

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1781.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the territories thereto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress on the twenty-sixth day of October last, issued a Proclamation in the words following, to wit:

"WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of Mercies, remarkably to assist and support the United States of America, in their important struggle for liberty against the long continued efforts of a powerful nation; it is the duty of all ranks to observe and thankfully acknowledge the interpositions of his providence in their behalf. Through the whole of the contest, from its first rise to this time, the influence of Divine Providence may be clearly perceived in many signal instances, of which we mention but a few:

"In revealing the councils of our enemies, when the discoveries were seasonable and important, and the means seemingly inadequate and fortuitous;—in preserving and even improving the union of the several states on the breach of which our enemies placed their greatest dependence;—in increasing the number and adding to the zeal and attachment of the friends of liberty; in granting remarkable deliverances, and blessing us with the most signal success, when affairs seemed to have the most discouraging appearance; in raising up for us a most powerful and generous ally, in one of the first of the European powers;—in confounding the councils of our enemies, and suffering them to pursue such measures as have most directly contributed to frustrate their own desires and expectations;—above all, in making their extreme cruelty to the inhabitants of these states, when in their power, and their savage devastation of property, the very means of cementing our union, and adding vigour to every effort in opposition to them.

"And as we cannot help leading the good people of these states to a retrospect on the events which have taken place since the beginning of the war, so we recommend, in a particular manner, to their observation, the goodness of God in the year now drawing to a conclusion; in which the confederation of the United States has been completed;—in which there have been so many instances of prowess and success in our armies, particularly in the southern states, where, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had to struggle, they have recovered the whole country which the enemy had overrun, leaving them only a post or two on or near the sea;—in which we have been so powerfully and effectually assisted by our allies, while in all the conjunct operations the most perfect harmony has subsisted in the allied army;—in which there has been so plentiful a harvest, and so great abundance of the fruits of the earth of every kind, as not only enables us easily to supply the wants of our army, but gives comfort and happiness to the whole people;—and, in which, after the success of our allies by sea, a General of the first rank, with his whole army, has been captured by the allied forces, under the direction of our Commander in Chief.

"It is therefore recommended to the several states to set apart the THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, to be religiously observed as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; that all the people may assemble on that day, with grateful hearts, to celebrate the praises of our gracious benefactor; to confess our manifold sins; to offer up our most fervent supplications to the God of all Grace, that it may please him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in distress or captivity; to prosper our husbandmen, and give success to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wisdom and integrity to our counsellors, judgment and fortitude to our officers and soldiers; to protect and prosper our illustrious ally, and favour our united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honourable, and lasting peace; to bless all seminaries of learning; and cause the knowledge of God to cover the earth, as the waters cover the seas."

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council (as well in conformity to the said recommendation, as from a deep sense of our indispensable duty to celebrate with united hearts, in social worship, throughout

the whole continent, the praises of that Great Disposer of all events, who hath so often and so conspicuously during the present war displayed his omnipotent arm for our deliverance) to appoint the said THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, to be observed in this State as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, hereby recommending it to the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination therein, to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on publick worship on that day, and to abstain from servile labour and all recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,

BOWEN REED, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 21.

AS soon as prayers were over, the order of the day was read for the third reading of the loan bill, which, when read, called up the Marquis of Rockingham, who made a very long and able speech against the terms on which the loan was negotiated. He observed, that during the whole of the Pelham administration, when Henry Pelham, and his brother the Duke of Newcastle, presided at the treasury board, the advantage of Douceur to the subscribers never amounted to more than one, or one and an half per cent. sometimes less, and one year he remembered there was a loss of 1-4th or 1-8th upon every 100l. subscription during the late war. The present loan he condemned in all its parts, as the most shameful, and attended with the most enormous profits ever known. He believed indeed he might press his assertion still further, and say it had every appearance at least of a corrupt bargain, and a premeditated waste of the publick money, and applied to the worst of purposes, that of increasing the influence of the Crown, or the influence of the Minister. He said there was one instance before the noble Lord in the other house came into office, which was an exception to the general assertion he had made—that was in the administration of a noble Earl early in the present reign (Bute)—At that time he believed the Douceur varied, and one time rose so high as 7 to 8 per cent. and under; but such a one as the present was never heard of, when, besides the loss to the nation, the natural result of the low price of stocks, there was above a million and an half premium given, besides five and half per cent. per annum given for the loan of 12 millions.—His Lordship made use of several other arguments, but said he would not divide the house; the question was then put, and carried without any debate.

Thursday, March 22.

The following protest was entered in the records of the house against the Minister's last loan, which is the first instance of the kind upon the journals.

Dissentient,

"BECAUSE, when a bargain improvident in its terms, corrupt in its operation, and partial in its distribution, is negotiated by a Minister acting for the publick; its having passed through the House of Commons can be no reason for its passing without observation through the House of Lords. Without waving our undoubted right of giving a negative to this or any other bill, we respect the principle of publick credit too much to attempt at this juncture to exercise that right, though if we looked only at the enormity of the abuse, the most direct opposition never could be more properly called for.

