

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1783.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, July 1, 1783.

THE Committee, consisting of Mr. Hamelton, Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Peters, to whom were referred a letter of the 17th June, from Colonel R. Butler at Lancaster, and sundry papers communicated to Congress by the Executive Council of Pennsylvania through their delegates, having, on the 19th of June, made a verbal report, and on the 20th of the same month a report in writing; and the written report being on the 30th re-committed, that they might amend it by adding thereto their verbal report; and the report being this day brought in with the amendment,

Ordered, That it be entered on the journal.

The report is as follows:

"The Committee, to whom were referred the letters and papers communicated to Congress by the Executive Council of Pennsylvania thro' their delegates, report, That they had a conference yesterday as directed with the Supreme Executive Council, in which, in the first instance, the propriety of calling out a detachment of militia, to intercept the mutineers on their march from Lancaster, was proposed to the Council, suggesting the danger of their being suffered with impunity to join the troops in the barracks, who a few days before had manifested a dangerous spirit by an insolent and threatening message sent to Congress, in the name of a Board of Serjeants, and who it was apprehended would be ready to make common cause with those on their march for mutinous purposes: That the Council, having shewn a reluctance to call out any part of the militia, expressing an opinion that they would not be willing to act till some outrage should have been committed by the troops, there appeared to the Committee no alternative but to endeavour to dissuade the mutineers from coming to town; and if they failed in that attempt, to make use of expedients to prevent the troops in the barracks from joining in any excesses, and to induce the detachment from Lancaster to return to that place: That in this view, and at their desire, the assistant secretary at war met the detachment then on its march to the city, and endeavoured to engage them to return to the former place, urging the considerations contained in the annexed instructions to him; but the said detachment persisted in their intention of coming to this city, and arrived here this morning: That upon conferring with the Superintendent of Finance, they find there is a probability that the Paymaster-General, to whom the settlement of the accounts of the army has been committed, and who, having all the documents in his possession, can alone execute the business with propriety, will shortly arrive from the army, and will immediately enter upon a settlement with the troops in this state: That in the mean time measures will be taken to prepare the business for a final adjustment: That there will immediately be sent to Lancaster a sum of money to be paid to the troops on account of the month's pay heretofore directed to be advanced to them, the payment of which has hitherto been delayed by particular circumstances, together with notes for three months pay intended to be advanced to the men when furloughed: That they have desired this information to be transmitted to the commanding officer here and at Lancaster, with this declaration, that the corps stationed at Lancaster, including the detachment, can only be settled with or paid at that place.

The Instructions to Major Jackson.

S I R,

Information having been received that a detachment of about eighty mutineers are on their way from Lancaster to this place, you will please to proceed to meet them, and to endeavour, by every prudent method, to engage them to return to the post they have left. You will inform them of the orders that have been given, permitting them to remain in service till their accounts shall have been

settled, if they prefer it to being furloughed, and of the allowance of pay which has been made to the army at large, and in which they are to be included. You will represent to them, that their accounts cannot be settled without their officers whom they have left behind them at Lancaster. You will represent to them with coolness, but energy, the impropriety of such irregular proceedings, and the danger they will run by persisting in an improper conduct. You will assure them of the best intentions in Congress to do them justice, and of the absurdity of their expecting to procure it more effectually by intemperate proceedings. You will point out to them the tendency which such proceedings may have to raise the resentment of their country, and to indispose it to take effectual measures for their relief.— In short, you will urge every consideration in your power to induce them to return, at the same time avoiding whatever may tend to irritate. If they persist in coming to town, you will give the earliest notice to us of their progress and disposition.— Should they want provisions, you will assure them of a supply if they will remain where they are, which you are to endeavour to persuade them to do in preference to coming to town. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. HAMELTON, in behalf
of the Committee.

Major Jackson, Assistant Secretary at war."

The Committee, consisting of Mr. Hamelton and Mr. Ellsworth, appointed on the 21st June to confer with the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of taking effectual measures to support the publick authority, having delivered in a report,

Ordered, That it be entered on the journal.

The report is as follows:

"The Committee appointed to confer with the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of taking effectual measures to support the publick authority, in consequence of the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers surrounding the place where Congress were assembled, on Saturday the 21st instant, beg leave to report, That they had a conference the morning following with the Supreme Executive Council, agreeably to the intention of Congress; and having communicated their resolution on that subject, informed the Council that Congress considered the proceeding on which the resolution was founded, of so serious a nature as to render palliatives improper, and to require that vigorous measures should be taken to put a stop to the further progress of the evil, and to compel submission on the part of the offenders: That in this view they had thought it expedient to declare to the Executive of the state in which they reside, the necessity of taking effectual measures for supporting the publick authority: That though they had declined a specification of the measures which they would deem effectual, it was their sense that a number of the militia should be immediately called, sufficient to suppress the revolt: That Congress, unwilling to expose the United States to a repetition of the insult, had suspended their ordinary deliberations in this city till proper steps could be taken to provide against the possibility of it.

