

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1783.

*From the Chatham Paper of Dec. 18.**Copy of a letter from Count de Vergennes to General Washington, dated at Versailles the 29th of July, 1782.*

S I R,

IT is not in quality of a King, the friend and ally of the United States (tho' with the knowledge and consent of his Majesty) that I now have the honour to write to your Excellency. It is as a man of sensibility, and a tender father, who feels all the force of paternal love. And I take the liberty to address to your Excellency, my earnest solicitations in favour of a mother and family in tears. Her situation seems the more worthy of notice, on our part, as it is to the humanity of a nation, at war with her own, that she has recourse, for what she ought to receive from the impartial justice of her own Generals.

I have the honour to enclose your Excellency a copy of a letter which Mrs. Asgill has just wrote me. I am not known to her, nor was I acquainted that her son was the unhappy victim, destined by lot to expiate the odious crime that a formal denial of justice obliges you to revenge. Your Excellency will not read this letter without being extremely affected; it had that effect upon the King and Queen, to whom I communicated it. The goodness of their Majesties hearts induce them to desire that the inquietudes of an unfortunate mother may be calmed, and her tenderness re-assured. I feel, Sir, that these are cases where humanity itself exacts the most extreme rigour; perhaps the one now in question may be of the number, but allowing reprisals to be just, it is not less horrid to those who are the victims; and the character of your Excellency is too well known for me not to be persuaded that you desire nothing more than to be able to avoid the disagreeable necessity.

There is one consideration, Sir, which, though it is not decisive, may have an influence on your resolution. Captain Asgill is doubtless your prisoner; but he is among those whom the arms of the King contributed to put into your hands at York Town. Although this circumstance does not operate as a safeguard, it however justifies the interest I permit myself to take in this affair. If it is in your power, Sir, to consider and have regard to it, you will do what is very agreeable to their Majesties; the danger of young Asgill, the tears, the despair of his mother, affect them sensibly; and they will see with pleasure the hope of consolation shine out for those unfortunate people.

In seeking to deliver Mr. Asgill from the fate which threatens him, I am far from engaging you to seek another victim; the pardon, to be perfectly satisfactory, must be entire. I do not imagine it can be productive of any bad consequences. If the English General has not been able to punish the horrible crime you complain of, in so exemplary a manner as he should, there is reason to think he will take the most efficacious measures to prevent the like in future.

I sincerely wish, Sir, that my intercession may meet success; the sentiment which dictates it, and which you have not ceased to manifest on every occasion, assures me that you will not be indifferent to the prayers and to the tears of a family which has recourse to your clemency through me. It is rendering homage to your virtue to implore it.

I have the honour to be,
with the most perfect consideration,
Sir, your's, &c.

(Signed) DE VERGENNES.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Asgill to Count de Vergennes, dated London, July 18, 1782.

S I R,

IF the politeness of the French Court will permit an application of a stranger, there can be no doubt but one in which all the tender feelings of an individual can be interested, will meet with

a favourable reception from a nobleman whose character does honour not only to his own country, but to human nature. The subject, Sir, on which I presume to implore your assistance, is too heart piercing for me to dwell on; and common fame has, most probably, informed you of it; it therefore renders the painful task unnecessary. My son (an only son) as dear as he is brave, amiable as he is deserving, to be so, only nineteen, a prisoner under articles of capitulation at York-Town, is now confined in America, an object of retaliation. Shall an innocent suffer for the guilty? Represent to yourself, Sir, the situation of a family under these circumstances, surrounded as I am by objects of distress; distracted with fear and grief; no words can express my feeling or paint the scene. My husband given over by his physicians, a few hours before the news arrived, and not to be informed of the misfortune; my daughter seized with a fever and delirium, raving about her brother, and without one interval of reason, *save to hear heart alleviating circumstances.* Let your feelings, Sir, suggest and plead for my inexpressible misery. A word from you, like a voice from Heaven, will save us from destruction and wretchedness. I am well informed General Washington reveres your character; say but to him you wish my son to be released, and he will restore him to his distracted family, and render him to happiness. My son's virtues and bravery will justify the deed. His honour, Sir, carried him to America. He was born to affluence, independence, and the happiest prospects. Let me again supplicate your goodness; let me respectfully implore your high influence in behalf of innocence; in the cause of justice, of humanity; that you would, Sir, dispatch a letter to General Washington, from France, and favour me with a copy of it to be sent from hence. I am sensible of the liberty I take in making this request; but I am sensible that whether you comply with it or not, you will pity the distress that suggests it; your humanity will drop a tear on the fault and efface it. I will pray that Heaven may grant you may never want the comfort it is in your power to bestow on

A S G I L L.

