

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1783.

The following petition was presented to the General Court the last session.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

The Petition of B E L I N D A, an African,
HUMBLY SHEWS,

THAT seventy years have roled away since she, on the banks of the Rio da Valta, received her existence—the mountains covered with spicy forests, the vallies loaded with the richest fruits, spontaneously produced; joined to that happy temperature of air, which excludes excess, would have yielded her the most complete felicity, had not her mind received early impressions of the cruelty of men, whose faces were like the moon, and whose bows and arrows were like the thunder and the lightning of the clouds.—The idea of these, the most dreadful of all enemies, filled her infant slumber with horror, and her noon-tide moments with cruel apprehensions! But her affrighted imaginations, in its most alarming extension, never represented distresses equal to what she hath since really experienced—for before she had twelve years enjoyed the fragrance of her native groves, and ere she realized, that Europeans placed their happiness in the yellow dust which she carelessly marked with her infant footsteps—even when she, in a sacred grove, with each hand in that of a tender parent, was paying her devotion to the great Orisa who made all things, an armed band of white men, driving many of her countrymen in chains, rushed into the hallowed shades! Could the tears, the sighs, and supplications bursted from the tortured parental affection, have blunted the keen edge of avarice, she might have been rescued from agony, which many of her country's children have felt, but what none hath ever described—in vain she lifted her supplicating voice to an insulted father, and her guiltless hands to a dishonoured Deity! She was ravished from the bosom of her country, from the arms of her friends, while the advanced age of her parents, rendering them unfit for servitude, cruelly separated her from them forever.

Scenes which imagination had never conceived of—a floating world—the sporting monsters of the deep, and the familiar meetings of billows and clouds, strove, but in vain, to divert her melancholy attention from three hundred Africans in chains, suffering the most excruciating torment; and some of them rejoicing that the pangs of death came like a balm to their wounds.

Once more her eyes were blest with a continent; but alas! how unlike the land where she received her being! Here all things appeared unpropitious; she learned to catch the ideas, marked by the sounds of language, only to know that her doom was slavery, from which death alone was to emancipate her. What did it avail her, that the walls of her lord were hung with splendor, and that the dust trodden under foot in her native country, crowded his gates with sordid worshippers; the laws had rendered her incapable of receiving property; and though she was a free moral agent, accountable for her own actions, yet never had a moment at her own disposal!—Fifty years her faithful hands have been compelled to ignoble servitude, for the benefit of an ISAAC ROYALL, until, as if nations must be agitated, and the world convulsed, for the preservation of that freedom which the Almighty Father intended for all the human race, the present war commenced. The terrors of men, armed in the cause of freedom, compelled her master to fly, and to breathe away his life in a land where lawless domination sits enthroned, pouring bloody outrage and cruelty on all who dare to be free.

The face of your petitioner is now marked with the furrows of time, and her frame feebly bending under the oppression of years, while she, by the laws of the land, is denied the enjoyment of one morsel

of that immense wealth, a part whereof hath been accumulated by her own industry, and the whole augmented by her servitude.

Wherefore, casting herself at the feet of your honours, as to a body of men, formed for the extirpation of vassalage, for the reward of virtue, and the just returns of honest industry, she prays, That such allowance may be made her, out of the estate of Colonel Royall, as will prevent her, and her more infirm daughter, from misery in the greatest extreme, and scatter comfort over the short and downward path of their lives—And she will ever pray.

B E L I N D A.

Boston, February, 1783.

L I S B O N, February 24.

The decree by which our august sovereign grants to the subjects of the United States of America a free trade in all the Portuguese ports, having been published on the 15th of this month, in consequence thereof M. d'Ohman, who some time ago received his credential letters in quality of agent from the United States of America, in this city, will immediately have his first audience of the Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

BRUNSWICK, March 6. The political secrets of the several cabinets upon the continent, are totally impenetrable. The immense preparations of Austria and Russia were at first supposed to be intended against the Turks, with an intent to drive them out of Europe. That idea is now vanished with the cessation of those motions, and peace is said to be established between the two Imperial and Mahometan courts. At present, the immense preparations made at Berlin, occasion fresh speculation. A thousand waggons are said to be ordered to be ready the beginning of June; the directors of the hospital have orders to take an account of all the assistant surgeons in the capital; three new regiments of infantry are to be raised; and they talk of an augmentation of the cavalry. What new storm threatens we know not, but couriers arrive more frequently than ever. This week we have no less than four from Petersburg to Potsdam.