The Council, after some conversation, informed the Committee that they would wish, previous to a determination, to ascertain the state and disposition of the militia, and to consult the officers for that purpose. [The day following the Committee waited upon the Council for their final resolution, having previously presented a letter addressed to his Excellency the President, of which a copy is annexed, requesting the determination of the Council in writing.] The Council declined a written answer, alledging, that it had been unusual on similar occasions: That they were unwilling to do any thing which might appear an innovation in the manner of conducting conferences between their body and Committees of Congress; adding, however, that they were ready to give their answer in writ-

ing, if Congress should request it. They then proceeded to a verbal answer, in substance as follows:

That the Council had a high respect for the representative sovereignty of the United States, and were disposed to do every thing in their power to support its dignity: That they regretted the insult which had happened, with this additional motive of sensibility, that they had themselves had a principal share in it: That they had consulted a number of well informed officers of the militia, and found that nothing in the present state of things was to be expected from that quarter: That the militia of the city in general were not only illy provided for service, but disinclined to act upon the present occasion: That the Council did not believe any exertions were to be looked for from them, except in case of further outrage and actual violence to person or property: That in such case a respectable body of citizens would arm for the security of their property and of the publick peace; but it was to be doubted what measure of outrage would produce this effect, and in particular it was not to be expected merely from a repetition of the insult which had happened.

The Council observed, that they thought it their duty to communicate their expectations with candour, and passed from the subject of the practicability of vigorous measures, to the policy of them: They stated, that General St. Clair, with the approbation of several members of Congress and of Council, had, by a declaration in writing, permitted the mutineers to choose a Committee of commissioned officers to represent their grievances to Council, and had authorized them to expect, that a conference would be allowed for that purpose: That it was said the mutineers began to be convinced of their error, and were preparing submissions: That from the steps which had been taken, the business seemed to be in a train of negotiation, and that it merited consideration how far it would be prudent to terminate the matter in that way, rather than employ coercive means.

The Committee remarked, with respect to the scruple about giving an answer in writing, that they could not forbear differing in opinion as to its propriety; that nothing was more common than written communications between the Executives of the different states and the civil and military officers acting under the authority of the United States: That for a much stronger reason there was a propriety in this mode of transacting business between the Council and a Committee of the body of Congress: That indeed it would be conformable to the most obvious and customary rules of proceeding; and that the importance of the present occasion made it desirable to give every transaction the greatest precision. With respect to the practicability of employing the militia, the Committee observed, that this was a point of which the Council was alone competent to judge: That the duty of the Committee was performed in explicitly signifying the expectations of Congress. And with respect to the policy of coercion, the Committee remarked, that the measures taken by Congress clearly indicated their opinion that the excesses of the mutineers had passed the bounds within which a spirit of compromise might consist with the dignity, and even the safety of government: That impunity for what had happened might encourage to more flagrant proceedings, invite others to follow the example, and extend the mischief: That the passiveness of conduct observed towards the detachment which had mutinied at Lancaster and came to the city in defiance of their officers, had no doubt led to the subsequent violences: That these considerations had determined Congress to adopt decisive measures: That besides the application to the state in which they reside from its immediate support, they had not neglected other means of ultimately executing their purpose, but had directed the Commander in Chief to march a detachment of troops towards the city: That whatever moderation it might be prudent to exercise towards the mutineers when they once were in the power of go-

vernment, it was necessary in the first instance to place them in that situation: That Congress would probably continue to pursue this object, unless it should be superseded by unequivocal demonstrations of submission on the part of the mutineers: That they had hitherto given no satisfactory evidence of this disposition, having lately presented the officers they had chosen to represent their grievance with a formal commission in writing, enjoining them, if necessary, to use compulsory means for redress, and menacing them with death in case of their failing to execute their views.

Under this state of things the Committee could not forbear suggesting to the Council, that it would be expedient for them so to qualify the reception which they should think proper to give to any propositions made by the mutineers, as not to create embarrassments should Congress continue to act on the principle of coercion.

The Committee finding that there was no satisfactory ground to expect prompt and adequate exertions on the part of the Executive of this state, for supporting the publick authority, were bound by the resolution under which they acted, to advise the President to summon Congress to assemble at Princeton or Trenton, on Thursday the 26th instant.