L O N D O N, September 27.

Considering, says some of our news writers, the immense reinforcements which the French and Dutch have sent to India, there is every reason to fear that we shall be forced to abandon all that Admiral Hughes has conquered. The incredible number of French land forces sent to co-operate with Hyder Ally, make it very doubtful whether they will content themselves with recovering their own possessions. We flatter ourselves, however, that as Sir R. Bickerton must have joined Admiral Hughes by this time, that the two Admirals will be able to hinder the squadron under M. de Buffy, from landing the troops he carries, on the coast of Comorandel.

We have now 18 sail of the line in India, under Hughes and Bickerton; the greatest which this nation ever sent to Asia; 1 of 84, 5 of 74, 2 of 70, 8 of 64, and 2 of 50 guns.

Oct. 4. By his Majesty's ship the Jason, arrived at King Road, Bristol, from Jamaica, we learn, that the convoy bound for Great-Britain, amounting to 150 sail, had left Bluefields 25th July, under the care of the Ville de Paris of 104 guns, the Ramilies, Canada, Centaur and L'Hector, of 74, the Ardent and Caton of 64, and the Pallas of 32 guns. The Jason and Glorieux sailed three days after the rest with seven merchantmen. After the news of this important fleet, which we hourly expect to arrive, the merchants, planters and insurers begin to be uneasy; indeed the nation in general, fearing the Dutch will seize the opportunity to revenge themselves for our taunts against them for suffering the Baltick fleet to escape; which indeed they could not help, as we find by the report made by the Stadtholder to their High Mightinesses.

Oct. 8. The Thetis, Capt. Major, one of the Jamaica convoy, is arrived at Bristol, having on board

the crew of the Wither Wood, another of the fleet bound to London, which was foundered. Captain Edwards, who commanded her, gives, by letter of the third inst. from Bristol, the following account of his shipwreck:

"The 16th of last month, being in lat. 42, 50 long. west 50, we were met with a very violent gust of wind from S. E. by E. which suddenly veered to N. W. and blew so violently, during four hours, that in my whole life I never was in such danger. The sea from S. E. was so high, that the ship laboured greatly; the counter was stove in and the gun-room laid open. The water came in so plentifully, that all my pumps could not keep it under. I cut away the main and mizen masts, and got the ship before the wind; in short, I did all that a seaman could do to save the vessel; but the water gained upon us so fast, that in 6 hours we had 6 feet water in the hold. As it was yet clear weather, we threw every thing overboard out of the gun-rooms, and flaved all the rum we could, but all in vain; at ten o'clock we left the ship and got on board the Thetis. We are happy to have saved our lives, not having had above two hours of weather so moderate as to pass in the boats. Next morning we discovered about 30 sail of vessels, the four nearest of which were dismasted; the rest were at a great distance."

An express dispatched from Dover has brought, on Sunday last, the news of the arrival, off that port, of the Jamaica Planter, Captain Hay, and the Mary Ann, Captain Innis, vessels of the Jamaica fleet. The 4th inst. they spoke with the following vessels, which make part of the same fleet, viz. the Salt River, the Charming Molly, the Hibberts, the Lady Taylor, and the Nancy, bound for London; and the 1st instant they also fell in with the Jamaica and the Hope, bound for Bristol, and the Minerva for Glasgow. We learn by these vessels, that the Dutton, a vessel belonging to the India Company, and the Sarah, have foundered, and that 19 men, part of the crew of the Dutton, have been saved by the Salt River. They report also, that they saw six other vessels making signals of distress the next day after the storm; and the Ramilies of 74 guns, in which Admiral Graves was embarked, had lost her main mast, fore mast and rudder, and the Glorieux her fore mast and bowsprit.

Bristol, October 2. The Tobago Planter is just arrived from Jamaica; she sailed with the fleet on the 16th of last month: they were assaulted by a violent gust of wind, in lat. 43, lon. 48: next day at 9, A. M. they spoke the Ramilies, Adm. Graves, which had lost her main and mizen masts; and they saw abundance of ships in like condition, all more or less dismasted; afterwards she passed by a great quantity of puncheons and casks, bags of cotton, masts, Campeachy wood, &c. floating on the surface of the ocean. The Ardent man of war had sprung a leak, and returned to Port-Royal in Jamaica.