VERSAILLES, March 28. On the 25th of this month the King received some official despatches from M. de Suffrein, which (after giving a detail of the late proceedings in the East-Indies between the French and English fleets, as has been already mentioned) conclude as follows:

“ M. Duchemin died with his arms in his hand, in a battle fought at the gates of Madras against General Munro, a part of whose army was cut in pieces, and the rest fled in the greatest disorder to Madras. M. d'Orfelis, formerly Lieutenant-Col. of the regiment of Austria, and lately appointed Colonel, took the command of the French after the death of their General. The crew of the advice boat, which brought the above news to Cadiz, have deposed, that they met with four ships of war belonging to the Dutch Company at Surat, sailing to the road of Batecato, and that having hailed them, they declared that Trincomale was in the power of the French, who had recovered that important possession by the assistance of the Dutch from Colombo.”

L O N D O N, March 27.

The parliamentary history of the week, lays before the publick eye, the distresses of the East-India Company, and the murmurs of those planters and merchants who have property in the West-Indies. It is clear that our trade to the islands must materially decrease. The act for regulating our commerce with America, gives the subject of the United States unconditional freedom of trade to those islands, of every thing the produce of America; but it requires no great strength of penetration to foresee, that under the denomination of American produce, the produce of other countries will be exported from the continent, and that America will be a medium of trade to all Europe,

if not in some measure to Asia. A new system of commerce must take place all over the world, nor is it possible for any man to point out where the great mart of trade will be established; but a man may venture to assert, that if Great-Britain, Ireland and the United States of America, form an union of amity, the wealth of the world must circulate under their directions.

April 10. The last advices from Russia mention, that there was a disposition in the court of Petersburg to acknowledge the independence of America. Mr. Dana, an American gentleman, is stationed at Petersburg by order of Congress, to wait the favourable moment, and embrace any overture on the part of the Czarina to conclude a commercial treaty.

Spain has at last formally recognised the independence of America. In consequence of this recognition, Mr. Carmichael has been publickly received at the court of Madrid, and introduced to his Catholick Majesty in quality of *Charge des Affaires* from the United States of America.

April 11. A letter from Stockholm says, that several ships are fitting out there the merchants having come to a resolution of opening a trade to several parts of America, being invited thereto by some of the members of the Congress; and that two Consuls are to be sent, one to Philadelphia, and one to Boston; and if the trade answers, an Ambassador will be appointed to go to America.

April 14. A fitter man could not have been pitched upon, to adjust the commercial interests of this country and America, than Mr. David Hattley, that gentleman having a most comprehensive knowledge of that branch of trade, and a general acquaintance with commercial matters; added to which, he possesses the esteem and confidence of Dr. Franklin, and is much known and respected in America.

WHITEHALL, April 12.

Extracts of letters from Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. dated Madras, the 31st of August and 25th of September, 1782, received at the office of His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department, on the 7th of April, 1783.

WHILST I was straining every nerve in advancing the army to the neighbourhood of Chingleput, to counteract the views of Hyder and the French, I anxiously looked to the result of my reference to the Governor General, and to the arrival of their orders in consequence, as a period which would undoubtedly restore to me that authority over the Southern troops which would enable me to direct them to such a co-operation as might tend equally to facilitate my own movements, and distract the designs of our enemies: But most unfortunately on the 18th of February, long before any answer could come from Bengal, Colonel Braithwaite was attacked by Hyder Ally's son, Tippe Saiby, and Mons. Lally, near the Banks of the Colliertian, and totally defeated. His whole detachment, consisting of about 2000 infantry, 250 cavalry, 18 officers, and a field train of 13 pieces, were either captured or destroyed.

The French being free from any apprehensions of a check from our Southern forces, and covered by the army of Hyder Ally to the Northward, which secured them from all sudden attacks by my army, proceeded in perfect security against Cuddalore, which being incapable of holding out for any length of time, was, on the 6th of April, surrendered to the French forces under Mons. Duchemin, on terms of capitulation, which I have the honour to enclose.

To his Excellency Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief in India.

S I R,

IT gives me much concern to inform you, that this garrison surrendered to the French arms on the 4th inst. in the morning. A copy of the capitulation I have now the honour of forwarding.

I flatter myself your Excellency will excuse me for not sending it sooner, as I have been prevented by a multiplicity of business; owing to constant applications from the gentlemen, in charge of the French officers, relative to the delivering over the stores, &c. of this garrison.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's very obedient and
Most humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES HUGHES.
Cuddalore, April 6, 1782.