"Twenty-one millions are added to the capital of the debt for a loan of twelve, five and an half per cent. perpetual annuity is granted.—Six hundred and fifty thousand pounds are to be levied in yearly taxes upon the people. In such a situation the most rigid economy ought to have been used, and the premium on the loan ought to have been reduced in proportion to the exorbitance of the interest to be paid.—Several circumstances appeared favourable to the Minister, if his object had been to serve his country, rather than to raise a faction for his own support. Besides the prospect derived from the beginning of a negotiation for peace, it is allowed that treble the sum subscribed had been offered, and a very large part of that surplus by persons more responsible than very many of those who were admitted. In that situation, so favourable to the borrower, where the being permitted to lend was sought with emulation, the first Commissioner of the treasury chose to

make a bargain, opened at ten per cent. premium the day after the loan.

"This price was not the effect of mere popular opinion, or of artful management, but was grounded on the real value of the great body of the other stocks at the time, and was no more than what arose from a just relation to the rest. We are the more dissatisfied with this shameful prodigality of publick money, by comparing it with the period when a strict and conscientious management of the publick treasure at home became a foundation for the glory of our arms abroad. During the Duke of Newcastle's administration, the several successive loans from the year 1758 inclusive, to the time of his removal from office, never exceeded one and an half per cent at the opening, was generally less, sometimes at discount. Yet the national credit was in vigour. During that time forty-three millions were borrowed. In those happy days the Ministers, standing on national ground, were not in a state of servitude to any set of men, nor led through a false system of politics to aggravate the distresses of their country, by hiring a venal cry to personate the voice of the publick, and to give support to the measures which had occasioned those distresses.

"It is not matter of surprize to us, at a time when such things can be done with impunity, that Lords of the greatest honour and ability have wholly discontinued their attendance. But it is not improper that those Lords, who do sometimes attend, should record their names in testimony of their strong condemnation of the terms of this loan, and of the motives which they conceive, dictated terms so very disadvantageous to the Crown and the nation.

ROCKINGHAM.

PORTLAND.

OSBORNE.

J. St. ASAPH.

DE FERRARS.

FITZWILLIAMS.

BOLTON.

PONSONBY.

AUGUST 9.

An Italian is arrived in London expecting to procure a greater reward for a discovery he has made, than in any other part of Europe. He has invented a new gun-powder of a force so extraordinary, that no gun, musket, or cannon in being is small enough for its use; one pound weight of it detonates with such force as to burst a six and thirty pounder; he has offered to the board of ordnance to make any experiments they require, if they will be at the expence of casting some guns upon his plan. One proposition is, to throw a ball of 140lb. further than any ball in present use is thrown, and with less than 20lb. of this powder, but his improvement of the mortar, is the most terrible of his schemes, which is to throw and burst a shell, of such a size and thickness as to have the most horrid effects. It is said the experiments will be made. The colour of the powder is a yellowish brown.

[Perhaps these guns will reach America.]

The plan for communicating signals in a more secure manner, invented by Mr. Robertson, and of which notice has been taken in most of the papers, is, says a correspondent, upon a most ingenious plan, containing upon a square of 20 inches, 400 different signals, which in a few minutes can be altered 36 different times; making in the whole, in that small compass, upwards of 14000 signals. This must appear the more valuable when it is remarked, the enemy, though possessed of it, cannot derive the smallest advantage. Our correspondent promises to acquaint the publick with further particulars in a few days. The opinion of an officer very high in command, being daily expected, when the author is to lay it before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, application having been made to Mr. Stephens for that purpose.

Last week two soldiers at Chatham laid a trifling wager which could swear most oaths. After one of them had uttered many shocking ones, he hesitated a short time, and said, "he could think of but one more, which would be his last;" but was instantly struck speechless, and so remained about three hours, when he expired. His body was, by order of his officers, made a publick spectacle to the populace and soldiers, as a warning.

Extract of a letter from St. Maloes, July 21.

"We have received distressing news relative to the Chinese trade, which is, that all the brokers there have failed, by which the English alone lose four millions of piasters; but this is not the worst, for these brokers being considerably indebted to the Chinese government, the Emperor has ordered them all to be taken and sent to Siberia; and to indemnify

him for his loss, has furcharged the cargoes exported from his empire with a duty of 25 per cent."

From the LONDON COURANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THE eighteen ships of the line, and twenty thousand land forces, which the tools of government assured us, more than three years ago, were actually fitted out by Russia, to enable us to put a final and speedy end to the war with America.

The reason of this publick notice is, that every possible search may be made after them, as they would be, at this critical time, peculiarly serviceable to the cause of Great-Britain.

If any one should hear of the above fleet, he is requested to dispatch them immediately after Admiral Darby, and give notice to the Admiralty of the same.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.
Translation of a discourse delivered on the 4th instant, in the Catholic Church in this city, before the Honourable the Congress, His Excellency the Minister of France, and many other gentlemen of distinction. By M. de Bandole, Chaplain to the Embassy of France.

GENTLEMEN,
A Numerous people assembled to render thanks to the Almighty for his mercies, is one of the most affecting objects, and worthy the attention of the Supreme Being. While camps resound with triumphal acclamations, while nations rejoice in victory and glory, the most honourable office a Minister of the altars can fill, is to be the organ by which publick gratitude is conveyed to the omnipotent.

Those miracles which he once wrought for his chosen people are renewed in our favour; and it would be equally ungrateful and impious not to acknowledge, that the event which lately confounded our enemies and frustrated their designs, was the wonderful work of that God who guards your liberties.

And who but He could so combine the circumstances which led to success? We have seen our enemies push forward amid perils almost innumerable, amid obstacles almost insurmountable, to the spot which was designed to witness their disgrace; yet they eagerly sought it as their theatre of triumph!

