

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1782.

LETTER II. To General Earl C——S.

MY LORD,

IN my former paper I observed, that how easily soever a General may give up his own honour, yet the honour of his sovereign, and the faith of the British nation, are much too sacred a trust to be committed to the disposal of any General whatsoever. And I called upon you to shew under what powers, or by what warrant, you was authorized to distinguish the King's loyal American subjects from the rest of your army, and deliver them up to the mercy of the rebels.

To the question: What is a General to do? I have answered, all that which is the customary usage of war in capitulation. To that a General may with honour submit; but to nothing more.—What that customary usage is, I then promised, and now proceed to shew.

My Lord, in treating on these subjects, I make use of the terms rebels and loyalists, because I think that the only proper distinction between the two American parties. But in order to give the argument all possible advantage in your Lordship's favour, I do not mean to avail myself of these forms any farther than by comparing the conduct in this war with that of former civil wars between two equal powers contending for empire. And you cannot desire to have the present contest put upon a fairer footing than that of our own civil war in the year 1642, or that of the two King's, Philip and Charles, contending for the crown of Spain in the beginning of the present century.

My Lord, in all our civil wars I know of no instance of a General's saying, let me and my officers go off upon our parole, and my regimented soldiers be well treated as prisoners of war, and do with all my adherents what you please. General Ludlow, after the half of Wardour Castle had been blown up, offered to yield himself as a prisoner, if his garrison might be allowed to march off: But Ludlow would have suffered himself to be cut to pieces, rather than have redeemed himself by giving up the lives of any of his garrison; and accordingly, upon this his first offer being refused, he expressly stipulated for "quarter without distinction for the lives of every one with him." But these were times when men fought from principle, and valued their honour more than their own private convenience; and I leave your Lordship to find an instance of either loyalists or parliamentarians giving up their adherents to the mercy of their enemies.

My Lord, at the breaking out of the war in 1702, for the Spanish succession, the Elector of Cologne took the part of Philip against the Emperor and empire; and had entertained among his troops a number of German officers, who were still more immediate subjects of the empire: These troops defended Keyserwaert for two months together, with a much greater obstinacy than was shewn at York; and had killed and wounded 3000 of the besiegers in the defence of their counterscarp. Nor did they capitulate till the last extremity, when the allies were prepared for a general assault. Yet even in this extremity, the Governor was too much a man of honour to give up these German officers to be hanged as traitors, under pretence of leaving them to the civil resort of the empire: But on the contrary, he insisted on an express condition, "That these German officers particularly named, should have liberty to depart with their families." It is a singularity reserved for the present abject state of our honour, for the King's General to deliver up the King's liege subjects fighting by his side, to be tried as traitors to the civil justice of an upstart, self-created Congress.

My Lord, I have now before me the capitulations of Lisle, Mous, Tournay, Douay, and other places taken by the Duke of Marlborough; in not one of which is to be found any article similar to yours. Indeed it never was supposed that a General was capable of admitting such an article; on the contrary, in each of these capitulations, besides the

allowance of covered waggons not to be searched, there is an article similar to this, which I copy from the capitulation of the citadel of Lisle: "That all officers and soldiers, as well French as foreigners, and all those employed in the works, and others whatsoever, that are in the said citadel, whether named or not, shall go out to Douay, &c."

My Lord, In this contest for the crown of Spain, Philip and Charles each considered the other as an usurper, and the adherents of each as traitors; yet in all the capitulations made in Spain, I find no one instance of a commander's entertaining a thought of giving up those Spaniards who adhered to the cause of his prince, to the mercy of the other. In the capitulation of Barcelona, your Lordship will find every article the reverse of your own. The Spanish Governor saw a large breach made, which he was incapable of defending; yet in this extremity he made an express provision, that all the Miquelets, or inhabitants of the country that had taken part with King Philip, "who should be found within the place, shall be permitted freely to go out, and repair to their respective homes, or go whithersoever they shall think fit, without being stopped or molested upon any pretence whatsoever." Stopped or molested, my Lord, is the stile of every capitulation. Don Velasco and every man knew, that punishment supposes guilt; and would have corned to have asked, that the Spaniards who had joined his army should not be punished; and thereby have admitted that they were guilty of a crime deserving it, by fighting for King Philip. The 11th article of the capitulation of Alcantara stipulates, "That all the inhabitants of the place, of what quality or degree soever, may, in the space of fifteen days, retire where they please, with all their effects, moveables and money; and even enjoy their lands, provided they retire into Portugal."