S I R,

The French General being desirous of having as little blood shed as possible, has sent me to inform you, that the Nabob's troops having joined his army, if you do not immediately surrender, it will be out of his power to prevent the plundering of the fort, being promised to the European and black troops, if they attack it.

In consequence of which he proposes articles of capitulation, such as, from your situation, you have reason to expect; wishing to convince the English, that it is only in war we look on you as enemies; and being sent for this purpose by Mons. Duchemin, General of the French Army, I sign these his first proposals, according to the power he has invested me with.

(Signed) LE VTE DE HOUDETOT.

N. B. The above is a translation of a copy from the original.

Articles of Capitulation drawn up between his Excellency Mons. Pierre Duchemin, Marshal of the camps and army of the King of France, and Commandant of the troops of his Majesty in India, on one side, and Captain James Hughes, Commandant of the garrison of Cuddalore, on the other.

THE gates shall be delivered up to-morrow, the 4th of April, 1782, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning.—Agreed.

The English flag shall be kept flying till that time on the ramparts, and all hostilities shall be suspended; Captain Hughes giving his word, that nothing shall go out of the place, either by land or sea; and all that do go out shall be deemed an infringement on the articles of capitulation, as it must either belong to the King or Company, since the property of officers and inhabitants are ensured to them.—Agreed.

The garrison shall remain prisoners of war; the European officers and troops shall be sent to Madras on their parole, to be exchanged for the like number and rank of French officers and troops.—Agreed.

Private property shall be secured; but all that belong to the King and Company shall be given over with the utmost exactness, and registered by the French Commissary sent for that purpose; and the least infidelity shall be deemed an infringement on the articles of capitulation.—Agreed.

The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, and deposit their arms on the glacie, without being damaged.—Agreed.

The garrison shall be provided with provisions, and a passage by sea to Madras, the civil as well as the military.—Agreed.

Those who do not choose to remain under the French government, will have passports and escorts to Madras; those that do shall, at the expiration of three months, take oaths of allegiance to his Most Christian Majesty.—Agreed.

The liberty of religion is granted in full.—Agreed.

The fort being delivered up, all private property belonging to the English, whether within or without it, shall be secured to them.—Agreed.

The whole is thoroughly understood, and agreed to, upon the strictest honour.

April 3, 1782.

Signed for the French General,
LE VICOMTE DE HOUDETOT.

(Signed) DUCHEMIN.

(Signed) JAMES HUGHES, Captain
Commandant of Cuddalore.

N. B. The above is a translation of a copy from the original articles of capitulation.

JAMES HUGHES,
Captain Commandant.

On the 12th I received intelligence of the enemy having commenced the siege of Permacoli. And I find that garrison capitulated on the 17th.

I had no doubt of the enemy's forming designs upon Vandiwash; indeed my intelligence gave me reason to believe, that the French and Hyder would march immediately to attack it; I therefore

moved the army towards it with all possible dispatch, in full persuasion that our enemies would have met me there, and tried a decisive action. But I arrived there without receiving the smallest opposition; apprehending, however, lest the enemy might be in doubt about my desire of bringing them to action, and convinced that they would not seek for me in the neighbourhood of Vandiwash, where I could receive them to so great advantage, I determined to advance towards them. I accordingly made two marches in the direct road to the ground on which we had observed them, from the hill of Vandiwash, to be encamped; but on my approach they fell back, and both by my intelligence, and by what I could discover from the heights in the neighbourhood of our camp, they took up their station on the red hills. This was a position in itself so strong, and could, by an army of such magnitude as Hyder's, supported by an European force far exceeding the numbers in my army, be occupied to so great advantage, that I judged it expedient to lay my intelligence and sentiments before the two next officers in command, Major-General Stuart and Colonel Lang, that I might have the benefit of their opinions on a matter of such momentous importance, and on the issue of which depended the whole of the British interests in India.

Upon a reference to the council of war, which was held on this occasion, the idea I suggested of drawing the enemy from their strong post, by moving in a direction, which would effectually check Hyder's supplies, and alarm him for the safety of his grand magazine of Arnee, was unanimously approved.

In conformity to that plan, we accordingly marched on the 30th, and on the 1st of June, encamped at the distance of about five miles from Arnee. That day I received intelligence, that Hyder, on hearing of the route we had taken, marched immediately, and that the advance of his army had arrived the preceding evening at Dessloor, distance from us about 25 miles, and in the high road towards us.

