77 chests, weighing 29,000 lb. of tea, and 142 lasts of salt.

Jan. 24. Yesterday morning arrived the rebel ship Nancy, — Lewis, master, pierced for 16 guns, but has only 6 mounted, she is a new vessel, from Alexandria in Virginia, where her owner Mr. Hoe resides, bound for Cadiz, with 128 hogheads of tobacco, and was taken on Tuesday the 17th inst. by his Majesty's ships Amphion and Cyclops.

Wednesday night was sent in here by his Majesty's ships Amphion, Cyclops, Diomede and oneta, the ships New Polly, of 16 guns, Captain Alorme, and the Two Brothers, Captain —, loaded with cordage, rum, wine, salt, &c. from Cape Francois, bound to the Chesapeake. They sailed from the Cape the 27th ult. in company with sixteen sail with similar cargoes, under convoy of the French frigate Sybil, of 36 guns, and were captured the 11th inst. The above-mentioned frigates also took the Montague, and two other ships of the above fleet (one supposed to be an American sloop of war under French colours) which are arrived at White Stone.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.

Wednesday, the 8th instant, his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, with his suite, embarked at Annapolis, on board his most christian majesty's frigate Le Emeralde, for France.

The immense loss which the enemy sustained by the late tremendous hurricane, has reduced their navy and trade to a more deplorable situation than before their so much boasted victory of the 12th of April last. It is very remarkable that almost all the ships captured by them at that period, have been demolished by the immediate hand of Providence. The Hector and Glorieux both foundered at sea, and the Ville de Paris was left in distress by the other vessels in company, and has not since been heard of. The Ardent, it is said, returned to the West-Indies, greatly injured by the storm. To this diminution of their navy, are added, the Royal George, sunk in Portsmouth harbour, the Ramilies and Centaur also foundered at sea. Of ten ships which were convoying the Jamaica fleet to Europe, not more than four have escaped destruction; and near forty vessels of their convoy have been captured and lost.

On Monday last the court of common pleas of this county delivered their opinion, in the suit commenced by the Chevalier de Luxemburgh, against Alexander Gillon, Esq. that the defendant should not be held to bail.

A body of refugees have made a lodgment near Duck Creek, in Delaware state.—The legion of the duke de Luzan have marched to route them.

Died, on Sunday morning last, Mr. RICHARD SANDS, formerly of New-York, merchant, universally lamented, and on Tuesday his remains were interred in St. Peter's church-yard, attended by a very respectable number of his fellow-citizens.

Jan. 21. Reports from Elizabeth-Town, mention the arrival of a packet at New-York from England, but that no late advices had yet transpired.

It is also reported from the same quarter, that the Indians have destroyed several of the royal refugees, who went to form a settlement in Nova Scotia.

A vessel from Ostend has lately been taken in our bay, by stratagem—a refugee barge from New-York, having thrown herself along side as a pilot-boat.

The ship Iris, captain Robert Rental, is arrived in Rappahanock river, Virginia, from Salem in New-England.

Receipt of monies paid into the continental treasury for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November.

Dollars.	300,063	86-90
For the month of December.		
Massachusetts,	14,890	
Rhode Island,	6,000	
Connecticut,	14,710	
New Jersey,	5,947	45-90
Pennsylvania,	16,800	
Maryland,	29,077	32-90
Total,	387,488	73-90

New-Hampshire, New-York, Delaware, Virginia and North-Carolina, have paid nothing.

Jan. 22. A gang of thieves are taken at Baltimore, and safely lodged.—They had with them a waggon load of goods, and are supposed to be the lads who have lately employed themselves at house-breaking in this city.

The brig Perseverance, Captain Palmer, from Grenada for this port, is taken in our bay, by a cruiser.

The brig Queen of Spain, Phillips, from Baltimore, for St. Thomas's, is taken and carried into Bermuda.

Great outrages, it is said, were committed by the officers and soldiers of the enemy, previous to the evacuation of Charlestown, proceeding from an unwillingness to pay off their debts.—In one fray,

it is asserted, a merchant of Charleston died.

We hear the enemy have carried off the bells belonging to the churches and other publick edifices in Charlestown, and committed many enormities besides that of sacrilege.

#### TRENTON, January 29.

Sunday last a waggon was seized at Howell's ferry, which had a false bottom, carrying a quantity of contraband goods. The driver, who calls himself Lewis Morris, is lodged in gaol on suspicion of being concerned in this dirty business.

