

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1783.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

A Supplemental Act to the Act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS no sufficient provision is made by the act, intitled, 'An act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction,' passed the eighteenth day of December one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, for preventing collusive captures on the water; Therefore,

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in every case of collusive capture by water, the proceedings and determinations in the court of admiralty in this state, or court established in the said recited act for the trial of prizes under the value of two hundred pounds, shall be had and made conformable to the ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, dated the seventeenth day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two: and if any share, part or proportion, of any capture or prize collusively taken on the water, shall be adjudged to belong to this state, the account of sales shall be filed in the register's office, as directed in the said recited act; and after deducting the costs as ascertained in the said act, or allowed by this act, the share adjudged to the captor or other person shall, by the marshal of the said court, or collector of the precinct, when sold, be paid forward as in the said act mentioned, and the part or proportion adjudged to the state shall, by the said marshal, be paid into the treasury; or, if sold by the collector of a township, precinct or ward, into the hands of the collector of the county, and by him to the treasurer of the state for the use of the same: and if the said marshal shall neglect or refuse, within the space of one month after condemnation and sale, to pay the monies thence arising for the benefit of the state into the treasury as aforesaid, he shall be subject to an action at the suit of the treasurer for the time being, on behalf of the state, for the recovery of the same, together with interest and costs of suit, which action the said treasurer is hereby authorized and required to commence and prosecute to effect accordingly; and if the said township, precinct or ward collector, shall neglect or refuse, within the space of twenty days after condemnation and sale, to pay the monies thence arising for the benefit of the state into the hands of the collector of the county as aforesaid, he shall be subject to an action at the suit of the said county collector for the recovery of the same, together with interest and costs of suit, which action the said county collector is hereby authorized and required to commence and prosecute to effect accordingly.

2. And be it further enacted, That where any prize or vessel and cargo shall be condemned by the court of admiralty in virtue of this act, in whole or in part, to the use of the state, the register of the said court shall, within the space of twenty days after condemnation and sale, deliver or transmit to the auditor of accounts, or to the legislature, a copy of the account of sales, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to be recovered with costs by the treasurer for the use of the state, in any court where the action may be cognizable; and if the said prize or vessel and cargo shall be condemned in the court appointed in the said recited act for the trial of causes under the value of two hundred pounds, the amount of sales shall, within twenty days after the same are closed, be delivered forward, or transmitted, as is directed in the act, intitled, 'An act for preventing an illicit trade between the subjects of this state and the enemy,' passed June the twenty-fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

3. And it is hereby further enacted, That the register shall be allowed for a copy of the account of sales to be delivered or transmitted as aforesaid the sum of twenty shillings, to be paid by the marshal of the court of admiralty out of the part of the monies adjudged to the use of the state.

4. AND, the better to prevent embezzlement, fraud and collusion, in the trial and sale of vessels and cargoes, the supposed real saleable value of which, from the great expences accruing, will not admit of their being brought for trial in a court of admiralty; Be it therefore further enacted, That the Captain or commander of every ship or vessel of war, or prize-master or other person, having charge of any capture or re-capture, or other property seized upon the water as aforesaid, who shall conduct or bring the same into port, shall, within ten days after the arrival of such prize as aforesaid, exhibit, or cause to be exhibited in writing, upon the oath or affirmation of such person, a true manifest of all the goods, wares and merchandize, on board of such ship or vessel, setting forth the packages, marks and number thereof, together with the name, burthen and condition of the ship or vessel so captured or re-captured, to the chief justice or either of the other judges of the supreme court; and if it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to such chief justice or other judge, that the real saleable value of such vessel and cargo does not exceed the value of four hundred pounds, and is so certified under his hand and seal, then and in that case the captors shall be at liberty to bring the cause for trial as is directed in the fourteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement, any thing in the said section to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding; and the person who shall neglect or refuse to make such manifest, or shall embezzle or keep back any part of such capture, shall be liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds, with costs of suit, to be recovered by the marshal of the state for the time being, in any court where the same may be cognizable, for the use of the state.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who shall be guilty of bringing or conveying any vessel and cargo which has been illegally captured from any place in possession of the enemy, or of any collusive capture on the water, and shall be thereof legally convicted in any court where the action may be cognizable, shall forfeit and pay a sum equal in value to the amount of the vessel and cargo, or collusive capture so as aforesaid made, to be applied to the use of the state. Provided always, that nothing in this act shall affect or alter the act, intitled, 'An act for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse between the subjects of this state and the enemy.'

Passed at Trenton, November 29, 1782.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26.

The South Carolina was chased eighteen hours and a half, when she fired a stern chase at the Diomedé, which was returned by one of the latter's bow guns; the Diomedé then gave her six broadsides, and she received one from the Quebec; the running fight continued two hours, when her colours were struck to this superior force. She was bound on a cruize off Charlestown, and taken the day after she sailed; was built in Holland about four years ago; her keel about 160 feet long, and strong as a castle: She lost about six killed and wounded; the British not a man. Fifty German and eight British soldiers of Gen. Burgoyne's army, taken out of the gaol at Philadelphia, and compelled on board the Carolina (rather than submit to be sold by the rebels) were on this occasion happily released from a service ever obnoxious to their principles.

