

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1782.

## To the Earl of Shelburne.

**A** SPEECH which has been printed in several of the British and New-York newspapers, as coming from your Lordship, in answer to one from the Duke of Richmond of the 10th of July last, contains expressions and opinions so new and singular, and so enveloped in mysterious reasoning, that I address this publication to you, for the purpose of giving them a free and candid examination. The speech I allude to is in these words:

"His Lordship said it had been mentioned in another place, that he had been guilty of inconsistency. To clear himself of this, he asserted that he still held the same principles in respect to American independence, which he at first imbibed. He had been, and yet was of opinion, whenever the Parliament of Great-Britain acknowledges that point, the sun of England's glory is set for ever. Such were the sentiments he possessed on a former day, and such the sentiments he continued to hold at this hour. It was the opinion of Lord Chatham, and the opinion of many able statesmen. Other noble Lords, however, think differently; and as the majority of the cabinet support them, he acquiesced in the measure, dissenting from the idea, and the point is settled for bringing the matter into the full discussion of Parliament, where it will be candidly, fairly, and impartially debated. The independence of America would end in the ruin of England; and that a peace patched up with France would give that proud enemy the means of yet trampling on this country. The sun of England's glory he wished not to see set for ever; he looked for a spark at least to be left, which might in time light us up to a new day. But if independence was to be granted, if Parliament deemed that measure prudent, he foresaw in his own mind that England was undone. He wished to GOD that he had been deputed to Congress, that he might plead the cause of that country as well as of this, and that he might exercise whatever powers he possessed, as an orator, to save both from ruin, in a conviction to Congress, that, if their independence was signed, their liberties were gone for ever.

"Peace, his Lordship added, was a desirable object, but it must be an honourable peace, and not a humiliating one, dictated by France, or insisted on by America. It was very true this kingdom was not in a flourishing state, it was impoverished by war. But if we were not rich, it was evident that France was poor. If we were straitened in our finances, the enemy were exhausted in their resources. This was a great empire; it abounded with brave men, who were able and willing to fight in a common cause; the language of humiliation should not therefore be the language of Great-Britain. His Lordship said that he was not ashamed nor afraid of those expressions going to America. There were numbers, great numbers there, who were of the same way of thinking, in respect to that country being dependent on this, and who, with his Lordship, perceived ruin and independence linked together."

Thus far the speech, on which I remark,—That his Lordship is a total stranger to the mind and sentiments of America; that he has wrapped himself up in fond delusion that something less than independence may, under his administration, be accepted; and he wishes himself sent to Congress, to prove, the most extraordinary of all doctrines, which is, that independence, the sublimest of all human conditions, is loss of liberty.

In answer to which we may say, that in order to know what the contrary word DEPENDENCE means, we have only to look back to those years of severe humiliation, when the mildest of all petitions could obtain no other notice than the haughtiest of all insults; and when the base terms of unconditional submission were demanded, or undistinguishable destruction threatened. It is nothing to us that the

Ministry have been changed, for they may be changed again. The guilt of government is the crime of a whole country; and the nation that can, though but for a moment, think and act as England has done, can never afterwards be believed or trusted. There are cases in which it is as impossible to restore character to life, as it is to recover the dead. It is a phoenix that can expire but once, and from whose ashes there is no resurrection. Some offences are of such a slight composition, that they reach no further than the temper, and are created or cured by a thought. But the sin of England has struck the heart of America, and nature has not left it in our power to say we can forgive.

Your Lordship wishes for an opportunity to plead before Congress the cause of England and America, and to save, as you say, both from ruin.

That the country, which, for more than seven years, has fought our destruction, should now cringe to solicit our protection, is adding the wretchedness of disgrace to the misery of disappointment; and if England has the least spark of supposed honour left, that spark must be darkened by asking, and extinguished by receiving, the smallest favour from America: For the criminal, who owes his life to the grace and mercy of the injured, is more executed by living than he who dies.

But a thousand pleadings, even from your Lordship, can have no effect. Honour, interest, and every sensation of the heart would plead against you. We are a people who think not as you think; and what is equally true, you cannot feel as we feel. The situation of the two countries are exceedingly different. We have been the seat of war. You have seen nothing of it. The most wanton destruction has been committed in our sight. The most insolent barbarity has been acted on our feelings. We can look round and see the remains of burnt and destroyed houses, once the fair fruit of hard industry, and now the striking monuments of British brutality. We walk over the dead whom we loved, in every part of America, and remember by whom they fell. There is scarcely a village but brings to life some melancholy thought, and reminds us of what we have suffered, and of those we have lost by the brutishness of Britain. A thousand images arise to us, which, from situation, you cannot see, and are accompanied by as many ideas which you cannot know, and therefore your supposed system of reasoning would apply to nothing, and all your expectations die of themselves.

The question whether England shall accede to the independence of America, and which your Lordship says is to undergo a parliamentary discussion, is so very simple, and composed of so few cases, that it scarcely needs a debate.

