

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1782.

L O N D O N, Nov. 29.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ON a motion being made to bring up the report of the address to his Majesty. The Hon. William Pitt begged pardon for troubling the house on a subject upon which they had already heard so much, more especially as his arguments would be directed to the support of others which had fallen the preceding day from men so much abler than himself, but he could not avoid standing up to give vent to those emotions which filled his breast, and rendered his situation too painful to be borne. Before gentlemen ultimately resolved to approach the throne with an address that pledged the house in the most direct manner to prosecute the American war, and support the continuance of that fatal system, which had led this country, step by step, to the most calamitous, disastrous and disgraceful situation, that ever a once flourishing and glorious state could possibly be driven to! a situation that threatened the final dissolution of the empire, if not prevented by timely, wise and vigorous efforts, he implored them to pause a moment, and consider what they were doing. The address then at the bar was couched in terms the most hypocritical and delusive, and if suffered, in a crisis alarming and melancholy as the present on all hands confessedly was, to be published to the world as the real sentiments of the House of Commons, it would be an additional misfortune, greater than any that had preceded it, inasmuch as it would at once deceive the King, prostitute the judgment of parliament, and degrade its dignity, insult the people, and induce consequences fatal to the very being and existence of the empire. At this moment, when every man's heart was depressed, and sunk with the news of a recent and weighty calamity, a calamity which was too powerfully felt to stand in need of description, was it becoming the parliament of a free people to echo back words, which a minister, long practised in the arts of delusion, had dared to put into the royal mouth, but were every way unworthy of the Prince who delivered them. What information had they before them to warrant such a step? In the better days of parliament, the attempt to entrap the house into a countenance of assertions, wholly unexplained and unexamined, merely on the authority of the minister's word, would have been refuted, and treated with the indignation such an insult deserved. It had been pretended by those, whose interest it was to carry on the deceit, that the prosecution of the American war was not the import of the address; but let any man accurately read the words of the address, and he would instantly see that the prosecution of that destructive war was as plainly and as fully the meaning of it, as language could possibly convey. Was there a man on either side the house that really doubted it; was there a man in the street into whose hands the address could be put, that would not on the first perusal, instantly say as much? Why then was the house alone to sacrifice their understandings to the will of the minister, and to support his delusion! It was with the greatest sincerity, he declared, that nothing but his earnest wish to rescue the British Commons from the disgrace and infamy that must necessarily follow the presenting such an address, induced him to call thus earnestly upon the house, and before they adopted a proposition of a stamp with all the measures which had so deeply injured the honour of parliament, and so fruitlessly wasted the blood and money of the kingdom, to see it in its true light, and by a close attention to be convinced that it was founded on the most empty, weak, and shallow thought that ever entered the brain of a minister. Let gentlemen read the address, and judge for themselves. What rights and what interests could be meant, but those rights that had been given away one after another, and those interests that had long since been abandoned. What then could make the American war an object so stedfastly to be adhered to? Was there any national object in the pursuit? Certainly there

was none. The real truth was, it was an appendage to the first Lord of the Treasury too dear to be parted with! it was the grand pillar, built on the ruins of the constitution, by which he held his situation; the great means of extending that baleful influence of the crown, on which alone he placed all his security! For his part, ever since he left the house when it rose in the morning, so convinced had he long been of the ruinous tendency of the war, that he spent his time in asking himself what sort of arguments they were, which those who had most occasion to justify their support of the address had advanced: and he begged leave for a moment to interrupt the supercilious silence, and what was still more insulting the empty loquacity of those who were its advocates by word and vote, by reminding the house of what had been said upon the subject. One of its avowed supporters, the noble Lord in the blue riband, speaking of the American war, had declared, that he ever had considered it, and still did consider it, as a war just and necessary, founded on the claim of a moderate exercise of a right that was undisputed.—With regard to the grammatical or logical correctness of this reason, he would not institute an enquiry, nor would he now enter into an argument upon the justice of the war; that point having been sufficiently discussed, for mankind to have made up their minds upon it. What the noble Lord meant by necessary, if he meant any thing short of a physical necessity, he was at a loss to imagine. That an end could not be put to the war, if parliament resolved on such a measure, was too absurd an idea to be maintained. The war had been proved by fatal experience to be fruitless, and every day we persisted in it clearly removed us farther off from the day of reconciliation and reason, and tended rather to create new difficulties than smooth the path to peace and friendship. That the war was originally just and necessary, was, however, the only argument of one noble Lord; let the house recollect what had fallen from another noble Lord, whose situation rendered all that he said upon the subject peculiarly the object of attention. That noble Lord had held a very different language.—Without laying claim to that boldness of pride and ambition, which alone could generate the hope of making America the victim of conquest, he had said, all his hope rested on the more mild, lenient, and moderate expectation of the practicability of sending a sufficient force into the country, to enable the numerous friends of Great-Britain, to get the better of the party that opposed them, and had possessed themselves of power. The noble Lord has told them, that he never imagined America could be recovered by arms, but that the loyalists, who, according to his account, far outnumbered the Americans of a different political complexion, would be able, with their assistance, to effect all that could be wished for. In order to see the wisdom of this conceit, Mr. Pitt advised the house to look back to the events of the war, and especially to those of the last campaign, which were too recent to stand in need of a recital, and which every man's breast was too full of to render it necessary for him to undergo the anguish of dwelling upon. Above all, he begged the house, if they wanted further proof of the power of protection, which Great-Britain was warranted to hold out, let them look at the articles of capitulation of Lord Cornwallis, and let them cast their eye on the answer to the 10th article. They would there see, that all the friends of Great-Britain, all the loyalists who had been treacherously deluded to join Lord Cornwallis, and deceived by false hopes and ill founded promises, so far from being protected, were left to the civil justice of the country. What the civil justice of America was, it was utterly impossible for him to say, but if the same treacherous system that had long disgraced Great-Britain, was suffered to be persevered in after what had happened, perhaps the civil justice of this country, would soon overtake some men, who were undoubtedly much properer objects of its vengeance, than those unfortunate

