

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1782.

Further advices brought by the packets lately arrived at New-York from Falmouth.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

As soon as the house met this day, the sheriffs of London waited at the bar with a petition from the city of London, which being presented to the house, was read, and contained an address to parliament, stating the hardships and grievances the citizens of London laboured under in common with his Majesty's other subjects, in consequence of the American war, and praying their interference to put an end to it in a manner most agreeable to their wisdom.

As soon as the petition was read, Mr. Alderman Newnham, after pressing the most serious deliberation of the house on it, moved that it might lie on the table—which was agreed to.

The order of the day was then called for, when Gen. Conway rose, and previous to his going into the merits of his question, desired that the petitions of the cities of London and Bristol might be read, which being complied with, he observed, he was very happy to find, in a question which he intended to call the attention of the house to, two such respectable corporations as those of London and Bristol had in a manner anticipated his intentions relative to the American war; indeed so far as he could learn, the whole of the people were of the same opinion, which gave him a cheerfulness in undertaking what he had every reason to think was looked upon so salutary to the general interests of the country.

He observed, that when last he had the honour of laying a similar question before the house to that he intended moving this day, he was aware he could not repeat it literally according to parliamentary form; he therefore modified it, but did not substantially alter it; and his reason for this was, because he looked upon so small a majority as one as a favourable omen that it would sink into a minority then. With this view, and this hope, he would lay the question before them to be adopted as an opinion of that house, instead of addressing the king.

The question thus modified, he flattered himself, would ensure its success; a success, he hoped, the house would not think he wished on the factious principle of one party getting the better of another; but attribute it to the true motive, a love for the honour and interests of his country, which he would support whilst he had a head to think, a tongue to utter, and a hand to execute; he hoped therefore, that on that day all ideas of party might be lost sight of, and that unanimity might prevail, which not only might call back America to our friendship, but tell our enemies what they were to expect from the united efforts of a once great and opulent nation.

On the last night that he had the honour of troubling the house on this business, he observed, that one or two gentlemen had delivered themselves so far in favour of the motion, that they condemned the principles of the American war, and seemed to wish heartily for peace; and some of the publick prints had distinguished one of those gentlemen (alluding to Mr. Rigby) to have spoken out in an open manner; yet after these declarations, both these gentlemen divided against the question. This conduct, he said, would have a good deal surprized him, did not he find it prevail in other instances; it being no common thing to hear gentlemen in office, both in coffee-houses and other publick places, declaim against the American war, and on questions of this nature before the house regularly vote in favour of it. This was an observation not only peculiar to himself, but was confirmed to him by an officer the other day in a mixed company; who being a plain soldier, used uniformly to speak his own mind upon general subjects, started this matter as an object of very great admiration. The honourable General hoped, however, that those gentlemen would feel a similar conviction with the great Apostle, who, from being one of the greatest persecutors of the faith, by a sudden conversion became one of its most orthodox defenders.

It had been objected on Friday last, he said, when his motion was under agitation, that it was obscure

and indistinct, and on that ground it could not be embraced by administration and its friends. He assured the house, he never meant to bring before them, either an obscure or indistinct question intentionally; it never being his wish to bring before them any thing futile, or which would mislead them. But lest his present motion might be combated on the same ground, he would speak out, as clear as he was able, what he meant by it, and what his wish and purpose was by the proposal of it—it was no more than this: To put a stop to the troops in America acting in future OFFENSIVELY, and to take the first opportunity of making peace with that country; he likewise did not mean to say, that he would recall the troops that were garrisoned there, and totally abandon the country; he had no such object; his wish, as he had said before, being only not to carry on the war in America, under the idea of subduing it by force.

He was, however, aware, he said, of the arguments that had been used against this opinion, which were, that by this resolution it would be tying up the hands of our troops stationed in America from taking advantages of what opportunities, or the favourable chances of war, might present. That this would put us in an awkward situation, giving our enemies every advantage of acting offensively, whilst we had no other alternative left us but to act merely on the defensive. This, he no doubt, admitted might be specious, but then it should be considered, that our now taking up a defensive line arises from the absolute necessity of the case. We had tried all other methods ineffectually. We had attempted to detach, and to press forward into the interior parts of the country, but to no purpose; every plan of this kind concluded with defeat and dishonour; we had now only to garrison a few towns in the best manner we were able, and to try the methods of conciliation; giving the Americans this previous impression, that we had already ceased to act any more against them in an hostile offensive manner.

In doing this, the honourable General would not pledge himself for the success of it; but to try it was surely the duty of parliament: He had been informed the Americans were ripe for proposals of accommodation; that they had, in a great measure, forgot the cruel and scandalous manner the war, in many instances, had been carried on against them; the burnings, ravages, rapes and cruelties, which had been committed; and looking towards an end of calamities, were inclined to sketch out the heads of conciliation: In God's name then, said the honourable General, let us try it; let not posterity have it to say, we entailed misery and destruction on them; and let us have it to say to our consciences, that we have acquitted ourselves like honest men, and faithful representatives of the people.

It had been likewise thrown out in the last debate, as another reason for not acceding to the motion then before the house, that the nature of the war was changed, for that instead of an American war it was now become a French one, and that it became a duty upon us to conquer France in America. This idea he reprobated as the mere cant and jargon of administration, and to adopt it would be falling into the very snare France seemed to lay for us. He begged gentlemen would consider how the French carried on the war in America to what we did—they never had more than 5 or 6000 men, the transportation of which, with their annual allowance, did not amount to above 50l. per man; whereas we had 76,000 men at least in the pay of this country, which stood us upon an average at the rate of 100l. per man. He called the attention of the house to this notorious difference in expence and numbers, which were so inferior on the side of France, that it enabled her to make her marine establishment not only respectable, but, to the very confession of some of those high in the naval departments, superior to the crown of Great-Britain.

The honourable General then, in a very clear and recollected manner, spoke to all the principal arguments which had been urged against him on Friday last, and concluded with this motion, which

was substantially as follows: "That it is the opinion of this house, not to prosecute the war on the continent of America any longer by force, but to avail themselves of his Majesty's late gracious declaration in favour of the colonies, to bring about peace and tranquility."

Lord Althorpe (eldest son of Lord Spencer) seconded the General's motion, and pressed it with great ardour to the house, as the only alternative left them to do justice to their constituents, and restore the credit and dignity of the nation. He begged gentlemen on this head not to trust to speculations; they were often flattering, and often delusive, particularly in the article of war—but to resort to experience, the touchstone of truth, and the sure mark of government for prudent and deliberate men. That this experience therefore taught us, after seven years hard and repeated conflicts, that the war was impracticable. We had tried General after General, mode after mode, yet to no manner of purpose: It is true, we distressed the Americans, and made them acquainted with calamities; but these neither taught them submission, nor obtained for ourselves the most distant prospect of success; we were on an equality in nothing with them but in those calamities, with this difference against us, we were obliged to bear them under every degree of adversity and disgrace.