My Lord, I could go on to cite instances, but more are unnecessary. Deserters have sometimes been given up, though they are generally concealed in covered waggons; but I know of no instance where a General was thought capable of redeeming himself and his officers, by giving up his own prince's adherents, that were fighting by his side. I do not mention General Amherst's treaty, because that ended a war of a very different kind; but read the 8th and 9th articles even of Burgoyne's convention, and blush at your own.

Art. VIII. All corps whatever of General Burgoyne's army, whether composed of sailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army, of whatever country, shall be included in the fullest sense and utmost extent of the above articles, and comprehended in every respect as British subjects.

Art IX. All Canadians and persons belonging to the Canadian establishment, consisting of sailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army, who come under no particular description, are to be permitted to return there; and are to be conducted immediately, by the shortest route, to the first British post.

My Lord, What had been the condition of these men, if he, after making the most express conditions for himself and his army, had hinted only, that their interests shall be attended to, and (as in your 10th article) had in effect acknowledged their guilt, by asking that they should not be punished?

But I have now sufficiently proved what is the customary usage of war, and shewn what a General can not do. Should any person still ask, What can a General do? a more explicit answer to that question may be given in my next.

XENOPHON.

Nottingham, Bowhill farm, Oct. 15, 1782.
DISTILLING of cyder is performed by the subscriber in the best manner, and on the lowest terms: His spirit is clear, pure and well tasted, every way equal in quality to any in the state; he will give a generous price for good cyder, either in good spirit, or to be paid in cash, by
RANDLE MITCHELL.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, October 1, 1782.

THE committee, to whom was referred a representation of the Legislature of New-Jersey, report,

"That it appears from the said representation, that complaints have been made to the Legislature of New-Jersey by the officers of the line of that state, of partial payments made by other states to the troops of their particular lines, and that it is proposed by the said Legislature, unless measures be taken by Congress for securing equal justice to the troops of New-Jersey, to apply to their use a part of the taxes required by, and allotted for, the disposition of the United States in Congress assembled:

"That by the Articles of Confederation, all charges of war and all other expences incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, are to be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, and the United States in Congress assembled are to ascertain the sums so to be supplied, and to appropriate and apply the same in defraying such expences:

"That in pursuance of this delegated power, Congress did, in the month of November last, require of the several states their respective proportions of the sum of Eight Millions of Dollars, for the service of the current year, in which service was included the payment of the army; so that in case of compliance with the said requisition, the whole army will be regularly and duly paid:

"That if, therefore, individual states undertake, without the previous warrant of Congress, to dispense any part of monies required for and appropriated to the payment of the army, or any other purposes of the union, the federal constitution must be so far infringed:

"That such infractions ought the more to be guarded against, as they tend to subvert the plans which Congress have adopted, and are now carrying into effect, for a uniform and economical administration of the publick revenue, as they must prolong the existence of unsettled accounts between the United States and individual states, from which great inconveniences have been experienced; and as they cannot fail to produce ultimately discords among the several states, and intermediate confusions and murmurs in the army."—Whereupon,

Resolved, That the Legislature of New-Jersey be informed, that Congress have adopted every means in their power for securing payment of the arrears due to the army prior to the first day of January last, and for the regular payment of the army in future, which they hope the several states will exert themselves to enable Congress to accomplish; and that Congress have discountenanced all partial payments of the army by particular states.

Resolved, That no monies paid by any of the states to the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States, as pay for the year 1782, be considered as advanced in behalf of the United States, and that the same be not credited to the state by which the advance shall have been made.

Resolved, That the several states be required to make speedy payment of the respective quotas into the publick treasury, that Congress may be thereby enabled to pay the officers and soldiers of the American army the amount of their pay for the present year.
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette of the 23d inst. we have extracted the following intelligence, brought by the Swallow packet, in 7 weeks from Falmouth.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.
WEDNESDAY last the Russian fleet of ten ships of the line and four frigates, under the command of Vice Admrals. Tognichagoff and Kruse, arrived in our road; and it seems they will anchor here some days.

Geneva, July 14. Good order now begins to

take place, and the most turbulent persons, on seeing that the troops remain in the city, seem, at least apparently, satisfied with the steps taken by the mediatorial powers for the re-establishment of tranquility. It was in order to accomplish this object, that the Count de Marmora, as well as the other two Generals, published a proclamation, addressed to all the French people settled in the domain of the Republick, to demean themselves as peaceably as others, and to take no part, either in arms or in any other manner, on pain of death, if they are convicted of acting contrary to this ordinance. The foreign troops which entered the city, to the number of 17000 men, have evacuated it, except 1800.