wretches, who looking up to the British standard with that reverence and opinion of its influence, which in better times and when measures were more wisely planned, and more ably conducted, it was wont to create, wherever it was erected, had foolishly sacrificed their lives and fortunes to the empty promises of an abandoned administration.

After arguing with peculiar force of language upon what had fallen the preceding day from the first Lord of the Treasury, and the American Secretary, Mr. Pitt returned to the subject of the address, which he termed a dark and desperate attempt to blind the eyes of the King, and insult the people of England. He asked, where under the dreadful pressure of national calamity, was a monarch of a free people to take refuge and find resource, but in the honest, undisguised, and loyal councils of his subjects; would fallacy administer comfort to the wounded mind: would fraud support a falling state? He called upon any one advocate for the measures of administration, who prided himself on the independence of his principles, to stand up in his place and say, whether those men who had hitherto so misguided the affairs of the kingdom, and in whose hands almost every undertaking had failed, ought to be trusted with the future management of a war, which they had hitherto conducted so ill. Could the nation have confidence in an administration composed of members who had no confidence in themselves? Run from one end of the treasury bench to the other, and who would venture to declare that any one person there seated could trust the person who sat next him? With an administration so disunited, was any confidence to be reposed? Let the house recollect what was already past. What had been done for the blood that had been spilt, the supplies that had been given, and the money that had been trusted to their hands? The great events of the war were but so many fatal disasters; defeat and disgrace following every effort of our arms, from one end of the continent to the other. He declared to God, he spoke to answer no private purpose whatever, his feelings were publick, and what he had said, he said in discharge of his conscience, and in discharge of his duty to his King and country. He once more therefore earnestly implored the house not to vote an address fraught with hypocrisy and treachery. An address, which could not have been framed by any who felt the smallest spark of private regard for the King, or publick jealousy for the honour of his crown, and the dignity of his parliament. He concluded with apologizing for having trespassed so long on the patience of the house, but he thought it did not become him as a member of the parliament of a free people to have said less. He hoped, however, he had not presumed too much, and he declared, if he had made any impression on the minds of his hearers, that should induce them to forego the fatal measure of voting the address, he was persuaded he had not only unloaded his own bosom from the weight that oppressed it, but should have saved his Prince from a degree of anguish, which soon or late must be the inevitable consequence of prosecuting the American war, and which none but the most cruel and inhuman could wish to inflict on the mind of their sovereign, already sufficiently pressed with misfortune and calamity.

Mr. Burke said the noble and learned Lord, deserted the proper ground when he said so much about the mode of conducting the war. The end and object of it were the considerations to be spoken to. It was there that the shoe pinched, there that calamity, expence, disgrace, and ruin stared every man in the face! As a proof that ministers themselves were not clear in their ground respecting the address, he said the Scotch Secretary of State, and the Irish Secretary of State, had both of them, in another place, held a language totally different from that of the South British minister in that house. The Scotch and Irish Secretaries had expressly declared that the address did pledge those who voted for it to a prosecution of the American war. The

South British Secretary and his supporters had told the House the direct contrary. What sort of confidence then ought gentlemen to place in an administration where there was so glaring a want of concert? What firmness, what vigour could arise from the councils of men so disunited? How was this difference of arguments upon the same subject to be accounted for? Was it owing to their different places of birth? Were Scotch, English and Irish so jumbled together, that there was a Babel in the cabinet, and such a confusion of tongues, that the one could not understand what the other said? The learned Lord told the house, he did not mean to pledge himself for the prosecution of the American war, when he voted for the address.—What satisfaction was that to the house? The declaration was the private declaration of an individual member of parliament, the address was the act of the house; read it; the words say the house is pledged if they vote it. It binds them in their own language, and it cannot be argued away.—Sense and meaning arise out of words and phrases. Every body knows the written words of the house contain one import, one meaning, and the house act up to another meaning! The idea is too gross, the delusion too palpable to operate for a moment!