Sir Charles Bunbury spoke in favour of the motion, and, in the course of a long speech, adverted to a variety of things, all of which he brought as of so many proofs of the necessity we were under of putting an end to the American war. He reminded the house of the number of times he had brought this subject on the tapis before them, and how often it was rejected through the prevalence of men whom he supposed had an interest in such a rejection. From the part of administration, however, that still looked to war, he believed he might exclude his noble relation (Lord North) he flattered himself with thinking he wished for conciliation; he knew this at least, that it was full time, for that the country was very nearly ruined; nor had he himself escaped from feeling the pressure of so general a calamity.

After speaking to a variety of points, all which he said applied to the question before the house, he touched upon Lord North's declaration on Monday night last, relative to suppressing gambling in the lottery; this he commended as proper in that particular, but was free to confess he wished the noble Lord had visited Newmarket a little oftner than he did; he would there find, he said, some good advice, both from speculation, and the example of two noble Peers, formerly in office, who frequented that meeting—from the first noble Duke he would learn not to make a bad match—and from the noble Marquis, to pay forfeit when he had made a bad match; he applied this to the conduct of the noble Lord in the blue riband should adopt in the present question, which was, after supporting the American war, and finding it impracticable to relinquish it as a bad match. Before he sat down, he called upon the members for the county of Lincoln in particular, to recollect how the continuance of the war affected the interests of their constituents, and that a LONG war was the principal reason of the great failure in the value of the LONG WOOL.

Sir Horace Mann spoke on the same side of the question, and condemned the idea of procrastinating the war on every principle of prudence, speculation, or experience; he said, he had not only marked the process of the war, and satisfied himself about the impracticability of it, but had conversed with several Generals, all of whom coincided in opinion: he particularly mentioned the opinion of Lord Cornwallis, which was decisive to him on the same ground. He did not mean, however, to say, that did the motion go to withdrawing the troops from America, and entirely abandoning that country, that he would agree to it; on the contrary, he should give it his direct negative; but it meant no such thing; it meant to do only that which prudence, and the necessity of the times, demanded

(For the remainder see the fourth Page.)

For the NEW-JERSEY Gazette.

WHETHER will carefully peruse the latest New-York and English papers respecting the American war, with the debates of parliament on that subject, cannot avoid concluding that the proposed alteration of measures, as to its future prosecution, instead of affording us any rational prospect of peace, is intended as a mere delusion to quiet the minds of the people of England, and to lull America into a state of inactivity and indolence. The eagerness with which the Tories amongst us are propagating the news of a peace, is another argument with every man of reflection, that we cannot be too cautious in believing reports so apparently calculated for the same insidious purpose. Depend upon it, my countrymen, that the real plan of the British ministry is to draw us off from our connection with France; that having with this deception hushed us into security, they may be the better enabled to prosecute the war in other parts of the world with the greater rigour, and if successful, return upon us with redoubled fury.

With these impressions it is earnestly wished, that every real friend to his country will peruse all the European intelligence contained in this paper, and not agree to the least relaxation of our operations against the enemy the ensuing campaign, well knowing that if the parliament are really in earnest in obtaining peace with us, it cannot be to our disadvantage to keep our arms in our hands until our wishes of an honourable peace are fully accomplished.

AN OLD POLITICIAN.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Last Sunday his Excellency

SIR GUY CARLETON, Knight of the Bath, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces, and commissioner for making peace or war in North-America, arrived in this city in good health: the Ceres man of war, Capt. Hawkins, brought his Excellency and his suit in 25 days from Portsmouth, among other gentlemen are, Morris Morgan, Esq. Secretary, Brock Watson, Esquire, Commissary General, Capt. Moss, chief engineer, Captain Wroughton, Aid-de-Camp.

His Excellency landed in the afternoon, under a discharge of the cannon at Fort-George, and dined with the Honourable General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and Admiral Digby.

From the English priats brought by the Ceres, we have the following advices, viz.

*A Dissolution of the late Ministry.*

On Wednesday the 20th of March Lord North informed the House of Commons, that his Majesty's Ministers were no more. His Lordship then moved that the house should adjourn to Monday March 23, in order to give the crown time to form a new arrangement. The house adjourned accordingly.

On Monday March 25, Mr. Dunning informed the house that the communications for the purpose of settling a new arrangement of administration had taken place between a person of the highest authority, and a noble Lord of the other house, (Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor) and he trusted the arrangements then making would meet the wishes of that house, and of the nation at large. He then moved to adjourn to Wednesday the 27th, in order to give time to the final adjustment of those arrangements. None of the Cabinet Ministers were in the house.

The following new arrangements of Ministers is extracted from the London gazette, dated March 27.

Lord Camden, to be lord president of the council.

The following to be sworn of his Majesty's privy council.

Lord John Cavendish, hon. Charles James Fox, adm. Keppel, John Dunning, and Edmund Burke, Esquires.

His grace the duke of Grafton, to be keeper of the privy seal. The earl of Shelburne, and the hon. C. J. Fox, to be principal secretaries of state.

March 30. The king has been pleased to appoint the marquis of Rockingham, lord John Cavendish, lord Althorpe, James Grenville, and Fred. Montague, Esquires, to be commissioners of the treasury.

Lord John Cavendish to be chancellor of the exchequer.

The following to be lords commissioners of the admiralty of Great-Britain and Ireland.

Admiral Keppel, Sir Robert Harland, Vice Admiral Pigot, Lord Duncannon, Hon. John Townshend, Charles Brett, and Richard Hopkins, Esquires.

Colonel Barry to be treasurer of the navy. His

Grace the Duke of Richmond to be Master General of the ordnance. Thomas Townshend, Esq. to be Secretary at war. Edmund Burke, Esquire, to be Paymaster of the forces. The Earl of Jersey, master of the Buckbunds.

The following to be Lord Lieutenants.—Marquis of Carmarthen for Yorkshire, Earl of Pembroke for Wiltshire, Earl Temple for Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Dunning is created a peer, by the stile of Baron of Ashburton; Sir Fletcher Norton to be a peer, as Baron of Grantley.

The following to be commissioners of the customs: Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, Sir Wm. Musgrave, James Jeffreys, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Ager, William Hey, and Thomas Allan, Esquires, and Sir Stanier Porton—Mr. Chamberlayne, and Mr. Strachey, to be joint Secretaries of the Treasury, Vice Sir Grey Cooper, and Mr. Robinson.

Sir Thomas Pye succeeds Sir Hugh Palliser, in Greenwich Hospital. His Grace the Duke of Portland is appointed Lord Chamberlain.

General Conway, Commander in Chief of the forces.

Sir William Howe, Commander in Chief in Ireland.

Duke of Bolton, Governor of the Isle of Wight. Lord Ferrars, Captain of the band of pensioners. Lord Rivers, a Lord of the bed-chamber.

His Royal Highness the Bishop of Osnaburgh, is appointed Colonel of the regiment of horse, lately commanded by Lord Amherst,

Vice-Admiral Campbell is appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

The Duke of Manchester is Lord Steward of the household.

The new Cabinet have already resolved to accede to the four principal requisitions of the military Congress in Ireland, viz. to acknowledge the Irish Parliament to be totally independent of the British.

2. To allow them a free trade substantially.
3. To consent to a modification of Poyning's law.
4. To curtail the mutiny bill of its offensive clauses.

Admiral Keppel will be called up to the house of peers, by the title of Baron Keppel; as is Lord George Sutton, only surviving brother to the late Lord Grandby.