Willing, however, to protract the departure of Congress as long as they could be justified in doing it, still hoping that further information would produce more decisive measures on the part of the Council. And, desirous of seeing what complexion the intimated submissions would assume, they ventured to defer advising the removal till the afternoon of the day following that on which the answer of Council was given. But having then received no further communications from the Council, and having learned from General St. Clair, that the submissions proposed to be offered by the mutineers, through the officers they had chosen to represent them, were not of a nature sufficiently explicit to be accepted or relied on: That they would be accompanied by new demands to which it would be improper to listen: That the officers themselves, composing the Committee, had shewn a mysterious reluctance to inform General St. Clair of their proceedings; had refused, in the first instance, to do it; and had afterwards only yielded to a peremptory demand on his part.

The Committee could no longer think themselves at liberty to delay their advice for an adjournment, which they this day accordingly gave; persuaded, at the same time, that it was necessary to impress the mutineers with a conviction, that extremities would be used against them before they would be induced to resolve on a final and unrestrained submission.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1783.

The letter to his Excellency the President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

S I R,

WE have the honour to enclose, for your Excellency and the Council, a copy of the resolutions communicated in our conference yesterday; having then fully entered into all the explanations which are necessary on the subject, we shall not trouble your Excellency with a recapitulation. But as the object is of a delicate and important nature, we think it our duty to request the determination of the Council in writing. We have the honour to be, with perfect respect, your Excellency's most obedient servants.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1783.

PORTSMOUTH, June 28.

Tuesday last fell down the river His Most Christian Majesty's ship AMERICA, of 74 guns, commanded by M. Le Chevalier De Macarty Mar- teigne. She is allowed, by judges, to be as good a piece of workmanship as any European power can boast of.

ALBANY, June 30.

The General Assembly of Maryland, at their last session, passed an act to prohibit the bringing of slaves into that state.

CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) June 21:

By a gentleman who left Georgia the 3d instant, the printer has been favoured with the following treaty of cession signed 31st May, 1783, at Augusta, between the commissioners on the part of the state of Georgia, and 36 head men of the Cherokee nation:

"A new line shall be drawn, without delay, be-

tween the several settlements in the state, and the hunting grounds of the Indians—to begin on Savannah river where the present line strikes it, thence up the said river to a place on the most northern branch of the same (commonly called Krowe) where a N. E. line to be drawn from the top of the O-cunna mountain shall intersect, thence along the said line in a S. W. direction to the top of the said mountain, thence in the same direction to Jugelo river, thence to the top of the Cunokee mountain, thence to the head or source of the Occonee river, including all the waters of the same, and thence down the middle of the said branch, to the Creek line."

The Creeks did not come down, owing to their not having been furnished with intelligence of peace, and their ignorance of the Floridas reverting to Spain; but it was generally imagined they would be down in the fall, as the Governor of Georgia had sent up a talk for that purpose.

From a late Dublin paper.

The Whig Club of the city of Dublin, congratulate His Excellency General Washington, and the officers and soldiers who bravely fought under his command, on the approach of peace, and the blessings of freedom and liberty, obtained by them throughout the Thirteen Colonies, of which they obtain part of the blessing.

We hope the virtuous citizens of the United States will take every step in their power to make the brave soldiers, sailors, widows, orphans and parents happy, and not suffer their feelings to be hurt by the sight of those miscreants who encouraged this bloody and unnatural war, either by their services, or by quitting their country at an hour of distress; we, or part of us, hope to partake of the blessings in the colonies, and wish for the peace of the United States. It would make our blood broil in us, to see traitors be partakers of the blessings of that free country, and much more the injured, as it must open the wounds of the soldier, hurt the feelings of the widow and orphan, and make the hoary head of the tender parent, who lost the child of his bosom in this glorious contest, daily weep, and go with sorrow to the grave; which the great God forbid!

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Friday last being the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of America, the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, and the colours of the United States, with all those of the different nations, belonging to ships in port (except those of Great-Britain) were displayed in our harbour on the joyful occasion; at noon there was a discharge of cannon, and His Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive Council received at the President's house the compliments of the magistracy, the officers of the army, a very large number of the officers of the militia, and other citizens. The concourse of gentlemen of the several orders before-mentioned, on the occasion, was exceedingly great; and what must give satisfaction to all true lovers of their country, all parties concurred without distinction, in the most friendly manner, to testify their uncommon joy on the auspicious day. In the afternoon the President gave an elegant entertainment to the Honourable the Council, all the field officers of the city and neighbourhood, and several officers of the army. In the evening the city was entertained with Mr. Mason's triumphal car, in which was a portrait of General Washington, with those of General Gates and Count Rochambeau—the car proceeded by music, and a number of boys and girls, dressed in white, carrying torches; in short, it was a day of joy and pleasure to every lover of American independence.

July 10. We find by a late New-York paper, that the Bahama Islands are recommended to the royal refugees as fit places for forming new settlements. The island of Albaco, to which a number of those people are repairing, is mentioned as being particularly fruitful, and only wanting inhabitants and cultivation to become equal to any of the West-India islands.

TRENTON, July 16.