C A D I Z, July 19.

Camp, before Gibraltar, July 10. The floating batteries invented by Mr. d'Arcon, require immense labour in the working; they are 18 in number, and have altogether 486 cannon, from which astonishing success is expected: Each battery will be manned with 300 men; the principal officers of the army dispute the honour of commanding them, and the prince of Nassau has obtained the command of one of them.

As to the works on the land side, the Count de Crillon has been to visit them, accompanied by Monf. de Lafey, General of the artillery, and appeared extremely satisfied with them; he also examined with the greatest attention the branches of communication.

The movements, activity, and immense preparations, making in all parts of the camp, afford an uncommon spectacle; the zeal and ardour of the workmen of every kind are not less worthy of attention.

General Elliot would not have suspected any attacks by sea, had he not been informed of it by an Irishman who had served in our camp, but deserted to the enemy on the 10th inst. We have since learned by some Hanoverian deserters, that General Elliot has ordered some floating batteries to be constructed like those of the Spaniards.

L O N D O N, Aug. 7.

General Elliot's last despatches occasions the most serious alarm to government of any that have been received from him. He particularly requests an additional body of troops; mentioning that the Spaniards are carrying on a work close to the rock, which, notwithstanding the immense expense and labour that it will be attended with, they are determined to make level with it, for the purpose of erecting a grand battery. The General writes, that the fatigues the men endure from their close attendance to duty, inevitably prevents him, till he can get a supply of men, from giving the enemy any interruption in the carrying on their works.—He says, that since the last effectual sally which he made, they have been cautious, for that instead of having their grand camp at the distance of four miles from their works, they have now contrived it to be within half a mile of their engineers, which makes any attempt in the garrison of Gibraltar to disturb them very dangerous. This circumstance had determined the cabinet to send them immediate relief.

August 9. The cabinet are said to be at present so much divided, that very few of these confidential servants of the crown attend, and the whole of the government of the country is executed under the sole direction of the Earl of Shelburne.

By the most authentick advices from Mr. Fitzherbert, our resident at the court of Brussels, we learn that the French and Spaniards are determined to oppose our relief of Gibraltar; for which purpose orders have been sent to all the royal dockyards to fit out every ship of force with the greatest expedition, as well as their grand fleets. The rendezvous, where the two fleets are to unite, is off Cadiz; the time appointed is about the 16th of this month, although it is generally believed it will be later.

The attention of all Europe is now turned with infinite apprehension and solicitude to the fate of Gibraltar. On this theatre the greatest exploits are shortly expected to take place. The fame acquired by the Duke de Crillon in his siege of Minorca, on the one hand, and the tried and determined bravery of General Elliot on the other, must produce a contest, in which every stratagem and manœuvre in the art of war will undoubtedly be exerted on both sides; the vast armament at sea will not a little augment the prodigious spectacle on land; and more courage and skill are not expected either from the English and Spanish armies under their respective able commanders, than from the British fleet, led on to victory or death by the gal-

lant Howe. On that bloody and important day, whenever it shall happen, may the God of battle take charge of the fate and honour of England!

August 13. As Lord Shelburne is exactly the same principles with Lord North in respect to America, the people notwithstanding the late changes are exactly in the same predicament as when Lord North was at the helm.

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock the Count de Grasse set out from the Royal Hotel Pall-Mall, in a post coach and four, in which also was the Count, his Nephew and his first Lieutenant; two others of his officers followed him in a post-chaise. They passed through Kent-street, in their way to Dover, in order to embark for France.—A servant in livery rode before the carriages, and a black servant followed them.

August 16. The Duke of Richmond, Duke of Grafton, Duke of Manchester, Earl of Effingham, Lord Viscount Keppel, and General Conway, are all expected to resign in a few days, agreeably to the publick declaration of the latter, "That neither himself nor his friends would continue in office one moment after the further prosecution of the American war had been agreed on."

The cabinet, we hear, are divided in the following manner, respecting the further continuance of that destructive war.

	Against it.
For the measure.	Richmond,
Shelburne,	Grafton,
Ashburton,	Keppel,
Grantham,	Camden,
Pitt,	Thurlow,
	Conway,
	Townsend.

Lord Camden summoned a council last week, to take the American despatches into consideration, when only the Malagrida faction attended, and consequently no council could be held for want of a sufficient number of members.