#### TO BE SOLD,

THE houses and lot, late the estate of Josiah Applegate, deceased, in New-Brunswick; the lot is 40 feet front and rear, 80 feet in length from street to street, and a large two story frame house, with three rooms on each floor, cellar and cellar kitchen; well situated for a merchant or tradesman, in the centre of the town; the house is somewhat out of repair. Any person inclining to purchase so valuable a stand, may apply to William Applegate near the premises, or Joseph Applegate at Matcheponis, for particulars, who will give a good title for the same, and possession the first of May.

WM. APPLIGATE, } Execut.  
JOSEPH APPLIGATE, }

N. B. All persons that are indebted to the estate of Josiah Applegate, deceased, by bond, note, or book-debt, are requested to make payment by the first of March next, or otherwise their accounts will be returned; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested unto William Applegate, that they may be adjusted and paid.  
January 26, 1783. 6w†

State of New-Jersey, to wit,

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Benjamin Lawrence in Allen-Town, on Friday the 21st day of February next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged and set forth in the bill of Colonel Asher Holmes (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called Funetur, burthen about 70 tons, which lately sailed from Rhode-Island, bound on a voyage to Hispaniola, and was captured and taken as prize by a British vessel of war, and on her way to New-York was re-captured by the said Colonel Asher Holmes and others, at or near Black-Point, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said schooner, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the re-captors, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, January 20, 1783. 3w

#### TESTAMENTS

To be sold, either bound or in sheets, by the thousand or smaller number, at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

#### For sale in Trenton,

A NEGRO man, thirty-two years old; he is an excellent house negro, and understands taking care of horses well, and can do almost all sorts of out work: The subscriber has likewise for sale an excellent new copper still and worm, made of the best old thick sheet copper; it contains, when full, one hundred and forty-six gallons: likewise a quantity of best snuff in bottles, some hard soap in boxes, a few pair of buckskin breeches, brandy in kegs, salt in barrels, queens-ware, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

3w||

B. HANLON.

#### TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 456 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, situate in that pleasant neighbourhood of Penns-Neck, within two miles of Princeton, and in view of the college, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey; about 40 acres of meadow, 30 acres of interval, which has been kept to grass, and suitable for a dairy, and applied to that use several years; about 230 acres of good tillable land, suitable for either grass or grain; a good bearing orchard of about 500 apple-trees of grafted fruit, and many other trees of different kinds of summer fruit; a convenient dwelling-house, with a well of good water at the door; a large barn and convenient out-houses, such as waggon-house, cribs for storing Indian corn, &c. The payments made easy by

JOHN and JOSEPH SCHENCK.

Windfor, January 27, 1783. 3w||

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Major John Cook, late of Toms River, deceased, are hereby required to settle their respective accounts on or before the 10th day of February next, as this is the last notice they are to expect from

THOMAS COOK, Adm.  
N. B. On said day the above administrator will attend at George Cook's tavern at Croftwick, in order to adjust matters agreeably to law; also receive all demands against said estate that shall be properly proven.

Wanted, by the subscriber at New-Brunswick, A QUANTITY of good clean rye, for which a generous price will be given, and the cash paid on delivery at Mr. Charles Sudam's mill, at Brunswick landing, Doctor Jaques's mill, near the road leading to Bordentown, or the widow Scheurman's mill, on the road leading to Spotiwood and Monmouth, by SAMUEL HAY.

January 10, 1783. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,  
A PLANTATION containing 175 acres, near Imlay's Town, in Monmouth county, upwards of 40 acres of well timbered land, about 130 acres cleared, near 30 acres is meadow ground, pleasantly situated, lying in a body on the south side of the place, considerable part thereof may be made good, and is under new cedar fence, the whole is well watered, lying between two brooks: There is on said plantation a dwelling-house, 30 by 20, lately repaired, with two fire-places, a new stone cellar under the whole, a large new built linter of 30 feet long, convenient for waggon and gear house, a noted good well of water at the door not known to fail, a convenient barn, large enough to thresh with horses, with good stabling, all lately new shingled, two bearing orchards, the fruit noted for making good cyder; the situation of this place renders it very agreeable, being healthy and in a good neighbourhood, surrounded by mills, and convenient to several places of worship. One-third of the purchase money being paid, time will be given for payment of the other two-thirds, by

JOHN LAWRIE.  
Also a tract of land within 2 miles of said place, of about 60 acres, adjoining land of Gilbert Smith and Joseph Page; near one half cleared, the other timberland; would suit a tradesman, as it is situated in a good part of the country: If the above tracts of land are not sold, they will be rented in the spring. Arney-Town, January 14, 1783. 3w†

TO THE PUBLICK.

