

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1782.

L O N D O N, June 22.

LAST night an express arrived at Mr. Fox's office from Holland, which contains an official account of the refusal of the Dutch to negotiate a separate peace.

Yesterday, and not before, the majority of the cabinet declared in favour of a dissolution of the present Parliament. The resignation of Lord John Cavendish is expected to be the consequence of this measure.

INTELLIGENCE FROM NEW-YORK PAPERS.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

The Digby privateer, Captain Lauyton, belonging to this port, on the 27th ult. off Cape Henlopen, distant about eight or nine leagues, fell in with a rebel ship of 16 or 18 guns, and a brig of 12, both of which he engaged for near five glasses, during which time he received so much damage, that it was with the greatest difficulty the vessel could be kept, having received sundry shot under water, yet notwithstanding the disparity of force, and though the water made in the hold, occasioned by the shot holes, covered the water casks, he determined to defend the vessel to the last extremity; but fortunately his Majesty's ship Centurion, Quebec, Amphion, Bellifarius, and a sloop of 16 guns, hove in sight, and captured the two rebels, which arrived here yesterday.

St. JAMES'S, June 21.

RIGHT Honourable Sir William Howe, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant General of the ordnance, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

L O N D O N.

June 22. The expression dropped yesterday by Lord John Cavendish, in his speech on the new taxes, viz. "Since the people would have war, they must pay for it;" is a sufficient proof that Ministry find the publick will not be satisfied with a patched up peace. Our late glorious victories have undoubtedly made a great alteration in the publick expectations, and it now clearly appears, that the new Ministry had no other chance of making a peace than by unconditional submission.

July 2. Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock died, the Right Honourable Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.

July 4. On Tuesday Captain Lumsden arrived at the Admiralty with despatches from Admiral Campbell, which are said to contain an account that the fleets for New-York, Carolina, Halifax and Newfoundland, which sailed from Torbay on the 18th ult. under convoy of the Portland of 50 guns, Admiral Campbell, Oiseau and Danae frigates, the Merlin sloop of war, and some others, having, on Tuesday evening the 25th ult. discovered a strange fleet, which gave chase to the convoy, Admiral Campbell made the signals for the fleet to disperse, consisting then of about 30 sail; all of which, except four or five, were bound to Newfoundland, the others to Quebec. The New-York, Halifax and Carolina fleets, parted about two days before, for their respective places of destination.—Two of the enemies frigates gained much on the convoy, and Captain Lumsden, then in the Merlin, is said to have seen some of them strike to the frigates, the whole of the combined fleet coming up fast; but night coming on, the Oiseau, Danae and Merlin had the good fortune to keep together; and in the morning of the 26th, spoke with Admiral Campbell, having then in company one ship of the convoy; but no further accounts are received at present. It is not yet known what number of ships have been taken in this unfortunate affair; but it is thought not more than 15; and as the Newfoundland ships are not of that importance to the mercantile interest, and the publick, as the other ships, many of which are richly laden, and some with troops and stores, we flatter ourselves we shall find the loss of trifling consequence to the nation.

July 6. Yesterday there was one of the greatest appearances of Members in the House of Commons, as well as the most crowded gallery, perhaps ever known at this time of the year, under the idea of Mr. Fox stating his reasons for resigning his office of secretary of state. Mr. Fox came into the house about four o'clock quite undressed, and gave the signal of his resignation, by taking his place on the opposite side of the treasury bench; but as soon as the ordinary business was over, and every body on the tiptoe of expectation for hearing the reasons of so sudden and extraordinary a change, they were disappointed by General Conway moving for an adjournment.

The political revolution which has taken place since our last publication will, no doubt, astonish our numerous readers. The report that such a change was in agitation, prevailed last Thursday, but we were unwilling to give it as a report, well knowing how much it must alarm and distress the publick. It is now but too well ascertained, that Mr. Fox and Lord John Cavendish are no longer Ministers, Mr. Fox having yesterday taken his place in the House of Commons on the opposition seat.

We have taken uncommon pains to elucidate the cause of this sudden change, and though the publick are at present totally in the dark as to the real motives, it is universally asserted, and credited, that upon the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, two subjects, on which the cabinet were divided, came under consideration, viz. the independence of America, and an alteration in the representation of parliament. To American independence, what is called the Shelburne party, were totally averse. They are also desirous of some material alteration in the constitution. The Marquis of Rockingham and his friends, it is well known, gave up the dependence of America, and were entirely against any infringements upon the present constitution, fearing, and perhaps justly, that in times like the present, an attempt to alter the form of government, as settled by the revolution, must end to the disadvantage of the people.

