

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1782.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

CONGRESS having, in consequence of a request of the Honourable the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, appointed Monday last, the 13th instant, to grant him a publick audience; that Minister received audience accordingly.

In pursuance of orders from the Secretary at war, issued by the special direction of Congress, the continental troops in garrison paraded, at nine o'clock in the morning, upon the commons, where they were joined by a troop of the volunteer cavalry of the city of Philadelphia, consisting of gentlemen elegantly mounted and accoutred, and a battalion of the city artillery, composed of a number of very respectable citizens, with thirteen pieces of artillery. The whole being formed into one brigade, with colours, standards, &c. properly disposed, and attended by an excellent band of musick, marched in great order down market-street to front-street, and from thence up chestnut-street to the state-house, where the brigade was displayed with the right towards the Minister's house.

When the Minister entered his carriage, which was drawn by six horses, the cavalry formed an escort, and the carriage was preceded by the Hon. Majors-General, Lincoln and Knox, Brigadiers, Hazen and Williams, and a number of continental field-officers. The Minister was received by the brigade with the military honours due to his rank, and escorted to the state-house.

As soon as he alighted from his coach, he was, according to the ceremonial established by Congress, met at the foot of the stairs by two Delegates, who conducted him to his seat within the bar of the house. On each side of it were placed seats for the two members who attended him. The Secretary to the legation stood on the left hand of the Minister. Seats were also provided within the bar, for the principals of the three great executive departments under Congress, and the President and Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A great number of continental officers civil and military, several foreigners and gentlemen of distinction were admitted without the bar of the house.

When the Minister entered the hall, the house rose to receive him; the President remaining covered. The Minister having been led to his seat, bowed to the President, who uncovered himself as he returned his bow. He bowed afterwards to the house, took his seat, and covered himself. The house then sat down; the President continued to remain covered.

After having sat a few minutes, the Minister rose and put off his hat, and having bowed to the President, he addressed the following speech to the house:

Messieurs du Congrès,

Depuis l'heureuse Alliance contractée entre le Roy mon Maître, et les Etats Unis, vous avez pris une Part trop intime à tous les evenemens qui interessoient sa gloire ou son bonheur pour ne pas apprendre avec une Joye sincere que la Providence a accordé un Dauphin, aux vœux du Roy votre Allié, et à ceux des François. S. M. vous fait part de cet evenement, Messieurs, dans la Lettre que je suis chargé d'avoir l'Honneur de vous remettre.

Les liens qui unissent nos deux Nations, formés par la Justice et l'Humanité, renforcés par un Intérêt mutuel seront aussi durables qu'ils sont naturels. Le Prince qui vient de naître, doit être un jour l'Ami et l'Allié des Etats Unis. Il les soutiendra à son tour de toute sa puissance; et tandis qu'il sera dans son royaume le pere et le Protecteur de ses sujets, il sera ici l'appui de vos enfans et le garant de leurs Libertés.

A Philadelphia, le 13 Mai, 1782.

TRANSLATION.

Gentlemen of the Congress,

Since the alliance so happily concluded between the King my master and the United States, you have taken too intimate a part in every event which interested his glory and happiness, not to learn with sincere joy

that Providence has granted a Dauphin to the wishes of the King your ally, and to those of France. His Majesty imparts this event, gentlemen, in the letter which I am directed to have the honour of delivering.

The connections which unite the two nations, connections formed in justice and humanity, and strengthened by mutual interests, will be as durable as they are natural. The Prince, who is just born, will one day be the friend and ally of the United States. He will, in his turn, support them with his whole power; and while in his dominions he shall be the father and protector of his people; he will be here the supporter of your children, and the guarantee of their freedom.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1782.

After having spoken, he delivered by Mr. de Marbois, the Secretary to the French Embassy, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress, a letter from His Most Christian Majesty. The letter was read in French, by the Rev. Mr. Tetard, who acted on this occasion as interpreter, and was as follows:

Très chers, grands Amis, et Alliés,

Perfuadés de l'Intérêt que vous prenez à tous les Evenemens qui nous touchent, nous nous emprefons de vous informer de la Marque précieuse que la Divine Providence vient de nous donner de sa bonté, et de la Protection qu'elle accorde à notre Royaume. Nous ne doutons pas que vous ne partagiez la Joye que nous cause la naissance de notre Fils, le Dauphin, dont la Reine notre très chere Epouse, vient d'accoucher heureusement. Vous ferez aisément convaincus de toute notre sensibilité aux témoignages que vous nous en donnerez. Nous ne pouvons vous renouveler dans une occasion, plus chère à notre cœur, ceux de notre affection et de notre constante amitié pour vous. Sur ce nous prions Dieu qu'il vous ait, très chers, grands Amis et Alliés, en sa Sainte et digne Garde.

Ecrit à Versailles, le 22 Aibre, 1781.

Votre bon Ami et Allié,

LOUIS.

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

Aux Etats Unis.

The interpreter then delivered the following translation, which was read by Mr. Secretary Thomson.