From the New-York Gazette, of the 19th instant.

L O N D O N

Oct. 10. It appears that Admiral Graves, who had the charge of the homeward bound Jamaica convoy, kept a very northward course, to avoid the enemy's cruisers, which he apprehended might be detached to intercept and pick up the tardy ships of the convoy. His flag was flying on board the Ramilies from his departure from Jamaica, to the moment it was found necessary to quit her, for the preservation of the lives of her crew. She lost her masts on the 10th of last month in a violent gale of wind, and continued ungovernable till the 19th, when she was abandoned and left sinking. She was then in lat. 42. 20. north, lon. 17 west. A number of ships of the convoy were observed foundering between the 13th and 19th September, though most of the crews were saved.

Every day furnishes us with fresh advices of the melancholy effects of the violent storm which the Jamaica fleet met with off the banks of Newfoundland. Yesterday intelligence was received of the Ann, Captain Sherrin, for London, and the Mentor, Capt. Whiteside, for Liverpool, having foundered;

their respective crews were saved; but we are sorry to find upwards of thirty persons perished on board the *Dutton*, old Indiaman, several of whom were officers, and some French prisoners. Upwards of thirty sail belonging to this fleet are yet unaccounted for.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, October 8.

"Monday, Oct. 7. The merchantmen arrived here yesterday from Jamaica, are as follows: the *London*, the *Orley*, *Dianna*, *Peter*, *Bellona*, *Bedford*, *Ahley*, *Prince George*, *Jamaica Planter*, *Friendship*, *Lady Taylor*, *St. Ann's Planter*, and *British Hero*.

"The accounts brought by these ships are truly melancholy; the gale of wind, the 16th ult. in lat. 42. 50. long. 48. 33. caused a general dispersion, and proved fatal to some of the men of war and merchantmen. The *Ramilies*, 74, Adm. Graves, Captain *Moriarty*, after having lost all her masts, and thrown all her guns overboard in the night, was providentially, in the morning of the 17th of September, in this distressed condition, in the middle of the foregoing merchantmen, masters of which, at great hazard, saved all the crew, except those lost when the masts and yards went by the board. Captain *Moriarty*, and 200 of the crew, are arrived here. Just after they left the *Ramilies*, she went down.

"The *Centaur*, 74, lost all her masts, rudder and bowsprit, and was left under the care of the *Ville de Paris*, which weathered the gale surprisingly, having only carried away a top-sail-yard; it was feared the *Centaur* must be scuttled or burnt, as her situation was very dreadful."

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"At a meeting held the 29th of September, at the French Minister's, there were present Messrs. *Fitzherbert* and *Oswald*, on the part of Great-Britain; *Dr. Franklin* and *Mr. Jay*, from America; and the *Count D'Aranda*, Ambassador from Spain; and *M. de Berhemode*, and another person, from Holland; who all produced their credentials from their respective courts, fully authorizing them to treat, and to settle the preliminaries of a general peace. These Ambassadors are to meet again in a few days."

Oct. 26. The pensions of American refugees are stopped, by order of his Majesty, till a new act can be made, which shall exclude those who have too long been undeserving objects of Great-Britain's charity. Mr. *Chancellor Pitt* is to have the arrangement of this business.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, September 11.

"On Tuesday Mr. *Adams*, the American Minister, had a conference with the States General, when the treaty of amity and commerce between the Thirteen United States of America and the Republick was signed by their High Mightinesses."

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 10.

On the evening preceding the late thanksgiving day, two large barns belonging to *Nathan Hale*, Esq. of *Canaan*, in the state of *Connecticut*, containing upwards of 70 tons of hay, a large quantity of flax, and considerable grain, were by accident set on fire, and burnt to the ground. The fire was communicated to a large body of straw by a candle carried into the barn for the purpose of catching fowls, from which the whole was almost instantaneously in a blaze.

Since our last a number of American prisoners passed through this town on their return from *Canada*, where they had suffered five or six year's captivity.

S A L E M, December 5.

A letter from an officer, late of a privateer from this port, dated on board the *Jersey* prison-ship, *New-York*, November 9, says, "The deplorable situation I am in cannot be expressed. The Captains, Lieutenants and sailing-masters are gone to the provost, but they have only got out of the frying pan into the fire. I am left here with about 700 miserable objects, eaten up with lice, and daily taking fevers, which carry them off fast."

B O S T O N, December 9.