A Charge des Affaires is certainly embarked for Holland, to propose a cessation of hostilities, and a treaty of peace between Great-Britain and the States-General.

The Protector, a rebel privateer of 28 guns, is taken by Admiral Rodney's cruisers.

Lord North is appointed constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, for life; and also a grant passed the great seal, of 4000l. a year, payable quarterly during life. Likewise a grant of 1000l. a year for life, to John Robinson, Esq. his Lordship's secretary.

Stocks are got up three per cent. within a few days.

L O N D O N, March 30.

In this season of national disgrace and misfortune, a change of administration may revive the publick hope; the long succession of disasters which marked the measures of the departed Ministry, had extinguished the confidence of the people; defeat and misfortune, by habit, had almost ceased to surprize. These untoward circumstances, not imputable to want of virtue or ability in our superiors, tended to depress the national spirit, to cherish dissent and relaxation of discipline in our fleets and armies, and to weaken us by discord, at a time when unanimity was essential to our welfare. A change of men became therefore highly expedient, and we cannot help joining as friends to the honour and happiness of Great-Britain, in the general joy at the prospect of a combination of the abilities and interest of the leading parties in the service of their country at this critical juncture.

To render the endeavours of the new administration effectual, it is to be hoped that the closest unanimity and harmony will prevail among the illustrious characters of all parties; and forgetting that selfish rivalry and competition for superior power, the principal contention will be, who can do most at this perilous season to rescue their country from surrounding ruin.

The first official proceeding of the new administration, may be considered as an happy presage of their future proceedings. They have laid an embargo on all outward-bound vessels, which was the first measure taken by the great Chatham when he came into office. The navy is the natural

strength of the country, and the only strength with which we can successfully attack our enemies.

No administration were ever united by such strong ties of friendship, and similarity of principle, as the present; nor was there ever an administration so supported by integrity and ability. If unity and wisdom can preserve this empire from the distresses which diffidence and folly has brought upon her, the great danger is past, and every day's experience will bless her with increasing happiness.

April 1. On Saturday last the right honourable the Lord Chancellor, Lord Shelburne, Mr. Burke, General Conway, &c. attended the council which was held at the right honourable Mr. Fox's office, Cleaveland Row.

In last Thursday's council, the first of the new administration, the expediency of an immediate removal of the chief part of the British army from the continent of North-America, was the only matter of importance debated; when the cabinet came to an unanimous resolution of ordering the garrisons of New-York and Charles-Town to be evacuated, and the troops to be embarked for St. Lucia and Barbadoes, under convoy of the whole British fleet, which will be ordered to sail from the West-Indies for their protection, previous to the setting in of the hurricane season, towards the middle of the ensuing summer. The necessary transports are now provided for the above service. The garrisons of Halifax and Québec are still to be held, and strongly re-inforced.

As the Dutch have not made any alliance with the house of Bourbon, it is probable that the new ministry will not find it a difficult matter to make pacific terms in that quarter. All Holland, the French party excepted, most earnestly desire an end to the war.

Lord Hinchinbroke has resigned the Vice-Chamberlainship to his Majesty, and, it is said, will be succeeded in that appointment by Lord Ludlow.

The following are in the suit of the present administration, for whom appointments are preparing with all possible dispatch: viz. Lord Derby, Lord Abingdon, Lord Cholmondeley, Lord Osory, Lord Foley, Colonel Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Hare.

When America is made independent of England, and when Ireland gives laws to herself, then peace may be restored to Little Britain; but the empire of Great Britain is gone for ever!

We are well informed, that the Chancellor has refused to put the great seal to Mr. Arnold's pension of 1000l. a year; the Brigadier will therefore be now totally disappointed in his views from this country.

Friday William Knox and John Fisher, Esquires, were dismissed, by Lord Shelburne, from the offices of under Secretaries of state for the American departments.

The districts of the two new Secretaries of state are very unequally divided: Mr. Fox has only Germany, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark: Lord Shelburne has France, Spain, the East and West-Indies, and America. But Mr. Fox is to have the management of the house of commons, in conjunction with Lord John Cavendish.

Sir Richard Worsley has resigned the government of the Isle of Wight.

Almost all the subordinate officers and clerks belonging to the several departments of state are continued in office.

As some ground for expecting a speedy reconciliation with America, we are informed there is a letter in town from Dr. Franklin, dated the beginning of March, in which the Doctor expresses his hopes of being soon able to see London.

The Parliamentary power of the Crown has strangely changed in its influence since the reign of Queen Anne. At that period, in order to give a weight to the Crown, it was thought necessary to create twelve Peers at once, in order to carry a question.—In the present times, to reduce the Royal influence in that house, it has been thought proper to add fifteen names of men to the peerage, who have taken a lead in the publick affairs in favour of the people.

April 5. Lord Howe will have his flag on board the Victory of 100 guns, Admiral Barrington on board the Britannia of 100 guns, and Admiral Kempenfelt on board the Royal George of 100 guns; all which ships are now at Spithead, ready for sea.

The following naval arrangements have been made at the Admiralty; Lord Howe has accepted the command of the grand fleet, Admiral Barrington goes to the West-Indies, Sir John Lockhart Ross to the North-Seas, S. Hyde Parker to the East-Indies, and it is in agitation to give commands to several other Admirals who have been long unem-

B O S T O N, April 18.

A gentleman came to town yesterday, who arrived at Salem on Tuesday last, in a short passage from Martinico, who informs, that Admiral Rodney lately arrived at Barbadoes from England, with 11 or 12 sail of the line, where he joined Admiral Hood's Squadron, whose united force made 37 line of battle ships, besides one of 50 guns, and a number of frigates; that a French fleet of about 80 sail of vessels, having on board 5000 troops, with three sail of the line and several frigates, were safe arrived at Martinico from France, and the whole force of Count de Grasse at that island, consisted of 37 sail of the line of battle ships, besides frigates: That several French men of war, besides those at Martinico, were gone to Hispaniola, where they were to be joined by a Spanish Squadron, which would make 20 sail of the line, which, with a large body of troops, 'twas said were soon to proceed against Jamaica.

By an intelligent person who came in the above vessel from Martinico we learn, that the Squadron commanded by Admiral Hood was badly manned; the ships lately arrived under Admiral Rodney had nearly their complement. A number of the British officers at Barbadoes expressed their regret at the continuance of a war in which Britain had been so long on the losing hand; and were apprehensive that her losses in the West-Indies might still be increased from the great power of her enemies.

It is said that Admiral de la Motte Picquet was soon expected at Martinico with eight or ten sail more of line of battle ships.

A report prevails that the continental frigate Deane lately foundered at sea.

**THREE POUNDS REWARD.**

RUN away from the subscriber, in Trenton, a negro man, named Peter, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he had on a blue fur-tout coat, yellow worsted under coat, brown jacket and breeches, and blue yarn stockings, he plays on the fiddle, and uses the bow with the left hand; he made his escape the 27th of March last, and is supposed to be gone in the pines, as he formerly lived there. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by April 16, 1782. 3w\$ JONA. RICHMOND.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Opdyke, Esq. late of Amwell, deceased, are hereby required to make payment by the first day of May next, otherwise the executors will be put to the disagreeable necessity of putting them to cost; and all those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to produce their accounts, properly attested, to

SAMUEL OPDYKE, } Executors.  
JOHN BOHANNAN, }  
April 2, 1782. 3w\$

**FRYING PANS**

A N D

**T A R,**

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

House of Assembly, October 30. 1781.