TRANSLATION.

Very dear, great Friends, and Allies,

Satisfied of the interest you take in every event which affects us, we are anxious to inform you of the precious mark which Divine Providence has just given us of his goodness, and of the protection he has granted to our kingdom. We do not doubt that you will partake in the joy we feel on the birth of our son, the Dauphin, of whom the Queen, our most dear spouse, is just now happily delivered.— You will easily be convinced of the pleasure with which we shall receive every proof that you may give of your sensibility upon this occasion. We cannot renew, at a period more affecting to us, the assurance of our affection and of our constant friendship for you. Upon which we pray God that he would have you, very dear, great Friends and Allies, in his holy keeping.

Written at Versailles, the 22d of Oct. 1781.

Your good Friend and Ally,

(Underneath) LOUIS.

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

To the United States.

When the letter was read, Congress and the Minister rose, and the President standing with his hat on, returned to the Minister (who as well as the house remained uncovered) the following reply.

S I R,

The instances of friendship which the United States of America have received from his Most Christian Majesty, give him too just a title to their affection to permit them to be indifferent to any event which interests his happiness. Be assured, sir, that Congress learn with the most lively satisfaction, that it has pleased the Divine Giver of all good gifts to bless their august ally with an heir to his

throne. Our earnest prayer is, that he may, with it, inherit the virtues which have acquired to his Majesty so much glory, and to his dominions so much prosperity, and which will be the means of cementing and strengthening the union so happily established between the two nations; an union, the mutual advantages of which become daily more conspicuous, and which has derived new lustre and additional force from every effort of the common enemy to dissolve it. Congress do not enlarge upon this subject, but satisfy themselves with the representations which your own observations will enable you, and your regard to the interests of both countries will induce you to make, of the affectionate attachment which every rank of people within these states manifest to your sovereign, and of their inviolable fidelity to the principles of the alliance.

The audience being over, the Minister was reconducted to the foot of the stairs by the same members who had brought him, and returned to his house in the manner in which he came. A continental salute was then fired by the artillery; the vessels in the harbour gave a general salute, and the troops fired a feu-de-joye of artillery and musquetry.

General Williams who commanded the brigade on this occasion, acquitted himself to the general satisfaction of every body. He was assisted by Major Galvan, and Lewis R. Morris, Esq. the former as Brigade Major, and the latter as Aid-de-Camp.— The troops on that day made a most beautiful and military appearance.

After the audience and the feu de-joye was over, the principals of the three great executive departments, the general officers in town, with their suits, and a number of foreigners and other gentlemen of distinction, waited upon the Minister of France with their compliments of congratulation.

At 5 o'clock an elegant dinner was provided by Congress at the city-tavern, at which were present the Hon. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, and his suit, the President, and Executive Council of Pennsylvania; the principal civil officers of Congress, all the general and field-officers of the continental army, and all the officers of the French army then in town, the Vice-Consul of France, and a number of foreigners of distinction, the members of the Assembly of this Commonwealth, the late Delegates in Congress, and other strangers in this city. An excellent band of musick played at intervals during the dinner, and between each of the following toasts, which were drank with the discharge of thirteen cannon.

1. The United States,
2. The King of France,
3. The Dauphin,
4. The Queen and Royal Family,
5. The King of Spain and all friendly Powers.
6. General Washington and the Army,
7. Count de Rochambeau and the French Army,
8. General Greene and the Southern Army,
9. Count de Grasse and the allied Fleet,
10. May the Alliance between France and America be as lasting as it has been found advantageous,
11. Unanimity in Council and Vigour in the Field,
12. Peace on our own Terms and those of our Allies,
13. May our Enemies be convinced, that America is not less jealous of her Honour than of her Freedom.

At 8 o'clock in the evening fireworks were exhibited in the state-house yard, by the special direction of Congress. The principal piece represented a triumphal arch, in the midst of which were to be seen three transparent paintings, executed by the ingenious Mr. Peale, which drew particular attention.

On that of the middle were represented the United States of America, by a circle of thirteen stars, in the midst whereof was the cypher U. S. A. the whole was encircled with wreaths of laurels, with this motto: "Libertas lux optima nobis." Liberty is our brightest light.

On the right hand, in a plain scutcheon, were the arms of France, with this legend, *Lud. XVI. Fr.*

& Nav. Rex. defens. Libertatis, Lewis XVI. King of France and Navarre, defender of liberty. The whole was irradiated, and the motto was, "Sole novo terras irradiat." A new sun beams on the earth.

On the left was a wreath of flowers, in the centre of which were these words, "M A R I A A N T O N I E T T A, Queen of France." Underneath were the following verses:

"No emblems here the tablet grace,
What pencil can her emblem trace,
Let beauty, wit and worth advance,
And joining form the Queen of France."