December 31. Tuesday morning last sailed from Sandy-Hook, under a strong convoy, a fleet of about eighty sail, destined for Great-Britain and Ireland.

January 4. A few days since was sent in here by a privateer schooner, the sloop Sally, loaded with boards, bricks and onions, bound from Nantucket to Philadelphia, commanded by Captain Huffey.

The Honourable Lieut. General Leslie, Commander in Chief of Charlestown, with his suite, arrived here on Thursday, in perfect health.

On Thursday arrived the ship Duchefs of Gor-

don, Captain Holmes, in fifteen days from Charlestown, South-Carolina. She sailed from thence on the 19th ult. with a fleet consisting of about 70 sail, 50 of which were bound for this port, having on board the foreign and provincial troops, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Assurance, Charlestown and Hound: the remainder, consisting of about 20 sail, parted with them off Charlestown bar, on the 18th, bound for England. On the seventeenth a fleet of upwards of 50 sail, with the British troops, and the principal part of the inhabitants of Charlestown, sailed from thence for Jamaica.

Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops at Charlestown, the rebel General Wayne, with about 5000 continental soldiers, took possession of the town, leaving a body of cavalry to guard the passes, with strict orders not to molest any person going to the shipping. The rebels were so extremely polite, after the embarkation of the garrison, as not to hoist the rebel standard for three days while the English fleet lay in the bay.

We are happy to inform the publick, that four more of the above-mentioned fleet anchored within the Hook on Thursday afternoon, and the remainder, with the convoy, were then in sight.

By the fleet from Charlestown, we learn the following particulars: That the enemy had made an attempt, and nearly effected their design, to cut off the necessary supply of fresh water from the shipping, which must have caused great delay; but that a detachment sent out by General Leslie, forced them to abandon the enterprize: That they refused, to the last, any supplies of fresh provision to be sent into the town, by which means much specie was brought hither, which, otherwise, would have remained in that province.

A short time previous to abandoning the town, flags were reciprocally received on neutral ground, for disposing of the merchandize, horses, &c. to the enemy, which they readily purchased of the garrison.

The military stores, troops, &c. being prepared for embarkation, the evacuation was effected with the greatest regularity, and without the least interruption from the enemy.

We learn further, that when Gen. Wayne took possession of Charlestown, he ordered the houses that were shut up to be opened, treated the inhabitants with civility, and permitted them to carry on business as usual. That flags from the enemy had been received on board after the evacuation: That the treaty between the Governor and merchants had hitherto been inviolably held.

Gen. Greene's army in South-Carolina is much reduced by sickness; Col. White, of Moylan's dragoons, has resigned; and it is said a general misunderstanding prevails between the civil and military.

Yesterday arrived the ship Trooper, in about 26 days from Jamaica, by whom we have the following advices:

KINGSTON, November 2.

On Monday arrived at Port-Royal, his Majesty's ship London, James Kempthorne, Esq. commander, from a cruize; and a sloop, prize to his Majesty's ship Torbay.

Various and contradictory have been the reports circulated in this town, relative to an engagement of the London, during her cruize, with a French line of battle ship, Le Scipion; the Printer of the Kingston Journal is therefore happy in having it in his power to give the publick the particulars of that engagement, he having been favoured with the following genuine copy of Captain Kempthorne's letter to the Admiral.

[C O P Y.]

London, off the East end of Jamaica, the 26th October, 1782.

S I R,

ON Tuesday, the 17th inst. at, his Majesty's ship Torbay, and Badger sloop in company, and the island of Zacheo bearing S. by E. 6 or 7 leagues,