After dwelling upon this for some time, Mr. Burke adverted to the general nature of the war, and particularly the events of the last campaign. When he came to the surrender of General Lord Cornwallis he produced a newspaper, and read the answer to the 10th article of the capitulation, and commented on it, and its fatal consequences, with an animation and glow of description that filled the mind with horror. He worked up his passions so much in descanting on the shocking cruelty of the circumstance that his whole frame was visibly and violently agitated. He declared the blood of all the Americans, who lost their lives in consequence of that capitulation, rested on the head of Lord Cornwallis, and that he would tell him so when he arrived. At least, as he had no right to charge him with it in the other house, where the Earl was entitled to a seat, he would make those walls re-echo with it, till Lord Cornwallis had accounted for a conduct so disgraceful to the British name, so distressing to humanity! He drew a comparison between the conduct of General Burgoyne at the surrender at Saratoga, and that of Lord Cornwallis at York-Town. He reminded Ministers of the manner in which they had treated General Burgoyne, who gave up no loyalists to butchery. He brought to their recollection the doubts entertained by them of the General's having a right to his seat in parliament while he was a prisoner, and the manner in which they had prevented his throwing himself at the feet of his Sovereign, and asked them if such was their treatment of a General who obtained such honourable terms of capitulation, what was Lord Cornwallis to expect? He painted in strong tints, a picture of all the headlands of the Chesapeake, exhibiting the parching quarters of the King's friends, and asked with an air of phrenzy, whether the sight was not a glorious one to meet the eyes of a Prince of the Blood Royal on his first arrival in America? He next shewed to what extent the power of protection described by the American Secretary, had been carried. By fire and sword we had forced the Americans to join the King's troops, and now those very men, who had been fighting to quell rebellion, were to be executed with ignominy, for having themselves been rebels. After working up himself and his hearers to the most distressful state of emotion, he branded the Ministers as the cause of the horrid disasters he had described, and poured forth a torrent of fury on the address, which he declared to be the most hypocritical, infamous, abandoned, lying paper, that ever that house had been called upon to vote. Before he sat down he mentioned the circumstance of Col. Laurens, the son of Mr. Laurens, now in the Tower, having been the person who settled the articles of capitulation upon which Lord Cornwallis surrendered, and argued upon the singularity of the circumstance, with all that redundancy of fancy, which he is remarkable for displaying whenever he rises to take part in a debate.

L O N D O N, September 8.

A curious circumstance occurred a few days since in Barrack-street, Dublin, which may be depended on as a fact:—John Hog, of Capt. Bacon's company, was confined by Serjeant Pig, for stealing pork.

Sept. 15. Mr. Trumbull, who lately obtained his discharge from prison, on condition that he would quit the kingdom, set off last week for Bos-

ton, in New-England. This gentleman, during his confinement, amused himself with painting, in which he had been regularly educated.

Some beautiful strokes of the above gentleman's pencil were admired in the Royal Academy, without any idea that they came from the gloom of a prison. Ingenuity and a fine taste, combined with judgment and accuracy, procured him no inconsiderable share of credit in his profession.

An application has been made by the Royal Society, to re-open the tomb and coffin of Edward the First, in Westminster-Abbey; but the request has met with a negative. The coffin of this monarch was opened to gratify the curiosity of that Society about six years ago, when the body was found quite perfect, a crown on its head, and a sceptre in each hand, and clothed in royal garments of fustian. One of the gentlemen attempted to wrench off a finger, but was prevented; and this sacrilegious attempt of the virtuoso is supposed to be the cause of the present refusal. The first application was founded upon a passage in Ruymer's *Fœdera*, which states, that Edward the First ordered that his body should be cased with wax, and that his tomb should be opened at the end of an hundred years. The virtuosi now are ardent to see what effect the air had on the corpse.

The following improvement in the Mariner's Compaſs is proposed to those who are interested in the use of that valuable instrument:

Make the inner box globular, that is, the box part of brass, something more than a hemisphere, having a spherical glass to make it a complete globe, to hang on two pivots exactly from its centre, and to have no more weight under the centre than just what will overcome the friction, and keep the card always horizontal; the manner of hanging, in other respects, as usual.

The advantages from this construction will be from its globular shape; it will meet with almost no resistance in moving in the air, and from its having so little weight under the centre, it will not be near so much agitated with the motion of the ship as the compass now in use; for suppose a globe could be hung in gimbles without any friction, and equally heavy on all sides, it is evident, which ever side was set uppermost would keep so, let the box in which it was hung be agitated ever so much; but if one side of this globe was made heavier than the rest, then the box being agitated, would make the globe vibrate considerably; now, as a compass cannot be hung without some friction, the only thing that can be done will be to let it have as little as possible; for the nearer friction can be annihilated, the more perfect the compass will be.

Nov. 3. A potatoe, planted this season in Lord Weymouth's garden at Longleat, has produced 420, weighing thirty-nine pounds and an half. The potatoe was of the Bristol species, called Bristol whites, and was planted whole in a bed of rotten oak-leaves.

Nov. 10. The Iris man of war, taken in company with the Richmond and Gaudaloupe by the French, is an American built vessel; was called the Hancock, taken by his Majesty's ship Rainbow, of 44 guns; she is a prime sailer, and since being in our service, has taken so many prizes in America, that the officers have all made fortunes. She was distinguished by the name of the lucky Iris.