Trenton, June 25, 1783.

DEAR SIR,

THE moment I received your Excellency's favour of the 23d inst. I summoned a meeting of the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, who being justly alarmed at the daring insult offered to the Supreme Government of the American Union, and being desirous of testifying their zeal in support of the dignity and privileges of Congress, immediately entered into the enclosed resolves, which I have the

honour of transmitting to your Excellency, and am, with sincere regard and esteem,

Your Excellency's obedient

Humble Servant,

(Copy)

J O H N C O X.

His Excellency Elias Boudinot,
President of Congress.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, at the French Arms, on Tuesday the 24th June, 1783.

HAVING been informed, from undoubted authority, that a most gross and daring insult has been offered to Congress, the Supreme Government of the American Union, by a number of lawless people in arms, assembled at the State-house in Philadelphia on Saturday last:

Resolved unanimously, That we think it our immediate duty to express our resentment and indignation at so flagitious a proceeding.

Resolved unanimously, That we look upon tyranny and anarchy with equal abhorrence; and as we have, at the risque of every thing, opposed the former, we are determined, at the same risque, not to be wanting in our efforts to suppress the latter, on whatever occasion, or in whatever form it may present itself.

Resolved unanimously, That we consider the support of civil government and of the majesty of the laws, as one of the first of social duties; and riotous citizens who disturb the publick order and violate the dignity of the union as the worst of enemies.

Resolved unanimously, That we feel the utmost cheerfulness in pledging our lives and fortunes to the government under which we live, in whatever way our services may be required; whether in repelling foreign invasion or quelling intestine tumults.

Resolved unanimously, That we would deem ourselves highly honoured by the presence of Congress, and an opportunity of manifesting our zeal in support of their dignity and privileges, should they in their wisdom think proper to adjourn to, or fix their residence in this state.

Signed by order and in behalf of the inhabitants,

JOHN COX,

DAVID BREARLEY,

PHIL. DICKINSON,

SAMUEL TUCKER,

WM. C. HOUSTON,

SAM. W. STOCKTON,

} Committee.

Princeton, July 3, 1783.

S I R,

I TAKE a very peculiar pleasure in obeying the commands of Congress, by transmitting their acknowledgments of the polite and respectful conduct of the inhabitants of Trenton and its vicinity, towards the representatives of the United States, on their adjournment into this state. They cannot but applaud the very proper and laudable spirit shewn by your worthy fellow-citizens against every violation of order and good government.

In order to convey the wishes of Congress on this occasion, in the most unexceptionable manner, I take the liberty of enclosing their act of yesterday on this subject, which you will oblige me by communicating to the Honourable Committee and their constituents. I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the most perfect respect and esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

and very humble Servant,

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

The Hon. John Cox, Esq.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled,
July 2, 1783.

A LETTER of the 25th June, from the Hon. John Cox, Vice-President of the Council of New-Jersey, was read, accompanied with certain resolves entered into by the inhabitants of Trenton; whereupon,

Resolved, That the President inform Mr. Cox that Congress entertain just sentiments of the respectful manner in which the inhabitants of Trenton and its vicinity express themselves in their resolves of the 24th of June last with regard to Congress.

That Congress highly applaud the proper resentment the citizens of Trenton and its vicinity have discovered against disturbers of the publick peace and violaters of the dignity of the union.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled,
July 2, 1783.

A Letter of the 24th June, from His Excellency William Livingston, Governor of the state of New-Jersey, was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the President inform His Excellency the Governor of New-Jersey, that Congress entertain a high sense of the spirit and attachment of the citizens of New-Jersey to the federal union, and of the sentiments expressed by His Excellency and are happy that events have rendered the call of the citizens into service unnecessary.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Chestnut-street, Philad. June 30, 1783.

MR. COLLINS,

YOUR publishing the following, with the annexed certificates, will oblige an injured character:

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH

SINCE the commencement of the controversy

with Great-Britain, our councils as well as individuals, who, from zeal and attachment, approved themselves friendly to the liberties of America, in every stage of the war, have always been objects of the malice and resentment of a number of creatures who have been suffered to live amongst us, whose inactivity in time of danger justly entitle them to the resentment of their virtuous countrymen.—Those sort of men being disappointed and chagrined, will not hesitate to put in practice every species of villany, either by lying, false representation or otherwise, in order to blacken the characters of men who most deserve the approbation of their country, and who have served her faithfully. As one of those characters, who considers himself capitolly injured, the subscriber begs the attention of his countrymen, while he informs them that reports have been industriously circulated to his disadvantage in several instances through the state of New-Jersey.—In the first instance respecting a quantity of stores that had been captured from the enemy in January, 1777, at Middletown and Shrewsbury, in the state of New-Jersey, by a party under the command of Colonel Francis Gurney, Majors Scudder, Johnstone, Davis and myself, which stores were faithfully delivered to the proper officers in behalf of the United States, as will appear by certificates and other vouchers now in my hands, and ready for the perusal and examination of those concerned, or any other persons who may be desirous of satisfying themselves with respect to the said stores. A part of the vouchers I have but lately obtained; and was a news-paper sufficient to contain the whole, I should have published them at large. As I have no doubt of satisfying every honest man, so I shall leave the villanous part to the remorse of their own conscience.