at nine in the morning we made the signal for two sail in the N. W. and chased per signal; they were on the larboard tack, standing towards us, and we soon perceived them to be a line of battle ship and a frigate of the enemy, who tacked and made all the sail they could from us, going large with the wind on the starboard quarter, and seemed to draw from us in light airs. We cleared ship for action. At 25 minutes past two, P. M. the line of battle ship hoisted French colours, and fired her stern chaces, which she continued to do, as well as the frigate. Finding their shot went over us, we bore up and fired the starboard guns at the line of battle ship; and forty minutes past five repeated it, the enemy continuing to fire their stern chaces; at eight, we were close up with the line of battle ship; hauled up the main sail, and took in the fore studding sail; fifteen minutes after, a close action commenced, with a heavy fire, which continued near forty minutes (the frigate being on the larboard bow.) The line of battle ship attempting to bear up, we put our helm hard a port, in order to cross his bows, or lay him athwart hawse; but being so closely engaged, we boarded each other bow and quarter, the enemy's larboard cathead abreast of our starboard gang-way, and the action continued as hot as ever, when the enemy backed clear of our quarter, our main and mizen top-sails aback.—We instantly attempted to wear, to close with him on the starboard bow, but in this we were greatly disappointed, the leading block of the weather-tiller rope being shot away, with part of the sweep, and the ship came with her head to the wind before we could get the helm a-weather, by the assistance of the relieving tackles, the enemy had time to pass to leeward under our stern, and raked us with his starboard guns. The ship being wore as soon as possible, we renewed the action, leading down on the enemy's starboard bow, and the frigate ahead of him, firing her broad-sides till twenty minutes past ten, when the line of battle ship ceased her fire, and her colours down. We concluded she had struck, as the frigate had quitted her and hauled his wind upon the starboard tack. At 40 minutes past ten, the line of battle ship being nearly ahead, we perceived her to bear up and make from us; when we hauled up to bring some of our bow guns to bear, and fired three shot. He then hauled up his main-sail, and seemed to bring too, his main top-sail half down, and his top-gallant sheets flying.—The Torbay coming within hail, I informed Captain Gidoïn, that I supposed the enemy had struck, and requested he would go down to her, as our situation prevented us from making all the sail we could with, the starboard fore-yard-arm being shot away, all our sails much cut, with some of our braces, running rigging and tiller rope, the mizen-mast very much wounded, and the mizen yard and tiller partly shot through, and all the boats but one rendered unserviceable; that I would follow him with all the sail that I could possibly make, and get the ship under command. Captain Gidoïn informed me, he would instantly go down, and made sail accordingly. The enemy was then making off, and setting all the sail he could; we reeved the tiller rope and braces, and set all our larboard studding sails, and hauled in the starboard.

At 12 at night, the enemy right ahead, about a mile and a half distant, under all the sail he could crowd; the light airs, during the remainder of the night and the next morning, enabled him to preserve his distance without the reach of shot, and feered for the shore, which we saw at day-light of the 18th, the east end of Hispaniola, south four or five leagues; at ten it became almost calm, and being so near the shore where there was no anchorage, and the enemy close in with the breakers, standing along shore towards Samana Bay, I sent an officer to inform Captain Gidoïn of my reason for hauling off; the Torbay continued the chase. At one, P. M. spoke the Badger, who sent us two pilots, but neither would take charge of the ship to stand farther into the bay after the enemy, from the state they found her in. We then lowered our fore-yard, to reduce the yard-arm, and shift the rigging; bent the main top-sail for a fore-sail, and shipped a new tiller. The people employed securing the lower rigging, back-stays, &c. that were shot away. At half past 3, the Torbay got up with the enemy, and began to fire her broadsides, when the enemy put large and ran for the shore. Capt. Gidoïn can best inform you in what state he left her, as we were at too great a distance to give you a just account, nor had we an opportunity to speak with him since, as the wind blew fresh on the shore, and a swell running into the bay, we made all the sail we could to get out.

The officers and ship's company exerted them-

selves to the utmost of my wishes, and have a just claim to my most grateful acknowledgments. I hope their good conduct will be found to merit the honour of your attention.

Inclosed I send you a list of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be,

S I R,

Your most obedient,

and very humble servant,

JAS. KEMPTHORNE.

Joshua Rowley, Esq.

Rear Admiral of the red, &c.

A list of men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship London, on the 27th of Oct. 1782.

Killed: 9 Lieutenants.

Wounded: Lieutenants, Burgess, Hankey and Triggs; Mr. John Mouatt, master's mate; Mr. James M'Gaggart, Clerk; and 70 seamen.

Since dead of their wounds: Mr. John Mouatt, and 6 seamen.

Nov. 16. Saturday arrived at Port-Royal, the ship *Margaretta*, laden with naval stores and dry goods, from Bourdeaux, bound to New-Orleans, a prize to his Majesty's frigate *Success*, taken under imperial colours.

Tuesday his Majesty's ship of war *Endeavour*, Captain Perkins, after a successful cruize of three weeks, entered the harbour of Port-Royal. Her captures consist of three schooners and a snow.—The latter sailed from the Cape in company with other transports, having troops on board for the Windward Islands, but being a dull sailor, the convoy took out the troops, and ordered her back to Hispaniola.

The brig *Lively*, Captain Fish, in 38 days from Cork; and a French brig and schooner, prizes to his Majesty's ships *Success* and *Pigmy*.

Nov. 23. His Majesty's sloop *Jamaica*, returned from St. Lucia, with despatches for his Excellency the Governor, and Admiral Rowley. Before her departure from that island, information had been received of the arrival of his Majesty's ships *Bristol* and *Proserpine*, with a fleet of transports, store-ships and victuallers, and a few merchantmen, which sailed from Portsmouth at the same time with Lord Howe. W. Lambert, Esq. lately appointed Commissioner of the navy for Jamaica, is a passenger on board the *Proserpine*, which, with the few ships destined for this island, may be daily expected.

Advices by the Jamaica mention the capture of two very large French store-ships, each of them pierced for 60 guns, and armed en flute, one of them by his Majesty's ship *Argo*, of 44 guns, and conducted to St. Lucia, the other by a private ship of war belonging to Barbadoes, and carried into that island; they were deeply laden with ammunition, and military stores of every denomination, with near 300 troops on board, and had by some means or other been separated from six other vessels with similar cargoes, which, with a few merchantmen, were bound to Martinique from Old France escorted by two ships of the line and three frigates. The troops they had on board, about 1200, were merely intended to reinforce the garrisons of Martinique and St. Christopher.