I was thereby satisfied, that the effect I had in view had taken place, and ordered a proper place to be reconnoitred for posting the baggage, in case I should either have found it advisable to go and meet the enemy, or to receive them on the ground I had occupied. In the middle of the night of the 1st, or rather early in the morning of the 2d, intelligence was brought me, that Hyder had come to Chittiput, distant from us about 11 miles. The army was then under orders of march, to proceed nearer Arnee, which I was encouraged to hope might prove an easy acquisition, and which, by the large stock of provisions it contained, added to the extreme fitness of its situation, opened to us no less a prospect than the total expulsion of the enemy from the Carnatic. In my then position, with Hyder's army on the one side, and an object of such magnitude on the other, it became a point of deliberation, which was the most eligible line of conduct to be adopted. To persevere in my original intention of threatening Arnee (which Hyder had most undoubtedly come to cover) and thereby bring on an action, or to advance and engage the enemy, I preferred the former, as promised the most certain issue, upon the mind of Hyder, whose sole view evidently was to save his grand magazine. It was equal to him whether he accomplished that, by diverting our attention from it, or by giving us battle. But it is reasonable to imagine, that if he succeeded on the former grounds, he would hardly, after having suffered four defeats, put any thing to risk on the latter.

We accordingly therefore commenced our march towards Arnee, contiguous to which the advance of our army had arrived, and we had begun to mark out the ground for our encampment, when a distant cannonade opened on our rear, and which was the first annunciation I had of Hyder's having approached so near us in force. His coming upon us thus suddenly, proceeds from his being able to cover the march of his line of infantry, by his large bodies of horse, and which having generally been the companions of our movements, during the whole of the war, were never to be considered as any positive proof of his army being at hand.

Every dispatch was used in making the necessary disposition for repelling the attack and coming to action. Our line was then in a low situation, with high and commanding ground all round, which, as the enemy had got possession of, our different manœuvres were performed under every disadvantage, and exposed to a heavy though distant cannonade. It was not until near mid-day that we had reduced the enemy's various attacks into one settled point, so as to advance upon them with

effect, and with a prospect of advantage; but so soon as that was accomplished, we pushed on, and they gave way; we pursued them till the evening was far advanced, taking from them in their retreat one gun, five tumbrils, and two carts loaded with ammunition.

I remained at this advanced station to the last moment the state of my provisions would admit of; and when obliged to fall back for my supplies I endeavoured to do it with all the credit possible, by again seeking for Hyder, who, by my intelligence, had encamped with his army contiguous to a road by which we might march. He retreated before me with precipitation, although in possession of ground which he could have disputed our approach towards him with great advantage. We continued our march the succeeding day, by the same road on which he had retreated, but found that he had turned off and crossed the country towards Arnee. On the 8th of June, when encamped in the neighbourhood of Trivatore, and where we had halted a day to refresh both the troops and the cattle, of which they stood greatly in need, having suffered severely both by sickness and fatigue, our grand guard was most unfortunately drawn into an ambuscade composed of about six thousand of Hyder's chosen horse, and totally cut off before any support could be afforded.

It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that the establishment of peace with the Mahrattas is in the fairest way towards being happily accomplished, as, on the 17th of May last, articles of a treaty of peace, and perpetual friendship and alliance, between the English and Mahrattas, were agreed to and executed by Mahden Scindra, on the part of the latter, and by Mr. David Anderson (deputed by the Governor and Council) on the part of the former, subject however to the approval and ratification of their respective governments, before they should become final. In as far as depends upon us I believe every part has been confirmed; but as yet I have not heard of the conditions, having received the seal and signature of the Peshwa, and the attestations of the dependent members of the Poona state.

The only important movement of the army, which happened between the action of the 2d of June, until the present time, was the relief of the garrison of Villore, which was performed between the 7th and 21st of August; the army having marched in that period near 200 miles, and threw into the place provisions sufficient to maintain the garrison to the first of March next.

I am concerned to acquaint your Lordships with the fall of Trincomale, which, by our intelligence, was surrendered to the French force under Mons. Suffren, on the 31st ult. by capitulation. My orders were to defend it to the last. Our Squadron had an action with the French Squadron the place on the 3d instant, in which the last suffered most; but our fleet found it necessary to come to these roads, where it arrived the 9th instant, and is now refitting, and intends proceeding to Bombay the middle of next month. The Minerva store ship, and the Major and Nottingham Indiamen, belonging to Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet, are arrived; the two latter having on board Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, with two companies of His Majesty's electoral troops. They have all of them arrived extremely healthy, and have suffered very little indeed by the voyage.

My present weak state will not allow of my entering into a particular detail of the late march of the army towards Cuddalore, and its return, together with the other occurrences which have since happened.