THE petition from the legatees of Cornelius Johnson, late of the township of Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, was read, setting forth, that they had petitioned a former Assembly for leave to bring in a bill to amend certain deficiencies in the last will and testament of the aforesaid Cornelius Johnson, occasioned by the inaccuracy of the Clerk who wrote the said will, and praying that they may have leave to present a bill to amend the said deficiencies;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present the draught of a bill, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising their intention in the New-Jersey Gazette at least six weeks previous thereto. Extract from the minutes,

M. Ewing, Jun. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract.

CORNELIUS JOHNSON, son of Cornelius.  
March 29, 1782. 6w\*

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at Baskenridge, on Wednesday night the 24th of this instant, April, a black horse, about 14 and an half hands high, branded with the letter R on the near shoulder, about his neck and other parts the hair worn off, a small star in his face, a small place on the rump rubbed with the breech-collar, the right eye hurt by a blow of a whip, a natural trotter, canters short and easy: Whoever takes up said horse, and thief or thieves, and secures him or them, so as he or they be brought to justice, and the owner receive his horse, shall have Six Dollars, or for the horse Three Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by 3w\$ THO. BURGIE.

**G O D O L P H I N.**

A FULL sized beautiful bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horse in America. He stands at Trovos, in Bucks county, to cover mares at Three Pounds Ten Shillings the season. Godolphin was bred by old Colonel Baylor, and was got by Old Fearnought out of Jenny Dismal: Fearnought's sire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian's; Jenny Dismal was got by Old Dismal, who won a sweep stake of one Thousand Guineas and five King's plates without ever being beat. His sire was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot. In 1774, the only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of Colonel Lloyd's, a match for Four Hundred Guineas at Leed's-Town. He since received forfeit from Sir Peyton Skipwith's horse Figure.

The money must positively be paid before the mares are taken away.

N. B. Good pasturage may be had at Trovos, at Five Shillings per week. 4w\*

Authentick certificates of Godolphin's pedigree are in possession of his groom.

**T H A T N O T E D H O R S E  
P A C O L E T,**

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's, at Eight Dollars, in gold or silver, to be paid when the mares are brought, or (if credited) Nine Dollars, to be paid in three months from the time of covering. Pacolet is to stand for that purpose until the 14th day of May, and, after that time, to cover one week at Mr. William Parker's, in Shrewsbury, and the next at the subscriber's, and so to remain the season. Pacolet was got by Janus, the celebrated horse in Virginia, his dam by Selim, his grand-dam by Pacolet. It is unnecessary to mention their pedigree, they being noted. Pacolet is a fine full blooded chestnut sorrel, with a star in the centre of his forehead, is full fifteen hands high, and is esteemed, by the best of judges, to be equal to any horse in America for strength, beauty, and the saddle. 4w\*

N. B. Mares that missed foal last season by Pacolet shall be served at half price.—Good pasture will be furnished by the subscriber at Two Shillings and Six-pence. BARNEY SMOCK.

**Y O U N G B R I T A I N,**

A FULL three-quarters blooded horse, rising three years old next August, fifteen hands and an half high, weight in proportion, very lengthy, moves exceedingly well, and is esteemed to be a very fine horse. Young Britain is a dark bay; is out of True Britain, by Grandbay, both were imported and well noted horses. Young Britain will cover not exceeding thirty mares, at the stable of the subscriber, in Somerset county, at Raritan, near Van-Veghter's bridge, at the low rate of four bushels of wheat, with six months credit; or Four Dollars, with nine months credit.

Good pasture will be provided at Three Shillings per week. 3w

DERICK HEGEMAN.

I DO hereby forwarn any person or persons whatever from trusting my wife, Hannah Spenser, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this day. 3w\$ Middlesex, April 26, 1782. JOHN SPENSER.

A QUANTITY OF LOW-PRICED

**Writing-Paper,**

to be sold at the Printing-Office.

**THE HIGH BRED HORSE  
M A R Q U I S,**

Will cover at the stable of the subscriber, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, South-Branch, Raritan, at the low rate of Six Silver Dollars the season:

MARQUIS is a black, with a star and snip, rising five years old, full fifteen hands and one inch high, was got by the famous imported horse Whirlleg, his dam by Wildair, that was exported back to England, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his grand-dam by True Briton, his great grand-dam by Wilton Hunt's old Bullerock, his great great grand-dam by old King Herod, &c. Marquis's colts are allowed to be as fine as any in the state, by the best of judges.

Pasture will be provided at said place, at 2/6 per week, and good attendance given, by

JOHN READING.

April 18, 1782. 4w†

**T O B E S O L D,**

For CASH, at the NEW-BREWERY, in YORK-STREET, BURLINGTON,

**American Porter,**

EQUAL in quality and fine flavour to London Porter, at Sixty Shillings per barrel. Also Irish Stingo, brewed from the best amber malt, at Forty Shillings per barrel; strong beer at the old price, Thirty Shillings per barrel, and small ditto at Fifteen ditto; yeast at Two Shillings per gallon; cyder at ditto.

The brewer, desirous to oblige the publick, sells as small a quantity as five gallons. All tavern-keepers or families may depend upon being served on the shortest notice.

N. B. Muscovado and Port-au-Prince sugars to be sold cheap at the same place. 12w

Any person of character and some real property, may now come into partnership with said brewer, upon very easy terms, as he is desirous of building another brewery at Trenton Landing or in the town, which, in all probability, will be the seat of government, and great advantages must accrue. None but principals will be treated with, to whom sufficient proof will be given that a capital fortune is to be made in a few years. No objection to a person unacquainted with the business, as such instructions will be given to enable him to superintend one of the breweries in a very short time.

WANTED, an apprentice to learn the art of brewing and making malt.

**Epsom, Glauber, Nitre and Rochelle  
S A L T S,**

T O B E S O L D B Y

**JAMES VANUXEM,**

In Second-street, a few doors above Arch-street Philadelphia;

Who has for S A L E,

MAGNESIA, tartar crud. crocus metalorum; Burgundy pitch, and other medical articles, either by the quantity or by the pound. Phials, galley pots, cyprus sieves, glass funnels, and other kinds of glass ware; and as usual,

Coffee, Loaf and other Sugars,

Cocoa, Teas, Spirits,

And every other article in the WET GOODS way, either by Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. A quantity of SULPHUR. 9w†

State of New-Jersey, to wit,

To all whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in Burlington, on Wednesday the 22d day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Adam Hyler, commander of the privateer armed boat Revenge, (who as well &c.) against certain negro men to wit, John Holland, Charles Jackson, Harry Jackson, John Brown, Plato Williams, Samuel Creighton, Francis Chambers, John Richards, John White, Peter Peters and Frank Oatman, and sundry goods, wares and merchandize, taken at sea from on board the British cutter Alert, commanded by Robert White, on her voyage from New-York to Bermuda, brought into this state, and libelled by the said Adam Hyler; to the end that the owner or owners of the said negroes and merchandize, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned to the captors, and a decree of the said court thereon pass, agreeably to the prayer of the bill aforesaid.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Burlington, 27 April, 1782. 3w

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**A** PLANTATION lying in Middlesex county, state of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within two hundred yards of Vanpelt's mill, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres; there are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees, the land is exceedingly fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of John Laurence, in Philadelphia, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, at Trenton, or Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises. 3m

The full blooded well known Old Sterling WILL cover mares this season, at the stable of John Fisher, near Bound-Brook, Somerset county, at the moderate price of Five Hard Dollars the season, and half as much for the single leap.