In the second place, a certain Richard Robins, of East New-Jersey, has also charged me with taking 39 of his hogs, and appropriating them to my own use. I shall simply relate the facts respecting this matter.—The 1st of January, 1777, at Croswicks, the General intimated to me he was well informed that this Robins had killed 40 hogs, which he intended to supply the British army with; and enjoined me to proceed immediately to his house with a few horsemen, and demand what beef and pork he could spare, to give certificates and assure him a generous price should be given for what I took away. I went accordingly, asked for Mr. Robins, his wife answered he was not at home; I asked where he was gone, she said she did not know; when will he be at home, she could not tell: I informed her that our army was then suffering for want of provisions; that I was sent to collect beef and pork for their relief, and for whatever she could spare a generous price should be given; she declared they had scarce enough for their family; nay, she was sure they would fall short. I asked if they had lately killed any pork for sale; she replied, "not any." On this some of the horsemen who were well acquainted with them cursed them for Tories, and requested me to make a search; on examining several places to no purpose, she still persisted that nothing of the kind was about the premises. At length we reached the barn, and there found 39 very fine hogs cleaned in nice order, and partly covered with straw, which I then took possession of, agreeably to my orders, for the publick use, offered her a certificate, which she refused, aliedging she knew nothing about them, and I might do as I pleased. The following certificate will clearly shew:

Invoice of 39 hogs delivered into the publick stores at Allen-Town by Mr. Benjamin Randolph, for the use of the army of the United States of America, the 2d of January, 1777, taken from book of publick accounts, viz.

2 hogs.	wt. 2 3 16	2 hogs.	wt. 3 0 20
3 do.	4 0 5	3 do.	3 2 27
2 do.	3 0 8	2 do.	3 2 18
2 do.	3 1 10	3 do.	4 1 18
3 do.	4 2 15	1 do.	1 3 9
3 do.	4 0 0	2 do.	3 2 20
2 do.	3 1 8	6 do.	8 2 20
3 do.	3 3 25		
Total. 39 hogs. wt. 58 2 5			

Groce price paid to others at that time 4d. per lb.

I DO hereby certify to whom it may concern, that the above invoice is a true copy from the original entry in the book of publick accounts made by Mr. Edmund Milne, who acted under me; and that the above pork was delivered into the publick magazine, agreeably to the instructions I had from his Excellency General Washington; and that Mr. Benjamin Randolph delivered it as the property of a certain Richard Robins, said to be at that time gone over to the enemy, or in confinement, for which he, Mr. Randolph, never received from me, or by my order, any consideration, nor have I ever returned the same in my publick accounts, which remain unsettled to this day, and the publick remain in my debt for a considerable part of my transactions at that time, and money advanced, &c. so that I have not had any money in my hands to discharge a demand Mr. Randolph made against the above hogs for waggon-hire, &c. Given under my hand in Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, 1782.

FRANCIS WADE, late D. Q. M. G.

That so far from appropriating any part of the pork to my own use, I have advanced 52/6 waggon-hire for carrying them to the army, which I never

received the least compensation for. Notwithstanding this villain, whose traitorous practices justly entitles him to the displeasure of his fellow-citizens, has used every means in his power to injure me, and has had the effrontery to say he would sue me for the same. In the next place, I have it from good authority that some of the crew of the whale-boat commanded by Captain Hope Willet, of Cape-May, who at my solicitation, in the beginning of October, 1781, went with me from Cape-May round the Long-Beach above old Tucker's, on a secret expedition of the utmost importance to the United States, which we accomplished, should say, that I received in consideration thereof £. 200 11 0. The following certificates will prove how far this assertion is true:

Treasury of the United States, Register's Office, June 18, 1783.

THESE are to certify, that one hundred and sixty-three dollars seventy-one ninetieths of a dollar, were paid by the United States on the 19th January, 1782, to Mr. Elisha Weed, being the amount of sundry expences incurred by himself and others, on an important expedition from Philadelphia to Egg-Harbour, as appears on record in this office.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

AT the request of Colonel Benjamin Randolph I do hereby certify, that about the beginning of October, 1781, upon my application as President of Congress, he and four others, in whom I could confide, undertook a secret and important expedition to Egg-Harbour, in the state of New-Jersey, for the service of the United States, which employed them eight days; that they succeeded in the business equal to my utmost wishes, and Mr. Randolph delivered to me the fruits of their industry; and that for their expences and five horses they were allowed only the very moderate sum of sixty-one pounds eight shillings and five-pence, for which satisfactory accounts were produced to me. Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the 18th day of June, 1783.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

The whole estimate of the expences attending this tour for five men and as many horses for eight days, amounted only to £. 61 8 5, £. 7 10 0 of which were spent in treating the boatmen. The originals of the above certificates are lodged in the hands of the Printer hereof, where all persons may see them.