A scheme is on foot to erect a building for the reception of 10,000 children, on a plan somewhat similar to that of the foundling hospital: the children to be sent to the navy, and the expence supported by a tax on bachelors.

S A L E M, Feb. 21.

Last Tuesday arrived at a safe port, the prize ship Experiment, Daniel Sinclair, late master, captured the 23d ult. on her passage from England to Jamaica, by the privateer ship Junius Brutus, Capt. Brookhouse, of this port. The cargo of this prize consists chiefly of flour, having on board 1500 barrels. She mounts 18 long six-pounders, and fought 3 glasses before she struck, had 2 men killed, and 5 wounded. The Brutus had one killed, and two slightly wounded.

The Experiment sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st of December, in company with the British grand fleet, said to be bound on a cruize. Since her being captured, in lat. 17 N. long. 54 W. she spoke with the ship Count de Grasse, from Newbury-Port,—all well; also with the privateer brig Fair American, from New-London, which had taken a ship bound to New-York.

We have just heard, that a vessel belonging to Newbury-Port, commanded by Capt. Calfe, and bound in there from the West-Indies, ran ashore on Plumb-Island beach, when eight of the people, by

endeavouring to save themselves in the boat, were unfortunately drowned; the remainder, three in number, by staying on board, were happily preserved. Among the drowned are, Capt. Calfe, who commanded the vessel, and Capt. James Barr, of this town. Both vessel and cargo were finally saved.—The surviving people, we hear, give an account, that Brimstone-Hill having surrendered to the French forces, the whole island of St. Kitts is now in the quiet possession of our gallant and victorious allies. From some late English papers found on board the prize ship Experiment, captured by the Junius Brutus privateer of this port, we have taken the following advices, viz.

M A D R I D, Oct. 5.

By the last letter from the camp at Gibraltar, dated September 24, we learn with what vigour and vivacity the firing has been kept up since the 16th of that month till the 24th, between our troops and those of the enemy. In the night of the 16th a road of communication was begun for some new batteries to be erected in places the most proper for incommoding the English in their camp and in the Bay. During the two or three first nights our men executed some works with great tranquillity. Afterwards the fire from the garrison dangerously wounded a Serjeant of the Welloon guards, who died soon after; but then the enemy fearing the effects of our works, kept up for the three following nights an incessant, terrible, and well directed fire against our works, whereby one Serjeant of artillery was killed, and 18 or 20 soldiers wounded. During this successive firing, which did not in any manner suspend our works for a new communication, our batteries answered it with zeal and vivacity; and it was observed, that twice or thrice they set fire to some fascines, &c. of the enemy's emplacement, which continued burning a long time, and did them much damage.

Leghorn, Sept. 28. A Tartan which sailed from Mahon the 17th inst. has brought from thence the following particulars:

“Though the Duke de Crillon has transported to Marseilles a great number of Greeks and Jews, formerly settled in Minorca: that nobleman has, however, detained some of the principal Jews as hostages, for the payment of 100,000 piastres, which their nation is indebted in the island, as for the considerable damages which they have done to the trade of Spain, as the Jews were the principal persons concerned in fitting out privateers from Mahon.

B O S T O N, Feb. 28.

Monday last a gentleman, one of the three saved in the vessel cast ashore on Plumb-Island, as mentioned in the papers, arrived in town, who informs, that he was late a prisoner at Antigua, which he left the 6th of January, at which time there was but two men of war in the harbour, viz. the Ruffel and Royal-Oak, the remainder of the British fleet were, as he was informed, at Jamaica: That there were but 2 British regiments, the 25th and 55th at Antigua, neither of which can muster more than 70 men; and the inhabitants were in daily expectation of an attack from the French fleet, under Count de Grasse; and it was said, if they should attempt the conquest of the island, it would fall an easy prey, as they could make but a feeble opposition. Our informant left Guadaloupe the 18th of January, and the next day spoke with a sloop directly from St. Kitts, who informed that the fortress on Brimstone-Hill had surrendered, and that the whole island was in possession of our victorious allies: Count de Grasse had 26 sail of the line, and 7000 land forces at St. Kitts.

N E W - L O N D O N, March 1.

Last Sunday evening, Capt. Samuel Spencer, in a small privateer from East-Haddam, took a sloop from New-York, bound to Say-harbour, with a valuable cargo of British goods, and has brought her into port: It is said her invoices amount to about 8000l. The sloop when taken was at anchor in Oyster-Bay, within a mile of the guard-ship.

N O R W I C H, February 28.

The Honourable General Assembly of this state, at their late sessions, appointed the Honourable Eliphaz Dyer, William S. Johnson, and Jesse Root, Esquires, as Council on the part of this state, to meet their competitor the state of Pennsylvania, before Congress, the 1st of June next, in order to produce the evidences of claim to the western frontiers, called the Susquehanna Grants.

By a late resolution of Congress, the commander in chief is to inform the minister of war of the number of Generals wanting for the service of the next campaign, and the surplus are to be upon half-pay,

subject to be called into service when wanted; all other officers not attached to any corps are to retire on half-pay, except such as the minister of war may think necessary to be retained.

FISH-KILL, March 7.