ON Wednesday the second of April next will be opened a DANCING SCHOOL at the arms of France in this town, by Mr. D'Orsiere, a gentleman who attends the dancing school of the French Academy in Philadelphia. The character and abilities of this gentleman are so well established in Philadelphia, that those who shall have any desire to be instructed by him, have only to enquire there themselves. The said school will continue a sufficient time to complete two or three quarters in that season; and the terms will be the same as in Philadelphia. The school shall be alternately at Princeton, if any can be formed in that place. All sorts of DANCES, the most in fashion, will be taught, but principally the graces and manners.

If the inhabitants should have any desire, the director of the said academy will be very happy in procuring them also, for the same season, a very able master in the French and other foreign languages. 9w§

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber in Trenton, a large frame house, situate opposite the Printing-Office in Kingstreet, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, an entry through the same, and a large kitchen adjoining, with a wood house and shed, a large stable two stories high, sufficient for upwards of forty horses, the lot contains about three acres and one eighth, on part of which is a young bearing orchard of upwards of fifty trees of the best grafted fruit, with a never failing stream of water running through the same; the premises are well situated either for a tavern or store, having a large front on the street; also a lot of wood-land, containing ten acres, situate near three miles from the house, adjoining a stream of water called Little-Shabekunk, one half of which will make meadow, adjoining lands of Doctor Cowell and the Yards. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to CHARITY BRITTON.

Trenton, January 14, 1783. 3w¶

THE subscriber proposing to leave this state, all persons having any demands against him, are requested to present them for settlement; and those who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment, otherwise their accounts will be left in the hands of authority. JOHN CAPE.

Trenton, January 21, 1783. 5w\*

ALL persons that are indebted to the estate of Andrew Gordon, late of Cranberry, deceased, Middlesex county, are desired to make payment by the 10th day of February next; and all those that have any demands against said estate are desired to attend the same day, with their accounts properly attested, that the same may be settled by

JOHN VAN-KIRK,  
RESCARNIK MOORE, } Execut.  
MARY MOORE,  
Cranberry, January 16, 1783. 2w†

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, the following valuable tracts of land, lying in the county of Monmouth, viz.

NO. 1. in the township of Upper-Freehold, the noted and valuable farm known by the name of Kildare, containing about 300 acres, of which about 200 are cleared, and about 60 acres of that good mowable meadow, about 20 acres of swamp now clearing, an orchard of excellent fruit; the buildings reasonably good and convenient.

No. 2. in the aforefaid township, containing about 200 acres, about three-fourths of it cleared, some very good meadow, a middling good orchard, a good new house; the tilable land produces very good wheat, rye and indian corn.

No. 3. the noted tavern in the village of Freehold, with large stables, &c. &c. &c. and a new ball-ally, near 30 acres of high manured land, chiefly an orchard; also 75 acres of wood land at the distance of 2½ miles.

No. 4. lying in the township of Shrewsbury, near Black point, containing 60 acres, 10 acres of it are mowable, of the best kind of grass, good orchards, a house two stories high, unfinished. The terms will be easy to the purchasers. Certificates of every denomination, bearing interest, will be received.

If the aforefaid lands are not sold before the first day of April next, they will then be let for three years. The house wherein the subscriber now lives, is large and convenient, suitable for a merchant, which he will let for the term of six years from April next. SAMUEL FORMAN.

Freehold, October 2d, 1782. e. o. w.

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, Burlington county, sh. } will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, at the house of Mr. Isaac Wood, inn-keeper at Mount-Holly, on Monday the 24th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land lying on the North branch of Wading river, in the township of Northampton, containing about 850 acres of land, on which tract are a new furnace, saw-mill, two new framed and two log houses, a good barn and stables, late the property of Thomas Dungan and Jacob Huffy, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Randolph by J. PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of land adjoining the old Presbyterian meeting-house in Amwell, containing upwards of two acres, on which is a large dwelling-house, with three rooms, large chamber, a cellar, a small barn, new garden, and yard before the door; about 50 bearing apple-trees; the whole in good fence: A good title will be given, with the possession thereof next spring, by MARTHA ANDY.