Thus, my countrymen, you find how liable men are to be censured, slandered and abused, who have not only risked their lives but their fortunes in the service of their country. A consciousness of having done my duty to the utmost of my abilities, was the only reward I ever had in view; and always contented myself with bearing a proportion of the calamities of the war with my suffering countrymen.

THIS day's Gazette, No. 290, completes the year since the subscriber last addressed his customers on the publication of his paper. He feels himself obliged to those who have generously supported him in the undertaking, and does not doubt of their future countenance should it be requested. At present the large arrears due from many subscribers, and the unsettled state of the accounts, oblige him to drop the publication of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE for a time, until he can get those accounts liquidated, and whatever is due paid or secured. All packet-masters, therefore, and others, who are indebted for papers, will immediately settle their accounts, and discharge the balances or give notes for them, with security if required. Those who have advanced money, will have the same returned to them on demand, after deducting the price of the papers which have been furnished since the respective advances were made. In order to accommodate subscribers, any kind of grain will be taken in payment at the market price.

The publisher has continued his paper for a considerable time under every inconvenience of neglect of payments; and he is certain of being believed by those who are acquainted with his conduct, that motives of patriotism rather than private advantage have influenced him to proceed thus far. He determined, from the first, to persevere in the undertaking till the termination of the war, be the sacrifice what it would. He has done it; and while he congratulates his fellow-citizens on the success of the revolution, he is happy in the reflection that he has honestly endeavoured to contribute his mite.—The revival of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE will depend on the Publisher's success in collecting the arrears due to him on account of it, and on the prospect he may have of publishing it in future to some advantage.

He carries on every kind of printing, as usual, with accuracy and dispatch. Hand-bills, &c. expedited on one hour's notice.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, July 16, 1783.

N. Jersey, Supreme Court, Nov. term, 1754. SEVERAL of the sheriffs of the respective counties within this province of New-Jersey,

not having attended by themselves or their deputies, pursuant to a rule of this court, and neglecting to pay any obedience thereto, it is ordered by the court, That the several sheriffs of the respective counties within this province attend either by themselves or their lawful deputies, on the first day in every term of the Supreme Court of Judicature held for the province of New-Jersey, at the cities of Perth-Amboy and Burlington; and that on non-attendance as above an attachment immediately do issue for a contempt.

November term, 1763.

THE rule made in November term, 1754, for attendance of the sheriffs on the first day of every term of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of New-Jersey, not having been punctually complied with, it is ordered, That a copy of said rule be inserted in one of the publick Gazettes of New-York and Philadelphia, and that such notice shall be deemed sufficient.

Extract from the docket,
WM. C. HOUSTON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in Hopewell township, on Sunday evening the 13th day of July, 1783, a chesnut forrel horse of about 14 hands 3 inches high, well made, shod before, a stripe of white down his face. Whoever will take up the said horse, if ten miles from home, and secure him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN HUNT.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the gaol of Trenton, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, a certain William Johnson, about five feet ten inches high, a native of Ireland; had on an old striped shirt very ragged, an old grey coat, linen breeches, neither shoes nor stockings, about twenty-five years old; he is a very saucy impudent fellow: Whoever takes up the said Johnson and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

DANIEL GANO, Gaoler,
Trenton, July 8, 1783. 1w¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro wench and child; the wench is about three or four and twenty years of age, the child three; sold for no fault, but want of employ. She is a wench of an excellent character. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. 1w¶

To be sold,

A DISTILLERY, lately erected in the city of New-Brunswick, and state of New-Jersey, well calculated for the distillation of rum, on a constant stream of running water, raised ten feet above the lower floor, and may be raised five or six feet higher if the purchaser chooses, together with a lot of ground, containing one acre and three tenths, for which an indisputable title will be given. The situation very convenient to sundry good wharfs. There is one copper still fixed that holds 150 gallons, with a good block-tin worm, tub, &c. fit for immediate working, and a place suitable for fixing another still of any size, a number of large cisterns and other vessels, fitted for carrying on the business. This situation is perhaps preferable to most others on the continent, as house-fernd and fire-wood are remarkably reasonable, and molasses may be imported on as good terms as to any other sea-port whatever. This place will be sold very low for cash, by the subscriber. For terms apply to Azariah Dunham, in New-Brunswick. 1w¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, at Princeton, out of a pasture field at Rocky-Hill, about the 28th of last month, a bright bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, 12 years old, said to be full blooded, and shews as much like a full bred creature as almost any to be met with; she has a thin switch tail and a thin main, a few white hairs in her forehead, and a remarkable fine short coat; she was shod before, but whether branded or not is not recollected. Any person who will secure said mare and thief, so that the owner may get her again, and the thief brought to punishment, shall receive the above reward; or four dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN BERRIEN.