It is the only way out of an expensive and ruinous war, which has now no object, and without which acknowledgment there can be no peace.

But your Lordship says, "*The sun of Great-Britain will be set whenever she acknowledges the independence of America.*" Whereas the metaphor would have been strictly just to have left the sun wholly out of the figure, and have ascribed her not acknowledging it to the influence of the moon.

But the expression, if true, is the greatest confession of disgrace that could be made, and furnishes America with the highest notions of sovereign independent importance. Mr. Wedderburne, about the year 1776, made use of an idea of much the same kind.—"*Relinquish America!*" says he, "*What is it but to desire a Giant to shrink spontaneously into a Dwarf.*"

Alas! Are those people, who call themselves Englishmen, of so little internal consequence, that when America is gone, or shuts her eyes upon them, their sun is set, they can shine no more, but grope about in obscurity, and contract into insignificant animals. Was America, then, the giant of the empire, and England only her dwarf in waiting? Is the case so strangely altered, that those who once thought we could not live without them, now declare they cannot exist without us? Will they tell

to the world, and that from their first Minister of State, that America is their all in all, that it is by her importance only they can live and breathe and have a being? Will they, who threatened to bring us at their feet, now cast themselves at ours, and own that without us they are not a nation? Are they become so unqualified to debate on independence, that they have lost all idea of it within themselves, and are calling to the rocks and mountains of America to cover their insignificance? Or, if America is lost, is it manly to sob over it like a child for its rattle, and invite the laughter of the world, by declarations of disgrace? Surely the most consistent conduct would be to bear it without complaint, and to shew that England, without America, can preserve her independence, and a suitable rank with other European powers. You were not contented while you had her, and to weep for her now is childish.

But Lord Shelburne thinks that something may yet be done. What that something is, or how it is to be accomplished, is a matter in obscurity. By arms there is no hope. The experience of nearly eight years, with the expence of an hundred million pounds sterling, and the loss of two armies, must positively decide that point. Besides the British have lost their interest in America with the disaffected. Every part of it has been tried. There is no new scene left for delusion: And the thousands who have been ruined by adhering to them, and have now to quit the settlements they had acquired, and be conveyed like transports to cultivate the deserts of Augustine and Nova-Scotia, has put an end to all further expectations of aid.

If you cast your eyes on the people of England, what have they to console themselves with for the millions expended, or what encouragement is there left to continue throwing good money after bad? America can carry on the war for ten years longer, and all the charges of government included, for less than you can defray the charges of war and government for one year. And I, who know both countries, know well that the people of America can afford to pay their share of the expence much better than the people of England can. Besides, it is their own estates and property, their own rights, liberties and government, they are defending; and were they not to do it, they would deserve to lose all, and none would pity them. The fault would be their own, and their punishment just.

The British army in America care not how long the war lasts. They enjoy an easy and indolent life. They fatten on the folly of one country and the spoils of another; and, between their plunder and their pay, may go home rich. But the case is very different with the labouring farmer, the working tradesman, and the necessitous poor in England, the sweat of whose brow goes day after day to feed, in prodigality and sloth, the army that is robbing both them and us. Removed from the eye of the country that supports them, and distant from the government that employs them, they cut and carve for themselves, and there is none to call them to account.

But England will be ruined, says Lord Shelburne, if America is independent.

Then, I say, is England already ruined, for America is already independent: And if Lord Shelburne will not allow this, he immediately denies the fact which he infers. Besides, to make England the mere creature of America, is paying too great a compliment to us, and too little to himself.

But the declaration is a rhapsody of inconsistency. For to say, as Lord Shelburne has numberless times said, that the war against America is ruinous, and yet to continue the prosecution of that ruinous war for the purpose of avoiding ruin, is a language which cannot be understood. Neither is it possible to see how the independence of America is to accomplish the ruin of England after the war is over, and yet not effect it before. America cannot be more independent of her, nor a greater enemy to her hereafter than she is now; nor England derive less advantages from her than at present: Why

then is ruin to follow in the best state of the case, and not in the worst; and if not in the worst, why is it to follow at all.

That a nation is to be ruined by peace and commerce, and fourteen or fifteen millions a year less expences than before, is a new doctrine in politics. We have heard much clamour of national savings and œconomy, but surely the true œconomy would be to save the whole charge of a silly, foolish and headstrong war; because, compared with this, all other retrenchments are baubles and trifles.

But is it possible that Lord Shelburne can be serious in supposing the least advantage can be obtained by arms, or that any advantage can be equal to the expence, or the danger of attempting it.—Will not the capture of one army after another satisfy him, but all must become prisoners? Must England ever be the sport of hope, and the dupe of delusion? Sometimes our currency was to fail; another time our army was to disband; then whole provinces were to revolt; such a General said this and that; another wrote so and so; Lord Chatham was of this opinion; and Lord somebody else of another: To-day 20,000 Russians and 20 Russian ships of the line were to come; to-morrow the Empress was abused without mercy or decency.—Then the Emperor of Germany was to be bribed with a million of money, and the King of Prussia was to do wonderful things; at one time it was Lo here! and then it was Lo there! Sometimes this power, and sometimes that power, was to engage in the war, just as if the whole world was as mad and foolish as Britain. And thus, from year to year, has every straw been caught at, and every will-with-a-whisp led them a new dance.