The Bedford party to a man have enlisted with the Rockingham, under the banner of M. Fox, which was brought about by the young Duke, and Col. Fitzpatrick.

Malagrida finding it utterly impossible to stand his ground, is providing for all his creatures in the several departments of state, and removing from their places men who have grown grey in the service of the publick.

August 18. In the year 1775, Lord Shelburne solemnly delivered it in parliament as his firm creed, that "the cord of America once broken, there was an end of all the funds. The scheme of separating from America, and letting trade take its own course, was a wild and dangerous doctrine. Ingenious speculations, touching the utility of custom-houses and regulations of trade, had better be left to our rivals. Our business was to adhere to the practical rules which time and experience had established. We were not in a state to make experiments. The trade of America is mortgaged to our stock-brokers. It would be dishonest to touch it." His Lordship added, "Ministers ought to know this, and tremble at whatever hazarded the loss of our American commerce." On this open declaration of his Lordship, that great pillar of British grandeur, the body of stock-holders, may rest satisfied that nothing less than sad necessity, and the imminent peril of a sinking state, can, during his Lordship's administration, cause their property to be flung overboard to appease the storm. And should any future Minister dare rashly to advise the measure, it is not empty declamation, it is not the silly sophistry with which demagogues are wont to cram a gaping multitude, that would save his head. The most considerable, the most powerful part of this country think at this day, as Lord Shelburne did in 1775.

S A L E M, October 17.

A cartel arrived here last evening in twelve days from Newfoundland, and brought in 292 American prisoners, among whom are the crews of the Junius Brutus and other privateers from this port, lately captured by the enemy.

By the above cartel we have the following interesting intelligence, brought by a frigate, with despatches for Admiral Campbell, in fourteen days from England, viz.—That the British man of war the Royal George, Admiral Kempenfelt, of 110 guns, being heeled to leeward, for the purpose of repairing a cock on the opposite side, was, by a sudden gust of wind, overset and sunk; she was laying, when this accident happened, at Spithead, and, including women and children, had on board between twelve and thirteen hundred souls, about eighty of whom only were saved; the Admiral,

with near twelve hundred men, women and children, being lost.—That Lord Howe had failed with a fleet for the relief of Gibraltar:—And that the important news from the East-Indies, of the French having captured three British men of war, of 74 guns each, and all the English company's ships, was confidently said, by the British themselves, to be true.

The news from England, by the above frigate, is said to be as late as forty-two days ago, from this time.

The cartel above-mentioned, on her passage, off Halifax, spoke with the British ship Renown, which had in tow the brig General Greene, Captain Bacon, belonging to Philadelphia.

N E W - L O N D O N, Oct. 25.

Captain Thomas Hopkins, in a letter of marque sloop from this port, bound to Turk's-Island, captured and sent into New-Haven, a brig from Jamaica, with 120 hogheads of rum and sugar, a quantity of cotton, coffee, &c.

Captain Hopkins also captured at Turk's-Island, an empty Bermudian sloop, and sent her into this port.

Monday arrived at Bedford a brig from Havana, belonging to Salem, in 26 days passage, in which came passenger Captain William Leeds, of Groton, he having fold his vessel.

A L B A N Y, October 21.

Reports still continue to circulate, that a strong force from Canada is certainly designed to act against this state; in consequence, the militia are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

F I S H - K I L L, October 31.

On the 21st and 22d inst. the French army marched from the camp of Crompond in two divisions, to their winter quarters in the eastern states.—It is now conjectured by some, they will be stationed in the neighbourhood of Boston, and by others at Rhode-Island. On Sunday last the legion of Launzon passed the Hudson on its way to the state of Delaware. The admirable appearance, discipline, and behaviour of every corps belonging to the army of the Count de Rochambeau, have insured them an immortality of fame, in the grateful annals of America.

The American troops moved to their winter cantonments in the Highlands, three days ago. Previous to the breaking up of the camp of Verplank's point, there was a general review and manœuvre of the army, in presence of the Commander in Chief and Secretary at war: besides the unanimous testimony of applause from a great number of spectators, the approbation of the first military characters was strongly expressed in the general order that was issued on the occasion, with a transcript of which the editor has been favoured by a correspondent; and as it exhibits the army in so respectable a point of view, he presents it with pleasure to the publick.

Head-Quarters, Verplank's Point, Oct. 24, 1782.

"Before the army marches from this ground, the Commander in Chief orders it to be signified to the several corps which have been in the field, that he has been particularly satisfied with the internal police and order of the encampments, as well as the perfect regularity with which every species of duty has been performed, the present campaign.—The alacrity and dispatch the troops have shewn in procuring fuel for West-Point and its dependencies, are extremely satisfactory to him.