Princeton, July 15, 1783. 1w*

PROPOSALS

For re-printing by SUBSCRIPTION, A COMPLETE system for fencing: or the art of defence, in the use of the small sword; wherein the most necessary parts thereof are plainly laid down; chiefly for gentlemen promoters and lovers of that science in the states of America: Shewing also how necessary it is for all gentlemen to learn it, in a dialogue between master and scholar, by Edward Blackwell, formerly master of that science.

This Production will be printed with a neat type on good paper; price fitch'd five shillings, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on delivery of the book.

The subscribers are requested to give in their names and respective places of abode, and those that subscribe for six, to have a seventh gratis.

After a sufficient number are subscribed for, the book will be put in the press, and conveyed as soon as finished to the several places of subscriptions.

This book was first printed in Williamsburg in Virginia, in 1734, for the benefit of the scholars who had learned of the author as well as others, and met with a generous reception, and generally well esteemed by gentlemen of the first rank and education in that state, being from so eminent a professor, as the teacher of that art, and it is now hoped may meet with suitable encouragement from all gentlemen of a military or civil character; and by the lovers and promoters of this meritorious science.

If any gentlemen at remote distances will be so kind as to take in subscriptions for this edition, and to expedite their commands directed to Mr. Francis Witt, at Trenton, or the editor Redman Blackwell, of the state of New-Jersey, schoolmaster, William Verbruyck, Esq. at Shannick, Robert Johnston, in Bloombury, Gabriel Hoff, at Baptist-Town, George Alexander, at Flemington, John Snyder, at Ringo's tavern, Thomas Reading, Esq. in Amwell, Peter Howell, at Quaker-Town, Benjamin Plumb, postmaster at Princeton, Colonel Henry Vandike, near Rocky-Hill, Jaques Voorhees, at Middlebush, Andrew Merishon, at Millstone, Douwe Ditmars, at Hillsborough, Eliha Bird, at Alexandria, Spencer Carter, at the Hickory, or any other gentlemen, by whom subscriptions are taken in; their favours will be kindly received and thankfully acknowledged by their grateful humble servant,

REDMAN BLACKWELL.

July 1, 1783.

3w

N. B. Any person or persons having a small tenement to dispose of reasonably, of about 50 or 100 acres, with a clear title, in an agreeable situation, in or near Alexandria or Bethlehem, and well accommodated with timber, water, meadow and orcharding, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the said editor.

Four Pounds Reward.

THE shop of the subscriber was broken open on Friday night the 4th inst. from whence were stolen five beaver and five castor hats: Whoever will take up and secure the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the hats recovered by the owner, shall have the above reward; or three pounds for the hats only.

JAMES B. MACHETT.

Trenton, July 7, 1783.

T O B E S O L D,

FOR want of employ, by the subscriber living in Falls township, Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania, a valuable negro wench, about 32 years of age, and a young child with her three months old. She understands all kinds of country work, and will do for the city, being a good house servant and a good seamstress, &c. &c. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS RICHE.

July 7, 1783.

2w

Four Dollars

R E W A R D.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 18th of June last, a sorrel mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, has a little white in her face, and is bare-foot; she trots and canters well, has been seen at Bordentown, and once taken up there before; it is thought she will bend her course towards Albany, as she was brought from there. Whoever takes up the said mare and secures her, so that the owner gets her again, or brings her home, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

BETHANETH HODGKINSON.

N. B. She went away in company with a little sorrel mare with a bob-tail.

Burlington, July 1, 1783.

2w

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwellinghouse of William Willett, in the township of Tukesbury, on Tuesday the 29th day of July next, at ten o'clock of said day, sundry goods and chattels, to wit, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, and a variety of household furniture; also horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils: And between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, will be sold, that noted farm where the said Willett now lives; there is on the premises a dwellinghouse, barn, orchard, blacksmith's shop, and a saw-mill that is worked by that never failing stream the river Lamberton, which also waters a large quantity of most excellent meadow belonging to said farm; the land is bounded by the river Lamberton by John Stevens, Esq. and others, late the property of said William Willett; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

J. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

May 24, 1783.

3w

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Daniel Handley, in Tukesbury, on Monday the 28th of July, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, a certain plantation whereon the said Daniel Handley now lives, containing one hundred and fifty acres: There is on the premises a good dwellinghouse, a large frame barn almost new, a fine large flourishing orchard, bears excellent fruit; the land is bounded by lands of Abraham Vandike and others, and on the river Lamberton, late the property of said Handley; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

J. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

May 24, 1783.