This year a still newer folly is to take place.—Lord Shelburne wishes to be sent to Congress, and he thinks that something may be done.

Are not the repeated answers which Congress has given, and which all America supports, that they will not even hear any proposals whatever, until the unconditional and unequivocal independence of America is recognized, are not, I say, these declarations answer enough?

But for England to receive any thing from America now, after so many insults, injuries and outrages, acted towards us, would shew such a spirit of meanness in her, that we could not but despise her for accepting it. And so far from Lord Shelburne coming here to solicit it, it would be the greatest disgrace we could do them to offer it. England would appear a wretch indeed, at this time of day, to ask or owe any thing to the bounty of America. Has not the name of Englishman blots enough upon it without inventing more? Even Lucifer would scorn to reign in Heaven by permission, and yet an Englishman can creep for only an entrance into America. Or has a land of liberty so many charms, that to be a door-keeper in it is better than to be an English Minister of State?

But what can this expected something be? or, if obtained, what can it amount to but new disgraces, contentions and quarrels. The people of America have for years accustomed themselves to think and speak so freely and contemptuously of English authority, and the inveteracy is so deeply rooted, that a person invested with any authority from that country, and attempting to exercise it here, would have the life of a toad under a harrow. They would look on him as an interloper, to whom their compassion permitted a residence. He would be no more than the Mungo of the farce, and if he disliked that, he must set off. It would be a station of degradation, debased by our pity, and despised by our pride, and would place England in a more contemptible situation than any she has yet suffered by the war. We have too high an opinion of ourselves, ever to think of yielding again the least obedience to outlandish authority; and for a thousand reasons, England would be the last country in the world to yield it to. She has been treacherous, and we know it. Her character is gone, and we have seen the funeral.

Surely she loves to fish in troubled waters, and drink the cup of contention, or she would not now think of mingling her affairs with those of America. It would be like a foolish dotard taking to his arms the bride that despises him, or who has placed on his head the ensigns of her disgust. It is kissing the hand that boxes his ears, and proposing to renew the exchange. The thought is as servile as the war was wicked, and shews the last scene of the drama as inconsistent as the first.

As America is gone, the only act of manhood is to let her go. Your Lordship had no hand in the separation, and you will gain no honour by temporizing politics. Besides, there is something so exceedingly whimsical, unsteady, and even insincere

in the present conduct of England, that she exhibits herself in most dishonourable colours.

On the second of August last General Carleton and Admiral Digby wrote to General Washington in these words:

"The resolutions of the House of Commons of the 27th of February last have been placed in your Excellency's hands, and intimations given at the same time, that further pacifick measures were likely to follow. Since which, until the present time, we have had no direct communications from England; but a mail is now arrived, which brings us very important information. We are acquainted, Sir, by authority, that negotiations for a general peace have already commenced at Paris, and that Mr. Grenville is invested with full powers to treat with all the parties at war, and is now at Paris in the execution of his commission. And we are further, Sir, made acquainted, that his Majesty, in order to remove all obstacles to that peace which he so ardently wishes to restore, has commanded his Ministers to direct Mr. Grenville, that the Independence of the Thirteen Provinces should be proposed by him in the first instance, instead of making it a condition of a general treaty."

Now, taking your present measures into view, and comparing them with the declarations in this letter, pray what is the word of your King, or his Ministers, or the Parliament, good for? Must we not look upon you as a confederated body of faithless, treacherous men, whose assurances are fraud, and their language deceit? What opinion can we possibly form of you, but that you are a lost, abandoned, profligate nation, who sport even with your own character, and are to be held by nothing but the bayonet or the halter.

To say, after this, that the sun of Great-Britain will be set, whenever she acknowledges the independence of America, when the not doing it is the unqualified lie of government, can be no other than the language of ridicule, the jargon of inconsistency.—There were thousands in America who predicted the delusion, and looked upon it as a trick of treachery, to take us from our guard, and draw off our attention from the only system of finance, by which we can be called, or deserve to be called, a sovereign, independent people. The fraud, on your part, might be worth attempting, but the sacrifice to obtain it is too high.

There were others who credited the assurances, because they thought it impossible that men who had their characters to establish should begin it with a lie. The prosecution of the war by the former Ministry was savage and horrid, since which it has been mean, trickish and delusive. The one went greedily into the passion of revenge, the other into the subtleties of low contrivance, till between the crimes of both, there is scarcely left a man in America, be he whig or tory, who does not despise or detest the conduct of Britain.