The following intelligence, respecting the state of the French naval force at Martinique, &c. brought by the Jamaica, we were favoured with just as this paper was going to press, viz.

Ships, *Protecteur*, *Aleide*, *Jafon* and *Zelee*, of 74 guns each; *Solitaire* and *Triton*, of 64; the latter conveyed the regiment d'Auvergne from France; *Amphion*, *Nymphe* and *Experiment*, of 50; the last mentioned much out of order.—Frigates, *Concorde*, of 42, a very swift sailer, which arrived with the *Marquis de Bouille*; *Fee* and *Amphitrite*, of 36; *Fripbonne*, *Fortunee* and *Junon*, of 32; *Barbuda*, of 24; and *Stormont* sloop; with the following, the names of which are unknown, viz. two of 40 guns, two of 36, two of 32, two ships armed en flute, carrying 32 guns each; and several smaller vessels under 20 guns.

A number of ships with stores got into Martinique during the hurricane months, and a fleet with reinforcements is daily expected from Toulon.

We have also been favoured with an account of part of the cargo of the French prize carried into St. Lucia, the articles of which are, 11,352 common and double-headed shot, chiefly 36, 24, 18 and 12 pounders; 3000 bars of iron; 24 ground masts, 21 of which are for 74 gun ships; 150 logs of timber for the navy; 12 pieces of cannon, 36 pounders; 5000lb. of cordage; with a quantity of hoops, canvas, linen, &c. The remaining part of the cargo was estimated at full one third more.

MONTEGO-BAY, Nov. 23.

The following authentick intelligence has been received: that on the 9th instant, a general embargo took place throughout the island of St. Domingo, and orders were issued, for all French and neutral vessels, that were loaded or in port, to be cleared and unloaded, supposed for the purpose of transports.

The Torbay fell in with the Fox frigate the day before she stood for Jamaica, and sent her to look into the Cape. The Fox went as far as 5 fathom water, and saw a large fleet of merchantmen, and two or three frigates laying at the Cape. The Torbay took her prize off the Mole, in sight of a Spanish 84, in the harbour.

Le Scipion, which engaged the London, was left by the Torbay, in Samana bay, with her bows stove in.

There is certain information received of 15,000 troops being embarked at the Mole.

All the ships of war at Port-Royal, are moored across the channel.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 12.

Thursday last, a severe action happened off Stamford between Captain Brewster, in the service of the states, and one Hoyet, a refugee from this state, in boats of equal force. It began at a distance, but soon got so near, that the parties engaged with their bayonets, and the breeches of their small arms.—Captain Brewster, and three or four of his men, are dangerously wounded; of the enemy, three were killed, and all the survivors except Hoyet, wounded. The combat finally terminated in favour of Captain Brewster, who conducted his enemy into port.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Dec. 21.

On Sunday the 8th instant, six or seven of the enemy's barges went into Piankatank river, and landed about 150 plunderers, who marched about a mile on the Gloucester shore, in Kingston parish, distressing several worthy inhabitants (particularly a Mr. Lane) by taking from them their negroes, furniture and clothes. The militia turned out with great spirit, and the enemy soon retired to the end of Gwin's island, from whence they proceeded on their piratical cruize. They were so well watched by the spirited militia of that district, that they did not attempt to land on the main, after the alarm was given of their being in the river; nor did they get off without the loss of one of their prizes. The enterprising Lieutenant Hodgeons, of Kingston, boarded a sloop which they left weakly manned, at the end of the island, when they went off, and brought her up in a safe harbour; the crew, it is supposed, made their escape.

DECEMBER 28.

Extract of a letter from General Clarke, dated Lincoln, November 17, 1782.

"We left the Ohio the 4th instant, with 1050 men, surprized the principal Shawanese town on the evening of the 10th, and immediately detached strong parties to different quarters; in a few hours two thirds of their towns were laid in ashes, and every thing they were possessed of destroyed except such articles as were most useful to the troops, the enemy not having time to secrete any part of their property. The British trading post at the head of the Miami and Carrying Place, to the waters of the lakes, shared the same fate by a party of 150 horse, commanded by Col. Loran, and property to a great amount was also destroyed: the quantity of provisions burnt far surpassed any idea we had of their stores. The loss of the enemy was ten scalps, seven prisoners, and two whites re-taken; ours, one killed and two wounded.

"After laying part of four days in their towns, and finding all attempts to bring them to a general action fruitless, we retired, as the season was far advanced and the weather threatening. I could not learn by the prisoners that they had the least idea of General Irvine's design of penetrating into their country. Should he have given them another stroke at Sandusky, it will more than double the advantages already gained.