Sterling is a beautiful bay, with a small star, fifteen hands and a half high, moves remarkably well, and is allowed, by good judges, to get as fine colts as any horse in this state.

Good pasture will be provided for mares at a low rate, by VINCENT RUNYON.  
 Bound-Brook, May 2, 1782. 3w†

**SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

**S**TOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the second day of May, a likely light brown mare, about fifteen hands high, five years old this spring, branded with the letter S on the near shoulder, a blaze in her face, trots and canters well, in good order, shod before: whoever secures the mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the mare, by applying to

REUBEN COMPTON.  
 Somerset, May 4, 1782. 3w†

**YOUNG GRANDBY**

**W**ILL cover mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Hopewell, Hunterdon county, within half a mile of Pennington, at five bushels of wheat the season, to be paid by December next: he is a colt of grandby, his dam was got by old Bullyrock, his granddam by old Crab; is full fifteen hands two inches high, his colour a most extraordinary bright bay, three white feet, star and snip, rising four years old, allowed, by competent judges, to move equal to any horse whatever. MOSES MOORE.  
 May 2, 1782. 3w¶

**T O B E S O L D,**

**A**BOUT thirteen acres of good wood-land; also four acres of meadow ground, which, with a little improvement, may be made very good, situate within one mile and a half of this town.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

ISAAC BRITAIN.  
 Trenton, May 6, 1782. 3w¶

**Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward.**

**S**TOLEN out of the stables of the subscriber, on the night of the 2d instant, one chestnut coloured horse, fifteen hands high or upwards, six years old this spring; a wart has lately been taken off one side of his nose, and the scar remains visible, shod before. A large dark bay mare, fifteen hands high, nine years old this spring, has been lately cut on the fore part of her near hind leg, which has left a large scar: both natural trotters, and in good order. Also a bright bay mare, near fifteen hands high, four years old this spring, very straight limbed; trots and canters well, of a gay carriage, light shod before only, has lately had some hairs cut square off at the end of her dock.

Any person securing the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive One Hundred Hard Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for either of the above-mentioned creatures, paid by

THOMAS LOWREY, and  
 MATTHIAS HOWSELL.

Flemington, Hunterdon county, May 6, 1782.

N. B. The same night was stolen a fine full-bred bay stallion, known by the name of Figure, the property of General Heard. 3w¶

**T**HE subscriber hereby acquaints his friends and the publick in general, that he has lately removed to the old stand, in Pennington, opposite to the Church, which he formerly kept, where he purposes keeping good entertainment for travellers, &c. Those gentlemen who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on the best of usage, by 3w¶

THO. BULLMAN.

N. B. To be let, and may be entered on immediately, a convenient house for a store-keeper, with a good garden, stable, &c.—Enquire of the subscriber.  
 Pennington, April 29, 1782.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of John Savidge, late of Somerset county, deceased, by bond, note, or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same, by the ninth day of May next, to the subscribers, or they will be dealt with according to law; and those who have any demands, are desired to bring their accounts attested for settlement.

WILLIAM SAVIDGE, jun. } Adms.  
 JOHN VOORHEES, }  
 Somerset, April 27, 1782. 3w†

April 26, 1782.

**W**E once more desire all those who are indebted to the estate of Samuel Titus, deceased, to come and settle their accounts, or they may depend upon it they will find trouble from

JOHNSON TITUS, } Administrators.  
 JOSEPH TITUS, }  
 JOHN JOHNSON, } 3w

New-Jersey, } **B**Y virtue of an order  
 Burlington county, ff. } from the Honourable  
 the Chief Justice of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a court of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at the courthouse, in Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of June next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other ministers of justice, of the said county, are hereby desired, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.  
 Burlington, April 12, 1782. 6w

New-Jersey, Middlesex.

**B**Y virtue of two writs of *Fieri facias* to me directed, issuing out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of said state, at the suits of Aaron Smith and John Johnson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Elias Bland, deceased, (in the hands of William Calvert, Administrator) I have levied on and taken three tenths of a propriety (or one twenty fourth part of the undivided lands in the eastern division of New-Jersey) purchased of Samuel Woodward, &c. Also sixteen hundred and two ten thousandth parts of a propriety of East Jersey, purchased of William Terril, &c. Also a lot of salt meadow at South Amboy, containing 22 acres and eighty three hundredths: Which I shall sell at publick vendue, at De Grave's tavern, in New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the 29th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.  
 New-Brunswick, March 22, 1782. 7w

**ROBERT SINGER,**

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton; **S**UGAR, tea, coffee, pepper and ginger, calicoes, schintzes, broad cloths, moreens, red flannel, linens, Russia sheeting and duck, buckles and knives, mohair, silk and buttons, nutmegs, mode, persian, lawn and cambrick, gauze handkerchiefs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, earthen ware, &c. &c.

Also to be sold, a horse and riding chair, a new cart and gears complete, a riding saddle, and a large open stove. 1w\* 3m.

**T O B E S O L D,**

**T**HE farm where Jacob Servos now lives, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, adjoining Howell's ferry, bounded on the river Delaware, containing 300 acres, of which 40 are low land, with a good stone house, frame barn, &c. An orchard of good fruit, a sufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, near a good mill, and in a good neighbourhood; the purchaser paying one third part, may have a reasonable time for the remainder, giving security. Any person inclined to purchase may apply to John Mitchell, merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill, Nottingham township, Burlington county, who will treat for the same. 9w

**A** VALUABLE plantation most agreeably situated at the falls of Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, where the Reverend Charles McKnight lately lived, containing seventy-six acres or thereabout, with two tenements, a barn, orchard, and a well of good water thereon. For terms and further particulars apply to Dr. Eliza Newell, near the premises.  
 April 15, 1782. 3w

Monmouth county, ff.  
**T H I S I S T O G I V E N O T I C E,**  
**T**HAT the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery will sit again at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the 21st day of May next. All persons concerned are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN BURROWES, Sheriff.  
 March 18, 1782. 3w

**F O U N D,**

**S**EVERAL dozen watch springs, on the banks of Sanpink. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, at Trenton landing, proving his property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have them again. 3w NATHANIEL MOORE.

**T W E L V E D O L L A R S R E W A R D.**

**S**TAYED or **S**TOLEN on the night of the 25th instant, a black horse, seven or eight years old, with a small star, about fourteen hands and a half high, marked J R on the near buttock, almost blind in the near eye, a natural trotter, and is marked on the shoulders with the fistula, and on the back with the saddle.

Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and delivers the horse to the subscriber in Trenton, shall have Six Dollars reward for the horse, and six for the thief on conviction, and all reasonable charges, paid by HENRY SYBERT.