Add to this discordance of opinion, in matters so very material, that Lord Shelburne's appointment to be First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, by the express order of the Sovereign, must have contributed in no small degree to the chagrin of the rest of the Ministry.

Though a certain Right Honourable gentleman (says a correspondent) certainly looked up to the place of premier of his country, and expected to have succeeded to it, it is very certain that his resignation was by no means in consequence of his being disappointed of it, but on account of his having been out-voted in the cabinet, upon his declaration, in the most explicit and unequivocal terms, for the independence of America.

The following is said, on the best authority, to be the cause of the late and sudden change in his Majesty's cabinet: On the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne waited on his Majesty to notify the same, who immediately, and unsolicited, offered him the place, which his Lordship accepted of, provided his Majesty would permit him to name a secretary of state in his own room, this the King took some time to consider of, and at last granted. Mr. Fox taking umbrage at this arrangement, waited on his Majesty, on Thursday morning last, with the seals, which were accepted of.

In consequence of the above circumstance the following arrangements are said to be already made:

The Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, in the room of the late Marquis of Rockingham.

The Honourable William Pitt, secretary of state, in the room of Lord Shelburne.

The Honourable Lord Howe, First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Admiralty, in the room of Lord Viscount Keppel.

No other appointments are at present known; but it is confidently said the Cavendish, and late

Rockingham party, to a man, go out of office.

It is said that Lord Keppel yesterday went to St. James's for the purpose of resigning his office of First Lord of the Admiralty, but that his Majesty refused to accept his resignation, declaring, that when Lord Howe returned home, Lord Keppel might act as he should then think proper.

Lord Gower, it is thought, will once more preside at the Council Board; or at least have a considerable employment in the new arrangement; but as yet, only a few of the leading offices are filled up, all being either in high dudgeon, or on the tenter hooks of expectation.

From Lewis's NEW-YORK MERCURY, of September 6.

His Britannic Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, July 11, 1782.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE unwearied assiduity with which you have persevered in the discharge of your duty in Parliament, during so long a session, bears the most honourable testimony of your zeal and industry in the service of the publick; for which you have provided with the clearest discernment of its true interests; anxiously opening every channel for the return of peace; and furnishing with no less vigilance, the means of carrying on the war, if that measure should be unavoidable.

The extensive powers with which I find myself invested, to treat for reconciliation and amity with the Colonies which have taken arms in North-America, I shall continue to employ in the manner most conducive to the attainment of those objects, and with an earnestness suitable to their importance.

The zeal which my subjects in Ireland have expressed for the publick service, shews that the liberality of your proceeding towards them is felt there as it ought; and has engaged their affections, equally with their duty and interest, in the common cause.

The diligence and ardour, with which you have entered upon the consideration of the British interests in the East-Indies, are worthy of your wisdom, justice and humanity.—To protect the persons and fortunes of millions in those distant regions, and to combine our prosperity with their happiness, are objects which amply repay the utmost labour and exertion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my particular thanks for the very liberal supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness and zeal, for the service of the current year. I reflect with extreme regret upon the heavy expence, which the circumstances of publick affairs unavoidably call for. It shall be my care to husband your means to the best advantage, and, as far as depends on me, to apply that economy which I have endeavoured to set on foot in my civil establishment, to those more extensive branches of publick expenditure, in which still more important advantages may be expected.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The important successes, which, under the favour of Divine Providence, the valour of my fleet in the West-Indies hath obtained, promise a favourable issue to our operations in that quarter. The events of war in the East-Indies have also been prosperous. Nothing, however, can be more repugnant to my feelings than the long continuance of so complicated a war.

My ardent desire of peace has induced me to take every measure which promised the speediest accomplishment of my wishes; and I will continue to exert my best endeavours for that purpose. But if for want of a corresponding disposition in our enemies, I should be disappointed in the hope I entertain of a speedy termination of the calamities of war, I rely on the spirit, affection and unanimity of my Parliament and people, to support the honour of my crown, and the interests of my kingdoms; not doubting that the blessing of Heaven, which I devoutly implore upon our arms, employed as they are in our just and necessary defence,

will enable me to obtain fair and reasonable terms of pacification. The most triumphant career of victory would not excite me to aim at more; and I have the satisfaction to be able to add, that I see no reason which should induce me to think of accepting less.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 3d day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 3d day of September next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

July 9, 1782.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following particulars respecting the debate in the house of commons, on Tuesday last, which our readers will not find inaccurate, or unworthy of their perusal.