On Thursday evening a ship of about 300 tons burthen, lying off the end of the long-wharf, by some accident or other took fire, and was almost entirely consumed, together with her cargo of masts, spars, &c. But her remains, through the vigilance and activity of the officers and men of the French fleet (which are always most apparently striking upon all such occasions) were conducted to *Dorchester* point, which prevented her from communicating her flames to the men of war and other ships in the harbour.

December 12. Yesterday a publick dinner was given by His Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable Council, to the general and field-officers of the French army now in town, the *Marquis de Vaudreuil*, and the principal officers of the fleet, &c.

We learn by the southern post, that upwards of 40 head of cattle were last week taken at *White-Plains*, destined for the enemy at *New-York*.

H A R T F O R D, December 17.

The following contains all the particulars of an unhappy affair which lately happened at *Wethersfield*, which have as yet come to hand:

On the morning of the 11th instant, about sunrise, at *Wethersfield*, a deed was perpetrated, of the most extraordinary and astonishing nature: *William Beadle*, a native of *South-Britain*, who has resided in that town nearly ten, and in *America*, about twenty years, who became acquainted with, and married (at *Fairfield*, in this state, about fourteen years since) an amiable woman, of a reputable family, by whom he had four lovely and promising children, one son and three daughters, whose education he superintended with great care and seeming solicitude, and was apparently an affectionate husband.—His business, which was that of a trader, declining some years since, he betook himself more to books than usual, and was unhappily fond of those esteemed *Deistical*; of late he rejected all revelation, as imposition, and (as he expresses himself) "renounced all the popular religions of the world, he intended to die a proper *Deist*." Having discarded all ideas of moral good and evil, he considered himself, and all the human race, as mere machines, and that he had a right to dispose of his own and the lives of his family. In letters and papers he left, addressed to sundry persons of his acquaintance, wrote a short time before his death, he declares he has had in contemplation for three years past the awful tragedy he now proceeded to act, with all imaginable deliberation and composure of mind.

About sunrise he sent his maid (the only person of the family who survived) with a letter to a friend in the neighbourhood, therein announcing his dreadful purpose, and declaring that before his friend should read the letter, he and his family should enter into a happier state, and desiring him to call two persons and come to his house, gently to alarm the neighbours, and advise them to be as collected in their minds and reason as he then was. Upon receipt of this line, the house was instantly opened; but too late! All was over—He had made ready the knife, the ax and pistols, as weapons of death; the latter he made use of upon himself, the two former upon his family; these instruments he had carried with him to his bed-chamber for some weeks, under pretence of defending himself against thieves. With the utmost secrecy, unperceived by any, he destroyed a worthy and beautiful wife, in the midst of life, and four pleasant children, sleeping in their beds, the eldest about twelve years of age, who the evening preceding were like olive-branches around his table. He closed the awful scene by destroying himself.—Some circumstances render it probable that he had given an opiate to the family before he retired to rest.

Speaking of this catastrophe in one of his letters, he says, "I mean to close the eyes of six persons, through perfect humanity and the most endearing fondness and friendship; for never mortal father felt more of these tender ties than myself." Having become reduced in some degree in his circumstances, he rejected his former ideas of divine revelation and belief of a future state of misery: He adopted this new theoretick system which he now put in practice.

The jury of inquest were of opinion, that he was of sound mind, and returned their verdict accordingly. 'Tis difficult to determine where distraction begins. 'Tis very evident he was rational on every other subject; on this no one conversed with him.

On Thursday the body of this man was buried, without any marks of respect; and on Friday the unfortunate woman, with her children by her side, were interred in one grave, with every mark of respect: When a sermon was preached, suitable to the occasion, to a large concourse of people, and grief mingled with pity, displayed itself in every countenance, on the unusual and melancholy occasion.

The humane and benevolent, while they execrate the deed and detest the direful principles productive of such effects, cannot fail to weep over the victims who fell a sacrifice to such mischievous error.

N E W - Y O R K, December 18.

Last night (when this paper was gone to press) arrived the *Roebuck* Packet, Captain *Richards*.—He left *Falmouth* the 3d or 4th of November, and

from some letters and papers, we have extracted the following particulars:

We are informed, Lord *Howe's* dispatches to government were dated the 10th or 11th of October, we have not been fortunate enough to obtain a printed copy of them, but presume the following general detail may be depended on:

On the appearance of the British fleet, the combined left *Algeras* Bay, and each side formed a line of battle, but before a general action could be commenced, a violent gale of wind arose, which occasioned great confusion, the French and Spaniards ran foul of each other, Lord *Howe* took advantage of the derangement, drove seven of their ships on shore, including one of their Admirals: 'tis added the above seven sail were all destroyed. The enemy were drove by the British fleet up the Mediterranean. Lord *Howe's* fleet rode out the gale with no damage.