When the company arose from table, the President of Congress, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, with his suit, the Superintendent of finance, the Secretary at war, Count Bieniewski, Mr. de Marbois, with a number of foreigners and other gentlemen of distinction in the civil and military line, assembled at the house of the Secretary for foreign affairs, where a brilliant company of ladies was assembled. From thence they all went to the fireworks, where places were provided for them, and returning from thence, spent the evening at his house with the utmost festivity.

We are informed, that letters are sent to the commander in chief, and to the commander in the Southern department, informing them of the publick announcement of the birth of the Dauphin, that the same may be published in both armies with such demonstrations of joy as their commanders shall respectively direct; and that letters are also sent to the Governors and Presidents of the respective states, to inform them of the birth of an heir to the crown of France, that the people of each state may partake of the joy, which an event that so nearly affects the happiness of their great and good ally cannot fail to excite.

B O S T O N, May 13.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, April 17.

"We have various reports of an engagement between the fleets of de Grasse and Rodney, which is avowed to be the most bloody action that has happened this war; but as there are no accounts sufficiently particular at this time, shall collect what is most to be depended on, and pen it on a separate piece of paper to inclose in this.

P. S. the eighteenth of April. Having procured a news-paper of this date, I inclose it herein, and refer you to it for the best account of the action between the French and English fleets, that can be at present obtained. Would only observe that Count de Grasse saved an immensely rich fleet which he had under his protection, and then pursued his originally intended course, to join the Spanish fleet to leeward."

The following account of a sea engagement between the French fleet, under the command of his Excellency the Count de Grasse, and the British fleet under the orders of Sir George B. Rodney, is translated from the Martinico Gazette of April 18, brought by the brig Swan, Capt. Goodhue, who arrived at Newbury last Thursday, in twenty days from Martinico.

M de Grasse having held the English fleet at bay during the night between the 8th and 9th, in the channel of Dominique, covered the merchant ships by his grand manœuvres, and by that means gave them time enough to make their escape. The 9th in the morning the two van guards were engaged, 15 French against 18 English ships, the main body of the two fleets being not near enough to engage. The Cato, commanded by M. Frammond, sustained, with the greatest firmness, the fire from three English ships; near 50 men were killed and wounded; and she was soon disengaged by the Triumphant and Pluto. The English left us the field of battle, and appeared infinitely more damaged than we were. The Cato proceeded to Guadaloupe to repair, and the next day was followed by the Jason, who had suffered by the Zele's running on board her; this last ship having also run on board the Ville de Paris, in the night between the 11th and 12th, her mizen mast and bowsprit were carried away, and not being able to manœuvre, would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, if Count de Grasse had not ordered the frigate Astrea to go and take her in tow. The English in that moment crowded all their sails towards the damaged ships; our General to save them made a signal for the whole fleet to bear down upon the enemy, and to attack them at pistol shot; that judicious manœuvre at the time when we had but 30 ships against 37, was immediately executed with the greatest intrepidity, the Count de Grasse set the example, he cut off the English line, and carried every thing before him that lay exposed to the fire of his artillery. The

two fleets being becalmed, were mixed together, and fought with unexampled bravery, from 7 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening; the ships were engaged the greatest part of the time yard-arm and yard-arm. The ship of war le Glorieux engaged by three of the enemy, two of which were 3-deckers, was taken, being entirely dismasted, and just ready to sink; the English after having taken her out of the line, set fire to her and she blew up. We shall go no further in lamenting the sad effects of war, but wait for the well authenticated account of this memorable and bloody day. We have but this moment the certainty of the deplorable situation in which the two fleets were left at the end of the action, and know only that during this bloody engagement, a number of English ships were seen in a bad condition going before the wind; that on the 13th, the two fleets were seen off Guadaloupe, 13 leagues distant from each other; that the convoy passed by Basseterre for St. Domingo, in the night between the 9th and 10th, under the escort of the Sagittaire and Experiment, and except the loss of the Glorieux, the English ships have suffered much more damage than ours.

P. S. It appears by the last letters from Guadaloupe, that our fleet stood for St. Domingo; and that the English were endeavouring, on Monday last, to gain Antigua: They add that the frigate Richmond, after having towed the Glorieux for some time, saved her crew, and then set her on fire.

A celebrated French engineer hath presented new plans for the siege of Gibraltar, and they begin to flatter themselves with a happy success. The Spanish fleet of 40 sail of the line, hath been joined by three 3-deckers, and two of 64. M. de la Motte Picquet was separated from the French Squadron off Cape Finisterre, with a division of four vessels, with design to intercept the convoy bound to Jamaica; M. de Guichen, with a reinforcement of 10 Spanish ships of the line, was to cruise off Madeira, to wait for another fleet.

The American ships the Cyrus, from Newbury with a cargo of fish and lumber, and the Adventure, from Virginia, with 100 barrels of flour, a few days past entered our road.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, April 16.

"Now for news—The English fleet seen since the action trying to beat up to Antigua, 7 ships were wholly dismasted, with their shears up raising jury-masts, about fifteen more with part of their masts gone, and about 14 or 15 more only able to form a line.