The management of Lord Shelburne, whatever may be his views, is a caution to us, and must be to the world, never to regard British assurances. A perfidy so notorious cannot be hid. It stands even in the publick papers of New-York, with the names of Carleton and Digby affixed to it. It is a proclamation that the King of England is not to be believed: That the spirit of lying is the governing principle of the Ministry. It is holding up the character of the House of Commons to publick infamy, and warning all men not to credit them. Such is the consequence which Lord Shelburne's management has brought upon his country.

After the authorized declarations contained in Carleton and Digby's letter, you ought, from every motive of honour, policy and prudence, to have fulfilled them, whatever might have been the event. It was the least atonement you could possibly make to America, and the greatest kindness you could do to yourselves; for you will save millions by a general peace, and you will lose as many by continuing the war.

### COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, October 29, 1782.

P. S. The manuscript copy of this letter is sent your Lordship, by the way of our Head-Quarters, to New-York, inclosing a late pamphlet of mine, addressed to the Abbe Raynal, which will serve to give your Lordship some idea of the principles and sentiments of America.

L O N D O N, Aug. 29.

The account of the population of the district of Sohuiska, in Russia, sent to the Chancery at Moscow this year, contains a singular fact. There is in this district a peasant of the name of Feodor Bafilly, who has had a very extraordinary number of children by two wives. His first wife brought him 69 children in 27 lyings-in; she has been delivered four times of four children, seven times of three, and sixteen times of two. His second wife has lain in only eight times; and has two children at a birth six times, and three children twice. These two women, therefore, in thirty-five lyings-in, have made him father of 87 children; and, what is still more extraordinary, there are but four of these that have died; so that his family consists at present of 83 children. A most astonishing instance of population this; and it is to be hoped that the present glorious Empress, who has so much the good of her subjects, and the prosperity of her immense empire at heart, will gra-

ciously be pleased to order some provision to be made for so useful a member of society, who must undoubtedly be burthened in an uncommon manner with so numerous a family.

K I N G S T O N, October 12.

By letters found on board the prize schooner Mole, whose arrival we mentioned last week, it appears, that our enemies have not relinquished the idea of an expedition against this country.—The Spanish Squadron at the Havanna, under the command of Don Solano, consists of 17 sail of the line, 15 of which are fit for immediate service; and, it is said, are intended to co-operate in an attempt on this island, with a squadron daily expected from Old France, and the combined army, which still remains encamped at Cape-Francois, under the command of General Galvez.

S P R I N G F I E L D, Nov. 19.

The British Admiral Kempenfelt, who perished on board the Royal George, on his falling in with the French transports, last winter, under Admiral Guichen, had the cruelty and worse than infernal barbarity to open his lower tier of guns upon a number of those defenceless vessels who had struck to him and sunk them with their crews, because the bad weather and the nearness of Guichen prevented his taking possession of them.

P R O V I D E N C E, Nov. 16.

Since our last the French army, commanded by His Excellency Count ROCHAMBEAU, arrived here from the westward.

On Wednesday arrived in the river a ship from Tortola, prize to a small galley belonging at the Eastward.—Her cargo consists of about 200 puncheons of rum, a quantity of brandy, &c.

Monday last a brig, laden with salt and rum, arrived at East-Greenwich from St. Martin's.

Yesterday a flag of truce arrived in the river from New-York, and brought a few prisoners.

On Friday evening, last week, a flag of truce arrived at Newport in six days from Bermuda, and brought 80 prisoners.—By her we learn, that 40 transports, with refugees, had sailed from Charlestown for St. Augustine; and that the garrison was also preparing to leave it.

The same evening arrived in the river a large sloop, captured by a galley from Connecticut. She was bound from Halifax for New-York.

C H A T H A M, November 27.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled, November 7, 1782.

On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter of the 19th of August from the Commander in Chief, a report of a Committee thereon, and motion of Mr. Williamson and Mr. Rutledge relative thereto, and also another letter of the 25th of October from the Commander in Chief, with a copy of a letter from the Count de Vergennes, dated the twenty-ninth of July last, interceding for Captain Asgill;

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be directed, and he is hereby directed to set Captain Asgill at liberty.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Copy of a letter from GENERAL WASHINGTON, to Captain ASGILL, covering the above resolve.

Head-Quarters, 13th November.

S I R,

IT affords me singular pleasure to have it in my power to transmit you the inclosed copy of an act of Congress of the 7th instant, by which you are released from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have so long been. Supposing you would wish to go into New-York as soon as possible, I also inclose a passport for that purpose.

Your letter of the 18th of October, came regularly to my hands, I beg you to believe that my not answering it sooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your situation, I daily expected a determination of your case, and I thought it better to await that, than to feed you with hopes that might in the end prove fruitless. You will attribute my detention of the inclosed letters, which have been in my hands about a fortnight, to the same cause.

I cannot take leave of you, Sir, without assuring you, that in whatever light my agency in this displeasing affair may be received, I never was influenced through the whole of it by sanguinary motives, but by what I conceived a sense of my duty, which loudly called upon me to take measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of

those enormities which have been the subject of discussion, and that this important end is likely to be answered without the effusion of the blood of an innocent person, is not a greater relief to you, than it is to, Sir,

Your most obedient,  
and humble Servant,  
(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Nov. 16.