D E C E M B E R 21.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated Nov. 1.

"A sloop is just put in here, in five days from *Cadiz*, which brings the very agreeable news of Lord *Howe* having arrived safe at *Gibraltar*, and fully and amply supplied the garrison. The day before he got in, there was a great storm of wind, which dismasted 5 line of battle ships of the *Don's*, and another of 84 guns, and a frigate, were driven into *Gibraltar*, which were soon taken possession of without the loss of a man. Lord *Howe* failed, and off *Cape St. Vincent*, the combined fleets of France and Spain, who, before the gale, consisted of 52 ships of the line, came up with him, and an engagement ensued, and the report in *Cadiz* was, that Lord *Howe* took seven of their line of battle ships.

Extract of a letter from London, October 6.

"It is certainly not Lord *Shelburne's* intention to give the rebels unconditional independency. The negotiations at *Paris* are not yet over, and in all probability will last the winter, unless some extraordinary event should take place."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Oct. 13.

"Your apprehensions, respecting the evacuation of *New-York*, will subside, when I assure you, that orders are carried by this packet from government of a very contrary tendency: upon which I most sincerely congratulate you and all my friends, for whose interest and safety my endeavours shall never cease. This measure of the new Ministry leads me to hope, the *K. Lord S.* and *Mr. P.*, will pursue very different measures from those adopted by the late short-lived republican Administration. I have much confidence in the publick and upright intention of these men, and I hope, supported as they are by the King, that they will be able to carry their measures in the cabinet. I know they are determined against the independency of *America*, and, unless overpowered and overruled, they will never accede to it. From every thing I can see or hear, they are daily waxing stronger upon this ground in the opinion of the nation. This must now be seen upon the meeting of Parliament. If the two Houses should support their measures, as I think they will, all will yet go well, and we shall emerge from our distresses and innumerable disgraces into an honourable peace."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Dec. 18.

The ship *Commerce*, Captain *Truxon*, of this port, is arrived at *St. Thomas's*. On his passage thither, on the 15th ult. off the *Virgin Gord*, he engaged, for twenty minutes, at thirty yards distance, a brig mounting 16 sixes and 75 men, and a schooner of 14 sixes and 80 men. They were both his prizes, had he had time to have manned them; but a ship and brig of the enemy approaching fast to the scene of action, he thought proper to quit his captures, and make the best of his way into port. The schooner, in the conflict, which was sharp and severe, lost her Capt. and nine men killed, and eleven wounded; and the brig had five men killed and thirteen wounded, agreeably to accounts afterwards received (at *St. Thomas's*) from *Tortola*, where the privateers belong, and had arrived in a very shattered condition. Captain *Truxon's* loss is one killed and two wounded. The ship and brig, which were bearing down on the *Commerce*, were the *Amazon* frigate, and the *Quaker* privateer, of 20 nine pounders. Captain *Truxon*, on his arrival at *St. Thomas's*, received the greatest applause for his gallant behaviour on the occasion, as it is the first drubbing these picaroons have met with off that Island.

D E C E M B E R 25.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at the Hague, September 29.

"We have at length adjusted and agreed upon every article in the treaty of commerce, with the

consent of all the cities and provinces; and clerks are employed in making out four copies for the signature, which will be done this week.

By a Gazette de France, of October 22, it appears that the treaty was signed on the 7th of October, by Mr. Adams on the one part, and by seven deputies of the States-General, one from each state.

We can, from good authority, inform our readers, that a commission has passed the great seal of Great-Britain, authorizing Mr. Richard Oswald, of the city of London, to treat with the United States of America, or their Commissioners, in the general negotiation for a peace at Paris. A copy of this commission was yesterday morning read in Congress.

When the Dana frigate left France, a report prevailed that the British settlement of Madras, in the East-Indies, had been taken by Hyder Ally's troops, assisted by the French forces in that quarter.

By several late arrivals from the West-Indies, we have great reason to suppose that the C. d'Estaing will shortly make his appearance in that quarter, at the head of a very respectable naval force.

We are told Mr. Oswald's commission is dated the 21st of September: That when the Dana frigate left France, the negotiation of peace seemed in a good train; one of the grand obstacles being got over, by the British giving their commissioners power to meet and treat with a commissioner or commissioners from the Thirteen United States of America.