MR. Fox, in the course of his speech, declared that his motives for resigning were, a difference respecting the means of peace with America; the Earl of Shelburne having determined to make independence the price of peace, but himself having maintained that American independence, in all its extent, must be first declared, and that then overtures towards peace might be made. He could not call this contrariety of opinion by such gentle name as a shade of difference, for he verily believed, that on the determination of this one point depended peace or war, depended therefore the ruin or salvation of these empires. That on this question, a council had met on Wednesday se'ennight, wherein he had found his voice disregarded; that on the Sunday following (being the day preceding Lord Rockingham's death) he had again called together his Majesty's confidential servants at his own house, where, finding the same question, after a renewed dispute, again carried against him, he had formerly declared his fixed intention to resign, but that being persuaded not to disturb Lord Rockingham's mind, by so instant a step, he had waited until his Lordship's decease; and the noble Earl's succession to the vacant place, had rendered it perfectly clear to him, that those measures which alone he could advise, and for which alone he would bear responsibility, were become far less likely to be pursued. He had differences also respecting the East-India company, and said, that after the example of losing a western world, it behoved Ministers to see to it that they lose not an eastern world also. Mr. Fox also hinted that there was an intention in the Earl of Shelburne to restore to the crown the exercise of its negative; he feared lest the long disuse of this part of its prerogative, might render such innovation alarming to the people. "What (said he) when Parliament is at last brought to speak the pure language of the people, to have one foul with them, one desire with them, Oh! now it would become necessary for the crown to bring its negative into exercise."

General Conway said, that he could not yet see so great difference in that Right Honourable Gentleman's sentiments, as to warrant him in the breaking up of the cabinet; their principles still appeared to him to be the same, though in the prosecution of the same principles, among eleven people, there would be, for he must be allowed to call them so, a shade of difference. The Honourable Gentleman had done him the honour to ascribe his continuance in office to that weakness of understanding which he laboured under; no doubt, therefore, it was owing to his weakness in that part, that he could not really see what great difference it made, whether you give the Americans independence, by throwing it at their heads (which was all the Right Honourable Gentleman had wished to do) or whether you bring it in as a condition of peace; that for his own part he had little doubt of procuring peace with them; and, peace procured, the end of each would be answered. As for what the Right Honourable Gentleman, through his wonderful sagacity, might foresee in the intentions of the Earl of Shelburne, he would only say that he could not think, at so awful a crisis as the present, when unanimity was so essential to our negotiations, and to all our measures; an apprehension that the first Lord of the Treasury may, five years hence, intend measures not altogether corresponding with the Right Honourable Gentleman's individual sentiments, was a sufficient reason why the Right Honourable Gentleman should, at this time, withdraw his abilities and support from his Majesty's Councils.

Mr. Burke, being interrupted in the outset of

his speech, by some members crowding towards the door, said, with some agitation, that his deep respect for the greater part of that house, and his ineffable contempt of those, who, at an hour like this, when the fate of Britain hung suspended, and when,

—here the members taking their places, Mr. Burke proceeded: He declared, that he had no confidence in the new Administration, that they were a thousand times worse than the last with all their sins on their head. He confessed, he had had some parting pangs on quitting his place, that he loved busy life, that he loved, of all things, that place with which his Majesty, in great goodness, had vouchsafed to honour him; he loved the view from his window into the park; he loved to see soldiers exercised, and he believed every man that knew him, would say, that he was fond of business. He pretended not to great things, he had been spending all his life in raising a little ant-hill, but it was all kicked down, and he had now such another ant-hill to begin again: that from his nature he would have never chose the cold climes of opposition, but he had ever been forced into it; it was a melancholy thought, but that he now believed he was doomed to spend his whole life in opposition. He solemnly protested, that a total want of confidence in the new first Lord of the Treasury was his motive of giving up a very desirable place. After passing great eulogiums on every part of the character of the late Marquis, he said, he thought the proper successor to such a man would have been whosoever was most like to him; that the Duke of Portland was a man remarkable for uniting, in himself, all those talents of the head and heart, which had distinguished that most noble Marquis: But it was singular that the successor of the late noble Marquis was in every single respect totally unlike him.—The noble Earl might have his virtues, but they were so different, that he could not find in him the least trace of his departed friend.