"We might probably have got many more scalps and prisoners, could we have known in time whether or not we were discovered, which we took for granted until getting within three miles, when some circumstances occurred that gave us reason to think otherwise, though uncertain—Col. Floyd, with 300 men, was ordered to advance and bring on an action or attack the town, Major Wells with a party of horse being previously detached by a different route as a party of observation: although Col. Floyd's motion was so quick as to get to the town but a few minutes later than those who discovered his approach, the inhabitants had sufficient notice to ef-

fect their escape to the woods, by the alarm cry being given, and which was repeated by all that heard it: of course our party only fell in with the rear of the enemy.

"I must beg leave to recommend the militia of Kentucky, whose behaviour on the occasion does them honour, particularly their desire of saving prisoners."

TRENTON, January 15.

The following was intended for our paper of the 25th ult. but was accidentally omitted:

Trenton, December 24, 1782.

Yesterday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, came on the examination of the grammar school at the academy in this place. The scholars on this occasion acquitted themselves greatly to the satisfaction of the Trustees, and other gentlemen present.

In the afternoon several of the scholars of both sexes exhibited a specimen of their improvement in the art of speaking, in the presence of a crowded assembly of ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, several members of the Hon. the Court of Commissioners now sitting here, and other strangers of distinction, all of whom expressed the highest approbation of the performances.

We cannot but remark, that the proficiency of the youth exceeded any thing that could have been expected, from the shortness of the period since they have engaged in these studies; and that the conduct and success of the institution reflect honour upon the abilities and care of the teachers.

We are informed, that the gentlemen appointed by the Legislature to cancel the money in the treasury, emitted under the resolution of Congress of the 18th March, 1780, have cancelled 23,222 dollars.

As the treasurer is directed to issue no more paper money of any kind, and as there is considerable sums due for taxes, &c. which will probably be shortly brought in, all of which is to be cancelled monthly, as it comes into the treasury, we flatter ourselves that the holders need not be apprehensive of its being worse than at present; these circumstances put together induces us to think there is great probability it will shortly rise.

Mr. COLLINS, Sir,

I HAVE the honour of being born an Irishman, and next to that I count the honour of having carried my musket, old as I am, in the service and defence of America, which is now my country, and, in my opinion, is very little inferior to Ireland itself in many respects, and from the bottom of my heart and soul I wish for her success and for her honour, as well as safety—for that reason, and for that reason only, I would be proud to give a word or two by way of hint to Mr. Skinner, and the rest of them who call themselves refugees.

I do not do this out of love or esteem to these gentry; for upon the word and honour of an Irishman, I despise the whole kit of them; and if I had my will, as the old Irish song says, "to the d—l I'd pitch them."

My meaning is only to put these poor dogs in a way to do something for themselves, that they may no longer be snivelling and whining about the estates they tell their master in their petition they have run away from for his sake.

I do not think this is a matter of consequence enough to employ much of your paper; my meaning is whenever you may happen to have a blank in your paper, you would be so civil as to fill it up with this letter. And now then to the business in hand:

I see by the late news-papers that the English government in Scotland are going to encourage the raising tobacco. And I am apt to think there is some truth in this matter, as a cousin of mine who is lately come from Virginia tells me he knows of several young gentlemen of good family in that country, second brothers and so on, who intend to transport themselves to Scotland when peace takes place, by way of tit for tat, to the Scotch laddies who swarmed in their country when we were in the house of bondage.

They expect to be employed as overseers in the tobacco plantations, and to teach the Scotch negroes how to raise it. Now as the poor loyalists of this state know nothing about tobacco plantations, I have been thinking their government might be overpersuaded by them to encourage the planting of cedar-swamps in the highlands of Scotland, and if this was done immediately it would give full employment to the Jersey refugees to split shingles and fence rails for the use of the said tobacco plantations; and I think there is time enough yet to manage this plan of mine to answer their other business of tobacco raising in Scotland. Many solid seasons might be given by them to encourage their

government, but I shall only offer one to their consideration, which is, that in a few years they might get plenty of good pine-knots from their cedar-swamps, which might save candles, and be of great use in the long winter nights in the North of Scotland—these sort of candles you know are used by many good families in our own state, and the d—l a hair better I think any of the people in the North of Scotland, notwithstanding their thick blood and great families.

I could give a hundred other good arguments in favour of my plan, but I shall not be troublesome to you any longer, as I am in hopes this hint may help, among other things, to give this state a good riddance of these gentry, and they would at the same time be enabled to live and repent at their leisure.

When you write me a line of an answer to this, be pleased to send it to me at the black-smith's in Crosswicks, and as soon as you inform me of it I will call for your letter myself.

JAMES CUMBERFORD,

late of Ireland.

Dec. 28, 1782.

P. S. Excuse my not knowing your christian name on the back of my letter.

RECEIPT of continental taxes in the State of

New-Jersey, for the month of Dec. 1782.