Trenton, April 29, 1782. 3w¶

**M E R C U R Y**

**I**S in excellent order, and will cover mares the season, in Allentown, at David Gordon's, inn-keeper; and at Menolopon, at Mr. Kenneth Hankinson's, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey, to stand week and week about alternately at each place, beginning at Allentown on Saturday the 27th instant, at the rate of Three Guineas the season, and if paid by the first of September ensuing, an half Guinea abatement will be made; Six Dollars the single leap, and Twenty Dollars to ensure a foal.

Mercury is full bred, a chestnut sorrel, 15½ hands high, rising seven years old, equal in make to any horse on the continent, and has established his credit to the satisfaction of judges, to get the best of foals. Mercury was bred by Doctor Tennant, of Virginia, and his dam was Clio, an imported mare, and was got by the celebrated running horse Apollo.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for mares. 3w† GILBERT LONGSTREET.

For sale, eight stall fed oxen and one cow, at Captain Kenneth Hankinson's, Monmouth county, which he would wish the commissaries of the continental army to have; likewise seven three years old steers, in excellent good order.

New-Jersey, Mid- } **N**OTICE is hereby given  
 delfex county, } that the sales of sundry  
 lots of land, situate in Perth-Amboy, of and belonging unto the estate of Elias Bland, deceased, adjourned for want of buyers, to this day, is further adjourned to Monday the 27th day of May next, to be sold at publick auction at the house of John De Grew, inn-holder, at the Ferry house, in New-Brunswick, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a draft of the lots will be shewn to the purchaser.

JOHN PIATT, late Sheriff.

N. B. the administrator of Elias Bland, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the said estate, also those who have any demand, to attend on the said 27th day of May, at the time and place aforesaid. WILLIAM CALVERT.

**T O B E S O L D,**

**A** VALUABLE farm, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the fourth branch of Raritan, in the township of Reading, and county of Hunterdon, about three miles from Flemington, there is between thirty and sixty acres cleared, half of which is low land and meadow, and the rest very good timber land, and there is on said farm a very good gristmill, and a new sawmill, both in very good repair, and in a healthy part of the country, and in a very good place for custom for both mills; it lies in a thick settled neighbourhood, and timber plenty, and likewise a new dwelling-house, two stories high, with three rooms on a floor, and a good cellar, barn, and other out houses very suitable for a store, as there has been one kept for many years past, and a young bearing orchard of about one hundred and twenty trees, and a well of excellent water by the door. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

PHILIP DILTS.  
 March 23, 1782. 4w¶

ployed, in the room of those now abroad, whose different stations will this day be finally adjusted. Admirals Pigot and Harland will have appointments in the grand fleet.

Lord Hillsborough is upon very good terms with the leaders of the present administration, though his Lordship is appointed to no post at present. His Lordship has undertaken the office of mediating with the Irish, with whom he is much esteemed, and it is said he sets off for that country forthwith.

His Majesty's very gracious reception of the new Ministers on Wednesday last has given the highest satisfaction. The Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne, Mr. Fox, and the gentlemen now in office, speak of the amiable condescension of their royal master on this occasion, in terms of the warmest panegyric.

The four vacant blue ribbons are disposed of in the following manner:

Duke of Portland, and to go Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Carlisle.

Duke of Devonshire.

Duke of Manchester.

Earl of Shelburne.

The Hon. Col. Fitzpatrick is appointed Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

The Duke of Manchester is certainly intended to succeed Lord Hertford as Lord Chamberlain.

Lord North left the House of Commons last Wednesday night with great joy. Upon receiving compliments of congratulation from several of his friends, he was heard to say, "I have finished my political life; but I am under no apprehensions for my natural life."

April 8. Not excepting his Majesty of Prussia himself, whose well known affluity requires no new record, the Duke of Richmond is to be pronounced the most indefatigable man of business at present extant in Europe.

Yesterday the Hon. C. J. Fox was re-elected representative for Westminster, without opposition, and was received with the loudest acclamations of joy, by the greatest concourse of all ranks ever collected together on a similar occasion.

It is said a letter from the Hague has the following article: "Some private despatches to his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange having arrived from England, he went immediately to the Assembly of the States, and it is reported, informed their High Mightinesses in substance, that he had received intelligence that the new Ministry in England intended to form such an alliance with the German powers as would be of dangerous consequence to this country; and intreated them to be no longer deluded by a certain court, but to endeavour to procure a permanent peace with Great-Britain their ancient ally, as soon as possible, on the best terms the situation of affairs will admit of. After which warm debates ensued on the affair, and as soon as the Assembly broke up, despatches were sent off to the Courts of Vienna and Peterburgh."

The following very important and interesting BILL was on Thursday brought into the house of commons by the Attorney-General.

A BILL to enable his Majesty to conclude a peace or truce, with the revolted colonies in North-America.

WHEREAS it is essential to the interests, welfare and prosperity of Great-Britain, and of the colonies or plantations of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, that peace, intercourse, trade and commerce should be restored between them:

Wherefore, and for a full manifestation of the earnest wish and desire of his Majesty and his Parliament, to put an end to the calamities of war; Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lord's Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty to treat, consult of, agree, and conclude with any body or bodies corporate or politick, or any assembly or assemblies, or description of men, or any person or persons whatsoever, a peace or truce, with the said colonies or plantations, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof; any law, act or acts of Parliament, matter or thing, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And, in order to obviate any impediment, obstacle, or delay, to the carrying the intentions of his Majesty and his Parliament into effect, which might arise from any act or acts of Parliament affecting or relating to the said colonies, or plantations; Be it

further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the concluding and establishing a peace, or truce with the said colonies or plantations, or any of them, his Majesty shall have full power and authority, by virtue of this act, by his letters patent under the great seal of Great-Britain, to repeal, annul, and make void, or to suspend for any time, or times, the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament which relate to the said colonies or plantations, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof, or any clause, provision, or matter therein contained, so far as such clauses, provisions or matters, relate to the said colonies, or plantations, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof.

And be it further enacted, that this act, as to the exercise of the powers and authorities hereby given to his Majesty, shall continue to be in force until the

N E W - Y O R K, May 8.

The town of St. John, in Antigua, was on the 10th ult. visited with a great calamity by a dreadful fire which destroyed a great part of that town. Extract of a letter dated London, April 2, 1782.

Since my last, a total change has taken place in the Administration of this country, the present Ministers have been two short a time in power to digest the measures of future government. If the ruling powers on your side the water should, as hitherto they have done, reject overtures for peace, with tenders of a most desirable constitution, advantage will be taken of such opportunities as may offer to promote the end of war—a good peace.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 8.

The following is said to be a genuine copy of the letter from his Excellency General Washington to Sir Harry Clinton, on the subject of the murder of Captain Huddy.

Sir, Head-Quarters, April 21, 1782.

THE inclosed representation from the inhabitants of the county of Monmouth, with testimonials to the fact (which can be corroborated by other unquestionable evidence) will bring before your Excellency the most wanton, cruel, and unprecedented murder that ever disgraced the arms of a civilized people. I shall not, because I conceive it altogether unnecessary, trouble your Excellency with any animadversions on this transaction. Candour obliges me to be explicit;—to save the innocent I demand the guilty.