Major-General Sir Hector Munro has resigned the service, and returns to Europe in the Myrtle transport, which sails in a few days. Major-General Stuart, who has been constantly in the field during the whole of this year's campaign, will, in consequence, succeed to the chief command of the company's troops on this establishment. He has been in command of the army ever since my illness, in the conduct of which he has shewn the most indefatigable activity, in a manner highly to his own honour, and much to my satisfaction.

L O N D O N, February 21.

The following singular character is given of an Irish Milesian Chieftain, of the name of O'Leary, who died lately at Hospitable-Hall, in Ireland: "His door was ever open to the traveller and poor, and the gaol unknown to his tenants: He detested the use of locks and keys, especially to his cellar and kitchen; and would not admit either bolts or bars, to secure his doors or windows, alleging for reason, that the rich would not rob him; and the poor

could not, because they would take only what they were welcome to: And yet, under such singular circumstances, order reigned amongst his servants, regularity in his house, and honesty in his neighbourhood. He possessed perfect good humour and philanthropy, never harbouring anger against any persons but egregious misers, oppressors of the poor, and such of his numerous acquaintance, as he might have heard had at any time passed by his house, without calling in to partake of his hospitality." This may be a singular character; but if it is, it is a singular good character, in which the world ought to rejoice, because it does honour to human nature.

March 19. A gentleman who was at Paris about a month since, says, that on last Christmas day the Queen of France ordered her Almoner to distribute twelve thousand livres among the distressed widows and orphans of such common seamen as had lost their lives in the course of the war. Her Majesty's exemplary beneficence has been highly applauded.

Since the ratification of peace, the two English gentlemen, Messrs. Butler and Evans, who were taken up at Brest on suspicion of being spies, have been both discharged from their confinement.

NEW-YORK, June 11

Saturday last his Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, Thomas Graves, Esquire, commander, arrived here from Jamaica, after a tedious passage of nine weeks, with transports under convoy.

Several ships having on board a number of the late inhabitants of South-Carolina, with their negroes, &c. sailed from Jamaica, with the above fleet for Charlestown.

Saturday evening arrived the brig *Mary*, Capt. Ruffel, in 45 days from Younghall, in Ireland, with about seventy passengers.

The same evening came up from Maryland and Virginia, four schooners loaded with flour, corn, &c.

Sunday the brig *Iris*, Captain Caldeleugh, sailed for London, in which vessel went passengers Colonel James De Lancey, John Cruden, and A. Knetcht, Esquires, Mr. John Salmon, Mr. Nathan Coomes, of this place; and Mr. Le Coit, Mr. M'Curdy, and Mr. Shephard from Connecticut.

The schooner *Two Friends*, Captain Fisher, arrived here on Sunday last in seven days from Port Rofeway. A number of transports and small vessels were preparing to sail for this port, under convoy of his Majesty's ship *Albacore*, when Captain Fisher left that port.

On Monday a large Spanish ship from the Havana, came to anchor at the Hook, in distress.

WAR-OFFICE, May 21, 1783.

All officers holding commissions under the United States of America, who have been prisoners of war to Great-Britain, are hereby informed that they are absolved from their paroles.

B. LINCOLN.

The printers in the several states are requested to insert this notification in their Gazettes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

By a vessel from Barbadoes we learn, that a fleet of victuallers arrived there in expectation of finding the British army from New-York, but were so much disappointed, that many of them carried their provisions back, and others sold their flour from 16s. to 25s. per barrel. When the above vessel left Barbadoes, there were not less than 60,000 barrels of flour afloat on board the fleet laying at Bridge-Town.

It is generally believed, that the masters of vessels will be immediately ordered to report the names of all passengers they bring from foreign parts, or even take up at sea; a prudent measure, which, by preventing many evils, must produce much negative good. The lists will no doubt be left at the coffee house for public inspection.

A remarkable meteor was observed at Richmond, in Virginia, on Saturday the 31st ult. in the afternoon; and, from the violent explosion, it is conjectured that it must have fallen somewhere near Petersburg, where it was felt more violent. Its direction appeared to be from north to south.

JUNE 7.

The following is an authentic copy of an act passed in the present session of the British Parliament, for repealing the acts to prohibit an intercourse between Great-Britain and America.—It was received by the April packet lately arrived at New-York.

Anno Vicesimo Tertio Georgii III. Regis.

An Act to repeal so much of two acts, made in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, as prohibits trade and intercourse with the United States of America.