3w

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-Jersey, and to me directed, at the suit of Richard Gibb and others, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of August next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the house of John Degraw, innholder in New-Brunswick, all that part of the real estate of Philip French, late of the county of Somerset, deceased, which is situated in the county of Middlesex, in my Bailiwick, consisting of sundry messuages, plantations, lots and parcels of land, being in or near New-Brunswick aforesaid, an account of which may be seen at the place of sale: Taken in execution, and to be sold by

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.

N. B. The creditors of the said Philip French, deceased, are desired to meet at the above place on the day aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of certain matters then to be laid before them respecting the said estate.

5

Manufactured and sold,

BY the subscriber in Trenton, bridle-bits, stirrup-irons and spurs, plated in the best manner, as cheap as can be imported.

WILLIAM DAWES.

3w

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Windfor township, Middlesex county, on Saturday the 20th of June, a dark bay horse, 4 years old, near 15 hands high, both hind feet white:—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES CLARKE.

Stoney-Brook, July 5, 1783.

2w

To be sold, at publick vendue,

On Wednesday the 6th of August, 1783, by the subscriber,

A Valuable plantation, containing 153 acres of land, lying 3 miles from Trenton, on the Pennington road; there is on said place a large framed house and barn, likewise a good cellar under the house, a good well of water near the door, a valuable orchard of about 250 trees, 15 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of timber, the remainder tilable: An indisputable title will be given for the same. Likewise will be sold on said day horses, breeding mares, and colts, cattle, grain and hay, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

ISRAEL REED.

July 6, 1783.

2w

T O B E S O L D,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton, BIBLES, testaments, spelling-books, primers, Art of speaking, Croxall's Æsop's Fable Whittenhall's latin grammar, Clark's cordee Evans's poems, schoolmasters' assistant, blank book sealingwax, wafers, inkstands, inkpowder, black lead pencils, parchment, pasteboard, writing-paper wrapping-paper, quills, &c. Also a few copies of Evans's map.

William Lawfon

Takes this method to inform the publick in general, and his customers in particular, that he continues his store in Brunswick, one door below the markethouse, where he has for sale, at the lowest price for cash, an assortment of goods suited for the season, viz.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| C ALICOES and chintzes, | Gauze handkerchiefs flowered, |
| Fine and coarse cambricks, | Black fatten and fat-tinet, |
| Fine lawns, | Black and white mode |
| Spotted and plain kentings, | Fustians and jeans, |
| Book and frock muslins, | Black and red silk handkerchiefs, |
| Green and blue moreens, | Cotton and linen do. |
| Black do. | Womens' fans, |
| Red and black calimancoes, | Black and coloured sewing silks, |
| Brown, black and red durants, | Brown holland, |
| Brown and purple shal-lons, | Brown Dutch sheetings, |
| Fine and coarse buckrams, | Rum and molasses, |
| Fine Irish linens, | Sugars, |
| Coarse do. do. | French claret by the dozen or single bottle, |
| Plain and striped cambricks, | Tea, coffee and chocolate, |
| Cotton and thread stockings, | Wool cards, |
| Light coloured crape and tammy, | Pepper and allspice, |
| Striped holland and checks, | Powder and shot, |
| Plain, spotted and striped gauzes, | Indigo, |
| | Rice, |
| | Brimstone, |
| | Allum, &c. &c. |
| | With a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. |

Said William Lawfon returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom, and hopes to continue to serve all with the greatest attention.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons as were purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of Samuel-Staats Coegemans, Esquire, deceased, and have not yet settled their accounts, that immediately after the expiration of one month from this date, all that remain unsettled will be demanded by legal authority, however disagreeable it may be to the executors to prosecute such a measure.

JOHN NEILSON, } Execut.
WM. PATERSON, }

New-Brunswick, July 1, 1783.

2w

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber at Barkers-Town mills, in the township of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, a black horse, about fourteen hands and an half high, about six or seven years old, with a small star in his forehead; likewise a dim brand on his near shoulder, much like an M; he is supposed to be a stolen horse. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP PALMER.

June 20, 1783.

2w

Three Pounds

R E W A R D.

RAN away from the subscriber in Mendham Morris county, the 25th of May, a negro fellow named Cuff, about 26 years old, five feet ten inches high, has a scar on one of his hands by the cut of an ax, from his little finger knuckle to the third finger, so that it occasions his little finger to stand in to the palm of his hand; had on when he went away a thick coat, black and white wool mixed in the cards, tow shirt and trowsers, new shoes. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges by

SAMUEL WELLS.

Mendham, June 18, 1783.

3w