Mr. Burke then adverted to that part of General Conway's speech, in which he had ascribed the secession of the party to their wonderfully nice understanding; for his part, he pretended not to any nicety of understanding, he had been used to read plain books; and he remembered to have read even in his infancy, of the Little Red Riding Hood, when the wolf came peeping through the fence, and said, he was grand-mamma—"But what great eyes you have" "O that is that I may eat the better." Well, said Mr. Burke, we know Little Red Riding Hood was eaten up, and yet we are wanting to try again, whether the wolf will make us as good a grand-mamma. Mr. Burke concluded with apologies for the warmth he had shewn in the beginning of his speech.

The Honourable William Pitt said, he could not think the retreat of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Fox) warrantable, at a crisis like the present; that his singular abilities marked him to be publick property, that whatsoever he heard that night, went only to convince him that the struggle had been a struggle for power, and that the quarrel had been a quarrel with men and not with measures. An Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Burke) in one part of his speech, had talked of Cataline and Cato, as if the Earl of Shelburne, and the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Burke) were an apt parallel: The Hon. Gentleman had said, "Would Cato suffer Cataline to become a Consul?" He should ask him in return, "But would Cato have taken Cataline for his Colleague?" He had therefore to learn yet, why, having once embarked with the Earl of Shelburne in the same vessel, that Noble Earl pursuing still the same course, the Right Honourable Gentleman should carry competition so far as to forsake the ship in this hour of its extremity? The loss of the late Marquis was great indeed; it was enough to have lost him; he could not, therefore, but deplore that a calamity in itself acknowledged sufficiently great, should draw after it consequences so unfortunate. Mr. Pitt, in the course of his speech, hinted, that his Majesty had offered him a place in the new Administration, which he hoped he had not impatiently aspired after.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Conway, having been often up to explain,

Mr. Lee, Solicitor General, said he rose to declare, that he was among those men who could not give their confidence to the new First Lord of the Treasury, and that he had therefore given notice of his resignation.

A Right Honourable Gentleman had said, it was men and not measures that were obnoxious. He begged to know what it was that made measures but men; it was like talking of effects without causes; and he insisted that whosoever acted in subordination to any Administration, ought well to consider

whether its leaders were men of whom he had had such experience as inspired a confidence in them; he charged the Earl of Shelburne with having changed his sentiments in the respect of granting independence to America, declared that his verality alone was enough to condemn him as a Minister; and after making a handsome eulogium on the character of the Marquis of Rockingham, added, that having praised the dead, he should be glad to praise the living also, if people would but give him the same materials.

Mr. Pitt rose to reply; at half past ten the motion for adjournment was carried.

General Conway, towards the close of his speech, so far forgot himself, that in the course of mentioning the Duke of Grafton, he said, "It is known I owe much to him; I owe to him my seat in Parliament; it is one of the Duke's boroughs that I—" The house calling him to order, the General recollected himself and said, that by speaking so long, and by running into so familiar a way of conversation, he had indeed exceedingly forgot himself; no man would be more glad to see an amendment in some of those boroughs than himself, or more willing to forward it; but the notoriety of these things without doors was such, that he hoped he should be forgiven for having departed a little from strict order: The house smiled, and he pursued his speech.

From the Morning Post, July 9.

THAT Mr. Fox has industriously laboured since he came into administration, to procure a formal and legislative surrender of British sovereignty over the colonies is a fact the secretary himself acknowledges; and his principal reason for so strongly enforcing this measure is founded on necessity; he has plainly told us we are unable to support the war, and therefore to make the best terms we can with the revolted colonies, is the only way to save the remainder of the empire from absolute destruction. If we admit Mr. Fox's assertion, that all our resources are exhausted: the conclusion he draws from such a miserable state of publick affairs must readily be admitted. But there are men in the service of the crown, of much greater political information than Mr. Fox, who widely differ from him on these great points; they assert, that provided the strength of the British empire at this moment be called forth, under the direction of a wise, spirited and virtuous administration; we have resources still sufficient to shake the House of Bourbon to its centre, and enforce the obedience of the colonies notwithstanding all their successes. Lord Shelburne must surely remember what his illustrious friend and patron, the Earl of Chatham, said in the upper house of parliament, when only a hint was suggested respecting the independency of the colonies, "Rather than submit," said this great man, "to a measure so dishonourable to this country, so fatal in its consequences to the British empire,—I WILL SELL THE LAST SHIRT FROM MY BACK."