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 31, 1782.

"I flattered myself for some months past, that by this day an happy and lasting peace would have been effected between this country and America, as I well know our present Ministry have every wish, and shew every disposition for that desirable purpose.

"The independency of America is absolutely agreed on in council: I (as one of a committee of merchants trading to America) was told so by Lord Shelburne himself a few days ago.

"The ports of Calais and Dover are open, and messengers passing daily, on the purport of a general Congress meeting for terminating the war, of which all the powers in Europe seem to be heartily tired."

TRENTON, January 1.

House of Assembly, December 11, 1782.

WHEREAS considerable arrearages of pay remain due to many of the militia of this state, for services done at different periods of time, for payment whereof no particular provision hath yet been made; and the Legislature being desirous that some sufficient mode be adopted for discharging the same; Therefore,

Resolved, That the several militia pay-masters of this state be directed and required to proceed, without delay, to call upon the officers of the militia within the respective counties for which they are appointed, to make out and produce to them authenticated pay-rolls of all the services done by the militia, for which payment hath not already been made, which pay-rolls, or the amount thereof, when obtained, the said pay-masters are severally required to lay before the Legislature at their next sitting, together with accounts of their extra expences in collecting the same, for allowance and payment.

Extract from the Minutes,

M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

Thursday last the General Assembly of this state adjourned to Thursday the 15th of May next, then to meet at Burlington, for the dispatch of business. During their sitting the following laws were passed, viz.

1. An act for making provision for such invalid soldiers of this state as may be discharged.
2. An act to divide the township of Hardwick, in the county of Suffolk.
3. An act for the relief of the poor of the North Ward of the city of Perth-Amboy.
4. An act to revive and continue the act, intitled, 'An act to enable creditors more easily to recover their debts from joint partners within the colony of New-Jersey.'
5. A supplemental act to the act for regulating and establishing admiralty jurisdiction.
6. An act to repeal the several acts therein mentioned.
7. An act more effectually to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors at the courts established in this state for the trial of causes cognizable before a single justice of the peace.
8. An act to repeal an act, intitled, 'An act to

secure the profits of land upon the frontiers of the state to the owners respectively, who have been compelled to abandon the same.

9. An act to revive and continue an act, intitled, 'An act for making process in courts of equity effectual against mortgagors, who abscond and cannot be served therewith, or who refuse to appear.'

10. An act for the recovery of certain monies due for hiring substitutes.

11. An act to establish a company of artillery in the city of New-Brunswick.

12. An act for enabling trustees to sell and dispose of the real estate of Jonathan Hampton, late of Elizabeth-Town, in the county of Essex, Esq. deceased, for the uses and purposes mentioned therein.

13. An act to enable the owners of meadows situate in Lower Penns-Neck, in the county of Salem, adjoining Delaware river, to keep in repair the banks, dams and other water-works thereof, leading from a point of fast land in the possession of John Callahan to the fast land in the possession of Thomas Thackery, and to keep the water-courses of said meadow open and clear.

14. An act to amend an act, intitled, 'An act for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse between the subjects of this state and the enemy.'

15. An act to provide for the payment of the several officers of the government of the state of New-Jersey, to commence the eighth day of October one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and to end the second Tuesday in October one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

16. An act to enforce the recovery of the penalties on forfeited recognizances and such other debts and forfeitures due to the state as are therein mentioned, and to authorize any person to prosecute and defend his own suit in any court within this state, and to repeal part of an act therein mentioned.

17. An act to explain an act, intitled, 'An act for making compensation to the troops of this state in the service of the United States, for the depreciation of their pay.'

18. An act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

The Court of Commissioners for hearing and determining the controversy between the states of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, which have been sitting for some time past in this place, rose the 30th ult. We hear they have decided in favour of the state of Pennsylvania.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been duly proved to me in Privy Council, that some time in the month of September last, about 9 o'clock at night, the dwelling-house of Thomas Fenimore, Esquire, in the county of Burlington, was broke open by a number of armed men, who feloniously took and carried away out of the said house a considerable sum of hard money, and of the bills of credit issued by this state, and also of continental money, together with a number of certificates that had been received in payment for taxes; and that the said burglary and robbery was committed by John Bacon, Icabod Johnson and Job Atkinson;

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the Hon. the Privy Council, and in pursuance of two several acts of the Legislature of this state in such case lately made and provided, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising the following reward to any person or persons who shall apprehend the parties so charged as aforesaid, that is to say, for apprehending the said John Bacon, the sum of Fifty Pounds lawful money, and for apprehending the said Icabod Johnson and Job Atkinson, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds like money for each of them; which respective rewards shall be paid on the conviction of the respective offenders, to the person or persons entitled thereto.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in Trenton, the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
BOWES REED, Secretary.