"The Honourable the Secretary at war having expressed his entire approbation of the splendid and soldier-like appearance the army exhibited this morning, in passing in review, and performing all the manœuvres with the greatest exactness and celerity; and having requested that it might be made known to the officers and men, that he entertains the highest sense of their attention, perseverance, and zeal in making such astonishing proficiency in their profession, since he had last the pleasure of seeing any part of them under arms. The Commander in Chief directs the communication to be made, and at the same time is pleased to add, he cannot conceal the satisfaction he experiences in observing, that the last grand manœuvre that will be performed this campaign, surpassed every other exhibition of the kind which has been made in the American army."

R I C H M O N D, October 12.

By several gentlemen from the eastern shore we are informed, the water is so amazingly salt as to kill a very considerable quantity of fish, owing, it

is supposed, to the dry weather. Several waggon loads, it is said, have floated ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.
Extract of a letter from Washington county, Virginia, October 2, 1782.

"Our troubles seem to be over to the fourthward, either from the British or Tories. The northern Indians are more troublesome than in most former campaigns; their inroads have reached North-Carolina. The southern Indians seem generally inclined to cease hostilities. The Chickasaws, a liberal minded tribe, have lately sent a deputation to assure us of their pacific disposition. The Creeks and Chactaws profess their willingness to live in amity with the friends of France and Spain. A few towns of the Cherokees, yet give an asylum to renegado Tories who have cast a shade on human nature, by their black deeds in the southern States. Several bodies of men by different routs, have lately marched into the Cherokee country, to take or destroy these desperadoes. Should the Indians essay to afford them protection, a force sufficient are gone to chastise all offenders.

Before you receive these, no doubt you will hear the particulars of Colonel Todd's defeat in the Kentucky country, by the Indians, British, &c. headed by the infamous Simon Girty. A most discouraging stroke to that infant settlement. The usual scene of torturing the wounded and prisoners followed the defeat.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated August 3d, 1782.

"You will receive numerous accounts of peace from this quarter, none of which you must credit. After many goings and comings, and much talk about a negotiation for a general adjustment of differences, Mr. Grenville has taken a final leave of Paris. This gentleman never was sincere, and I wish his successor may be more so. Mr. Fitzherbert is charged with a royal commission, empowering him to treat with the Ministers of their High Mightinesses, and with the powers and states at war; so that our empire you see, is or is not comprehended, just as the changeable course of things, may or may not make it an object of primary attention. Comte Vergennes, however, will bring his point to a speedy explanation, at least he will oblige Mr. Fitzherbert to speak a plain intelligible language, as soon as the forms which lead to such business can be got through.

"Fitzherbert, in my opinion, is instructed to push the negotiation till the terms of the leagued powers can be ascertained, but no further. One principal end for gaining these terms is, that they may be used, if occasion requires, at the sitting of the next British parliament, to oppose an acknowledgment of our independence; for it seems that this question is, either materially or formally, to be debated; and there can be no doubt but that Shelburne, the premier, and the late Ministry will call into action every obstacle to prevent what they think carries with it the ruin of Great-Britain.

"The publick reception which Doctor Franklin and Mr. Jay meet with from Comte de Aranda is not a little promising, and must serve to give them additional consequence in the approaching negotiation.

"America should know how much she is indebted to Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette. This French nobleman has been particularly serviceable to our Ministers: They have wanted no information, nor the United States any friendly assistance which he could give, that has not been rendered. His exact knowledge of our army, both under His Excellency Gen. Washington and Gen. Greene; the temper of the troops; their number; their virtues; their wants, and their necessities—His perfect acquaintance with the spirit and disposition of the people wherever the enemy have been, and wherever he has been himself—His intercourse with our men in high trust—His accurate ideas of the finances and abilities of the respective states, with their capacities and inclinations to prosecute the war—I say, all these things could not fail to make his intelligence and presence; during a negotiation, of the utmost importance. His information must have been such as no other person in France could have given to our Ministers; and such, perhaps, as the whole body of Congress could not have communicated; because his knowledge was collected from observation and personal enquiries, and theirs, from the nature of their situation, cannot be so various, so critical and extensive. He was very anxious to return to America, and was only detained here on a special request of our Ministers. For my own part this man surprises me: We of America are not less virtuous or less firm for the defence of our rights than we were at the beginning of the war; but our enthusiasm which blazed beyond description at that time, is now nearly extinguished. This nobleman, who has been so long with us, brings with him to France all our earliest and brightest enthusiasm, with all our present firmness and virtue. Much may he be rewarded by his own country, for much he deserves from ours, which can give him nothing save gratitude.