We hear that Colonel Martin will shortly meet the Creeks to enter into treaty with them. The seceding Cherokees appear very solicitous to make peace since the expedition against them from Carolina, in which they have had their towns burnt, and their stocks carried off.

It is said that General Arnold is frequently closeted by the British Prime Minister, and is to have the command of a considerable armament to act in this State early in the spring.

BALTIMORE, November 26.

Captains Thomas Reade, and Gibbes Jones, of Philadelphia, who have been prisoners with the enemy at Charlestown, yesterday arrived here from that place in 20 days. These gentlemen are of opinion, that American colours are now flying on the fortifications of that capital, it being the avowed intention of the enemy to evacuate it on the 25th instant (yesterday) if not sooner; for the completion of which business, such preparations had been previously made, as shewed, beyond a doubt, that they were in earnest.

Arrivals since our last, Schooner Felicity, Captain Wing, schooner Harlequin, Captain White, and schooner Little Peggy, Capt. Goffigen, from St. Thomas's, also, the schooner Somerset, Capt. Jones, from St. Croix.

Captain Wing, arrived here from St. Thomas's, we are informed, brings advice of the safe arrival at Martinico of the Marquis de Bouille, and part of the fleet in which he had sailed, about the 8th of September from France. This fleet, consisting of between 2 and 300 vessels, contains 16,000 troops under convoy of 3 ships of the line, and were daily arriving in port when the last accounts left Martinico.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

On Monday last, the stockholders of the bank of North-America, met for the purpose of electing directors, for the management of the affairs of the said corporation for the ensuing year. When the following gentlemen were appointed:

Thomas Willing, James Wilson, John M. Nesbit, William Bingham, Thomas Fitzsimons, Henry Hill, Samuel Meredith, Cadwalader Morris, Andrew Caldwell, Samuel Osgood, Samuel Inglis and George Haynes.

It must give the publick particular pleasure, to observe that this institution has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its best friends. Individuals as well as the community, have received the greatest advantages from the effects of its extensive operation, and notwithstanding the many difficulties it had to encounter from the prejudices of partial or misinformed persons, it has rose superior to every effort of open or concealed enemies to injure it.

Its present flourishing situation, arising from the assiduity and attention of the directors of the last year, in placing it upon so respectable an establishment; became so strikingly apparent to the body of stockholders, that the following vote of thanks unanimously passed.

"At a meeting of the stockholders of the bank of North-America, this 4th November 1782, for the purpose of holding an election of directors—The directors of the said bank, having laid before the stockholders met, an account of their proceedings for the year past: we the said stockholders, having considered the same, and being also influenced by our knowledge and observations, on the manner in which the business of the said bank hath been framed and conducted, think it a justice due to the president and directors, to acknowledge the satisfaction we feel on this occasion, by giving this publick testimony of our approbation. We do therefore return our sincere thanks to the president and directors, for the skill and attention they have manifested in arranging an institution, altogether new in America, the good effects of which the publick hath already so fully experienced, for their disinterested services therein, and for the fidelity, punctuality and care, with which they have executed the trust reposed in them."

Nov. 30. Two gentlemen arrived here on Thursday evening who left Charlestown the 5th

instant; They inform, that the enemy had certainly determined on the evacuation of the town, which was to take place about the 25th instant. All their cannon were shipped, and every other preparation made that indicated such a movement.—It is not doubted, even in New-York, that the British forces have left it before this.

Five of the villains who robbed Mr. Ball's house are secured in Burlington gaol. They prove to be from New-York, which they left but a few days before the robbery, and had their passes from David Matthews, one of the police of New-York. Some of their plunder is also found.—These fellows came from New-York by land, and are supposed to be sent on this diabolical business by their superiors in wickedness.

TRENTON, December 4.

On Friday night, the 22d ult. Captain Richard Salter, in a brig belonging to New-Hampshire, but last from Montferat, with a cargo of Rum, bound for Virginia, was drove ashore, in a gale of wind, on Absecom Beach; it is thought the most of the rum will be saved, but the vessel is lost: She left Montferat the 4th ult. but was taken off the capes of Virginia by the Amphion frigate, who put a prize-master and eleven hands on board, and ordered her to New-York. The prize-master and hands were made prisoners by the militia and sent to Philadelphia.

Captain Salter, of whom we get this intelligence, further informs, that before he left Montferat, certain accounts was received there, that the Marquis de Bouille had arrived at Martinico with upwards of 150 sail of transports, and eight or ten thousand troops, under convoy of four sail of the line—and that the Count de Estaing was hourly expected with 10 or 12 more capital ships.

The above fleet, captured off St. Lucia, a large British transport, with troops on board, bound for that port.