Captain Lippencut, therefore, or the officer who commanded at the execution of Captain Huddy, must be given up; or if that officer was of inferior rank to him, so many of the perpetrators as will, according to the tariff of exchange, be an equivalent. To do this, will mark the justice of your Excellency's character. In failure of it, I shall hold myself justified, in the eyes of God and man, for the measure to which I shall resort.

I beg your Excellency to be persuaded, that it cannot be more disagreeable to you to be addressed in this language, than it is to me to offer it; but the subject requires frankness and decision.

I have to request your speedy determination, as my resolution is suspended but for your answer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Last evening arrived here the privateer schooner Recovery, Capt.—, of eight six-pounders, and 30 men, from New-York, prize to the privateer Holker, of this port.—The Holker was returning from the West-Indies, where she has been cruising for some time past, when the captured the above schooner. By the prize-master of the schooner we have information of two actions in the West-Indies between the French and British fleets (on the 9th and 12th ult.) to leeward of Gaudaloupe.—The fleets consisted of 35 sail of the line each, and the French were conveying a large number of merchantmen to Hispaniola. On the 14th the Holker spoke a French cutter, who informed him that one French ship of the line had blown up in the action, that the British fleet was so disabled as to be obliged to return into port, and that the French had proceeded on to Hispaniola with the whole of their convoy. He further informs, that he saw three or four British ships of the line dismasted, towing into St. Lucia.

T R E N T O N, MAY 15.

On Friday last came to town from New-York, Lieutenant-Colonel Livingston, son to His Excellency Governor Livingston. This gentleman was taken, the 25th of April last, on his return from Spain, by the Quebec frigate, and carried to New-York—Immediately on his landing there, he was committed, by General Robertson's orders, to the provost, and continued in confinement until the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton, who has liberated him on parole.

On Monday the sixth inst. the house of Andrew Larifon, in Amwell, caught fire by accident, and was entirely consumed, with most of the household goods.

The Legislature meet here this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Head-Quarters, Trenton, May 13, 1782.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE

## G O V E R N O R.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the armies of these United States has given the most peremptory orders to the officers under his command, that no flag from the enemy shall be received at any other place or port than Dobbs's-Ferry, on any business or pretext whatever; and that no flag from us to them shall (for any reason however pressing) be permitted to pass to the enemy's lines, except from the same place; and hath solicited my concurrence and assistance in the execution of this measure—I do therefore hereby notify the same to all the officers of the militia of this state, and all others whom it may concern: and all such officers are hereby directed not to receive any flag from the enemy at any other place or port than Dobbs's-Ferry, on any business or pretext whatever, nor to permit any flag from us to them (for any reason however pressing) to pass to the enemy's lines, except from the same place. And for the more effectually carrying into execution the said regulation, which from the present juncture of affairs is become peculiarly necessary; every officer of the said militia who is now, or hereafter may be, on command at any post in this state, is hereby directed to put under immediate arrest any other officer who shall presume to contravene the intention of this order on our side; and to detain, as prisoners, all persons that shall come from the enemy with flags, at any other place or port than the one as aforesaid for that purpose established.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

## I N F O R M A T I O N.

THE underwritten intends to apply to the hon. the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey, at their next sitting, for a law to invest him (as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Aaron Doud, Esquire, deceased) with as good and sufficient a title to certain lands near the log gael in the county of Suffex, and state aforesaid, now in the possession of Benjamin Willcocks, as the said Aaron Doud in his life-time had, and held, by deed of bargain and sale of Alladah Wright, to enable him, the surviving executor, to fulfil the directions of the said last will and testament; of which this is for notice, to all manner of persons who may conceive themselves interested in the premises.

JOS. PHILLIPS,

May 10, 1782. 3w

surviving Execut.

## W A N T E D,

A Middle aged woman, to tend children and sew in a small family—Enquire of the printer. None need apply except they can be well recommended. 3w\*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Compton, deceased, are desired to pay by the middle of June next; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement.

ICHOBUD COMPTON, } Executors.

JOHN COMPTON, }  
3w† Upper-Freehold, Mon. County, May 8, 1782.

## T O B E S O L D,

A STRONG healthy negro man, about five and twenty years old, bred to farming, has had the small-pox and measles, is very honest and sober: the purchaser will have a satisfactory assurance of his character, and that he is sold for no fault. Enquire of Thomas Norris, of Windsor township, Middlesex county. 3w†

TAKEN up for horse-stealing, one Jesse Meredith; there was found with him a brown horse, thirteen hands high, about twelve years old, paces under the saddle, without brand or ear mark; also an old hunting saddle, snaffle bridle, a pair of odd holsters, and a pair of brass barrelled holster pistols, marked Barker on the lock; one pair of leather saddle-bags, at the end of the strap that laces them is a pewter hasp, and in them were sundry articles, &c. which are in the hands of the subscriber. Any person or persons owning any of the above-mentioned goods, may have them again, by proving their property, and paying charges.

JOHN CORYELL.

Bucks county, May 7, 1782. 3w†

and they were bound, both by the duty they owed their constituents, and the general interests of this country to give their consent to it.

Capt. J. Luttrell attempted to speak after Sir Horace Mann, but was scarcely on his legs half a minute, and had only uttered one sentence, (which, as far as we could hear, led to a dissent from the motion) when he was obliged, through sudden illness, to sit down.

Alderman Newnham rose next, and said, after what had been so ably stated by the honourable Gen. who opened the debate, and by other honourable members, he should scarcely have ventured to detain the house, could he let so important a question pass unnoticed. He should only therefore say, that as far as he could judge from all ranks of people, they were strenuously for abandoning the American war; that his constituents in particular (the citizens of London) were decided in that opinion, and had given on that day the most recent proof of it, by an unanimous vote to the petition which was presented to the house. To the petition of the city of London he begged the house to consider that Bristol had added a similar opinion, and that the greatest respect should be had to the sense of two such important corporations.

When a similar motion to that before the house had been agitated last Friday, it had been reported that he had deserted his duty without waiting for a division; but he took that opportunity to say, he had previously provided against his country losing the benefit of his vote on that occasion. Had he been guilty of such a charge, he should not expect to be forgiven by his constituents, and, what would be worse, he should never be able to forgive himself.

Here the cry of the question ringing from all sides of the minority bench, for the space of about half a minute, and no reply on the part of administration, the gallery was ordered to be cleared, and the speaker was preparing to put the question; when he rose

Lord North, who said he was rather surprized to hear the cry of the question so early in the debate; it did not usually come from that side of the house, nor yet in so loud and general a manner; he however would trespass on their patience a little longer, in order to lay before them his sentiments on the motion. He said he was free to agree with the warmest of the honourable gentlemen who had spoken, in thinking that peace with America was a most desirable thing; it was an object he sincerely wished for; but he apprehended the motion before them was not in all respects competent to produce so salutary a measure.