"The French were seen to pass St. Kitts not half so much damaged as the enemy, and bound to join Don Cordova the Spanish Admiral, with 17 ships, now lying off Cape Tiberon, on an expedition, supposed by many to be to America, but by some to Jamaica; they say the action has been the most barbarous and fierce ever fought. Rodney declared before he sailed, he would lose his whole fleet or destroy the French before they joined the Spanish; the calm took them, and they did not get separate for three days, they lay yard-arm and yard-arm from 6 in the forenoon to 7 in the afternoon, officers firing at each other with their pistols. The French had 6500 troops divided in their ships. The English could get no advantage by there being no wind, and the slaughter great on both sides."

Extract of another letter from Martinique, April 17, 1782.

"I suppose you will be anxious for the news, as every one here trembles for the event, but there is no particulars come to hand; it is supposed to be the most severe action ever fought, as they have been at it for three days; the French with 33 sail of the line, and the English with 39. The French would not have engaged had not one of their ships lost her bowsprit, and could not keep the line to windward, and therefore the Count de Grasse ordered all to engage, and it has been almost a calm for this week, so that they could not separate: The French Admiral had three English ships on him from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, yard-arm and yard-arm; he had dismasted two of them when the frigate came away; but the accounts are so various that we can depend on nothing:—The French had one ship burnt by themselves, and I believe one or two sunk, and several dismasted.

"Rodney's ship it is said is sunk by the French Admiral, and two or three more blown up and burnt, and almost all the rest dismasted; but at any rate, there has been seen from the shore several ships to burn, several to sink and two to blow up of one side or the other:—The French had the advantage in having 7 or 8000 men on board, and a very close action, and smooth water, and could not be out manœvered in a calm."

The fleet under the convoy of Count de Grasse, bound from Martinico to the Leeward islands, when he fell in with Admiral Rodney, consisted of 270 sail, and was said to be the richest fleet that ever sailed from that island; and by the good conduct of the Count every one of them escaped from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Captain Elwell, who arrived at Cape Ann, last Friday, in 19 days from Martinico, confirms the above, and further adds, that the whole of the fleets were engaged the second day after meeting; that the Count de Grasse and Admiral Rodney were so near each other that the cannon of the Count's ship set Admiral Rodney's on fire, which was consumed; and that Admiral Rodney took himself on board one of the frigates during the remainder of the engagement.

'Tis reported he also brings an account that only two hands were saved out of the Glorieux.

Yesterday arrived a schooner bound from Jamaica to Barbadoes with despatches, prize to the Deane.

The Deane has also taken another prize and sent her into the Capes. Her cargo, 10,000 sterl. in dry goods.

T R E N T O N, May 29.

The Honourable the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty having, by order of the King his master, announced to the United States in Congress assembled, on the 13th inst. the birth of a Dauphin and Heir to the Crown of France; and the same having been communicated to His Excellency the Governor, and to the Legislature of this state, by order of Congress, the happy event was celebrated here on the 24th inst. with every mark of respect, joy and congratulation. At noon the American flag was displayed, and the town artillery paraded at the market-place. At three the company assembled to an elegant entertainment at the French Arms, where were present His Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. the Council, the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the General Assembly, several gentlemen of the army and others occasionally present and the gentlemen of the town and vicinity. After dinner the following toasts were drank, and severally accompanied with a discharge of artillery:

1. Congress.
2. The King of France.
3. The Dauphin.
4. The Queen of France.
5. The King of Spain, and all Powers friendly to America.
6. General Washington and the Army.
7. Count Rochambeau and the French Army.
8. General Greene and the Southern Army.
9. Count de Grasse and the combined fleet.
10. May the Alliance between France and America subsist as long as the Delaware shall continue to flow.
11. Unanimity in Council and Vigour in the Field,
12. Peace on the Terms of the alliance, or war forever.
13. May the honour and faith of America ever be held as inviolate as her Freedom.
14. The State of New-Jersey.

At 5 the company retired. It could not but afford the highest pleasure to every friend of the liberties of his country and the rights of mankind, to observe the joy and satisfaction manifested on this occasion. The liberal principles of the alliance, the generous aids afforded to these states in consequence of it, and the great end it has been instrumental in securing, must ever interest us in the happiness of a nation whose character and conduct is the laudable reverse of that of our enemies.

S T A T E O F N E W - J E R S E Y.

House of Assembly, May 25, 1782.

WHEREAS the British court and ministry, after having in vain attempted to reduce the United States of America by force of arms to absolute and unconditional submission, have at last been obliged to acknowledge the utter impracticability of the enterprise; but not being willing to relinquish their purpose of subjugating these free and independent states to their dominion and tyranny, are now endeavouring to effect by craft and artifice what dear bought experience has convinced them they cannot achieve by military prowess.