Blind as they were, they bore hunger, thirst, and inclement skies, poured their blood in battle against brave republicans, and crossed immense regions to confine themselves in another Jericho, whose walls were fated to fall before another Joshua. It is He, whose voice commands the winds, the seas and the seasons, who formed a junction on the same day, in the same hour, between a formidable fleet from the south, and an army rushing from the north, like an impetuous torrent. Who but He, in whose hands are the hearts of men, could inspire the allied troops with the friendships, the confidence, the tendernefs of brothers? How is it that two nations once divided, jealous, inimical, and nursed in reciprocal prejudices, are now become so closely united, as to form but one? Worldlings would say, it is the wisdom, the virtue, and moderation of their Chiefs, it is a great national interest which has performed this prodigy. They will say, that to the skill of the Generals, to the courage of the troops, to the activity of the whole army, we must attribute this splendid success: Ah! they are ignorant, that the combining of so many fortunate circumstances, is an emanation from the all perfect mind; that courage, that skill, that activity, bear the sacred impression of him who is divine.

For how many favours have we not to thank Him during the course of the present year? Your union, which was at first supported by justice alone, has been consolidated by your courage, and the knot which ties you together is become indissoluble, by the accession of all the states, and the unanimous voice of all the confederates. You present to the universe the noble sight of a society, which, founded in equality, and justice, secure to the individuals who compose it, the utmost happiness which can be derived from human institutions. This advantage, which so many other nations have been unable to procure, even after ages of efforts and misery, is granted by divine providence to the United States; and his adorable decrees have marked the present moment for the completion of that memorable happy revolution, which has taken place in this extensive continent. While your counsels were thus acquiring new energy, rapid multiplied successes have crowned your arms in the southern states.

We have seen the unfortunate citizens of these states forced from their peaceful abodes; after a long and cruel captivity, old men, women and children, thrown, without mercy, into a foreign country. Master of their lands and their slaves, amid his temporary affluence, a superb victor rejoiced in their distresses. But Philadelphia has witnessed their patience and fortitude; they have found here another home, and though driven from their native soil they have blessed God, that he has delivered them from their presence, and conducted them to a country where every just and feeling man has stretched out the helping hand of benevolence. Heaven rewards their virtues. Three large states are at once wrested from the foe. The rapacious soldier has been compelled to take refuge behind his ramparts, and oppression has vanished like those phantoms which are dissipated by the morning ray.

On this solemn occasion, we might renew our thanks to the God of battles, for the success He has granted to the arms of your allies and your friends by land and by sea, through the other parts of the globe. But let us not recall those events which too clearly prove how much the hearts of our enemies have been obdurate. Let us prostrate ourselves at the altar, and implore the God of mercy to suspend his vengeance, to spare them in his wrath, to inspire them with sentiments of justice and moderation, to terminate their obstinacy and error, and to ordain that your victories be followed by peace and tranquility. Let us beseech him to continue to shed on the counsels of the King your ally, that spirit of wisdom, of justice, and of courage, which has rendered his reign so glorious. Let us intreat him to maintain in each of the states that intelligence by which the United States are inspired. Let us return him thanks that a faction, whose rebellion He has corrected, now deprived of support, is annihilated. Let us offer Him pure hearts, unsoiled by private hatred or publick dissention; and let us, with one will and one voice, pour forth to the Lord that hymn of praise, by which christians celebrate their gratitude and His glory.

From the Pennsylvania Packet.

To the Publisher of the Pennsylvania PACKET.
YOUR paper of the 10th instant, No. 805, reached this city, and an advertisement there inserted and signed with my signature has attracted particular notice, and rendered me the object of much satirical strictures. The author of this wicked forgery, whoever he is, has most nefariously and with malice aforethought, made use of my name to impose on the publick the nugatory productions of his own flimsy brain, as the genuine offspring of my prolific pen. But I do assure you, upon the word of a gentleman, that said advertisement is, IN TOTO, fictitious and spurious. Was the ULTIMATUM of this jejune performance nothing more than risible satire, I could suffer the indignity with taciturn patience; but it is most patent to sense that an emphatic injury is intended by this atrocious calumniator. The manifest design is to draw upon me the resentment of a people for whom I have the most profound veneration, and whose virtuous and heroic struggles for constitutional liberty I have beheld with astonishment and secret admiration.

You may perhaps, Mr. Claypoole, be surprized at this manifesto, and exclaim that there is no concatenation between such a declaration and the General tendency of the Royal Gazette of New-York. In answer to this, you are to consider that it was my lot to remain with a people who had power in their hands and money in their purses. In this situation it was the part of a wise man to evade the power and possess as much of the money as possible. This I have endeavoured to do. I have wrote and published for them as far as invention could go; the English language has been tortured and truth expired on the rack in their behalf. By this I have gained their confidence and blinded the jealous eye of power. As to their money, let the baubles I have sold them at extortionate prices, and the salary I enjoy, evince that my labour hath not been in vain. Have I done this to the injury of America and the advantage of her enemies? By no means. By over acting my part I defeated the purpose I seemed to have in view, and the political lies I daily fabricated only served to gull the fools, who believed I was exerting myself in their service. In a word, my paper had no credit but in the cities of London and New-York. As to the cash I have seduced from the unbutton'd pockets of cockaded coxcombs, I hope to spend it in America, the land of liberty, when the storm of war shall cease, and every man shall enjoy the fruits of his ingenuity, under his own vine and his own fig-tree.