And at another moment this virtuous and able statesman openly declared in the same place, that when he found such a detested measure was to be agitated in parliament, he would bring the Royal Offspring to their Lordships bar, and directly impeach the man who first proposed to give away their inheritance. The reader must observe from these positive declarations of Lord Chatham respecting independency, that he considered the separation of the colonies as the ruin of England, and that of course we ought to contribute our last shilling rather than acknowledge the revolted provinces independent of this country. Lord Shelburne was the pupil of this great man, and to him we now look not only for a determined opposition to any formal surrender of our colonial territory, but to a wife and spirited prosecution of the war. It may be said that Lord Chatham, were he now alive, would be of a very different opinion to that he entertained when he made the declarations above-mentioned. To such an assertion we give a direct and positive contradiction. Lord Chatham would never submit to a surrender of the colonies; he directly said so himself, and were he now alive he must be shocked to have heard a British Minister, filled the man of the people, sedulously employed in surrendering their dearest rights, and at a moment, when not only the metropolis, but the whole island abounds in places of entertainment and luxuries of every denomination. Lord Chatham would have said to Mr. Fox, secure young man, the hearts of the people by your actions, now you are a Minister, and do not depend on your declarations when in opposition; deserve their confidence, and you will find the resources of the country equal to all Europe; you are called into office to save the empire, not to ruin it; and if you sever the American colonies from Great-Britain, by giving them independence, you in a single stroke destroy your country. Such would have been the observations of that wife and virtuous statesman, the Earl of Chatham, and he would have been supported by every man in this country who has the least wish for its glory and prosperity. Let the people therefore look to that man whom the noble Chatham honoured with his confidence, and recommended him as his successor.

The Earl of Shelburne is that man, and he is

bound upon every principle that establishes the true patriot, in the bosom of his country, to stand forth determinedly, and act as his patron would have done at so awful a period as the present. Lord Chatham, were he now alive, would have impeached the man who in the senate moved for an acknowledgment of American independence. Lord Shelburne may be restrained by circumstances from acting in so decided a manner, but the moment he ceases to oppose so dreadful a measure, he can no longer be considered as the faithful representative of the illustrious Chatham, or deserving the confidence of his sovereign or his country.

July 8. Lord Shelburne by reproaching a late explanatory speech (Mr. Fox's) in the commons, and the motions which brought it on, and by openly avowing his wish to regain America,

Short of independence, has brought upon him the ire and hatred of a number of his former colleagues, who wish to see America trample on the rights of this country, and among the respectable herd, the common sag for their purposes; Mr. D——, who to prove his favourite wish, "American independence," would sacrifice the country he is permitted to go at large in, and every friend in or out of office, that he has in it.

Every true lover of his King and country is most essentially interested in supporting the measures adopted by Lord Shelburne, being consistent with the dignity of the crown, and the welfare of the people. General Conway will certainly remain in office, conscious of the wisdom and integrity of Lord Shelburne's measures.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated August 14.

"We have taken, in the East-Indies, six 74 gun British ships, and thirty merchantmen, full loaded, valued at One Hundred Millions of Pistres, and they were safely conducted to Bourbon. We have it from France, also from the East-Indies, by a ship that arrived here from thence last week."

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. J. Sanfum arrived here express from General Greene's head-quarters, near Charlestown, which he left on the 16th ult. He brings us a confirmation of the agreeable and important news of the certainty of a speedy evacuation of that place; near 600 persons having come out of the town and agreed to the terms prescribed for them by government; other particulars are contained in the following extracts of letters from that quarter, dated the 15th of August:

"We are in hopes that the British will quit and leave Charlestown in five or six weeks; hardly sooner, for want of vessels to take them and their baggage away; their ships are daily expected."