And whereas in prosecution of their said system of art and subtilty, they are endeavouring to persuade the different courts in Europe, that the citizens of these states are neither united nor determined in the support of their national independence, to represent them as a divided people the greatest part of whom wish to return to their antient

connections with England, to cast an odium upon the conduct of the court of France, by representing them rather as the support of a discontented faction than the generous ally of a brave and oppressed people, and to sow the seeds of dissention between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America, by endeavouring to render them mutually jealous of each other; and whereas by the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton in New-York as a commissioner for making peace or continuing the war in North-America, the dissolution of the British ministry, the appointment of a new administration, and the draught of a bill brought into the British parliament to enable their King to conclude a peace or truce with the United States (by the description of the revolted colonies) there is great reason to believe that in the further prosecution of their said insidious system of dividing in order to destroy us, they will soon attempt to make overtures of pacification to each of the United States, and propose terms of peace inconsistent with our alliance with His Most Christian Majesty, and in derogation of our own sovereignty and independence.

In order therefore to counteract the said artifices of the enemy, and to evince to the whole world the most spirited determination of the legislature of this state, to receive or listen to no negotiation whatsoever, that may be proposed by the court or ministry of Great-Britain, or by their commissioner or commissioners, or by any other person or persons whatever under their authority, except only thro' the intervention of Congress, and to manifest in the clearest manner our firm and unalterable attachment to the independence of this country, and our inviolable regard to the faith which we have pledged to each other and to our allies;

Resolved unanimously, That the legislature of this state is determined to exert the power of the state to enable Congress to support the national independence of America, and that whoever shall attempt to effect any pacification between these States and Great-Britain, expressing or implying the least subordination or dependance of these United States to or upon Great-Britain, or shall presume to make any separation, or partial convention, or agreement with the King of Great-Britain, or with any person or persons acting under the crown of Great-Britain, by what name or title soever, ought to be treated as an open and avowed enemy of the United States of America.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled, are vested with the exclusive authority to treat with the King of Great-Britain, or commissioners by him duly appointed, to negotiate a peace between the two countries.

Resolved unanimously, That altho' peace upon honourable terms is an object truly desirable, yet that war with all the calamities usually attending it, is incomparably preferable to national dishonour and vassalage, and that no event, however disastrous, ought to induce us to violate in the least degree our connection with our great and generous ally, and that no peace or truce can be made by these States with Great-Britain, consistent with good faith, gratitude or safety, but in connection with, and by the consent of our great and good ally first had and obtained.

Resolved unanimously, That the legislature will maintain, support and defend the sovereignty and independence of this state with their lives and fortunes, and will exert the power thereof to enable Congress to prosecute the war until Great-Britain shall renounce all claim of sovereignty over the United States, or any part thereof, and until their independence shall be formally or tacitly assured by a treaty with Great-Britain, France and the United States, which alone can terminate the war.

By order of the House,
JOHN MEHELM, Speaker.

Concurred in by Council unanimously, May 27, 1782.
WIL. LIVINGSTON, President.

**The famous full blooded Bay Stallion
St. PATRICK,**

Will cover at John P. Hunt's, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, at Three Pounds the season:

THIS horse is full fifteen hands and three inches high, and well-proportioned, eight years old, free from blemish, and was got by that elegant horse Granby, so well known in New-Jersey: His Dam Molly Pacolet, she was got by the late Colonel Hopper's Pacolet, Grandam by Old Spark, Great Grandam was called Queen Mab, and her Great Great Grandam was Miss Calwell.

May 21, 1782. 3w

REWARD
A Lot of about four acres of land, pleasantly situated in Bordentown; whereon is erected a genteel and convenient brick house, two stories high, with two rooms and a large entry on the lower floor, three on the upper, with a garret, a large kitchen, and a good well of water near the door; there is also on the premises, an orchard of excellent fruit of various kinds. At the same time will be sold, a valuable Lot of marsh near said town, containing 5 or 6 acres, well situated on Crosswicks creek.

The Vendue will begin at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by
AMARIAH FARNSWORTH.
Bordentown, May 25, 1782. 3w*

WHEREAS the subscriber, of Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, has removed to Philadelphia, in race-street, near the corner of third-street, and has opened a house of publick entertainment, and intends to keep a house to entertain travellers and others in the best manner, and give the greatest satisfaction possible; and he hopes his former customers will oblige him as usual.

1w* PETER COVENHOVEN.

Wanted immediately,

IN a small family, a servant girl who can do all kind of housework.—One who can be recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printer.

May 28, 1782. 3w¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber at the drawbridge, in Burlington county, on the 11th inst. a bay stallion colt, rising three years old, a small star, very thin in flesh: The owner is desir'd to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM NUTT.

May 23, 1782. 3w

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber Friday night last, a mare of an iron grey colour, about fifteen hands high, six years old, paces and trots, but mostly the former, has a large bushy tail, and shod before: Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, or to Captain Shearer at Spotwood, shall receive Four Spanish Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, by

JOHN RATTOON.