Dec. 2 Cash received from Thomas Fenimore, Esq. collector of Burlington county,	166 ³⁰
Do. from John Wilkins, Esq. collector of Gloucester county,	500
6 Do. from Jaquis Voorhees, collector of Somerset county,	1000
7 Do. from Thomas Fenimore Esq. collector of Burlington county,	242
27 Do. from the same,	270

Total. 2178³⁰

Wm. C. HOUSTON, receiver of continental taxes for New-Jersey.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Council and General Assembly, passed at Trenton the 19th day of December last, the subscribers were appointed trustees to sell and dispose of the real estate of Jonathan Hampton, late of Elizabeth-Town, in the county of Essex, Esquire, deceased, for the uses and purposes in the said act mentioned.—They do give this publick notice, that in pursuance of the power and authority to them given in and by the said act, they will sell and dispose of the several plantations, houses and lots of land, herein after mentioned, that is to say,

A dwelling-house and plantation lying about two miles from Elizabeth-Town, on the great road to Philadelphia, containing near two hundred acres, fifty of which is woodland, fifty of it good meadow, and the remainder extraordinary pasture and ploughland, the whole well watered, the house is built of brick, two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, and a cellar under the whole; there is also a good barn and other out-houses, a fine well of water near the door, an excellent garden, with plenty of the best fruit trees; likewise two very good orchards.

Also a small plantation containing about thirty acres, with the dwelling-house and improvements thereon; on part of this land is a very excellent orchard, the remainder exceeding good meadow.—This house is commonly known by the name of the Wheat-Sheaf tavern; it has been a publick house for many years, and is in a very good stand for business, being situate nearly opposite to where the road from Raritan falls into the main road to Philadelphia.

Also a large commodious dwelling-house in Elizabeth-Town, with a lot of land and garden to the same belonging, generally known by the name of the White-House: It is a very good stand for publick business.

Also a very neat dwelling-house, two stories high, with the ground and garden to the same belonging, where Mrs. White now lives, adjoining the house and land of Doctor Dayton: It is in a most pleasant and agreeable part of the town.

Also several small tenements and lots of land lying in the said town: likewise sundry tracts of land lying in the county of Morris, one of which is in what is called the Great Swamp, being an extraordinary tract of timber and woodland.

Also several plantations and lots of land in the county of Sussex; the lots are in Newtown, near the court-house, as are also some of the plantations. Whoever should incline to purchase, by applying to the trustee, may, very probably, find the terms agreeable, as there will not be any immediate occasion for a principal part of the purchase money, for upon that being properly secured, and the interest paid, it will not perhaps be called for in years to come.

JOHN CHETWOOD, } Trustees.
JOHN BLANCHARD, }

Elizabeth-Town, January 6, 1783. 5w||

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of land adjoining the old Presbyterian meeting-house in Amwell, containing upwards of two acres, on which is a large dwelling house, with three rooms, large chamber, a cellar, a small barn, new garden, and yard before the door; about 50 bearing apple-trees; the whole in good fence: A good title will be given, with the possession thereof next spring, by

MARTHA ANDY.

N. B. Also a milch cow to be fold at same place. January 11, 1783. 3w§

TO BE LET,

UNTIL the first day of May next, and taken possession of immediately, a very convenient house, situate in the most pleasant part of Trenton. Enquire of the Printer. 2w¶

PURCHASERS

AT the vendue of the personal estate of Thomas Cox, late of Upper-Freehold, deceased, will please to take notice, that the money became due the 26th of November last: The subscribers earnestly request those who have not settled their accounts to do it without delay.

ASHER COX, } Execut.
JAMES COX, }

Monmouth, January 6, 1783. 3w§

TRENTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Trenton Academy inform the publick, that they have engaged instructors in the several most useful branches of education; one of whom teaches the English language grammatically in its present purity and elegance; another writing, arithmetick and accounts; and a third the learned languages, mathematicks, geography, &c. By this arrangement an opportunity is given to such as may think proper to encourage the institution by sending their children to have them taught any one or more of the above branches at their choice.

As it will be the constant object of the Trustees to employ able teachers in the several schools, they flatter themselves this seminary will answer the most valuable purposes to the community at large, and particularly to every individual who may resort to it for instruction.

DAVID BREARLEY,
ISAAC SMITH,
STACY POTTS,
JAMES EWING,
ISAAC COLLINS.

Genteel lodgings may be had in the town on reasonable terms. 3w

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS stolen from the door of Mr. Andrew Merihon, tavern-keeper in Hillborough, Somerset county, and state of New Jersey, on the 2d day of January, 1783, in the evening, a bay horse, saddle and bridle; the horse is about fourteen hands high, eight years old, with bald face, paces and trots, has low carriage, slack of courage, strong built, shod before, and has lately had a large wart cut off of his right fore leg, where there still remains a scar as big as a dollar. Whoever takes up and secures the horse and thief, so that I get my horse, and the thief punished according to his crime, shall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars, and all reasonable charges for the horse and saddle.

JOSEPH ARROSMITH.