His lordship lamented the miseries and calamities of the present war, and the great pressure it laid upon all ranks and descriptions of people, he said, he and others of his Majesty's Ministers, should be unfeeling and incompetent to their offices, could they look upon those distresses without every attention to soften and relieve them; but he apprehended, as he said before, the motion before the house would not be found adequate to that purpose. Here he spoke more particularly to the question, and asked, admitting it was not carried, what consequences might be expected? We could not be sure of making peace by it, as no certain line had been prescribed by it; besides, it would be giving parliament a precedent to follow up this motion, with such others they might think proper to adopt, as to confound the legislative with the executive powers. As to the power of parliament interfering, he did not dispute it, it was inherent in that great branch of legislation, and they have, as was observed by the honourable General, often in former reigns used this power—but then he begged leave to observe, that it was ever upon great, pressing and trying occasions they used it, and when they were fully competent in all points of knowledge to that advice; but here he would ask gentlemen, did they collectively think themselves competent on this occasion? Did they consider, how necessary it was to know the state of private negotiations and informations, the eventual state that many political objects lay in, and the whole detail of political correspondence, so necessary to guide the Ministers of the cabinet, but which the house could not be, for many reasons, informed of? These, with a number of other reasons, which his lordship stated, weighed with him very much, in not agreeing to the motion; because it fell short of that knowledge so absolutely necessary to carry it into execution.

Another matter he would acquaint the house of

was, that perhaps the motion contained no other advice but that which was previously resolved upon by the Cabinet. So far he thought he might safely acquaint them of, that the mode of the war was entirely changed—that no more troops were to be sent to America, but to fill up the regiments there on duty; and that in other respects it was his wish, as he believed the general wishes of the other Ministers, to avail themselves of every opportunity to make peace upon the best terms they could; and he was of opinion that peace, which would be made for the honour of this country, must be made through that medium.

In respect to what had been stated by the Hon. General in the opening of the debate, that some gentlemen talked one language out of the house, and voted in opposition to it in the house; he for his part reprobated that kind of conduct, and if there were any who did so, they deserved censure. For his part, his tongue and heart should be uniform on this as well as upon all other subjects; it was a duty he owed himself to act so, and it was a duty his country demanded of him.

As to his general conduct as one of the Ministers of this country, he would submit it to that house; he owed much to it for their support and countenance, and he should at all times be free to acknowledge it; but if the majority of that house felt any suspicion of his conduct; that he did not do the best according to his abilities, for the good of his country, he no longer desired their support; and in that situation he would carry the seals to his Majesty, and tell him, "Sire, I here return you the seals of office you have entrusted me with; I have served you according to the best of my abilities, but those abilities have been hitherto unsuccessful, and are thought by the publick not to be adequate to such confidence."

This declaration he thought it his duty to make in such a situation, and he could not help agreeing with his hon. friend (the Secretary for the American department) that in preference to bringing such a motion before the house, it would be more advisable to move for a removal of his Majesty's Ministers, as the question very clearly implied, they were not competent to produce what was in the power of parliament to do.

His lordship begged the house to consider, that though he would negative this motion, he had most of the purposes of it highly in contemplation, and it should be his earnest desire, and he was sure it was the earnest desire of the cabinet, to accomplish them as soon as an opportunity should offer; but he hoped they would consider, that great circumspection and care were necessary to bring about this purpose; he supposed, for instance, that the motion was carried, and the house had bound themselves no longer to act on the offensive war against America—what may be the language of France on that occasion? Why, says his lordship, they would naturally say, "now the government of England have so far done with you, that they will no longer carry on the war against you; they have made a declaration that they can no longer, consistent with the existence of their country, act on the offensive. This, therefore, is no time for you to make peace, where you have nothing to fear—act with us a little longer with vigour, and we shall obtain for you a full reparation for all your wrongs." This, he said, was natural to suppose would be the language of France on that occasion, and the dilemma this country would be in during that period, and the consequences which might happen, he left for the house to reflect on.

His lordship was about an hour and an half on his legs, and spoke with great feeling, and at times under visible emotion. Before he sat down, he hoped the house would do nothing precipitately; for if in a little time Ministers were found not to be trusted in the management of the war (after it had been so recently declared, that the mode of it had been altered, and that peace was their object) the house would then have it in their power to renew the subject matter of this question, and take upon themselves that executive part of legislation, which had been so improperly conducted by his Majesty's Ministers.

At about half an hour after one o'clock, the attorney-general moved the question of adjournment; on which the house divided,

Ayes - - - 215  
Noes - - - 234

Majority against the adjournment, 19.

The house then immediately resumed the debate, when the ministry, finding so great a majority against them as 19, gave up the main question without a division; and at two o'clock the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Soon after the house met this day,

The attorney-general said he should move for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to make peace with America; he believed there would be little necessity of enforcing either the reasons or the principles of the bill after what had happened the night before; he should therefore hope the motion only required to be read, to meet with the approbation of the house. The motion was accordingly read, and was as follows:

"That leave be given to bring in a bill to empower his Majesty to make peace, or to conclude a truce with the revolted colonies of America."

Mr. T. Townshend thought there was a necessity for the learned gentleman going into the principles of the bill then.

Sir G. Yonge objected to so important a matter being brought forward in so thin a house, as in the framing of this bill, he conceived there must be many circumstances attended to, which would require much advice and deliberation; such as referring to former acts of parliament, not only made since the beginning of the American war, but for considerable time before. He threw out this observation, he said, not to object to the bill, but to the too precipitate manner it was brought in.

The speaker said, he believed the parliamentary form would be to refer the motion first to a committee of the whole house. He was seconded by Sir Grey Cooper, who quoted a precedent in the commissioners bill for offering terms of conciliation with America.

The attorney-general said, he did not mean to press his motion then; if it was the sense of the house, he would withdraw it for the present, and bring it before a committee to-morrow.

Mr. Fox said, he hoped the late resolution of the house would be sufficient grounds for either the present Ministers, or those who should succeed them, to enter into a treaty with America without a specific act of parliament for that purpose; he hoped likewise, that a greater dependence might be placed on Ministers after what happened the night before; that they would now act in a different manner, and have the real interests of their country more at heart. That for his part he wished for a speedy and substantial connection with America, which may be effected, or at least put in train, without precipitately coming to this bill; not, however, that he should object to it, if it was the sense of the house when it came before a committee.

Mr. Rigby was for agreeing with the bill when it came before the committee, and said it was as idle to talk of the sovereignty of this country over America at present, as it was to add the title of King of France to that of his Majesty's other titles. He held other doctrines, he said, at another time, and his principles were still the same, but time and accident had altered the system of things. He called on Mr. Fox to know what he meant by the words "substantial connections with America."

Mr. Fox answered, by those words he meant no act of sovereignty to be exercised by this country over America, but such substantial connections as should derive from mutual interest, like that subsisting between Portugal and this country.

Mr. Hufsey, Mr. Baker, Mr. Powis, and Sir Edward Atley joined in this conversation, when the motion was at length agreed to be referred to a committee of the whole house.

Lord Hinchinbrook, acquainted the house, that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint to-morrow, (Friday) at two o'clock, to receive the humble address of that house, agreed to on Wednesday last.

FRIDAY, March 1.

This day the house met for the purpose of carrying up the address to his Majesty voted on Wednesday last; when about half an hour after two, the procession set forward, consisting of near two hundred coaches, preceded by the speaker: On their return, the house adjourned to Monday next.

Wanted immediately,

A PERSON qualified for teaching an English school; such a one may meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Amwell, April 17, 1782. 2W THOMAS READING.