On the night of the 26th ultimo, Mr. Abraham Dyckman, one of our guides on the lines, with thirteen volunteer horse, made a descent upon the cantonments of Delancey's corps at Morrisania, took and brought off six soldiers prisoners, and six horses, without any loss. The enemy pursued, but the distinguished bravery of this little party, prevented their recovering any advantage.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.

The schooner Antelope, Capt. Folger, arrived here on Thursday last, from Havana; she sailed thence on the 1st instant, in company with a Spanish 74 gun ship, and a French frigate. On the 9th the Antelope captured a brig and a snow, part of an English fleet from Jamaica, consisting of five merchantmen, under convoy of two frigates, the Proserpine and Ranger;—at the time of the capture, the remainder of the fleet were in sight, about two leagues a-head, and the Spanish and French ships the same distance a-stern.—The latter gave chase, and in all probability came up with them. Captain Folger manned the captured snow, and ordered her for the Delaware, and gave the brig to his prisoners.

On Sunday last the ship Venus, Capt. James Buchanan, of this port, with a valuable cargo on board, sailed from Annapolis, on her outward-bound voyage. About two hours after, off Tally's-Point, she most unfortunately overset and sunk; by which lamentable event, 9 of her people perished. The remainder were taken up by boats from the eastern shore.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.

General Greene, it is said, has re-crossed the Edisto and taken post at Dorchester, about 23 miles from Charlestown. The enemy have abandoned Stono, and drawn in their advanced posts to the Quarter-House, about six miles from Charlestown.

Yesterday arrived in this town, on its way to the southward, a detachment from the French army, consisting of three hundred horse and the same number of foot, commanded by the Honourable Brigadier General de Choisy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

The French frigate Diligente has lately been lost near the entrance of the Chesapeake.

We are assured from good authority that the greatest harmony subsists between the continental forces and those of our illustrious ally in Virginia, whom the typographical gentry in New-York, inflamed by the spirit of malice and falsehood, declare to be in a state of variance and enmity. What they wish to be the case they publish, as usual, for truth. The demeanour of many of the English officers, prisoners on parole, since the surrender of Cornwallis, has been so preposterously arrogant, foolishly audacious, and childishly impertinent on sundry occasions, particularly to the officers of the United States, whom they affect to despise, that nothing but a republican generosity of spirit, added to the consideration of their being prisoners, has often rescued them, undeservedly, from a severe and exemplary cudgelling at the hands of several injured individuals both French and Americans. Nothing shows in a clearer light the baseness and servility of spirit natural to the unprincipled nation we are contending with, than their present cringing, shameful adulation to our allies, whom formerly they loaded with all the opprobrious epithets possible for words to express; but they are desired to take notice, that the French despise them as a people to whom may be applied that worst of all characters—insolent, cruel and tyrannical in prosperity, and basely servile and mean spirited in contrary circumstances.

It is observed in the Fish-Kill paper of the 31st ult. that "the English nation, both church and state, once avowed themselves the subjects of the Roman pontiff: and this recognition of his authority was not the effect of passion or necessity, but the unanimous consent of the whole nation, for several centuries; long enough, in all conscience, to establish the title of prescription. The authority of the Pope, therefore, was lawful and binding to all intents and purposes; and upon the avowed principles of that nation, nothing but the consent of their sacred master could dissolve their allegiance. But a haughty King, in the heat of private pique, from a bigotted defender of the Roman Catholick

faith, could wheel round into protestantism, rebel against his sacred Lord, and be justified by all posterity: and posterity reason justly; for Rome is at a great distance from Great-Britain, and the Pope's government tyrannical; it was therefore for the interest of the British nation to be a separate empire:—yet as the distance is but a fourth part so great as that of America from Great-Britain, and the claims of the Pope were never a fourth part so illegal and despotic as those of George the third, there never was the fourth part of the justice in that nation's withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the Holy See, as the Americans have in declaring themselves independent of Great-Britain. But his Holiness has long since ceased to assert his claims to protestant kingdoms, from his inability to conquer; and the period is near, when Great-Britain will renounce her pretensions to America, for the same reason."

A letter from Newbern, North-Carolina, dated the 18th ult. informs, that the brig Jolly Tar, Capt. Philip Turner, of 8 guns and 25 men, took on the 8th the ship Liberty, a British transport of 6 guns, from Cork to Charlestown, laden with 198 barrels and 18 half barrels of beef, 490 barrels and 75 half barrels of pork, 304 firkins of butter, 500 barrels of heavy packed flour, 180 barrels of oatmeal, 200 boxes of mould candles, and a large quantity of Irish linen.

Last Friday night arrived here a flag from Bermuda, in 12 days, by which we learn, that a passenger in a vessel from Cape-Francois reported there, that the Spaniards had taken the island of Providence, and removed the inhabitants to Cuba.

We are told Sir H. Clinton has obtained leave to return to England, and is only waiting for his successor in office to arrive.

Extract of a letter from Little-Creek, Kent county, dated February 24, 1782.