We are informed the following pretty manœuvre was put in practice not long since in New-York:

A few days before the last fleet sailed Jemmy Rivington published a Gazette Extraordinary, containing a most pompous account of an action, said to have happened at sea between the grand fleet of England and the combined fleets of France and Spain, in which the former had come off victorious, and had captured and sunk six of their enemy's capital ships, requesting the inhabitants of the town to illuminate their houses, and informing them that superb fire-works were to be played off upon the common on the joyful occasion; this drew many of the jolly tars upon the common to view the entertainment, when, in the midst of their mirth and squibbing, a presgang, prepared for the purpose, to their inexpressible amazement, stepped in and swept off about 500 of them. The next day Mr. Rivington in his paper acknowledged the information to have been premature.

We are told, that Sir Guy Carleton will shortly return to Britain. He goes home in disgust, conceiving himself ill treated by the Ministry, who directed him on his arrival, to declare in effect that Britain was heartily tired of the war, and was ready to make peace with us almost upon any terms whatever.—He as well as we have found it a dirty deception, much beneath the dignity of a great and powerful nation; but which, however, is perfectly consonant with the rest of their conduct for the last seven years.

From Rivington's Gazette, of the 27th ult.

Last Sunday the schooner Lively arrived here from St. Lucia in 22 days, we are informed his Majesty's ship Argo had carried into that port a French ship armed en flute, with stores and 250 troops, it is said this proved to be one of a fleet, bound from Old France to Martinico, soldiers, stores and provisions, convoyed by two ships of force, and that the several British men of war at St. Lucia, on this intelligence immediately took a station off the Isle de Ramiers, in order to intercept them from reaching Martinique.

RECEIPT of continental taxes in the state of New-Jersey, for the month of Nov. 1782, Dollars.

Nov. 11	From John Wilkins, Esq. Collector of the county of Gloucester,	700
13	From Peter Vredenbergh, Esquire, Collector of the county of Middlesex,	266 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
15	From Thomas Fenimore, Esquire, Collector of the county of Burlington,	150
24	From Isaac Vanderbeeck, Esquire, Collector of the county of Bergen,	266 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
Total, Dollars.		3779 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>10</sub>

W. M. C. HOUSTON, Receiver.

† ALMANACKS, by the gross or dozen, to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

Wanted immediately,

A NAILER, who is master of the business, and willing to instruct several boys. A single man, of good character, will meet with great encouragement and employ, for a considerable time, on application to the subscriber at Princeton.

ANTHONY JOLINE.

December 2, 1782.

3w†

JOHN SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton, on moderate terms, for cash or country produce:

SUPERFINE blue, Five-quarter diapers,  
brown, green, blossom and lead-coloured, Hyson and bohea teas,  
cloths, Sugar,  
Pepper,  
Brown and blue, Indigo,  
coarse do. Brimstone,  
Green and snuff-coloured do. Temple spectacles,  
Mixed cloths, Knives and forks,  
Corduroys, Cutteau knives,  
Calicoes and chintzes, Snuff-boxes,  
Fine and coarse linens, Silk and mohair,  
Cambricks and lawns, Sheepskins,  
Black fattins, Mens shoes,  
Mode and taffeta, Broad and narrow  
worsted bindings,  
Ell-wide persians, An assortment of tin and  
Pink and white farcenets, earthen ware,  
Black and white gauzes, And a variety of other  
Silk and linen handkerchiefs, articles.

Said Singer returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and requests a continuance of their favours. 1M

To whom it may concern.

WHEREAS sundry petitions have been laid before the Legislature of this state, setting forth the necessity and publick utility of forming a new county out of the counties of Somerset and Middlesex: And whereas, from a want of properly consulting the sentiments of those more immediately concerned in this matter, little or no progress has hitherto been made in consequence of said petitions: It has therefore been agreed upon by several of the principal inhabitants of said counties, that a meeting of those herein concerned be held at the house of Mr. Vantilbury, inn-holder at Kingston, on Monday the sixteenth instant, then and there to take up the above premises in a regular way, and pursue the same as far as it may then be thought necessary. It is also earnestly requested that all holders of Continental Loan-Office Certificates will carefully attend said meeting, as several very interesting matters will then be laid before them.

December 4, 1782. 2w†

For the good of the Publick.

QUINTA essentia cortices Americani, or the quintessence of American bark, is an extract of the said bark prepared with considerable labour and expence, very serviceable in many diseases; it is a gentle purgative, carries off all bilious and other noxious humours; is an excellent preservation against the piles, and a certain cure thereof: It is likewise of great utility to persons afflicted with the *Fistula*, *Abscesses*, and other complaints proceeding from inflammations; it is an approved remedy for *worms*, both in adults and children: It is an excellent bitter when dissolved in water or wine, and mixed with any liquid: It is also a preventative and cure in *agues*, *intermitting fevers*, &c. and has been found by experience to effect a cure when *Peruvian bark* has failed.

This very useful medicine is prepared by Peter Low, and sold at his house in New-Brunswick, and by Mary and Sarah Barnes, nearly opposite the Printing-Office in Trenton.

N. B. Three or four pills is a dose for a common constitution, and one or two for children:—Make the pills about the size of a large pea.