I am well persuaded, Mr. Claypoole, that the voice of your multitude is against me. They judge from appearances only; and appearances are generally delusive. They suppose I am the sole author of all those inveterate falsehoods and misrepresentations which I so frequently publish. Alas! alas! I AM BUT A POOR PRINTER, subjected, by my vocation, to the disagreeable task of bringing into the world the monstrous conceptions of disordered fancies.—But I am deemed a tory—a malevolent tory—why?—because I have published tory news, tory lies, and tory essays in my Gazette—granted.—But will any one pretend to say that I have refused to publish whig news, whig lies or whig essays? I challenge all Philadelphia to produce a single writer who ever sent me a whig piece for publication, which I refused or neglected to print. I am confident no such instance can be found. The truth is, I am a friend to liberty, and have actually felt the sacred flame kindle in my breast. First about the time, or at least just after the affair of Saratoga; and now again on the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army; and if the brave Americans should pursue their success and confirm their independence, of which indeed their remains but little doubt, you may depend upon it there is not a flaming patriot in the thirteen United States, that will sing forth the charms of liberty with more loquacious zeal than myself.

It is the duty of every man to serve his King and country. I am desirous of fulfilling this duty to the point of punctuality. I have already served my King, my sovereign George the IIIrd. God bless him! to the best of my abilities; and now I am ready to wheel

to the right about and serve my country. For I call this my country, wherein I have eaten the bread of luxury, and risen to an height of importance and opulence which I had no hopes of obtaining in England, that land of debts, creditors, and intolerable oppression. Finally, Mr. Claypoole, I rest the evidence of my whiggism on two immovable pillars. First, the declaration I voluntarily signed and which was published in the news-papers of the year 1776, wherein I asserted my attachment to the American cause, and solemnly engaged to do nothing against it; and, secondly, my address to Congress, lately forwarded by Mr. JOHN MOODY; a copy of which I subjoin for your satisfaction.

"To the Honourable the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

"THE PETITION of JAMES RIVINGTON, of the City of New-York, Printer and Nick-nack Seller,

"Humbly sheweth:
THAT your Petitioner, under the sacred influence of the most exalted ideas of the glorious cause of liberty, for which you have so nobly, so wisely, and so effectually contended, begs leave, with all due submission, to throw himself at the feet of the most venerable, most august body on the face of the earth.

"That your Petitioner hath, from a most unfortunate arrangement of circumstances, been compelled, most unwillingly, not only to remain with the enemies of your virtuous cause, but even to assist them to the utmost of his power. But he begs leave most solemnly to assure your honours that he hath done this with the utmost compunction and sorrow of heart; and hath been often known to exclaim, IN PRIVATE, with the royal psalmist—Woe is me, THAT I AM CONSTRAINED TO DWELL WITH MESECH AND TO HAVE MY HABITATION AMONG THE TENTS OF KEDAR.—

"That your Petitioner having given undeniable proofs of his abilities in the art of political deviation from the truth, in support of a BAD CAUSE, humbly conceives, that the same talents may be of singular service in maintaining a GOOD ONE; and therefore offers himself, with all his rare and useful accomplishments, to the Congress of the FREE AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; only praying such protection and reward as his future services may justly entitle him to.

"That your Petitioner hath frequently declared, that if he had been PROPERLY engaged on the RIGHT SIDE, he would long since have WRITTEN the United States into a confirmed independence; and have abandoned the WRONG SIDE, to the disappointment its partizans to justify merit. Submitting the premises to your candid consideration, he only waits your favourable answer to appear a first rate whig in the city of Philadelphia. And, in the mean-time has the honour to subscribe himself, with all due respect."—&c. &c.

Such, Mr. Claypoole, is my address to Congress, I have now only to request of you, that you will not admit into your paper, any more of the false and wicked insinuations of the author of the aforesaid Advertisement. I promise myself an agreeable answer from Congress and hope Mr. THOMSON will not be dilatory in forwarding it. Soon after which, I expect to take you by the hand, and salute you with the endearing names of Brother Puff and Brother Whig. 'Till then, allow me to be

Your esteemed friend,
and humble servant,
J. RIVINGTON.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1781.

[The Advertisement mentioned in Mr. Rivington's epistle, was published in the New-Jersey Gazette last week.]

BOSTON, November 22.

Last Sunday arrived at a safe port, the letter of Marque ship Rambler, in 29 days from Bilbao.—By this vessel we have the very agreeable account of the arrival at the port Corruna, (Spain) the frigate Charlestown, that sailed from Amsterdam about the 19th of August last, and supposed to have been lost in a gale of wind which happened a short time after.

Since our last arrived at a safe port, the Cato and Thorne privateers, having taken several valuable prizes.—One taken by the Thorne, is said to be the Jason, (lately commanded by Captain Manly) from Jamaica, bound to London, with rum, sugar, &c.—She made an obstinate resistance, and had several men killed. She had on board a number of invalid soldiers.

FISH-KILL, Nov. 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near the lines. "I have the pleasure to forward the account of an instance of partizan bravery on the coast, which, though it may have its equal, is seldom exceeded.