WHEREAS it is highly expedient that the intercourse between Great-Britain and the United States of America should be immediately opened; be it therefore enacted and declared by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That an act, passed in the sixteenth year of his Majesty's reign, (intituled, an act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, during the continuance of the present rebellion within the said colonies respectively; for repealing an act made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty to discontinue the landing or shipping, of goods, wares and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and also two acts, made in the last session of parliament, for restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the said acts respectively mentioned; and to enable any person or persons, appointed and authorized by his Majesty to grant pardons, to issue proclamations, in the cases, and for the purposes therein mentioned; and also an act, passed in the seventeenth year of his Majesty's reign, (intituled, an act for enabling the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, to grant commissions to the commanders of private ships and vessels employed in trade, or retained in his Majesty's service, to take and make prize of all such ships and vessels and their cargoes, as are therein mentioned, for a limited time) to far as the said acts, or either of them, may extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit trade and intercourse with the territories now composing the said United States of America, or to authorize any hostilities against the persons or properties of the subjects and citizens of the said United States, after the respective periods set forth in his Majesty's proclamation, for the cessation of hostilities between Great-Britain and the United States of America, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, shall be, and the same are henceforth repealed.

June 11. A London paper of the 15th of April, gives the following as the whole of the arrangement that have taken place, in consequence of the late change in the English ministry.

Duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury.
Lord North and hon. Charles Fox, secretaries of state.

Lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer.
Lord viscount Stormont, president of the council.
Lord viscount Keppel, first lord of the admiralty.
Earl of Carlisle, lord privy seal.

(The above seven are cabinet ministers.)
Right hon. E. Burke, paymaster of the forces.
Hon. C. Townshend, treasurer of the navy.
Hon. C. Greville, treasurer of the household.

Lord viscount Townshend, master of the ordnance.
Col. Fitzpatrick, secretary at war.
Lord Dartmouth, steward of the household.

Lord Hertford, chamberlain of ditto.
Earl of Surrey, sir Grey Cooper, F. Montague Esq. lords of the treasury.

Lord Duncannon, admiral Pigot, sir J. Lindsay, W. Keene, W. Jolliffe, Esqs. hon. J. Townshend, lords of the admiralty.

Lord Foley, right hon. H. F. Cateret, postmasters.
Lord Cholmondeley, Capt. of the yeomen of the guards.

Earl of Shannon, Lord C. Spencer, right hon. W. Eden, vice treasurers of Ireland.
R. B. Sheridan, R. Burke, Esqs. secretaries to the treasury.

Rev. Mr. O'Beirne, ditto to the first lord.
William Adam, Esq. treasurer of the ordnance.
Henry Streachey, Esq. store keeper of ditto.

Hon. G. North, hon. A. St. John, under secretaries of state.
Lord Loughborough, sir W. H. Ashurst, sir B. Hotham, commissioner of the great seal.

Earl Mansfield, speaker of the house of lords.

TRENTON, June 18.

The perpetrators of the robbery of the military chest, belonging to the troops of his Most Christian Majesty, when in quarters at Wilmington, in March or April last, is happily discovered. The villains prove to be Martin Delany, of Wilmington, Henry Lalor, of Philadelphia, Richard Dowdle, of Christiana-Bridge, and a — Clark, near Bush-Town, in Maryland. Delany has turned states' evidence and confessed the fact. Lalor and Dowdle are secured in irons, but we do not learn that Clark is yet taken. Great part of the money is recovered.

*** MERCATOR is received—but cannot be admitted until the author makes himself known to the publisher.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negro Wench, about 33 years of age. Enquire of the Printer. 1w†

New-Jersey, Mid- } PURSUANT to an order
dlesex county. } of the Court of Common Pleas holden in and for the said county, notice is hereby given to the creditors of Daniel and Thomas Mellen, late of South-Amboy, in the county aforesaid, absconded debtors; also to those who are indebted to the said Daniel and Thomas, to meet the subscribers, auditors appointed to settle the demands of their creditors, at the house of Cornelius Hageman, innholder in South-Amboy aforesaid, on Monday the 30th of June, inst. at 12 o'clock at noon.

DAVID OLDEN, }
JOHN KINNAN, } Auditors.
DANIEL LOTT, }

June 11, 1783. 2w†

A Farm to be sold,

ON which the subscriber now lives, at Raritan, containing about 370 acres, about 200 acres of it cleared, and the remaining part good timber-land; on it is a good frame dwellinghouse, a well of good water, and a young orchard, &c. &c. is watered by two brooks that run thro' every field, and is never dry in the driest season; has a great deal of good meadow, which in a common season gives 50 waggon-loads of the best kind of hay, and much more meadow can be made by only clearing off the wood.—Enquire of

THOMAS FARMAR.