"Yesterday, in the afternoon, as the schooner Kitty Meade, Capt. Callaher, from St. Croix, was going up our Bay, she was boarded and taken by the Refugees, near the mouth of Little-Creek.—Capt. Callaher had one man killed, and himself and three men wounded, one mortally. He received his wound after he had given up his vessel, from the hand of the Captain of the Refugees, who most inhumanly, with a cutlass, struck him through the nose, and more than an inch deep in the cheek, opposite to where the wound began. The wounded men are in Dover, under the care of Dr. Mollison, where I had an opportunity of conversing with Captain Callaher this day."

The Refugee boat by which the above schooner was taken, is called the Ranger, and commanded by one Jones.

CHATHAM, March 6.

General Knox and Gouverneur Morris, Esq. on the part of the United States; and General O'Hara and Col. Abercrombie, on the part of the British, are to meet the 15th instant at Elizabeth Town, for adjusting accounts relative to the prisoners.

The 26th ult. a poll was opened at Newark for electing a member to serve in the General Assembly in the room of Jacob Brookfield, Esq. deceased, when Daniel Marsh, Esq. was declared duly elected.

TRENTON, MARCH 6.

We hear that the Sandwich packet arrived at New-York from England a few days ago; and that a fleet is also arrived at the Hook, but no particulars are yet come to hand.

We hear that a party of refugees, to the amount of upwards an hundred, under the command of one Ryerison, made an incursion last week in the county of Monmouth, as far as Colt's-Neck.—We have not yet learnt what mischief was done, but if we conjecture from their former conduct, they have probably, with their usual *heroism*, surprised some of the inhabitants in their beds, and, what is more probable, that they have, *with singular bravery and address*, made sundry *sorties* upon the sheep and calves, making great numbers of them *prisoners*.—This, no doubt, will be ushered forth in the Royal Gazette as a most *glorious achievement*, reflecting the highest honour upon *British arms*.

Hunterdon, March 1, 1782.

Mr. COLLINS,

You are at liberty to publish the following remarkable cure, for the benefit of the publick.

HAVING been much afflicted with the piles for several years, and trying every thing I could hear of, to no effect, was violently attacked by that disorder on a journey, and, anxious to get home, rode two days in great pain. On my arrival there, was advised to make use of an extraordi-

nary ointment advertised in your Gazette in November last, which had made several extraordinary cures in my neighbourhood of burns and scalds, and scald heads, &c. which I applied in the manner directed in these cures, that is, by anointing the tender part, and bathing it well in over a gentle heat of coals, which gave immediate ease; and, by applying the same three or four times a day, was in five days entirely well. Any person inclining to try the same, may be supplied with this ointment at Thomas Bullman's, in Pennington; and at Sarah and Mary Barnes's, in Trenton. Your giving this a place in your paper, will much oblige your constant reader, and humble servant,

PLAIN TRUTH.

A few handsome Diaper and Damask

Table Cloths

May be had at the Printing-Office.—
Also Candles by the Pound.

RUN AWAY a Negro man named Jack, about thirty-five years old, straight and well limbed, and about five feet ten inches high, very white even teeth, has holes in his ears, understands the coopers trade, and can talk French; had on a striped woollen shirt, a cloth-coloured jacket and waistcoat much worn and patched, a pair of buckskin breeches almost new and stained in the seat by riding bareback, grey stockings and shoes newly soled; took with him a homespun coat, buttons covered with the same and lined with blue, a jacket and breeches of homespun dimity, a white linen shirt and pair of new shoes. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, so that he may be had again, shall be paid Three Pounds and reasonable charges by

t. f. JAMES PARKER,

Pitts-Town, Hunterdon county, March 9, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber and Elenor his wife, has lived separate for some time past, and that he hath allowed her a separate maintenance for several years past, and that he shall pay no debts which she hath, or may contract.

YOST MILLER:

Suffex county, March 2, 1782. 3w¶

ROBERT SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton,

SUGAR, tea, coffee, pepper and ginger, calicoes, chintzes, broad cloths, moreens, red flannel, linens, Russia sheeting and duck, buckles and knives, mohair, silk and buttons, nutmegs, mode, persian, lawn and cambric, gauze handkerchiefs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, earthen ware, &c. &c.

Also to be sold, a likely negro wench, eighteen years of age, has had the small-pox, a horse and riding chair, a new cart and gears complete, a riding saddle, and a large open stove. 1*w 3m.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Middlesex county, Cranberry Town, adjoining lands of Adam Newell and others, now in tenure of Ann Carlon and John Condon, containing 54 and one quarter acres of land. Possession may be had the first day of April next. The subscriber has also for sale an assortment of medicines, consisting of mercurial and antimonial preparations, gums of different sorts, chymical oils, and a number of other articles; tho' the quantities are small, the variety would make a great addition to a medical shop. They are of known good quality, and well chosen to suit a practitioner of physick and surgery. Likewise complete cases of amputating and pocket instruments, desecating scalpels, male and female catheters trocars, &c. Also a good phæton and harness. The above articles will be sold for cash only, great allowance will be made to the person who will purchase the whole.

NOAH HART.

All persons who are anywise indebted to the estate of the Reverend Charles M. Knight, deceased, of Monmouth county, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring their accounts properly authenticated, that they may be more expeditiously settled and discharged by

NOAH HART, Administrator.