Trenton, December 31, 1782.

THE collectors of the several counties of this state are hereby particularly called upon immediately to pay in the monies collected under the act of the Legislature of 22d June, 1782.

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

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†

THE subscriber requests all the volunteer horsemen, who were concerned in the seizure of goods at Shrewsbury, some time early in the year 1777 (which goods were put under the care of Benjamin Randolph) to meet him at Captain James Green's tavern, at Monmouth court-house, on Wednesday the 15th of January next, in order to take into consideration some matters relative to the said goods. It is expected that if any others are concerned, that they or their agents will meet at same time and place.

GILB. LONGSTREET,

Agent for the volunteer horsemen.

Monmouth county, December 16, 1782. 2w

E L O P E D,

THE twenty-ninth of April last, from my bed and board, Eleanor Sharwood, and has taken up with another man. This is to forewarn every person from trusting her in my name.

HUGH SHARWOOD.

Middlesex, December 24, 1782. 1w†

Alexander Power's store, next door to R. Williams's, Esquire, in Trenton, is now selling by wholesale and retail, very low for cash, a few pieces of coarse blue broad-cloth, superfine do. black velvet, coatings, swankins, serges, flannel, hats, stockings, silk for bonnets, black and white gauze, best pins, an elegant assortment of coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, 10,000 tacks, playing cards, salt, ginger, white lead, a quantity of the best royal queens-ware, iron, a fine new copper still that holds 146 gallons, with a worm, a quantity of Jersey made cheese; also a number of useful and entertaining books, &c.

N. B. Tallow, lard, beefwax, cheese and butter, will be taken in exchange for the above goods 3

State of New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given,
Burlington county, fl. } that the sale of the plantation, late the property of Benjamin Biles, lying and being in Nottingham, containing about 743 acres, which was advertised for sale this day on the premises, is postponed to Monday the sixth day of January next on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

December 30, 1782.

1w

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.
DISHES 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.

STRAYED away from the subscriber about the beginning of September last, a yoke of oxen, coming five years old next spring, one a red with a white face, the other a black with white spots and brockled face, black sides; each of said oxen marked with a crop off the left ear and two slits, and a half penny under the right ear; not very large for their age. Whoever secures said oxen, and gives information thereof to the owner on George's Road, near New-Brunswick, shall have four dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by

1w†

EPHRAIM VANTINE.

TO BE SOLD,

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-alley, 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.

JOHN SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton, on moderate terms, for cash or country produce:

- | | |
|--|---|
| S UPERFINE blue, brown, green, blot-fom and lead-coloured cloths, | Five-quarter diapers, Hyson and bohea teas, Sugar, Pepper, Indigo, Brimstone, Temple spectacles, Knives and forks, Cutteau knives, Snuff-boxes, Silk and mohair, Sheepskins, Mens shoes, Broad and narrow worsted bindings, An assortment of tin and earthen ware, And a variety of other articles. |
| Brown and blue, coarse do. | |
| Green and snuff-coloured do. | |
| Mixed cloths, Corduroys, Calicoes and chintzes, Fine and coarse linens, Cambricks and lawns, Black fattins, Mode and taffeta, Ell-wide perlians, Pink and white farcenets, Black and white gauzes, Silk and linen handkerchiefs, | |

Said Singer returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and requests a continuance of their favours. **im**

Wanted Immediately,

In the **ACADEMY** at **TRENTON**, a writing master and accountant.

ANY person well qualified to teach writing, arithmetick and book-keeping, and who can be well recommended for sobriety, industry and capacity, will meet with generous encouragement by applying to the trustees of the academy in Trenton.

By order of the trustees, **JAMES EWING, Clerk.**

Trenton, December 10, 1782.

Throckmorton's INCOMPARABLE OINTMENT.

Being the most infallible and radical medicine ever found out, in the following cases, viz.

FOR burns or scalds; equally good in cases of frost or fire. Scald head; breaking out in children; pimples in the face; or any scurf, or roughness in the skin. Piles. St. Anthony's fire. Many inflammations occasioned by a fever or fire, of several years standing, have been removed. Sore throat and swellings. Ring-worms. Warts. Old humours in the hands, or any other part, that has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, has been entirely cured with this incomparable ointment.