It may be taken with the greatest safety, as it is free from any mercurial, antimonial, or any other poisonous quality—'tis simple and innocent, so that if it should in some cases not prove serviceable, it will not in the least degree prove prejudicial.

The most proper time for taking them is either late at night, or very early in the morning.

The said Peter Low also makes and sells chocolate, where traders and others may be supplied at a reasonable rate. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

(By way of publick vendue)

AT the house of Jonathan Richmond, at Trenton, on the 12th day of this instant, precisely at 12 o'clock of said day, a genteel mahogany side-board, card, and dining tables, chairs, looking-glasses, a number of valuable pictures, featherbeds, bedding, bedsteads, andirons, with many other sorts of valuable and genteel household goods, and kitchen furniture; also horses, cows, a sulky, &c. Attendance will be given by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

November 3, 1782.

1W

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Ishmael Shippey, on Thursday the 19th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain John Baudouine, against a yall or long-boat, together with two cables, three sails, three muskets, sundry kinds of rigging, and cabin furniture, captured the twelfth inst. near the mouth of the Narrows; to and as well against the whaleboat Chance, commanded by — Burk, together with her cargo, consisting of 60 quarters beef, 9 sheep, a quantity of poultry, 3 muskets and 1 pistol, taken by the said Captain Baudouine the 15th inst. near Newark bay; to the intent that the owner, or any other person claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said boats and cargoes should not be condemned to the captors, agreeable to the prayer of said bills.

JOHN BRAY,  
JAMES DUYCKINCK, } Agents.  
New-Brunswick, November 19, 1782. 3w||

**LAMPBLACK**  
To be sold at the Printing-Office.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dirck Van Veghter, late of Raritan, deceased, are hereby requested to appear and settle their respective accounts on the tenth day of December next, as this is the last notice they are to expect from

PETER DUMONT,  
JACOB VAN-NOORSTAND, } Execut.  
DIRCK MIDDAGH,

N. B. On said day the above Executors will attend at Tunison's tavern, in order to adjust matters agreeably to law.

**ROBERT BARR,**

Has for sale, at his store on the east side of second-street, between market and chestnut-streets, the 2d door above Black-Horse ally, Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of East-India and European goods, by wholesale and retail, amongst which are,

A VARIETY of superfine, second and coarse broadcloths, coating, ratteens, duffils, plains, kerseys and half thicks, ratinets, shalloons, serges, sewingsilks, and best scarf twist, white, yellow, gilt, fancy and death-head coat and waistcoat buttons, corduroys, velvets, plushes, fustians, jeans and jeanetts, thicksetts, mens and womens black fattins, taffeties, modes, ell-wide persians, mantuas, lute-frings and farcenets, black fattinets, serge-denim, everlasting, calimancoes, durants, moreens, tamies, hairbines and boiled camblets, cambricks, lawns, kentings, silk-gauzes, bandana, romall, policate, taffety and barcelona silk handkerchiefs, chintzes, cottons and calicoes, silk and cotton merseilles quilting, silk, worsted, beaver and kidskin gloves and mits, Irish, laval and Dutch linens, Russia sheeting, ticklinburgh, Flanders bedticking, silk thread, mens and womens worsted stockings, fine threads, white chappel and common needles, pins, tapes and bobbins, &c.

Likewise a quantity of Philadelphia and Germantown dressed deerskins. This last article he don't retail, but makes a generous allowance to shopkeepers, breeches-makers and others, that take quantities.

Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being supplied on the lowest terms, for either cash, bills of exchange, or country produce.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the partnership of Haac Veste, deceased, and Henry Vankirk, of Hopewell, for fulling and dressing cloth, are desired to come and settle their accounts with said Vankirk, by the 25th of December next; on failure the accounts will be put into the hands of a magistrate.

3w|| HENRY VANKIRK.

A few copies of ALLINSONS's edition of the  
**L A W S OF NEW-JERSEY**  
may be had of the PRINTER.

THE mode of supplying the army will render a permanent establishment of the Quarter-Master General's department in this state unnecessary in future; the office will therefore be discontinued after the first of January next: The subscriber, desirous to have his accounts in such a state as to close them immediately thereafter, requests all persons who have any demands against him as a publick officer, to present them before that time for settlement: the propriety of this measure will be obvious to all who consider the great obstructions that must inevitably arise to claimants in procuring an adjustment of their accounts after the employment of the officer under whose direction the business has been transacted expires.

JOHN NEILSON, D. Q. M.  
Trenton, November 13, 1782. 6w

**TO BE SOLD,**

(And entered on immediately,)

A FARM containing 102 acres, seven acres of which is meadow, and more may be made, and twenty acres woodland, situate on the road leading from Rocky-Hill to the Baptist meeting-house in Hopewell, about three miles from Princeton, and two from Rocky-Hill. There are on said plantation a good frame house and kitchen adjoining, and a large Dutch barn, with a good young bearing orchard. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

3w|| c. t. f. MARGARET FURMAN.