South-Amboy, May 21, 1782. 3w*

State of New-Jersey, to wit.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court-house in Burlington, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Hope Willets, who as well, &c. against a certain sloop called the William and John, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately taken by the enemy in the Chesapeake, and re-taken off the coast of New-Jersey, on her passage to New-York, by the armed boat Lush and Fortunes, commanded by the said Hope Willets; to the end that the owner or owners of the said sloop, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, with her said tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors, and a decree thereon pass pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Burlington, May 22, 1782. 4w

Raritan landing, May 23, 1782.

To whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held on Thursday the 20th June, at the dwelling-house of Captain James Green, in Monmouth, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Captain Adam Hyler, against the schooner Speedwell, burthen about twenty-two tons, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, late the property of Messrs. Moore and Stratten, commanded by Capt. Moore, and captured by the British schooner Sukeey, Captain John Dimsey, master, near Chesapeake-Bay, and re-captured by said Captain Adam Hyler, and now lying at Toms River; to the true intent that the former proprietors, or any other person or persons claiming the same, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, shall not be condemned to the captors, according to the prayer of the said bill.

R. HUDE, } Agents.
J. BRAY, }

3w*

**FIFTEEN HALF JOHANNESSES
REWARD.**

ON the night of the 22d inst. between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, the house of the subscriber, at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset, was broke open by a number of armed villains, three of whom entered the house and robbed it of the follow effects, viz. A green damask gown which had been turned; a black taffety do. do. a black paduasoy do; a number of silk, cotton and thread stockings, marked I. M. 15 new ruffled shirts, among which were four fine holland, two of them with edging, all marked I. M. two pair white corded breeches; a new silk damascus waistcoat, with red and yellow stripes, laced in the back; a superfine garnet-coloured cloth jacket and breeches, with gold spangled buttons; together with a variety of other articles of clothing, the most remarkable being only here mentioned: a new beaveret hat; a gold watch, the works cased, maker's name John Green, London, number unknown, a steel chain to it, with a seal, a garnet set in gold, the letters I. M. engraved on it in a cypher; 1 pair round paste shoe buckles, 1 pair round silver ditto, 1 pair square do. do. 2 pair square plated ditto, one stock buckle, a large silver tankard marked A. G. the third letter unknown, a man's head on the end of the handle; a large silver foup spoon, 5 table do. marked I. S. M. with a lion rampant engraved on the handles, 9 silver tea spoons marked I. S. M. a silver tea tongs, silver milk pot, a pair large silver plated candlesticks, 3 gold rings, one set with garnets, a golden locket for a necklace, a number of locket buttons, besides other trinkets; a china snuff-box in the shape of a pine-apple; a pair of French steel-mounted pistols, a steel band over the gripe of one of them; one steel screw barrel do. silver mounted, the lock on the top, marked S. Unwin on the side; about 30l. in gold and silver; a red Morocco pocket-book, in which were the following Connecticut state certificates, viz. Three of 100 Pounds each, No. 508,509,510—Five of Fifty Pounds each, No. 298,299,300,301,177.—Four of Thirty Pounds each, No. 950,951,952,953. Two of Ten Pounds each, No. 1834,1835, all in the name of Mr. Stephen Steel, dated 12th day of February 1778, signed 12th July 1778, John Lawrence, treasurer, a note of hand for 110l. signed John Boylan, together with many other valuable papers which cannot at present be described. It is requested that every person to whom the above described papers, or any others made payable to the subscriber may come, will be kind enough to secure them for him. The most active of the villains was a middle sized person, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, had on a dark coloured great coat, and spotted jacket, brown hair; the second something taller, had a blue coat with red facings; the third a tall man, with black eyes, black hair, and a pale complexion, had on a dark brown great coat. Whoever secures the above villains, or any of them, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods recovered by the owner, shall be entitled to the above reward; or one half for the villains, or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods.

JOHN MORTON.

Baskenridge, April 23, 1782.

WILL BE SOLD,

ON Saturday the first of June next, at the house of John Cape, at the arms of France in Trenton, nine likely negro men, lately captured by Captain Adam Hyler, and legally condemned by a court of admiralty.—The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock.

JAMES M'COMB,

1w† Marshal.

WILL BE SOLD

The fourth day of June next, at Chesnut-Neck, Little Egg-Harbour, State of New-Jersey, THE brigantine or vessel called the Betsey, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; consisting of tobacco, salt, coffee, mustard, china and queen's ware, with sundry other articles, lately captured by Capt. Thomas Quigley in the boat Lively. Sale to begin precisely at ten o'clock.

By order of the Judge of Admiralty,

JAMES M'COMB, Marshal.

Princeton, May 28, 1782. 1w*

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the German Parsonage, in the township of Amwell, in the vicinity of Flemington, on Tuesday the 4th of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning, A Pair of elegant horses, the noted breeding-mare Flora, with a colt at her side, a yearling filley, remarkably stout and handsome, the best of milch cows, wheat, oats, and flax in the ground, a pleasure sleigh, waggon, gears, hogheads and barrels, wooden, earthen, and iron vessels; also, a variety of valuable furniture. A generous credit will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by the subscriber.