"On the morning of the 13th instant, a party, consisting of about twenty continental troops, under the command of Lieutenant De Forest, of the Connecticut line; and fifteen volunteers under Captain Lockwood, late of the continental army, with Lieutenants Hull and Mead, went on board a small unarmed vessel which lay in Eastchester-Bay, and made chase after a fleet which appeared off, between them and Long-Island.—They came up with a privateer well equipped, mounting ten carriage guns, secured by a strong netting, twelve feet in height above her gunwale, with 25 regular troops on board, of the re-

giment of Anspach armed with spears for their defence. On seeing her strength and equipment, they found there was no other way to reduce her, but by the closest action: They accordingly threw their little vessel along side of her, and commenced the attack,—and with that determined bravery which knows no repulse, in the space of a few minutes, with their knives and bayonets, made themselves a passage through her netting, and properly vindicated their superiority. Unfortunately Lieutenant Mead, (who like the true soldier, was among the foremost on board) received a wound, which it is feared is mortal; several others of the party, the Captain of the privateer and four of the crew, were also wounded.

"In the time of the attack, some boats, who were also of the party, under Captain Jones, and Mr. Mattbie, took six of the convoy, two of which were ransomed; the rest, with the privateer, are arrived in Stanford harbour.

"Though this is an instance of the petite guerre, yet the difficulty of the object, compared with the situation of the assailants, does no less honour to the individuals in point of reputation as soldiers; and shews, that they share the same spirit of military ardor and enterprize, which has crowned us with the successes and expectations of the present day."

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) Sept. 25.

Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in Fenwick's buildings on White Point, which consumed the same; but was happily prevented spreading any farther.

Same evening arrived his Majesty's frigate Solebay,—Everitt, Esquire, commander, and the Savage sloop of war. We are informed that on the 31st inst. off Cape-Fear, the Savage fell in with a rebel frigate of 32 guns named the Congress which she engaged, and after a severe action, which lasted for six glaises, and during which her mizen-mast was shot away, and her hull and rigging very much damaged, she was obliged to strike to such a vastly superior force. The Savage had the master (Mr. Whiteman) and 4 men killed, and 13 wounded. The loss on board the Congress, was 13 killed and 26 wounded. The Congress and her prize were proceeding to the northward, when the Solebay eight days after hove in sight, and gave them chase. The rebel commander, as soon as he perceived the vessel bearing down upon him was a frigate, very prudently made all the sail he could, and escaped. The Savage being unable to carry sail enough to keep up with her, in consequence of the damage she had sustained, was soon after re-taken without any opposition. Capt. Stirling, and most of the officers belonging to the Savage, was on board the Congress.

PHILADELPHIA,

Nov. 28. Yesterday arrived Captain Paul, from the West-Indies, who says, that on the 7th instant in lat. 35. 7. long. 72. 30. he was brought too by a French ship of war, who informed him that the fleet then in sight were the French fleet from the Chesapeake, and that they were in chase of a fleet supposed to be English. The headmost chasing ships of the French fleet were the Iris and Hermoine.

Rivington's paper of the 21st instant, announces the arrival at New-York of Earl Cornwallis and his suite, in the ship Cochran, from Virginia, with a number of officers of the army, on the 20th.

We hear from Charlestown, that the eastern privateers have been very busy off that port—they have frequently been seen to take valuable vessels within view of the town. Upon one of these occasions, Commodore Berkly, who commands a ship of war belonging to that port, was so enraged that he sallied out like a modern Quixote, to chastise these impudent Yankies. He had, however, scarcely cleared the harbour, when he got so confoundedly sea sick, that he was glad to retire into smooth water, and leave the Yankies to make the best of their prizes. [If their sea commanders are so subject to sea sickness, how can the English Ministry blame Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis, and many others, for being land sick?]

Monday afternoon His Excellency General WASHINGTON, with his Lady, arrived in town from Virginia. In the evening the bells were rung, and other demonstrations of joy were shewn by people of all ranks.

The same afternoon a body of American forces passed through the City, on their way northwards.

By a gentleman from Cape-May we learn, that on Saturday, the 17th instant, the wreck of a sloop, bottom upwards, was drove on the Bar, off Corson's Inlet; it is supposed there were between 30 and 40 souls on board; 13 dead bodies were taken up the next day on Ludlam's-Beach, and buried, viz. eleven men, one woman, and a negro lad. By some papers found they appear to have been prisoners of war to the United States, on parole, bound from Virginia to New-York, as paroles were found on most of those that were buried. The following is a copy of one of them.

"I Andrew Bruce, as subject to the King of Great-Britain, do acknowledge myself a prisoner of war to the United States of America, and having permission, when my effects are disposed of, to go to New-York on parole, to endeavour to effect an exchange for an American sea Captain or seaman, or any other proper person, do pledge my faith and word of honour, that while I remain a prisoner on

parole, I will neither do or say any thing injurious to the interest of the said States or army thereof; and that whenever required by the Commander in Chief, or the Commissary of Prisoners, I will repair to such place or places as they or either of them shall require.

ANDREW BRUCE.

Given under my hand, in York-Town, Virginia, November, 1781.

(Copy) T. DURIE, D. C. P."

Since our last Major-General Linclon and Brigadier-General Knox arrived in town from Virginia.

Thursday last the schooner Neptune, Capt. L'Allement, arrived here from Cadiz, after a passage of 70 days. She confirms the account of the Spanish armament, destined for the reduction of the Island of Minorca, having taken possession of the whole of the said island, except the principal fortress of St Philip, into which the garrison had with much precipitation retired, and it was expected must shortly submit, as they were not prepared for such a sudden attack.

Captain L'Allement, on his passage, took a packet from Charlestown bound to London, with despatches from Colonel Balfour to the British Ministry; the despatches were thrown overboard.

TRENTON, DEC. 5.