Toothach and pain in the face. Corns, &c. &c. These are therefore to inform the publick, that this incomparable ointment may now be had of Mary and Sarah Barnes at Trenton; Thomas Bullman at Pennington; Abigail Grandin at Lebanon; and said Throckmorton near Coryell's ferry, on the most reasonable terms, with directions to use the same, &c. **3w***

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the house of John Wilkins, Esq. near Woodbury, on Monday the 20th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, there then to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Lieut. Peter Covenhoven, against a yawl or long-boat, together with a chest of mens' clothes, to the intent that the owner, or any person claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and chest of clothes should not be condemned, agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

ISAAC SOMERS, Agent.

Gloucester county, December 21, 1782. **3w**

DRIFTED to the plantation of the subscriber at Crosswicks drawbridge, on the 9th of November last, a cedar canoe, which is lawed in two, and split clean through. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. **3w† WILLIAM NUT.**

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 **ISAAC WOOD** in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, on Thursday the twenty-third day of January next, 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 Aultin; 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, December 16, 1782. **3w**

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue,

AT Pleasant Valley, at the house of Captain John Schanck, the 20th of January next, a quantity of rigging, one main-sail, about 50 fathom of cable, some old iron, &c. formerly belonging to a sloop drove on Middle-Town shore: The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by **JACUISH DENISE.**

Monmouth county, Dec. 21, 1782. **3w†**

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.**

TO BE SOLD,

AHOUSE 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 currier 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.**

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Skilliman, inn-holder at Grigg's-Town, three weeks ago, two 3 year old steers, pretty large, both red, one has his horns sawed, and inclining in; the other a white streak running down the right side of his face. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. **3w†**

December 7, 1782. **4w 1w†**

POCKET ALMANACKS,

By the gross or dozen, to be sold at the Printing-Office in **TRENTON.**

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to the estate of William Smith, late of this place, to attend immediately at his late dwelling-house in Trenton, to settle the same, as the immediate necessity of settling the accounts will not admit of further delay. Likewise all persons that have any just demands upon the estate, are desired to attend accordingly, where the accounts will be settled by the subscribers,

MARY SMITH, JOSEPH SMITH, } Execut.

Trenton, December 17, 1782. **3w†**

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, on the 13th inst. a brown mare, with a mealy nose, heavy made, and big with foal, not quite fourteen hands high, 13 years old, paces and trots. Any person taking up said mare, and delivering her to the owner, shall have Four Dollars reward, and for the thief if convicted, the like sum.

JAMES SMITH.

ROBERT SINGER,

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, Nankeens, Linens of all sorts, Black and white gauzes, Book, Jaconet and Manchester Muslins, Lawns and Cambricks, A neat assortment of ribands, Silk and check handkerchiefs, Modes, fatten and pink peeling, Persians 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-glass of different sizes, Sattinets of different colours, Men and women's thimbles, Awl-blades and tacks, Temple-spectacles, |
|--|---|
- With fundry other articles too tedious to mention. **3m†**

To be sold or rented,

To be rented at publick vendue, on Wednesday the 12th day of March next (if not rented or sold at private sale before.)

THE noted and well situated tavern-house, barn and stables, with forty-four and a half acres of good meadow and pasture land, and six acres of salt meadow, now in possession of Cornelius Baker, innkeeper at Woodbridge, Rahway.

Also a house and barn, with about 30 acres of good meadow and pasture land, and 5 acres of salt meadow—There is on said tenement an excellent young bearing orchard of about 150 apple-trees, part of which are of the best grafted fruit.—The above premises lying in two corners of the Cross-Roads, the one leading from Bound-Brook to Rahway landing, the other from New-Brunswick to Elizabeth-Town, which divides the said tenements, which road the Philadelphia and Elizabeth-Town stages constantly drive. Any person desirous of buying or renting before the first day of March, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber at Middle-Brook, near Bound-Brook; and if not disposed of by the first day of March, the vendue will be opened the 12th, at one o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, where the conditions will be made known by **MATTHIAS BAKER.** Middle-Brook, Somerset county, December 10, 1782. **c. t. f.**

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered on immediately.)

AFARM 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. **3w† c. t. f. MARGARET FURMAN.**

A few copies of **ALLINSONS'S** edition of the **LAW S OF NEW-JERSEY** may be had of the **PRINTER.**