JOHN NEVELING,

May 27, 1782. 1w*

TO BE SOLD,
at PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the tavern commonly called Ringo's, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, on Friday 31st May, instant.

A Considerable number of horses, mares and colts, most part half and 3-4ths blooded, got by noted full blooded horses; these colts are from one year to four years old, most of them in good order: There is a very likely full blooded bay mare, rising six years old, of the Juniper and Pacolet breed, now heavy with foal to the noted horse Traveller; those are the stock of a person who has been careful and curious to get good blood, and are sold as he intends to quit farming as soon as convenient; there will be a short credit given, and the owner will attend the sale, which will begin at 12 o'clock on the said day.

May 20, 1782. 2w

Two Famous Full Blooded Horses, LIBERTY AND FLEETWOOD,
WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Maidenhead township, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, at Four Pounds the season, in gold or silver, to be paid on or before the first day of November next. Twenty Shillings abatement will be made to those who pay the cash before that time. Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them by **EDM. BAINBRIDGE.**

N. B. Their genuine pedigrees may be seen at the stand. April 5, 1782. 3w

New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of sundry writs Middlesex county, } of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said county of Middlesex, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of and belonging unto John Vankirk, I have seized and taken horses, cattle, hogs, sundry sorts of household goods and farming utensils, together with about 180 acres of land situate at Cranberry, all which I shall expose at publick sale; the goods and chattels on Monday the 3d day of June next ensuing, at twelve o'clock, and that valuable and noted house and tavern called Gordon's tavern, at Cranberry, opposite the mill, together with the aforesaid 180 acres of land, &c. on Monday 24th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Vankirk's house, at Cranberry aforesaid.

JOHN PIATT, late Sheriff. May 22, 1782. 4w

New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of an order Middlesex county, } from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this state, I am directed to give notice to the publick, that courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the 11th day of June next: All Judges, Justices, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of said county, are hereby required to be then there in their proper 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 said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance at the time and place aforesaid.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff. New-Brunswick, May 17, 1782. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,
By William Richards,
AT Lambertton, near Trenton, a fine negro boy, about thirteen years old; the owner of said negro wants money, is the reason he is sold.
May 14, 1782. 3w

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the directions of the council of general proprietors of West-Jersey, a petition will be presented to the honourable the Legislature at their next session, for a law to appoint commissioners from some of the neighbouring states to ascertain the line of partition between the eastern and western divisions of New-Jersey,
JOSEPH REED,
JONA. D. SERGEANT,
CLÉMENT BIDDLE, } Commit-
EBENEZER COWELL, } tee.
DANIEL ELLIS,
May 4, 1782. 3w*

New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of an order Burlington county, } 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

TO BE SOLD,
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

INFORMATION.
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 gaol in the county of Sussex, and state aforesaid, now in the possession of Benjamin Wilcocks, 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, surviving Execut.
May 10, 1782. 3w

WANTED,
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, }
Upper-Freehold, Mon. County, May 8, 1782. 3w

TO BE SOLD,
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 Meridith; 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

THE trustees of Queen's-College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at New-Brunswick on Wednesday the twelfth day of June next, precisely at 11 o'clock in the morning, on business of importance,
By order
J. R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.
May 13, 1782. 3w

FOR SALE,
THE grist-mills and saw-mill of the subscriber, situate on the south branch of Raritan, near the forks of Raritan, a never failing stream, consisting of a large mill-house with two run of stones, merchant and country bolts, a convenient saw-mill, two dwelling-houses, with a large merchant's store, Dutch barn, and out houses—a large orchard, mostly grafted, with 80 acres of good land adjoining the mill, 15 acres of which is excellent meadow, lying on the river, 20 acres wood-land, and the rest tillable, well watered, and shad and other fish caught by the door—a very healthy place, and is a good mill seat, lying in the midst of a thick settled country, and a good stand for trade, being 16 miles from New-Brunswick, 30 miles from Trenton, and 50 miles from Philadelphia; the purchaser can enter on the premises immediately. For terms apply to Peter Dumont, on the premises.
May 2, 1782. 4w

Epsom, Glauber, Nitre and Rochelle SALT S,
TO BE SOLD BY
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.** 9wt

TO BE SOLD,
ABOUT 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

YOUNG GRANDBY
WILL 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

ROBERT SINGER,
Has for sale, at his store in Trenton;
SUGAR, 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 cambric, 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.

TO BE SOLD,
THE farm where Jacob Serroofs 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

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.**

BALTIMORE, May 23.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a small schooner, belonging to Oxford, on the Eastern shore of this State, arrived here from St. Eustatius.