N. B. Also a milch cow to be sold at same place. January 11, 1783. 3w§

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Henry Johnson, in the township of Kingwood, about half a mile from Baptist-Town, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of February next, a certain parcel of land, containing seven acres and three-quarters, four or five of which are excellent meadow: On the said premises there are a log house and shoemaker's shop. They adjoin lands of Jeremiah Thatcher, Tunis Ike, John Taylor, and the widow Allen, late the property of the said Henry Johnson; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

December 18, 1782. 6w†

PURCHASERS

AT the vendue of the personal estate of Thomas Cox, late of Upper-Freehold, deceased, will please to take notice, that the money became due the 26th of November last: The subscribers earnestly request those who have not settled their accounts to do it without delay. ASHER COX, } Execut.  
JAMES COX, }

Monmouth, January 6, 1783. 3w§

State of New-Jersey, sh.  
To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the State of New-Jersey at the house of Francis Witt, inn-holder at Trenton, \* in the county of Hunterdon, on Friday the thirty-first of this instant, January, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Capt. Nathan Jackson (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel called the Dolphin, burthen about 45 tons, lately commanded by a certain William Autin; and also against a certain sloop or vessel called the Diamond, burthen about 40 tons, lately commanded by a certain William Roche, and which said vessels were taken at sea, near Sandy-Hook, loaded with British merchandize, flour, earthenware, mustard, ginger, cyder and apples, on their voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Egg-Harbour by the said Captain Jackson, together with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes; to the end and intent that the owners or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge, JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, January 3, 1783. 4w  
\* The trial of those vessels has been heretofore advertised to be held at Mount-Holly, on the 23d inst. and at the above time at Allen-Town, but the alteration of holding the court of admiralty for the trial of those vessels, at the time and place above mentioned, is by express order of his Honour the Judge. J. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Council and General Assembly, passed at Trenton the 19th day of December last, the subscribers were appointed trustees to sell and dispose of the real estate of Jonathan Hampton, late of Elizabeth-Town, in the county of Essex, Esquire, deceased, for the uses and purposes in the said act mentioned.—They do give this publick notice, that in pursuance of the power and authority to them given in and by the said act, they will sell and dispose of the several plantations, houses and lots of land, herein after mentioned, that is to say,

A dwelling-house and plantation lying about two miles from Elizabeth-Town, on the great road to Philadelphia, containing near two hundred acres, fifty of which is woodland, fifty of it good meadow, and the remainder extraordinary pasture and ploughland, the whole well watered, the house is built of brick, two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, and a cellar under the whole; there is also a good barn and other out-houses, a fine well of water near the door, an excellent garden, with plenty of the best fruit trees; likewise two very good orchards.

Also a small plantation containing about thirty acres, with the dwelling-house and improvements thereon; on part of this land is a very excellent orchard, the remainder exceeding good meadow.— This house is commonly known by the name of the Wheat-Sheaf tavern; it has been a publick house for many years, and is in a very good stand for business, being situate nearly opposite to where the road from Raritan falls into the main road to Philadelphia.

Also a large commodious dwelling-house in Elizabeth-Town, with a lot of land and garden to the same belonging, generally known by the name of the White-House: It is a very good stand for publick business.

Also a very neat dwelling-house, two stories high, with the ground and garden to the same belonging, where Mrs. White now lives, adjoining the house and land of Doctor Dayton: It is in a most pleasant and agreeable part of the town.

Also several small tenements and lots of land lying in the said town: likewise sundry tracts of land lying in the county of Morris, one of which is in what is called the Great Swamp, being an extraordinary tract of timber and woodland.

Also several plantations and lots of land in the county of Sussex; the lots are in Newtown, near the court-house, as are also some of the plantations. Whoever should incline to purchase, by applying to the trustees, may, very probably, find the terms agreeable, as there will not be any immediate occasion for a principal part of the purchase money, for upon that being properly secured, and the interest paid, it will not perhaps be called for in years to come.

JOHN CHETWOOD, } Trustees.  
JOHN BLANCHARD, }

Elizabeth-Town, January 6, 1783. 5w||

A few copies of ALLINSONS's edition of the LAWS OF NEW-JERSEY may be had of the PRINTER.

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 Effays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.