Hillborough, Jan. 11, 1783. 3w§

TO BE SOLD,

By ROBERT EASTBURN,

In New-Brunswick, near the English church, SOUCHONG and bohea teas, sugar, chocolate, molasses, pepper, allspice, indigo, brimstone, cordial, cyder spirits of the first quality, by the barrel or gallon, earthen ware of various kinds, by the dozen or single, chalk, hard soap, pipes and tobacco, watch seals and keys, shoe and knee-buckles, snuff in bottles and bladders, by the dozen or single pound, of the first quality, crooked and straight horn and ivory combs, blue and brown broad cloths, hard ware, viz. pots, kettles, gridirons and waggon boxes, tin cups and lanterns, bindings, fatin and cambrick, ribands, fine, coarse and coloured threads, tar, logwood, writing paper, pasteboards, and sundry other articles: Also said Eastburn has for sale, on low terms, for cash or country produce, two houses and lots of ground in the county of Somerset, at the place called Cows-Town, very suitable for a tradesman or keeping a shop; if not sold by private sale before the first of March, then to be sold at said place by vendue, to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Also a lot of ground containing upwards of 50 acres, 11 of which is timberland, joining to Mr. John Voorhees, tavern-keeper New-Brunswick landing bridge; and if not sold by the tenth of March, then to be sold at vendue, to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon.

January 10, 1783.

7s6¶

RUN away from the subscriber on the 3d of January, an apprentice lad named Robert Chambers, about 16 years of age; had on when he went away a blue cloth coat with white metal buttons, a lead coloured jacket and leather breeches. Whoever shall take up the said apprentice and bring him to the subscriber, shall have one ninetieth of a dollar reward, paid by

JONATHAN HUNT, junior.
Hopewell, January 3d, 1783. 3w||

T O B E S O L D,

IN Nottingham township, county of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, a likely young negro wench, has had the small-pox and measles; also a good horse and chair with harness complete, and a two horse waggon. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to

JONATHAN RICHMOND.
Nottingham, January 7th, 1783. 3w||

J A C O B H A L L E T T,

At his store in Rahway, has for sale for cash or country produce, the following goods, wholesale and retail, viz.

B EST blue and white superfine broad cloth	White and coloured thread
Second ditto.	West-India rum
Bath coating	French ditto
Swankin and ferge	Nantz brandy
Sewing silk and twist	White and brown sugar
Buckram, gilt buttons	Bottle and bladder snuff
Britannias	Piug and pigtail tobacco
Russia linen	French and Carolina indigo
Cambrick and lawn	Redwood and logwood
Chintz and calico	Brimstone and allum
Taffety and mode	Nutmeg, pepper
Mancheffer muslins	Coffee and chocolate
Cambrick handkerchiefs	Hard soap and candles
Check ditto	Ginger
Writing paper	Best bottled mustard
Wrapping ditto	Best gunpowder
Ink powder, wafers	Bohea tea
Sweeping brushes of different sorts	Best English, French, and Jersey window glafs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10.
Earthen and hard ware	
Raw-hide whips	
Wool hats	

January 6, 1783. 3w||

To be sold, at publick vendue,

On the twenty-seventh of this month, January, 1783, **A** FARM containing 102 acres, 7 acres of which is meadow, and more may be made; and 20 acres of wood land, situate on the road leading from Rocky-Hill to the Baptist meeting-house, in Hopewell, three miles from Princeton, and two from Rocky-Hill: there are on said plantation a good frame house, and kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, and a young bearing orchard; an indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. **MARGARET FURMAN.**
Somerset county, January 5, 1783.

ADJOINING said plantation will be sold, 30 or 100 acres, as may best suit the purchaser, with a frame house and stable, which will be sold either at publick or private sale, on or before the 27th of this month. Due attendance will be given by **MARGARET FURMAN, LEVY STOUT.** 3w||

N. B. The same day will be sold on said plantation, horses and cattle, a waggon, ploughs and harrows, and fundry other farming utensils.

State of New-Jersey, } **B**Y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, Burlington county, ff. } will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, at the house of Mr. Isaac Wood, inn-keeper at Mount-Holly, on Monday the 24th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land lying on the North branch of Wading river, in the township of Northampton, containing about 850 acres of land, on which tract are a new furnace, saw-mill, two new framed and two log houses, a good barn and stables, late the property of Thomas Dungan and Jacob Huffy, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Randolph by **J. PHILLIPS,** late Sheriff.
Dec. 23, 1782. 7w

State of New-Jersey. } **N**OTICE is hereby given, Burlington county, ff. } that the sale of the plantation late the property of Benjamin Biles, lying in the township of Nottingham, and containing about 740 acres of land, which was postponed for sale this day on the premises, is further postponed for want of buyers to Thursday the 16th inst. at the house of Mr. William Watson, inn-keeper in the township aforesaid, then and there to be sold between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon by **JACOB PHILLIPS,** late Sheriff.
January 6, 1783. 2w

T O B E S O L D,
A HOUSE and lot in Allen-Town, containing about four acres of land, with a very convenient tan-yard, having 15 vats, a large bark-house, a good mill-house, an excellent brick house, formerly a carrier and shoemaker's shop, situate in a good part of the country for hides. For terms apply to the subscriber at Menolopin, in Lower-Freehold, Monmouth county.

KENNETH HANKINSON.

December 23, 1782. c. t. f.

T O B E S O L D,

By the subscriber, the following valuable tracts of land, lying in the county of Monmouth, viz.