"The loyalists have had their meetings at the state-house in consequence of the occasion, and proposed that they, with their refugees (a parcel of the most abandoned wretches, and may justly be filled the refuse of the earth) and the Europeans, would man the lines and defend the town, but this they have miscarried in; as General Leslie told them, he could not answer to leave behind him any of the cannon, ammunition, arms or stores, &c. belonging to the King; he has also ordered a return of all kinds of ammunition and other warlike stores in the possession of persons who have them for sale; which indicates he is resolved that nothing of the kind will be left for their diabolical purpose: I am credibly informed, he says, that if the King's troops cannot defend the place, how could a rabble expect to do it against the forces of the United States. Ballingal, Champneys and others, were great orators at their meetings; some of them threatened, if they could not keep the town, to plunder the poor inhabitants of what little they have left, and then destroy the metropolis; but in this also they were disappointed, as the General declares that a proper guard will be left on the embarkation of the troops, with orders to put those to death who should commit any depredation or plunder."

"Such as have taken protection from the British, have experienced more than all the plagues of Egypt."

SEPTEMBER 14.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated July 8.

"The talk of a peace, which for some time past has excited the general expectation of such an event, seems entirely to subside, and the prospect of it is now lost in a more vigorous preparation for war."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated July 9.

"The Dutch fleet put to sea three days ago, consisting of 12 sail of the line and 16 frigates: Under their convoy, sailed 74 merchantmen, and 14 Indiamen of 54 guns each. It is to be hoped that this coast will be guarded by them for the season, and that there will be little to apprehend from British cruizers in the North Sea."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 11, 1782.

"You will find that the Dutch fleet, consisting of 19 sail, large and small, sailed from the Texel the 8th."

"This day's mail from England brought advices as late as Friday 8th; on that day Mr. Fox, Lord Keppel and Mr. Burke went out of the Ministry; the reason is said to be the aversion which the King shews to the declaration of the independence of America. This event has been foreseen here for some time; yet it has thrown the people of England into great confusion. The fact is, that the advantages

gained by Rodney have thrown the people of England into as great a delirium and as general a one as has been known; indeed as few have escaped it as did the influenza or northern malady.

"The city of Geneva opened her gates the latter end of last month to the troops belonging to the King of France and the Duke of Savoy: What the consequence of this event will be I know not."

"The French fleet arrived at Brest, with 18 sail of Newfoundland and other merchantmen prizes, and it is added a 50 gun ship."

"From every appearance, peace seems to fly from us. I hope our friends in America will not be lulled into too great a security."

Extract of another letter from Amsterdam, dated July 15.

"No doubt you will know ere this, that on the 19th of April last, our States General unanimously acknowledged the independency of the United States of America, and admitted Mr. Adams as their Minister Plenipotentiary, which has given general satisfaction among our people. We do most heartily wish it may be productive of an everlasting friendship and commercial connection between the two Republics. Some time after, his Excellency favoured our house, jointly with that of Messrs. W. and J. Willink, and Messrs. de la Laude and Tynje, with the commission of a loan for the United States, which we have opened for Three Millions of Dutch Guilders, and are in hopes of seeing it soon completed." A Guilder is about Two Shillings sterling, so that the amount of this loan will be nearly equal to 300,000 l. sterling.

TRENTON, September 18.

The Honourable the Legislature of this state meet here this day, agreeably to adjournment.

Two French frigates arrived in the Delaware on Friday last, in 60 days from France. 'Tis said they are sent for the protection of the American trade.

We hear that the controversy which hath so long subsisted between the states of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, respecting a very considerable territory, is likely to be settled. Congress have, agreeably to the 9th article of the confederation, appointed the Honourable William Whipple, Esquire, of Newhampshire; the Honourable Welcome Arnold, Esquire, of Rhode-Island; the Honourable David Brearley and William-Churchill Houston, Esquires, of New-Jersey; the Honourable Cyrus Griffin, Joseph Jones, and Thomas Neilson, Esquires, of Virginia, to constitute a Court for hearing and deciding of the dispute; the Court is to be held in this town on the twelfth day of November next.

TRENTON ACADEMY.