The King of Prussia has acceded to the system of the armed neutrality, and the northern seas are in consequence full of vessels under Prussian colours. This is an excellent cover for the Dutch, and they are profiting by it to some purpose. The English fret and chafe, but they dare not meddle. Frederick the third has long had an inclination to round his dominions by annexing Hanover to them, and an insult upon his flag would be an injury and grievance of sufficient magnitude on which to declare war. A good stroke of policy; and which has spread his colours all over the adjoining seas, and made him a maritime power in a day.

Congress have appointed Major-General LINCOLN Secretary at war, who has accepted the same.

We hear that the ship Commodore Keeling, built in France by the State of South-Carolina, on a new construction, mounting thirty 36 pounders on her main deck, was lately cast away on the coast of Holland.

"On Thursday last departed this life, after a short but severe attack of an inflammatory fever, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, Samuel Staats Coejemans, Esquire, of Raritan. He held the office of Justice of the Peace under the old constitution, and filled the post with dignity and respect. His inviolable attachment to his country, since the commencement of the war, is universally known, and his open, generous, and well-known hospitality has been so generally extended, that the publick voice pays a greater tribute to his memory than is possible for the pen of an individual. He has left two children to bewail his loss." An extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the American army.

Fishkill, November 26, 1781.

"After a jaunt of some fatigue to the northward I have taken up my quarters here until further orders. The enemy in that department advanced one body of about 2500 men through Lake Champlain to Lake George;—these were commanded by Col. St. Leger, and another of 600, under the command of Major Ross, by Oswego and the Oneida Lake to the Oneida Creek; and these left their boats under a small guard, then proceeded by Cherry Valley towards Schoharie, but turning to the left, fell on Warren's Bush, burnt about 20 houses, crossed the Mohawk near Fort Hunter, and proceeded to Johnstown, where they were soon after attacked by Col. Willet, with about 500 men, who, after a variety of fortune, drove them from the ground, and the next morning pursued them and continued it, with a number of favourable incidents, for several days, until the want of provision and other circumstances made it prudent for him to return.—This party of the enemy must have lost at least 150 in prisoners, killed and deserters; the accounts of particulars I have from time to time received amount to that number, and from the nature of a long pursuit, many of the wounded and dead escaped the notice of the pursuers. Willet left this party about 20 miles north of Lake Oneida, in a most miserable condition; four days they had nothing but half a pound of horse flesh per man per day, and a march before them of at least ten days to get to any place where they could expect relief. St. Leger's party, after displaying a variety of manœuvres about Ticonderoga and Lake George, finding the country alarmed and a formidable body of continental troops as well as militia assembled to receive them at Fort Ann, Fort Edward, Whitekill and Saratoga, without any encouraging intelligence from Sir Henry Clinton, and the weather beginning to be severely cold, thought proper to retire about the 2d instant; but the winds proved so very adverse that they had proceeded no farther than Chimney-Point on the 8th instant; and as the winds and weather have not been more favourable since, I think it not improbable they have been obliged to abandon their boats, cannon and heavy baggage, and attempt a retreat into Canada by land, in a condition not less pitiable than Ross and his party. Thus endeth the northern part of Sir Henry's grand expedition, which Lord George Germaine says was so highly approved by his Majesty. Sir Henry, I believe, was to have proceeded up Hudson's River, while General Powel, who was at Niagara in September, was to have proceeded by Lake Erie,

Presque Isle and Rivers Buaf, to the back parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Lord Cornwallis to have operated in the lower parts, and so to have made good Lord George's assertion, that the rebels were confined to the east side of the Hudson. Luckily for him, perhaps, he will now have it to say, that the unexpected arrival of a superior French fleet, and the unforeseen movements of General Washington, have frustrated all their designs. May they be eternally disappointed."

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK SALE, On TUESDAY the eighth day of January next,

A HOUSE and lot of land, situate in Kingstreet, in Trenton, in which David Pinkerton, deceased, lately lived. Possession of the premises will be given in April. The house is two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, well finished; a good kitchen and store-house adjoining, with cellars under the whole, and a smoak-house and stable on the lot, which contains one quarter of an acre, and a good well of water in the yard.—The whole in good repair, and very convenient for a store or other publick business. To be sold at the same time, situate within half a mile of Trenton, five acres of meadow, and two lots of upland; one containing six acres, the other five acres and a half, each having a good collection of fruit. Conditions will be made known at the day of sale, by

MARY PINKERTON, DAVID PINKERTON, ISAAC D'COW, } Execut.

Trenton, December 4, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an ENGLISH NIGHT SCHOOL will be opened on Monday evening the 10th day of December inst. at the brick school-house, near the Presbyterian Church. Those who may please to encourage the same, are desired for terms to apply to the master, at said place.

Trenton November 28, 1781. 2w

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 3d of December, 1781, a chestnut sorrel horse, four years old last grass, about fourteen hands and an half high, his mane hogg'd, and has some white hairs in his forehead, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up and delivers the horse to the subscriber, and secures the thief in any goal so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Twenty Dollars in gold or silver, or Eight Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS CARR.

Trenton, 4th December, 1781. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

AN improved farm, situate at Raritan, containing about 360 acres, near one third part of which is timber land, and has meadow sufficient to cut upwards of forty loads of hay in a season, and much more meadow can be made with little expence; has a good frame dwellinghouse on it, &c. is watered by two never failing streams that water every field. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, by whom an indisputable title will be given.

THO. FARMER.