"You cannot well conceive how affectingly de Grassie's defeat was felt by the gayest and liveliest peo-

ple in the world; Had I been an uninterested spectator, I also must have been affected. But this shock was not of long continuance and was succeeded by a patriotic spirit which gave a new vigour to every thing. Voluntary subscriptions from provincial states, cities, and societies of men, soon made up a much larger number of ships than what has been taken. So great was the spirit of giving, that the King would not permit all that was offered to be received, because he saw that numbers had rather consulted their zeal than their fortunes. I blushed during this scene for my own country, there being no instance of the same kind to be found on our records.

"One word more on politicks—The recovery of Gibraltar remains the fixed object of Spain: The siege is pertinaciously kept up: New measures and a new armament are in a train for the most determined attempts; and it is not improbable but that a grand assault will take place on or about the 25th of this month."

TRENTON, November 6.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Honourable the Council and Assembly on Wednesday last, His Excellency William Livingston, Esq. was re-elected Governor of this state for the ensuing year; and John Stevens, jun. Esq. was re-appointed Treasurer.

A legislative correspondent remarks, that to the choice of the former there was but one dissentient, and to that of the latter only three.

On Friday last departed this life, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Martha Ewing, wife of James Ewing, Esq. Auditor of Accounts of this state. Endeared to her connections and acquaintance by her goodness of heart, and complacency of manners, her early loss is deeply lamented. The day following her remains were decently interred in the Presbyterian burying-ground in this place, being attended to the grave by a large and respectable concourse of people from the town and vicinity. A discourse, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Revd. Dr. Spencer, from Rev. chap. xiv. 13. 'And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, faith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.'

MARRIED, on Wednesday last, John Rutherford, Esq. to Miss Helena Morris, daughter of Lewis Morris, Esq. of Morrisania.

HONESTY OPPRESSED has been received. The Editor approves of the good intentions of the author; but the language being very *incorrect*, the method *confused*, and the object *MORE OBSCURE*, it cannot be admitted in the New-Jersey Gazette, until it has undergone a *thorough repair*.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,
Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, did, on the eleventh day of October instant, issue a proclamation in the words following, to wit,

"It being the indispensable duty of all nations, not only to offer up their supplications to Almighty GOD, the giver of all good, for his gracious assistance in a time of distress, but also in a solemn and publick manner to give him praise for his goodness in general, and especially for great and signal interpositions of his Providence in their behalf; therefore, the United States in Congress assembled, taking into their consideration the many instances of Divine Goodness to these states in the course of the important conflict, in which they have been so long engaged; the present happy and promising state of publick affairs, and the events of the war in the course of the year now drawing to a close; particularly the harmony of the publick councils, which is so necessary to the success of the publick cause; the perfect union and good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between them and their allies, notwithstanding the artful and unwearied attempts of the common enemy to divide them; the success of the arms of the United States and those of their allies, and the acknowledgment of their independence by another European power, whose friendship and commerce must be of great and lasting advantage to these states; do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of these states in general to observe, and request the several states to interpose their authority in appointing and commanding the observation of THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of solemn thanksgiving to GOD for all his mercies; and they do further recommend to all ranks to testify their gratitude to GOD for his goodness, by a cheerful obedience to his laws, and by promoting, each in his station, and by his influence, the practice of

true and undefiled religion, which is the great foundation of publick prosperity and national happiness."

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council (as well in conformity to the said proclamation, as from a deep sense of our indispensable obligations to testify, in the most publick manner, our gratitude to Almighty God, for his unspeakable goodness towards us) to appoint the said twenty-eighth day of November next, to be set apart, and observed in this state as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God for all his mercies; hereby recommending it to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination therein, to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge, to attend on publick worship on that day, and to abstain from servile labour, and all recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in Trenton, the thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two, and in the seventh year of the sovereignty and independence of America.
WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
BOWEN REED, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

WEEKLY receipt of continental taxes in the state of New-Jersey, for the month of October, 1782.

From 5 October to 12, from the State	
Treasurer,	600
12	19
19	26
26	2 Nov. from the
State Treasurer,	187 $\frac{4}{5}$
Total. 787 $\frac{4}{5}$	
W. C. HOUSTON, Receiver.	