March 12, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation whereon Thomas Silverthorn now lives, in Suffex county, containing 213 acres, 150 whereof are meadow land—for which cash or good merchantable bar-iron will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the printer.

N. B. If it is not sold by the first of April, it will then be let, and possession given immediately.

THE subscriber, Bluedyer in Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania, hereby informs his customers and others in the state of New-Jersey, who have no conveniency of sending their yarn, cloth, &c. to him in Germantown, that if they send it to Mr. Daniel Sutter's, in Second-Street, six doors above Race-Street, Philadelphia, they can have it again in three weeks from the time they leave it; or at Mr. Isaac Britton's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the Indian King, in Trenton, New-Jersey, they may have it again in four or five weeks from the time it was left, and dyed in the best manner, by

Their humble servant,

JACOB BECK.

N. B. The present price of dying is as follows, linen per pound, deep blue, Four Shillings and Three-pence; cotton, deep blue, Four Shillings and Nine-pence; woollen, deep blue, Two Shillings and Nine-pence.

3w† Feb. 27, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At private SALE,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives, and the store-house adjoining, which, being situate near Trenton bridge, in the street leading both to the Upper-Ferry below the Falls and the Landing, is an excellent stand for a store, for which purpose it hath been occupied for some years past.—There are on the premises a convenient stable, chair-house and shed, all in good repair, and a well of good water at the door. Possession may be had about the first of May next. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber.

PHILIP FISTER.

Trenton, March 4, 1782.

For SALE,

In the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of this instant, to begin at ten o'clock in the morning;

THE personal estate of the late Mr. Wilton Hunt, consisting of a full-blooded stone horse called WASHINGTON, he is a dark brown, fifteen hands and one inch high, well proportioned, moves remarkably well, and rising nine years old; a full-blooded mare, six years old; one full blooded colt, and two full-blooded fillies; half-blooded mares and colts, and working horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat and oats in stack, green grain in the ground, hay, one covered light waggon, two farm ditto, one cart, ploughs, harrows, &c.

ABRAHAM HUNT, } Executors.
JOHN P. HUNT, }
PETER GORDON, }

Hopewell, March 4, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

At private SALE,

A PLANTATION containing two hundred and four acres of good land, well watered and timbered, plenty of good meadow, and about two hundred apple trees, lying on the main road from Trenton to Durham, adjoining Frederick Jordan's mills, and is well situated for any kind of publick business. For terms apply to Daniel Purcell, in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro woman about twenty years of age. She is fit for town or country work, has had the small-pox, is good tempered, and is sold for no fault whatever. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living at Mount-Pleasant, near Mount-Holly.

March 5, 1782.

WANTED,

A Sober lad about twelve or fifteen years of age, who can read, write and cypher, to attend a store. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

To be SOLD, a lot of land within a quarter of a mile of Trenton, containing six acres, one half a good bearing orchard. Enquire as above. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Wednesday the 27th of March, on the premises,

A Valuable plantation whereon Colonel Joseph Stout, deceased, dwelt, now in the tenure of Mr. John P. Hunt, situated in Hopewell township, and county of Hunterdon, containing, by estimation, 296 acres of good land, 200 or more of which are cleared, the rest well timbered, and watered with a number of good springs, has a quantity of good mowing ground, and more may be made with little expence. On the said premises are a large stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with nine rooms well finished, six fire places, and a large entry through the center; a cellar and cellar kitchen, a well of excellent water at the door, a stone barn and other out-houses, an orchard of grafted fruit, peaches, pears and cherries of the best kind, and a variety of other fruit. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, and would suit a gentleman or farmer. The vendue to begin at twelve of the clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions make known, by

JOSEPH STOUT. 3†

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Thomas Stackhouse, late of Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, on the premises, the 14th day of 3d month, a valuable plantation situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining Pennsbury-Manor and lands of John Pemberton, within two miles of a good landing on Delaware river, containing 160 acres, about 100 acres cleared and in good repair, 25 acres of meadow, and near as much more may be made, a large bearing orchard, the fruit noted for making good cyder. There is on said plantation a frame dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, cellar, kitchen, and a well of good water; also a frame barn, stables, and other convenient out-houses, all in good repair. Due attendance will be given, and conditions made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN BROWN, } Execu-
WILL STACKHOUSE, } tors.

TO BE SOLD,

By private sale, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing,

A Valuable plantation in the township of Hopewell, where Samuel Baker lately lived, near Pennington, containing 50 acres of land, well watered and timbered, with meadow, and an excellent orchard, a good house, barn, &c. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to Mr. John Ketcham, near the premises, or Mr. Isaac Rittenhouse, in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, who will agree on terms, and give an indisputable title for the same.

February 23, 1782.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue,

In Essex county, within 2 miles of Elizabeth-Town, on Monday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, if not disposed of at private sale at any time before,

THE farm of the late Mr. John Clawson, deceased, lying upon the main road towards Brunswick. It contains fifty acres of good land. There is on the premises a large dwelling-house, two stories high, barn and out-houses, an apple orchard of 200 trees of the best grafted fruit, 15 acres of good meadow land; the whole is well watered. Any person inclining to purchase the above farm, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will give an indisputable title.