NO. 1. in the township of Upper-Freehold, the noted and valuable farm known by the name of Kildare, containing about 300 acres, of which about 200 are cleared, and about 60 acres of that good mowable meadow, about 20 acres of swamp now clearing, an orchard of excellent fruit; the buildings reasonably good and convenient.

No. 2. in the aforesaid township, containing about 200 acres, about three-fourths of it cleared, some very good meadow, a middling good orchard, a good new house; the tilable land produces very good wheat, rye and indian corn.

No. 3. the noted tavern in the village of Freehold, with large stables, &c. &c. &c. and a new ball-ally, near 30 acres of high manured land, chiefly an orchard; also 75 acres of wood land at the distance of 2½ miles.

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

If the aforesaid lands are not sold before the first day of April next, they will then be let for three years. The house wherein the subscriber now lives, is large and convenient, suitable for a merchant, which he will let for the term of six years from April next. **SAMUEL FORMAN.**
Freehold, October 2d, 1782. e. o. w.

Just come to hand,

And to be sold, at the Printing-Office in Trenton, a complete assortment of elegant blue and white, enamelled and plain

Queens-Ware,

Among which are the following articles, viz. **D**ISHES of all sizes, Chocolate bowls and saucers, Coffee cups and saucers, Tea do. enamelled, blue and white and plain, Painted, red china, blue and white, enamelled, black and plain teapots, Sugar dishes and milk pots of various sizes and figures, Queens and Nottingham ware, quart mugs and jugs, pints and half pints, Chamber pots, Salts and mustards, Blue and white, enamelled and plain, half gallon, three pints, quart and pint bowls, Wash-hand basons, Yellow and brown porringers, Coffee pots, Plain and soup plates, &c. &c.

With a variety of other articles, all of which are now selling on the most reasonable terms for cash.

E X C E L L E N T

LAMPBLACK,

Wholesale and retail, to be sold at the Printing-Office.

T O B E S O L D,

(And entered on immediately.)
A FARM containing 102 acres, seven acres of which is meadow, and more may be made, and twenty acres woodland, situate on the road leading from Rocky-Hill to the Baptist meeting-house in Hopewell, about three miles from Princeton, and two from Rocky-Hill. There are on said plantation a good frame house and kitchen adjoining, and a large Dutch barn, with a good young bearing orchard. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. **MARGARET FURMAN.**
3w|| c. t. f.

R O B E R T S I N G E R,
Begs leave to inform the publick, that he has for sale (for cash or country produce) at his store in Trenton:

C HINTZES, Calicoes, Broad-cloths, Naukeens, Linens of all sorts, Black and white gauzes, Book, Jaconet and Mancheffer Muslins, Lawns and Cambricks, A neat assortment of ribands, Silk and check handkerchiefs, Modes, fatten and pink peeling, Perfians of different colours,	Mantuas, and white farcenet, Russia sheeting, Ozenbrigs and Check, Jeane and Cassimer, Snuff and tobacco, by the quantity, Tea and coffee, White and brown sugar, Stone and earthen ware, Window-glafs of different sizes, Sattincts of different colours, Men and women's thimbles, Awl-blades and tacks, Temple-spectacles,
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With fundry other articles too tedious to mention. 3m||

State of New-Jersey, ff.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the State of New-Jersey at the house of Benjamin Laurence, inn-holder at Allen-Town, * in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the 31st of this instant, January, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Capt. Nathan Jackson (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel called the Dolphin, burthen about 45 tons, lately commanded by a certain William Austin; and also against a certain sloop or vessel called the Diamond, burthen about 40 tons, lately commanded by a certain William Roche, and which said vessels were taken at sea, near Sandy-Hook, loaded with British merchandize, flour, earthen ware, mustard, ginger, cyder and apples, on their voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Egg-Harbour by the said Captain Jackson, together with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

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

Burlington, January 3, 1783. 4w

* The trial of those vessels have been heretofore advertised to be held at Mount-Holly, on Thursday the twenty-third instant, but the time and place is changed by order of the Judge.

J. B. Register.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that he has taken a convenient house near the bridge at Frankfort, five miles from this city, where he has provided every thing necessary and comfortable for the entertainment of travellers and others, as well as stabling and provender for horses. Those who will be kind enough to favour him with their custom may depend upon the best usage and attendance in his power to give. Also, to be LET by the same person, at the same place, a brick house and garden, with near twenty acres of good land adjoining, part of which is newly cleared; this may be entered upon the 25th of March or the 1st of April next.

JAMES MARTIN, Post-rider.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1782. c. t. f.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Henry Johnson, in the township of Kingwood, about half a mile from Baptist-Town, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of February next, a certain parcel of land, containing seven acres and three-quarters, four or five of which are excellent meadow: On the said premises there are a log house and shoemaker's shop. They adjoin lands of Jeremiah Thatcher, Tunis Ike, John Taylor, and the widow Allen, late the property of the said Henry Johnson; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by **JOHN ANDERSON,** Sheriff.
December 18, 1782. 6w||

A few copies of ALLINSONS's edition of the

L A W S O F N E W - J E R S E Y

may be had of the **PRINTER.**