N. B. The subscriber being inclined to remove from the country, will sell it on very reasonable terms.

Raritan, June 11, 1783. 5w†

Four Dollars

REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber about the third instant, a black mare about eight years old, near fifteen hands high, shod before, is a natural pacer: Whoever takes up said mare and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by

THOMAS SCOTT.

Trenton, June 16, 1783.

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

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.

N. B. The creditors of the said Philip French, deceased, are desired to meet at the above place on the day aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of certain matters then to be laid before them respecting the said estate. 5†

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

The General Assembly of Maryland, at their last session, passed an act to invest the United States in Congress assembled, with a power to levy, for the use of the said states, certain duties on imported foreign goods, wares and merchandize, as a fund for the payment of the debt contracted by Congress during the late war.

The ship Achilles, Capt. Pique, from Rochfort, bound here, on her passage up the river, unfortunately struck on the cheveaux de frize, where by the ship sustained so much damage as to be in danger of sinking: But by the timely assistance of a pumber of the inhabitants of the Southern Liberties she was saved. Messrs. Terrason Brothers and Company (to whom she was consigned) together with the Captain, take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to the gentlemen of Southwark, for the very great and unremitted attention shown by them in preserving from destruction a valuable cargo. They conceive themselves greatly indebted for this kindness, and acknowledge with gratitude the real services rendered on so interesting an occasion.

The eastern and southern papers contain accounts of numerous arrivals in their harbours from different ports of Europe and the West-Indies. This port also seems to have attracted the attention of our foreign commercial friends in a particular manner, no less than ten sail having entered it on Sunday from foreign ports.

Robert Singer

Has for sale in Trenton,

WEST-INDIA	White and black silk,
rum,	Handkerchiefs,
Sugar,	Sewing silks and mohair,
Molasses,	An assortment of broad
Tea,	and narrow ribands,
Chintzes and calicoes,	Cambrick,
Rattinets,	Lawns and muslin,
Shalloons,	Mens' and womens'
Durants and calimancoes,	thread and cotton
Black and white gauze,	hose,
Silk gloves,	And a variety of other
Fans,	articles.

JOHN THOMPSON

Has opened store next door to Dr. Moses Scott, in Albany-street, New-Brunswick, and intends to sell the following articles on as good terms as they are at present retailed in New-York, viz.

STEEL plate and	Coffee-mills,
Other saws,	Pegging-awls,
Plane irons,	Drawing-knives,
Double spring and other	Table butts,
locks,	Handsaw and other
Mortise and other	files,
chisels,	Carpenters' compasses,
Augers,	Chalk lines,
Two foot rules,	Coffin and table screws,
Hinges,	Padlocks and horse
Thumb latches,	locks,
Brass handles and	Brads and clouts,
scutcheons,	Scissors,
Solid check and other	Cutteau knives,
hammers,	Knives and forks,
Farmer's iron	Smoothing-irons,
squares,	Frying-pans,
Bolts,	Shovels and tongs,
Hinges,	With a number of other
Gridirons,	articles in the iron-
Awl-blades,	mongery way.

ALSO dry goods, consisting of

Irish linens,	Tea,
Black, white and fouse	Sugar,
gauzes,	Window glafs,
Cambrick,	Putty,
Lawns,	Prussian blue,
Calicoes,	Red and white lead,
Silk and linen handker-	Spanish brown,
chiefs,	Yellow oaker,
Calimanco,	Chalk,
Jeans,	Hard soap,
Thread,	Tea-cups and saucers,
Ribands,	Bowls,
Pins,	Tea-pots, &c.
Laces, &c. &c.	

New-Brunswick, June 3, 1783.

3w¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Complete and extensive distillery, ingeniously designed and well executed. The works are finely situated on the banks of the Delaware, at the head of Trenton falls, and calculated for distilling either malt, molasses or cyder. They consist of two stills, one of six hogheads, the other of one, with the best and entire block tin worms, fixed in a tub of nine hogheads. The tub receives water by spouts, from two never failing springs, without any labour. There belong to the works a sufficient number of cedar cisterns, properly fixed for receiving and for charging the stills. If more convenient to the purchaser, certificates, at the current value, will be taken in payment. For terms apply to Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, Philadelphia; Robert Neil, at Newark; John Pool, at Brunswick landing; John-Patrick Lynch, at Burlington; or William-Churchill Houston, Esquire, at Trenton. May 26, 1783. t. b. c. t. f.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton, [Price NINE-PENCE]

SERIOUS ADDRESS TO THE

RULERS OF AMERICA,

On the Inconsistency of their Conduct respecting

SLAVERY: FORMING A CONTRAST

Between the ENCROACHMENTS of England on American LIBERTY,

AND,

American INJUSTICE in tolerating SLAVERY.