A NUMBER of the inhabitants of Trenton and the country adjoining, in order to render the means of education more easy and certain, have formed a regular permanent establishment for that purpose. A commodious handsome stone building has been erected, and is now finished for the reception of scholars. A school, in which reading, writing, common arithmetick, and book-keeping, are taught, has been formed some time, under the care of an able teacher, and is carried on with great propriety and success. To improve the system, another is now opened, in which are taught the English, Latin and Greek languages grammatically; geography, practical mathematics, the principles of natural philosophy and astronomy, publick speaking, and the rudiments of any other branch of useful education, either to fit pupils to finish a course at college, or to go immediately into business. The subscribers, the present trustees of this institution, are determined to spare no pains to render it as beneficial as possible; to which end they have put it under the care of George Merchant, B. A. a gentleman graduated at the college of New-Jersey several years ago, who has, from the time he completed his studies, been engaged in teaching, and whose prudence and ability have been highly approved. The situation of the place is pleasant and healthful; boarding may be had in genteel reputable families, and on reasonable terms; and strict attention will be paid to the morals and behaviour of the youth. A school for the study of the French language will be opened, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars to support a teacher are engaged.

It is not the intention of the subscribers to trouble the publick with strained and pompous representations in favour of this academy; they are persuaded the success and usefulness of it will soon recommend it more effectually.

MOORE FURMAN,
STACY POTTS,
WILLIAM C. HOUSTON,
JAMES EWING,
ISAAC COLLINS.

THE inhabitants of the township of Trenton will please to recollect, that the period for which the present committee of the associators to prevent illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy was elected, expires the 19th inst. A meeting is there-

fore requested at the court-house in Trenton, on Saturday the 28th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in order to elect a new committee, and to transact such other business respecting the association as may appear expedient and necessary.

The committee hope for a general attendance of the inhabitants, as matters of consequence are to be laid before them.

By order of the Committee,
ROBERT L. HOOPER, Chairman.

Trenton, September 16, 1782.

THE Trustees of the College of New-Jersey are requested to remember, that the meeting for the annual commencement is on Wednesday the 25th instant; and that their attendance is the more necessary as the spring meeting failed through the want of a sufficient number to do business.

N. B. The examination of the grammar school will be on Tuesday the 24th; and there will be a competition in the afternoon of that day for prizes, on several subjects, particularly Latin Grammar and Syntax, English Grammar, and pronouncing English orations; the victors to be determined by the suffrages of the graduates of the College of New-Jersey, or of any other College, who may attend the exhibition.

J. WITHERSPOON.

TO BE SOLD,

IN New-Germantown, Hunterdon county, a very good lot of ground, with very good almost new dwellinghouse, with three rooms upon a floor, and an out-house very suitable for a tradesman or other business. For further particulars enquire of Daniel Kemper, in Morris-Town, or the subscriber living on said premises.

JACOB KEMPER.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED from the stables of the subscriber in Trenton, on Saturday the 7th instant, an elegant half blooded light bay gelding, without star or snip, but has a small wart on his nose; about seven years old, trots and canters, is very gay, and an excellent horse under the saddle, or in a chair, but will not draw in a team or waggon. Whoever takes up and will deliver said horse to JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Esquire, (the owner) in Burlington, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

FRANCIS WITT.

Trenton, August 30, 1782.

CAME to the subscriber's on Monday the nineteenth of August last, a bay horse, supposed to be three years old, about thirteen hands and three inches high, shod before, with a brand on the near shoulder, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

PETER VANDERBELT.

Alexandria, September 7, 1782.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscribers, on last Saturday night, two negro men, viz. one named Will, the property of George Reynolds, of Shepard's Town, aged about 24 years; is a thick well made artful fellow, yellow complexion, and walks wide between his knees: had on and took with him a pair buckskin breeches, a fur hat, a shirt patched with linsley, a red silk handkerchief with white stripes, a gray coloured coat and jacket; he is about five feet seven inches high: The other named Sam, the property of Robert-Carter Willis, about seventeen years old, near five feet eight inches high, stout and well made for his age, has a remarkable scar on his right hand, between his first and other fingers, occasioned by a cut last harvest, and has a scar on his arm by inoculation; had on a pair red overalls, and red jacket faced with blue, and two tow shirts, one pair corded tow breeches. If said negroes are taken up and secured in Virginia or Maryland, the above reward shall be paid; but if in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, then Half a Joe for each, and all reasonable charges paid by

GEORGE REYNOLDS,

ROBERT C. WILLIS.

Berkeley county, Virginia, Sept. 2, 1782.

N. B. Negro Will has a forged pass, no regard is to be paid thereto.

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

PETER VREDENBURGH,
Clerk of the Board.

New-Brunswick, September 7, 1782.

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

July 24, 1782.

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

August 20, 1782.