**TO BE SOLD,**

ONE sixth part of seven hundred and two acres of land, and iron mine, lying in Oxford township, Suffex county, near Delaware river and Van-Etta's farm; some improvements are made on said tract, being well timbered, and water suitable for waterworks: Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Alexander Reading, near Ringo's tavern, in Amwell, or to

HENRY BAILIE,  
JOSEPH READING, } Execut.  
THOMAS READING,

Amwell, November 12, 1782. 3w||

**TO BE SOLD,**

BY the subscriber, in Windsor, Middlesex county, a negro wench 26 years old, a boy 8 years old, and a girl 2 years old, either together or separate, as best suits the purchasers.

3w|| SAMUEL MINOR.

**ALLENTOWN ACADEMY**  
IS nearly completed, and will be ready for the reception of scholars very shortly.

A person of good character, and well qualified to teach the languages and mathematicks, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the Trustees.

ELISHA LAURENCE, Clk.

November 19, 1782. 3w||

A YOUNG woman is wanted, in a small genteel family, to do housework, who can be recommended for her morality and industry. Enquire of the printer.

**LOWER TRENTON FERRY.**

THE road on each side of the river Delaware to the landing is now completed; good boats are provided; the best attendance and quickest dispatch will be given to all persons who may please to favour it with their custom. In this part of the river there are no obstructions, the water is deep and smooth, and the shores gravelly, so that the boats may at all times be brought so near the shores as to land their passengers without ever wetting the soles of their shoes; these advantages, added to the good attendance and dispatch that will be given in putting passengers over, it is hoped will entitle the subscriber to the favour of the publick, especially as the ferriage will be as low as at any of the other ferries. Those coming from Trenton, and who may please to make use of this ferry, are desired, instead of turning off to the right hand at the brick house, which is situated at the entrance of the town, to keep strait forward down the Crosswicks road about four hundred yards, and then take the right hand road which leads to Lambertton, where most of the vessels that pass up and down the river load and unload their cargoes. Here are two good houses of entertainment, one kept by Capt. John Clunn, the other by Mr. Abraham Waglum. The distance from here to the house of the subscriber, who lives at and keeps the ferry, is about a quarter of a mile.

NATHANIEL MOORE.

November 4, 1782. 4w

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of a writ to me Burlington county, ff. } directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Monday the 30th day of December next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Nottingham, containing about 743 acres of land, late the property of Benjamin Biles, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Riche, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

October 29, 1782. 7w

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of a writ to me Burlington county, ff. } directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the thirty-first day of December next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township of Mansfield, containing 230 acres of land, late the estate of Augustine Tallman, deceased, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Tallman, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

October 29, 1782. 7w

**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 aforesaid 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 2 1/2 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 aforesaid 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.

**DANIEL VAN-VOORHIS,**  
**GOLD-SMITH,**

HAVING removed from Philadelphia, takes this method to inform his friends in particular, and the publick in general, that he has now opened shop in Princeton, a small distance to the eastward of the College, where he intends carrying on his business in all its branches, and shall always be happy to receive the commands of those who choose to employ him, and they may rest assured that their work shall be executed with dispatch, in the neatest manner, the newest fashions, and on the most reasonable terms, he being enabled to execute his work at a lower price than it can be done in Philadelphia.

He MAKES and SELLS

URNs,	Punch strainers,
Coffepots,	Table spoons,
Teapots,	Tea spoons,
Sugardishes,	Sugar tongs,
Slopbowls,	Desert spoons,
Tankards,	Shoe and knee buckles,
Candlesticks,	of a great variety of
Sauceboats,	patterns,
Pint, and half-pint cans,	Scissors-chains,
Milkpots,	Pincushion-hoops and
Water do.	chains,
Soupe ladles,	Gold and silver sleeve
Casters and stands,	buttons,
Salts,	Gold and silver broaches,
Punch ladles,	Gold beads and chains.

N. B. He likewise gives the highest price for old gold and silver. 3w||

PURCHASERS at the vendue of the personal estate of Samuel Statts Coejemans, Esquire, late of Raritan, deceased, are desired to observe that the period at which payment became due is past; the subscribers request those who have not yet settled their accounts, to do it without delay.

WM. PATERSON, } Execut.  
JOHN NEILSON,

November 25, 1782. 3w||

ALL persons indebted unto the estate of Wilson Hunt, deceased, by bond, bill or note, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber by the first day of January next: Any person having unsettled accounts with the estate, will please to call on John P. Hunt, or Peter Gordon, in Hopewell, who have the books, and will adjust the same; and if the said Wilson, Hunt, deceased, was indebted to any one by bond, bill or note, they will please to present the same for payment to

ABRAHAM HUNT, one of the Executors.

Trenton, November 25, 1782. 3w||

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Chesterfield, Burlington county, about the middle of August last, a sorrel mare, branded L D on the near shoulder, has a star, fourteen and a half hands high, about eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOS. WOODWARD.

November 26, 1782. 3w||