As for me, I will assuredly contend for full and impartial liberty, whether my labour may be successful or vain.

JAMES DOUGLASS

Has for sale, at his house opposite the market-house in New-Brunswick, the following articles:

RUM, molasses, tea,	plain and spotted jeans,
coffee, sugar, chocolate, pepper, allspice,	black and white gauze,
nutmegs, indigo, frying-pans, chest and padlocks,	fine corded dimity, dunnants, shalloons, mo-reens and calimancoes
pepper-boxes, tobacco do. tea canisters, pocket	of different colours,
knives, pins, scissors,	apron and 7-8 checks,
shoe and knee-buckles,	Russia and Dutch linens,
gilt and basket buttons,	Irish and French do.
bibles, testaments, spelling-books, primers,	black laces, ribands,
writing-paper, bonnet do. ink powder, quality	fine and coarse threads,
bindings, buckram and	filk and linen handker-
twists, modes and taf-	chiefs, cambrick and
feties, sattins and perfi-	muslins, lawns, black
ans, chintzes, calicoes,	and coloured sewing
corduroys, fustian,	silks, womens' leather
	gloves, apron and cap
	tapes, an assortment of
	queens-ware, &c. &c.

Said James Douglass returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom; and they may rest assured it shall be his constant study to give them every possible satisfaction. He desires likewise to inform his customers, that he intends retailing at as low, and, if possible, lower prices than in New-York.

May 26, 1783.

6w¶

TO BE SOLD,

By wholesale or retail, at Stacy Potts's in Trenton, a number of excellent

SCYTHES,

both for grass and cradling, at Philadelphia prices. The general approbation which these scythes, made at Potts's and Downing's factory, obtained last season, and entire satisfaction they gave to all who tried them, it is presumed will be a sufficient recommendation.

c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable lot of land, containing about 7½ acres, on which are a convenient frame dwellinghouse and barn almost new, a thrifty young orchard, and other improvements; situate within one mile of Princeton, and on the great road to Philadelphia; now in the tenure of Isaac Morford: Also one other lot lying near to the above, containing 20 acres; about one half cleared, and the remainder woodland. For further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber near the premises.

THOMAS OLDEN.

May 16, 1783.

3w ¶ 1w¶

To be sold, at publick vendue,

To the highest bidder, on the second Tuesday in July next,

A Plantation or tract of land situate in the county of Morris, about three miles from Baskenridge meetinghouse, part of the Great Swamp, lately the property of Lord Stirling, containing about one hundred and seventy acres. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock. The conditions to be made known at the day of sale—and an indisputable title given by

TIMOTHY SHALER.

May 13, 1783.

6w¶

PROPOSALS For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A C T S

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the STATE of New-Jersey,

From the establishment of the present government and declaration of independence to the end of the fifth session on the 5th day of October 1782; With the CONSTITUTION prefixed.

To which is annexed,

AN APPENDIX,

Containing the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION OF the UNITED STATES, &c.

With two alphabetical TABLES and an INDEX.

Compiled under the appointment of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by

PETER WILSON, A. M.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work, which is now in the press, and will be finished with all expedition, will be done on a large type and good paper—and to be neatly bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers *Thirty-five Shillings*, one half of which sum to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the book.

N. B. Subscriptions are received by the members of the Legislature of this state; Joseph Cruikshank, Printer, in market-street, Philadelphia; and by the subscriber in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS.

THE subscribers having at length obtained a road laid out by authority, from the Bristol road to the new Trenton ferry the shortest way, a pleasant sandy dry road at all seasons of the year, once more inform the publick in general they keep good boats.

Whoever pleases to favour them with their custom, please to turn to the left at the cross-roads near Patrick Colvin's ferry to Col. Bird's mill, sixty rods above Colvin's ferry, thence near half a mile up the river to the ferry above the falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, where constant attendance is given by their humble servants,

JOHN BURROWES,
GEORGE BEATTY.

Rates as follows, viz.	f.	d.
Carriage and 4 horses,	5	0
Ditto 2 ditto,	3	9
Chair and horse,	1	6
Man and horse,	0	8
Foot person,	0	4

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for horses at said ferry.

June 3, 1783.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for *Five Shillings* each the first Week, and *One Shilling and Three-pence* for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.