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION within two miles of Mr. David Williamson's, and four miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and forty-six acres, sixty acres of which is well timbered; there is a good dwellinghouse, kitchen, large barn, out-houses, two good orchards, with a variety of fruit on said farm; a never failing well and spring near the house: For terms apply to John Plum in New-Brunswick, or the subscriber on said farm.

HENRY SILLCOCK.

November 5, 1782.

3w*

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 ferrage 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 straight forward down the Crosswicks road about four hundred yards, and then take the right hand road which leads to Lambertson, 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

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

STRAYED, on Monday the 14th ult. a small pale red milch cow, about nine years old—she has a few white spots in her forehead, her face greyish, a little white on her shoulder, the switch of her tail white, and a white stripe under her belly. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber living in Trenton, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, from

PHILIP LOTT.

November 2, 1782.

2w

TO BE SOLD,

For cash or country produce, at the Printing-Office in Trenton:

CHOICE old Madeira
China,
Wine,
Queen's ware,
Rum,
Leather breeches and
Sugar,
Dressed skins,
Indigo,

And a variety of dry goods as usual.

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 2½ miles.

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

If the 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.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office
in Trenton, the **NEW-JERSEY**
ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1783.
CONTAINING,
Besides the usual **ASTRONOMICAL**
OBSERVATIONS, a Variety of
useful and entertaining Mat-
ter in Prose and Verse.

JACOB MAUS,
CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER in
TRENTON,

HEREBY informs the publick in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed his shop from Mr. Roscow's to the house of Mr. Hanlon, opposite Mr. Milnor's store, where he continues making and repairing of watches as usual; he now has some new clocks ready for sale, equal to any imported, which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as the times will admit.

He also has for sale, on the most reasonable terms, watches, ladies and gentlemen's steel chains, seals, keys, &c.

Those ladies and gentlemen who will please to favour him with their custom, may rely upon having their work done with the greatest care and dispatch. 3w

State of New-Jersey, to wit,

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of Benjamin Laurence, inn-keeper in Allen-Town, on Friday the 13th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Enoch Stilwell (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel called the Rush, lately taken by the enemy on her voyage to the Havanna, and re-taken off the coast of New-Jersey by the said Enoch Stilwell; to the end that the owner or owners of the said schooner, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the re-captors, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.
By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, October 16, 1782. 3w

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber on the 12th of April last, in New-Brunswick township, and county of Middlesex, a sorrel mare about three years old, thirteen hands and a half high, with a blaze in her forehead: The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold.

WILLIAM DE HART.

October 22, 1782. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,
By **JAMES DOUGLASS,**

In New-Brunswick, opposite the market-house, the following goods, for cash or country produce:

CHINTZES and calicoes,
Fine Russia linen,
Fine Holland do.
Narrow Britanniass,
German dowlafs,
Cambricks and lawns,
Printed linen handkerchiefs,
Barcelona silk do.
White gauze,
Bedticks,
Cotton denim,
Fustian,
Boys castor hats,
Yellow and red flowered serge,
White flannel do.
Mens worsted and thread hose,
Grey and brown coatings,
Sewing silks and mohair,
Shalloons of different colours,
Paper snuff-boxes,
Basket and death-head buttons,
Pins, needles and nutmegs,
Said James Douglass returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and requests a continuation of their favours, at the same time assuring them, that no endeavours shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. 3w†

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
R E W A R D.

RAN away from the subscribers on the night of the 22d inst. five slaves, viz. Moses, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, forty years old, strong built, and hump-shouldered; had on a striped short coat and trowsers, and a calico vest. Ben George, six feet high, strong built; had on a striped short coat, green jacket, and wollen trowsers. Syrus, a mulatto, 20 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim built; had on a dark bearskin coat, a light coloured cloth vest, and tow trowsers. Tom, 20 years old, short and well set, has a down look; had on a blue sailor's jacket, with white lining, old tow trowsers, and very thick double soled shoes almost new. And Harry, 5 feet 9 inches high, seventeen years old, very likely; had on and took with him two blue coats, one lappelled; two light cloth jackets, one pair of leather and one do. corduroy breeches, and white ribbed yarn stockings; he also carried off an English fuzee, and silver mounted ivory handled sword.—Whoever takes up the above negro men, and delivers them to their masters in Trenton, or secures them in any gaol, so that they may be had again, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, paid by

Trenton, Oct. 29,
1782. 3w

A. LAMBERT,
ELIHU SPENCER,
JOHN BELL,
WM. CHAMBERS,
JAMES THOMPSON.

New-Jersey, Mon- } **B**y virtue of an order from
mouth county, ff. } the Hon. the Justices of
the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held at the Court-house in Monmouth, on Tuesday the 26th of November next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JOHN BURROWES, Sheriff.
October 29, 1782. 3w

WAS found, on the 25th inst. between Princeton and Trenton, a woman's pocket, with a sum of silver money in it. The owner, by applying to the subscriber living at Somerset courthouse, may have it again on proving her property.