State of New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of a writ of
Burlington county, ff. } Fieri Facias to me di-
rected, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue,
on the premises, on Monday the twenty-first day
of October next, between the hours of twelve and
five o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable plan-
tation or tract of land, lying and being in the town-
ship of Evesham, containing 300 acres of land, ad-
joining lands of Joshua Lippincott and others, late
the property of Abel Lippincott, deceased, seized
and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Shinn,
by **JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.**

August 12, 1782.

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

JAMES DUYCKINCK, Agent.

New-Brunswick, September 4, 1782.

New-Jersey, to wit.

To all whom it may concern.

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

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, August 26, 1782.

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

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by many of my ac-
quaintance, I intend to offer myself as a can-
didate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election,
when the favour of your votes will be gratefully
acknowledged by **DAVID OLDEN.**

August 15, 1782.

7w

7s6

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

BY the repeated solicitations of a number of my
friends, I am induced to offer myself as a can-
didate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election,
therefore solicit your votes and interest for the
above purpose, which shall be gratefully acknow-
ledged by your respectful friend and very humble ser-
vant,
CHARLES AXFORD, junior.

Trenton, August 27, 1782.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS
of the county of BURLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

I INTEND to stand a candidate for
the office of Sheriff at the ensuing
election. I solicit your votes for that
purpose, which favour shall be gratefully
acknowledged by your humble ser-
vant,
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.

Mount-Holly, August 5, 1782.

For S A L E.

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

FOR S A L E,

NEAR Bordentown, in the county of Burling-
ton, a quantity of excellent white-oak tim-
ber, cut and squared in different sizes and lengths;
about three hundred perches of good building stone;
iron-work for three set of grist-mills complete, and
for one saw-mill. Apply to Robert Lewis and
sons, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Mount-
Holly.
NATHANIEL LEWIS.

August 6, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, living at Raritan landing, a
strong healthy negro wench, about 30 years
of age.—For further particulars enquire of
JOHN MYER.

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

ALEXANDER DICKEY, Agent.

New-Brunswick, August 29, 1782.

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

Alexandria, September 4, 1782.

At Publick AUCTION.

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

Princeton, September 9, 1782.

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

House of Assembly, June 17, 1782.

A PETITION from William Baldwin, John
Range, Benjamin Minor and others, praying
for certain reasons therein contained, that a law
may be passed for making partition of the lands ge-
nerally known by the name of Ashfield's tract,
among the several owners thereof, in proportion to
their respective shares, was read;

Ordered, that the petitioners have leave to pre-
sent a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, pre-
viously advertising their intention, with the purport
of their petition, in the New-Jersey Gazette and
New-Jersey Journal, for at least six weeks.

Extract from the minutes,

M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

WHEREAS the subscriber and others, purchas-
ers under the devisees of Richard Ashfield, deceas-
ed; and the commissioners of forfeited estates in
Essex county (who claimed title for the state under
the said devisees or one of them) of an undivided
right of the greater part of a tract of land, contain-
ing about three thousand and six hundred acres,
surveyed and returned to Robert-Hunter Morris,
deceased, in trust for the children of Richard Ash-
field, deceased, situate at Newark mountains, in the
county of Essex, and commonly known by the name
of Ashfield's tract, presented a petition to the last
sitting of the Legislature, setting forth, that the le-
gal title of part of the said tract was, as they were
informed, in Redford Ashfield, who was not, nor
had not been, to their knowledge, for several years
past, within the United States of America; and
that a considerable part of the said tract was held
from them by persons having no legal title to the
same, or having a title to small shares, possessed
large tracts; and that they had been put to consi-
derable expence by endeavouring at law to gain
possession of the said lands so held from them, with-
out effect; and that they were still desirous of pro-
ceeding for that purpose, and to make partition of
the lands to their respective rights; but they were ad-
vised it could not be legally done without the in-
terposition of the Legislature, as one of the owners
was not to be come at; and praying that a law
might be passed for making partition of the said
land among the several owners thereof, in propor-
tion to their respective shares.

This is to give notice, that a bill will be pre-
sented at the next sitting of the Legislature, for
making partition of the said land, agreeably to
leave given for that purpose.

WILLIAM BALDWIN.

Newark, July 12, 1782.

B E I T R E M E M B E R E D,

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

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

JOHN PIATT.

Middlesex county, September 5, 1782.

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

ROBERT HUDE, } Agents.

JOHN BRAY, }

New-Brunswick, September 4, 1782.