Raritan Nov. 30th, 1781. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A Small farm on Raritan in the county of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, containing about 113 acres, of which 40 is low land, some very fertile, the rest with little improvement will make good meadow; wood in proportion to the quantity of the land. For terms apply to Mr. Matthew Lane near the premises, and a good title given by JACOB R. HARDENBERGH.

November 22, 1781. 3w*

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, ff. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the dwelling-house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 27th day of December inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Adam Hyler, (who as well, &c.) against the ship Father's Desire, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, taken from the enemy at the Narrows, near Long-Island, and also a certain negro fellow named Will, taken on board said ship: To the end and intent, that any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said ship, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, together with the said negro, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

December 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's yard in Trenton, on the 12th inst. A Number of artillery horses, the property of the army of France, for cash only.

JAMES THOMPSON.

THE Officers formerly belonging to the Jersey brigade, and left out in the arrangement of the army in February, 1779, are desired to attend at Mr. Beekman's, in Pincetown, on Thursday the 13th inst. at twelve o'clock.

Just published,
And to be sold wholesale and retail,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
The New-Jersey
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1782.

TWO FARMS to be sold, the one on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres of land, one third of which is good mowing ground, one third plough land, and the other third covered with timber of the first quality: The whole farm is inclosed and under complete fence and small inclosures. There is on it a good dwelling-house almost new, two stories high, a large Dutch barn, barracks, sheds, &c. two large apple orchards, a number of peach trees, and a large peach nursery fit to plant out. The other farm joins this one, and contains one hundred and sixty-three acres, above one third of which is well timbered wood-land, fifteen acres of mowing ground, and much more may be made at an easy expence, the rest good plough land. There is on this farm a good dwelling-house, a shop, and an English barn, two good apple orchards and a number of other fruit trees; the whole under good fence. Both farms are exceedingly well watered, and are distant twenty-two miles from Elizabeth-Town, and sixteen from Brunswick Landing, and will be sold very cheap by the owner,
JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's-Town, Baskenridge, Nov. 26, 1781. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of **LAND**, situate on the south-branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon county, about 30 miles from Trenton, 12 from Delaware river, and 28 from New-Brunswick, viz.

LOT No. 1, containing 150 acres, near one half cleared, about 15 acres of which is excellent meadow, and more may be made; the remainder timber land. There is on it a frame dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn, a large stone grist-mill with two pair of stones, two water wheels and every necessary conveniency for merchant and country business; also an oil-mill and saw-mill, the whole being almost new, and stands on the south-branch of Raritan, a large and constant stream of water.—There is also a small orchard and sundry small tenements, &c.

LOT No. 2, adjoining the above, containing 234 acres, about 100 is cleared, between 40 and 50 acres of which is excellent meadow, a great part watered, the rest timber land; there is a lime kiln and plenty of good limestone convenient to the kiln, an orchard of near 200 apple trees, &c.

LOT No. 3, adjoining lot No. 2, containing 145 acres, one half cleared, the rest wood-land.—There is thereon a frame house and barn, a small orchard, and a spring of good water near the door. For terms apply to **MAHLON TAYLOR**, on the premises. 6w

WAS taken up and committed to my charge, for attempting to go into New-York, and travelling without a pass, a certain Negro man, who calls himself Joseph, about five feet ten inches high, says he formerly belonged to Mrs. Cate, late of Charles-Town, South-Carolina, but now of New-York; that for some time past he has lived with Captain Mercer, of Philadelphia; has on a claret coloured coat, white cloth jacket, leather breeches, worsted stockings and good shoes, besides other clothes.—Any person having a legal claim to said Negro, is desired to come on or before the 19th of December next, prove their property and pay charges, or he will be proceeded against agreeably to law.

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.
Trenton, Nov. 28, 1781. 3w*

To whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ff. } **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 27th day of December next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Robert Magee, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Sally, lately commanded by John Harman, taken on her intended voyage, as is said, from Maurice-River to New-York, loaded with lumber, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.
Burlington, Nov. 24, 1781.

CAROLINA CANE,
FOR Weavers Reeds, to be sold wholesale and retail, by the subscriber, in Hopewell, Hunterdon county. 2* **ANDREW SMITH.**

Thirty Pounds hard Money Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living near Racon Ford, Orange county, Virginia, on Sunday the second of September, three Negro slaves, viz. George, a dark mulatto fellow, about seventeen years of age, near or quite six feet high, has a four down look; had on and carried with him a white yarn coat turned up with blue, one pale blue cloth coat, one striped Virginia cloth coat, one pair of green cloth breeches, one pair cotton breeches filled in with thread:—Harry, a black Negro, about the same age of George, a low well set fellow, sprightly and quick spoken; had on an old white coat and a new hunting shirt, and an old maccaroni hat:—Charles, a black negro fellow, about sixteen years of age, sparer than Harry, has a very pleasant countenance, and speaks slow; had on a black hunting shirt and an old felt hat.—He spins well on the foot wheel. We have reason to believe there was a white man with them, who had on a white cloth coat with buttons on each side the breast, and a maccaroni hat; the other parts of his dress we cannot learn. We will give Five Pounds reward for each or either of them if taken up and secured so that we get them again, or Ten Pounds for each or either of them if brought home and delivered to us.

3|| **JOHN BLEDSOE,**
BENJAMIN CRAIG,
JEREMIAH CRAIG.

House of Assembly, May 21, 1781.