Extracts of a letter from a gentleman at St. Eustatius, dated the 20th and 30th of last month, received by the schooner mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

"There has been two naval engagements between the fleets of Admiral Rodney and Count de Grasse. The first was last Tuesday week, when the French had 33 ships of the line, and the English 37. In this engagement the French had the best. The last was yesterday week, a very bloody engagement, lasted from eight o'clock in the morning to sunset, the victory doubtful the whole day, the English having a superior number of ships. It is said the Ville de Paris is taken, (Count de Grasse a prisoner) and 2 other ships, one blown up and two dismasted of his fleet. The English had seven dismasted; but as the accounts are from the Antigua paper, by a letter from an officer on board the fleet, and we have not received any such accounts as yet, it is not impossible but there may be errors. This account adds, that Count de Grasse had 450 men killed on board his own ship, and was a prisoner on board Admiral Hood's ship, to whom he surrendered. I am confident a most desperate engagement has happened, and I firmly believe both sides have had hard fate; but do think the accounts are as yet imperfect. The French fleet was intended for leeward, generally supposed for Jamaica. Count Dillon left this week past for leeward, to command the army of 12,000 at St. Domingo, all ready for embarkation. The Spaniards have 15,000 more, and a large fleet of the line."

"April 30, 1782.

"Since writing the foregoing, I have had the perusal of an Antigua Gazette, from which I have taken the following extracts, viz.

"St. John's, Antigua, April 17, 1782.

"On Friday last, the 12th instant, at 7 in the morning, the British fleet, under the command of the Admirals Rodney and Hood, came to action with the French fleet under Admiral de Grasse, in the channel between Dominica, Martinico and Guadaloupe.

"This glorious action was fought with equal fury on both sides, but fortune gave the victory to the British; whose thunder has dealt such perdition among the French fleet, as will undoubtedly make them lay aside all thoughts of fresh enterprises for some time to come.

"The Ville de Paris, on board of which was admiral de Grasse, of 110 guns and 1300 men, struck to the brave sir Samuel Hood, in the Barbeur of 90 guns, after three quarters of an hour engagement; 500 men and upwards killed on board the French admiral. Le Glorieux, 74 guns, 750 men, and 150 troops, had 235 men killed and wounded. The Hector, 74 guns, 750 men, and 150 troops, taken. The Cæsar, 74 guns, 750 men, and 150 troops, was taken, but by some unhappy accident took fire, after taking possession, and consumed; we had a lieutenant and 10 men on board, making in all 911 souls, all perished, except 30 taken off the wreck. The Ardent, of 64 guns, 600 men, 100 troops on board, is taken.

"The Diadem, of 74 guns, 750 men, 150 troops, was sunk, and every soul perished.

"Our known loss in killed 230, and wounded 759. Two of our ships had not given in the list of killed and wounded when these despatches left the fleet. Captain Blair of the Anson, and Baine of the Alfred, killed; 11 lieutenants ditto; lord Robert Manners's leg shot off, and other ways wounded; gone home in the express. Captain Savage of the Hercules wounded. Rodney writes, had he had two hours more day-light, very few would have escaped."—Thus far English accounts.

—Now let us remark: 1st, The action certainly was continued the whole day; and every body knows in what manner admirals are seconded: How then could it be possible the French admiral could be captured in so short a time as three quarters of an hour? 2d, How then could it be possible, when they acknowledge the action was fought with equal fury on both sides, that their loss in killed should not be one half of what the admiral's ship lost alone? How could it be possible their whole loss should be so few, even leaving out two ships not giving in their accounts? Will not the whole world judge it false? But why were not these two ships accounts added? Perhaps they were either taken or sunk. But let me add all the accounts we are able to collect on the French side, that can be called authentic (and you will find we are yet in a dilemma for the real truth:) The first is, two ships put into Guadaloupe during the action, and were out again before it ended; they were instantly refitted, and sailed in a few hours to join the fleet. Second, a cutter, attendant on Admiral de Grasse, who kept in the fleet till late in the afternoon, when she received a broadside from one of the English ships, that tore her in such a manner, carrying away all her quarters down to the beds, as obliged her to run for Grenada; her Captain reports, that after leaving the fleet (still engaged) about eight at night (the fleet still in sight) he saw a ship on fire, and afterwards blew up. Third account is, a letter from the Marquis de Bouille, who writes the commandant of St. Kitts: "Herewith I enclose you Comte de Grasse's letter of the 13th, giving me account of the battle fought the day before, which had been very severe, and that he had lost a great number of men: that Admiral le Motte Picquet had arrived at St. Domingo with 16 sail of the line and 8000 troops, whom he was hastening to join, and urges me to hasten all I can. This moment I embark on board a frigate for that purpose. You may depend the English fleet has had a severe blow; and not being in condition to return to windward, have gone for Jamaica."—Yesterday arrived a prize schooner from Antigua, taken by the people on board (Americans, of Salem and Virginia, with a Frenchman) bound for Carolina, loaded with rum and sugar, and which left Antigua the night before, at sun-down; they all declare, that when the above account was published, no ship had arrived, nor had there been a single ship of the king's there for a month; a brig of the king's was there, and lay there constantly to press men, but no other; nor had they any confirmation then, the 28th, sixteen days after the battle.

"We have certain accounts both fleets are gone to leeward, so that you will probably receive the true account on the American continent from St. Domingo, as soon, if not sooner, than we shall here."