ANTHONY CLAWSON.

Feb. 24, 1782.

To all whom it may concern :

State of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the house of James Green, in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on the 16th day of March next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Capt. William Gray, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Lucy, taken on her voyage from Egg-Harbour to New-York, William Dillin, late master, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and a negro man named York : To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, cargo and negro man, should not be condemned to the captors, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Court,

ABIEL AKIN, Agent.

February 23, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL that tract of land or farm formerly belonging to Benjamin Jones, now in the possession of Stephen Dunham, adjoining the stone meeting-house, in the township of Kingwood, and county of Hunterdon, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, of which there is a sufficiency of wood-land, and some good meadow, and a conveniency of making more, with a good dwelling-house, barn and orchard; the fences in tolerable good order. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to Anthony White, at the Union Farm, or Nehemiah Dunham, of said township.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH about thirty-five years of age, with a female child about two and an half years old. The wench understands all sorts of kitchen work, and cooking in particular of a variety of dishes. She is very healthy, and has had the small-pox and measles. For terms apply to Andrew Mershon, inn-keeper, at Millstone, in Somerset county.

Feb. 14, 1782.

WHEREAS Catherine Shapher hath, by force, obliged me to contract matrimony with her against my will : This is to give publick notice, that I shall not pay any debts of her contracting from the date of this advertisement, as I hold the marriage unlawful, it not being done with my free consent, and I never intend to live or bed with her.

PETER HENRY.

February 2, 1782.

The method of raising mustard seed in Durham, Old England.

THE ground must be well manured and made into hills about three and an half feet distant each way, and managed in the same manner as Indian corn; plant the seed a little below the surface, the first good weather in March, let there be only one stalk remaining on each hill, and the seed will grow larger and better; as it does not all come to perfection at one time, it must be gathered as it ripens and spread on a floor to dry, which is the work of children.

N. B. An acre of good ground, cultivated in this manner, will produce about ten bushels of seed, the value of which, according to the price now given, will be Twenty Pounds.

WILLIAM RICHARDS takes in mustard seed at his store at Trenton Landing, where it is manufactured, also at his store in Market-Street, Philadelphia.

V E N D U E.

ON Thursday the twenty-eighth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, will commence at publick vendue, the sale of the personal estate of the late Samuel Staats Coetjens, Esq. of Raritan, in Somerset county, consisting of grain, horses, milch cows, young cattle, hogs and sheep, waggons, sleighs, ploughs and other farming utensils; house and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

WILLIAM PATERSON, } Execu-
JOHN NEILSON, } tors.

Raritan, Feb. 6, 1782.

W A N T E D,

A Journeyman Fuller,

To whom good wages and constant employ (if suitable) will be given by

ABRAM. SKIRM.

Nottingham, 22d of 2d Month, 1782.

WHEREAS Thomas Page detains a note of hand from me to him, dated in 1777, illegally: I forbid any person or persons taking an assignment on said note, as it will not be accepted by me.

JOEL MIDDLETON.

Crosswicks, Feb. 24, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on Saturday the 16th day of March ensuing, if not disposed of by private sale before,

A VALUABLE house and lot of land in Pennington, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jersey : The house well finished, with four rooms on a floor and an entry through the whole, with a cellar, and a cistern for rain water, that will hold eight hogheads, within one yard of the kitchen door; a good stable, chair-house and cow-house, &c. The lot contains an half acre of rich fertile land, garden and orchard of good fruit trees; the whole in good repair. Also a lot of five acres of good timber land lying about two and an half miles from the premises. The stand is very convenient for a merchant or tradesman, it being in a place where there has been much business done, and at present is vacant and appears to be a good opening for any one to enter on trade in said place. Any person desirous to purchase the aforesaid, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, may know the terms.

STEPHEN BURROWES.

N. B. As the subscriber purposes leaving the state, requests all persons that have any demands against him to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted are desired not to fail coming in by said time to make payment.

Pennington, February 18, 1782.

S A L E

OF that very valuable and well-known FARM, commonly called *The Bainbridge Farm*, in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Messrs. John P. Schenck, William Phillips, Ezekiel Smith and others. It consists of 282 acres of land, about 40 of which are wood-land, 50 meadow, and the remainder tillage and pasture of excellent grass: The meadow is of the best quality, being part of the Maidenhead meadows, so much celebrated, and the quantity may be increased to double with very little pains. The cleared land is divided into five fields, in each of which is a constant spring of good water; there are also some lot-enclosures. The farm-house is large, well-built with stone, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars, and a stone kitchen adjoining. There are also a barn and convenient stables. It is three and an half miles from Princeton, nine from Trenton, and about a mile from the post-road. The soil is fertile, well situated for raising grain, and peculiarly well calculated for breeding stock. For terms apply to Col. Benjamin G. Eyre, at Kensington, Philadelphia; William C. Houston, Esq. at Trenton, Daniel Hunt, Esq. near Pittston, or the subscriber on the farm, who will shew it to any person inclined to treat for the purchase.

DANIEL AGNEW.