A Petition from Jacob C. Zabriskie, of the county of Bergen, was presented and read, setting forth that he had in the year 1773, purchased a small tract of land of William Bayard, of the city of New-York, and paid for the same, but that thro' the neglect of the said Bayard, he had never obtained a deed, and praying that a law may be passed to vest in him a title to the said land;

Ordered, That the said petitioner have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting, for the purpose of vesting in him a title to the said land, on giving three weeks previous notice of his intention to the commissioners of the said county, and also advertising the same for the like space of time in the New-Jersey Gazette or New-Jersey Journal.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Agreeably to the above order, the subscriber hereby notifies all whom it may concern, his intention of presenting a bill to the Legislature at their present sitting, conformable to the prayer of his petition.
3w|| **JACOB C. ZABRISKIE.**

New-Barbadoes, county of Bergen, Nov. 13, 1781.

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS I the subscriber purchased of Andrew Ferguson a certain tract of land, marsh and beach, situate in the county of Cumberland, in New-Jersey, and received an imperfect assignment on the back of his deed for the same, together with a receipt in full for the purchase money, and before a sufficient deed could be executed for the said land, marsh and beach, the said Andrew Ferguson died; and as I have applied to the Legislature of this state for a law to confirm to me the title of the said premises, if any person or persons have any objections why the same should not be done, they are hereby notified to attend before the Legislature within four weeks from the date hereof, and make their objections.
THOMAS MASKELL.
Greenwich, New-Jersey, Nov. 5, 1781. 3w§

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, healthy **NEGRO MAN**, about twenty-seven years of age, was brought up in New-Jersey, and is fit for any farming business, and capable of tending a grist-mill. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in Monmouth county, near the Court-house.
3w† **WILLIAM FORMAN.**

TO BE SOLD, BY

Peter Crolius & Anthony Maraquier,
At their **STORE** in **TRENTON**;
A large Assortment of Blankets,

AND
ROCK SALT,
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

Writing Paper

To be **SOLD** cheap for **CASH**, by
the Printer hereof.

THE owner of the ferry known by the name of the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road leading to Philadelphia, and where the publick all crosses, has provided the said ferry with the best boats that ever have been constructed for the safety of transporting passengers, horses and carriages, in time of freshes, wind or ice, and a number of careful hands that have nothing else to do but work the boats, and are always ready on the spot. The ferriages are as follow, viz.

Waggon and four horses	-	5s.
Waggon and two horses	-	3/9d.
A chair	-	1/6d.
Man and horse	-	6d.
A foot person	-	3d.
And all other ferriages in Proportion.		1w*

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, hearty Negro man, 33 years of age, and a woman about 21 years of age: Also a Negro girl about 16 years of age; all have had the small-pox, were born and brought up in New-Jersey, and are fit for either town or country business: Also a female Negro child, about four years of age, for whom Loan-Office Certificates will be received in pay, or credit given. Enquire of the subscriber in Burlington. 3w† **JACOB PHILLIPS.**

WANTED,

At the store of **NEIL and POOL**, in Trenton,
A Quantity of good **P O R K**, for which the highest price and ready cash will be given. 3†

THE subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry a little above the Falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, and the distance being nearly the same from Bristol to Trenton to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, at the following rates, which are as low as they were twenty years ago, viz.

Waggon and four horses	-	4/6d.
Ditto with two ditto	-	3/6d.
Horse and chair	-	1/6d.
Man and horse	-	6d.
A footman	-	3d.

And all other ferriages in like proportion.
Travellers who come from Bristol the new road are requested to turn off to the left at the 29 mile stone, which is about three quarters of a mile from the ferry—and those from the eastward are to turn to the right at the market-house in Trenton, which is about one quarter of a mile from the ferry, where constant attendance is given by the publick's humble servants,
JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

N. B. Travellers may be supplied with good hay for their horses, by said Beaty.

TO BE SOLD,

By **WILLIAM RICHARDS,**
At his **STORE** at Trenton Landing, an assortment of medicines, amongst which are the following articles:

ANTIMONY, aloes, anniseed, balsam capivi, calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, cochineal, Carolina pink-root, flour of brimstone, fly-stone, glauber and epsom salts, isinglass, jalap, ipecacuanha, magnesia, liquorish-ball, opium, olive oil, oil of spike, quicksilver ointment, spirits of turpentine, &c.—With a complete assortment of patent medicines.

ALSO to be sold at the same store, an assortment of West-India goods, hard ware, groceries, &c. as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia, viz. rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, molasses, salts of different sorts, cotton, indigo, spices of every kind, mustard, oatmeal, barley, rice, sago, allum, copperas, Castile and English hard soap, corks, stone, earthen and wooden ware, black bottles, tar, tobacco, snuff, whiting, chalk, fishing lines, hooks and swivels of different sizes, chalk lines, stone lime by the bushel or larger quantity, oakum, English and Dutch grafs scythes, cradling ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whisky, geneva in cafes, logwood, redwood, verdigrise, grindstones, mops, Indian corn by the bushel, old canvas for saddlers, pickled sturgeon, sturgeon, lamp and linseed oil, lampblack, &c. Also, some very fine hair powder, &c. &c. &c.

Said **RICHARDS** buys mustard seed, fire-wood and several sorts of country produce—He has a shallop, with proper stores, and a careful person to deliver and receive goods, that is always on the spot.
June 13, 1781.

PARCHMENT,

TO BE SOLD,

By the **PRINTER** HEREOF.

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 Effays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.