WILLIAM WALDRON.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, a black mare, two years old, about fourteen hands and two inches high, has a lump on the near side of her nose like a wen, three white feet, a natural trotter: Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall have Four Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PETER WICKOFF.

October 14, 1782. 3w

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Ishmael Shippey, at Raritan landing, on Tuesday the 26th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Capt. John Baudouine, against the sloop Sally, of about thirty-five tons burthen, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, the latter consisting of one hundred and fifty bushels Indian corn, four barrels sugar, six barrels flour, and sundry small articles of merchandize, as per inventory, said late to be the property of John Poland and Enoch Boon, of Cumberland county, and captured the 11th ult. in the Delaware by the British armed boat called the Kidnapper, commanded by Captain Kid, and re-captured the 28th by Captain John Baudouine near Shrewsbury inlet; to the intent that the late proprietors, or any other person or persons claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any he, she or they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the re-captors, agreeably to the prayer of said bill.

ROBERT HUDE, } Agents.
JOHN BRAY, }

New-Brunswick, October 16, 1782. 3w*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Chamberlan, of Hopewell, deceased, by bond, bill or book account, are requested to discharge the same by the fifteenth day of November next. Also all persons having demands against said estate, are desired to bring their accounts properly authenticated, in order that they may be adjusted.

ANDREW MUIRHEID, } Execut.
ADAM EGE, }

October 29, 1782. 3w†

BOULTING CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE, fine, midling and coarse, for boulding every kind of meal, are for sale by the subscribers, at their store on Stamper's wharf, adjoining the draw-bridge, or in spruce-street, near the corner of third-street. Millers and others may be supplied with cloths the best in quality, and if required, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, and using them to the greatest advantage. Those who buy in quantities will have a reasonable allowance made them.

They have also for sale, near Bordentown, New-Jersey, a quantity of good quarry stone, a parcel of excellent white-oak timber, cut and squared to different sizes and lengths, three set of irons complete for double geared mills, and one set of saw-mill irons. Apply to Nathaniel Lewis at Mount-Holly, or as above, to

ROBERT LEWIS and sons.
Philadelphia, October 14, 1782. 6w*

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable farm, containing upwards of three hundred acres of excellent land, adjoining the river Raritan, in the county of Middlesex, within half a mile of Brunswick, which is generally known for its beautiful and healthy situation, one hundred acres of this farm is extraordinary timber land, about twenty acres very good meadow and more may be easily made, on it is a fine young orchard of the best grafted apple-trees, and a variety of other fruit, the whole is well watered, and a stream runs through it which in the present dry season produces a plentiful supply of water for many useful and profitable branches of business for which the situation is also very convenient; on the premises are, a small house, a good Dutch barn and some other out-buildings.—The terms of purchase will be made known to any person who will apply for that purpose to John Neilson at Trenton, or the subscriber who lives on the farm.

Oct. 18, 1782. 6w† **JOHN VOORHEESE.**

To be sold, by publick vendue,

THE plantation of Christian Cummins, deceased, in Mansfield Woodhouse township, in Suffex county, and state of New-Jersey; said plantation contains two hundred acres, about one hundred and thirty acres of clear land, and about seventy acres of good wood-land, with a stone house two stories and a half high, and a good bearing orchard, with a good stone milk-house, a barn and stables, and about ten acres of good meadow well watered; the said vendue is to begin on Tuesday the 12th day of November next, where good terms of payment will be made known by

DANIEL and MICHAEL CUMMINS.

AND likewise another plantation formerly belonging to said Christian Cummins, deceased; said plantation contains two hundred acres and upwards, about 80 acres of clear land, and about 120 acres of wood-land well timbered, with a new log house and barn, and a young orchard of one hundred apple trees; the said vendue to be held the same day, where conditions of sale and attendance will be given by

JACOB & JOHN CUMMINS.
October 12, 1782. 3w†

TRENTON: Printed by **ISAAC COLLINS.** Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for *Five Shillings* each the first Week, and *One Shilling and Three-pence* for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Effays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.