

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1782.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to encourage the apprehending all prisoners of war who have escaped or hereafter may escape from the place of their confinement.

WHEREAS, by a resolution of Congress of the thirtieth day of March last, it is recommended to the several states to pass laws for the purpose of apprehending and securing all prisoners of war, who have escaped or hereafter may escape from the place of their confinement: And whereas it appears that such a law may be beneficial; Therefore,

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to apprehend and take before some Justice of the Peace in the county where he shall apprehend any person whom he may suspect to be a prisoner of war taken from the enemy, who hath escaped from the place of his confinement, and may be found passing through or within this state; and if upon examination it shall appear to the said Justice that the person or persons so brought before him, is or are a prisoner or prisoners of war as aforesaid, and hath not in his or their possession a permission or passport, signed by the commander in chief of this state for the time being, or some general officer in the armies of the United States, or the commissary-general of prisoners, or his deputy, the said Justice is hereby required to commit the said offender or offenders to gaol; and the person or persons apprehending the said prisoner or prisoners as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from the collector of the county in which the detection may be, for each prisoner the sum of Three Pounds in gold or silver, and also One Eighth of a Dollar per mile for each mile the place of detection may be from the gaol aforesaid, upon his or their producing a certificate signed by the said Justice who committed the said offender or offenders, and authenticated by the Sheriff or his gaoler by his certifying his reception of the said prisoner or prisoners.

2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sheriff of any or either of the counties within this state shall be entitled to receive, from the collector of the said county, the sum of Five-pence per day for the subsistence of each prisoner confined by virtue of this act while in confinement, upon his producing his account for that purpose to the said county collector, authenticated by his oath or affirmation, which certificates and accounts so paid by the county collectors, or any or either of them, and proper receipts thereon endorsed, shall be sufficient vouchers for the said county collectors, or any or either of them, in the settlement of his or their accounts with the treasurer of this state for so much of the publick money in his or their hands; and the said treasurer is hereby required to transmit the said receipts to the auditor of accounts for this state, who is directed to charge the same to the account of the United States.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who shall harbour, conceal, or any other way aid or assist any prisoner of war as aforesaid to escape, and being thereof legally convicted, shall suffer such pains and penalties as the court before whom such conviction shall be had, in their discretion, shall adjudge, not extending to life or member.

Passed at Trenton, June 7, 1782.

H A G U E, April 3, 1782.

The express which the prince de Gallitzen, and M. de Marko, Russian Ministers, some time since sent to London, being returned, these Ministers this day presented to the States-General the following memorial:

The undersigned Ministers of the Empress of all the Russias, acting by virtue of orders given to them to promote, as much as in them lies, the salutary

work of the mediation conferred on her Imperial Majesty, hasten to communicate herewith to your High Mightinesses, a copy of the letter written to Mr. Simolin, Minister of their Sovereign, at the court of London, by Mr. Fox, Secretary of state of his Britannick Majesty. Your High Mightinesses will there perceive the intentions of his Britannick Majesty to make a sincere reconciliation with the Republick, upon the basis laid down by themselves, in their resolves of the 4th of March last, and by which they accepted the mediation of the Empress. The preliminary concession made by Great-Britain, of the cardinal point of reviving the treaty of 1674,* seems to remove every obstacle which stood in the way of opening the negociations for a defensive peace. If, in this mean-while, a suspension of arms, as proposed in the letter, should be thought agreeable to the interests of this nation, nothing would better accord with the humane views in general which animate the Empress, or with her particular sentiments of benevolence and affection toward this state: This measure, connecting the double advantage of putting a stop to the effusion of human blood, and restoring, from this moment, to the Republick, the exercise of the rights of free trade and navigation, which neutral nations enjoy, and especially those who have acceded to the principles of the armed neutrality.

In full confidence of the pacifick disposition, which your High Mightinesses have not failed to manifest in the most solemn and positive manner; dispositions so analogous to the real welfare of the state: the undersigned flatter themselves that your High Mightinesses will not hesitate to lay hold of the communication which they have the honour to make, by taking an immediate and decisive determination to re-establish peace and good harmony with their old allies and friends, on conditions which they shall find to their equal honour and advantage.

Done at the Hague, 3d of April, 1782.

The letter of Mr. Fox, to Mr. Simolin, mentioned in the preceding memorial, is conceived in the following terms:

"Having laid before the King, the extract of the letter from the prince Gallizin, and Mr. Markow, which you did me the honour of communicating, I am ordered by his Majesty to inform you, that the King, desirous to give proofs of his intentions to their High Mightinesses, and of his wish to renew the friendship which has been so unhappily interrupted between ancient allies, who ought, for their mutual interests, to be united, is ready to enter into a negociation with their High Mightinesses, in order to form a treaty of peace between his Majesty and the Republick, on the footing of the treaty of 1764: and that to facilitate the execution of an object which his Majesty has so much at heart, the King is ready to issue immediate orders for a cessation of hostilities, if their Lordships, the States-General, shall think such a measure likely to forward their design.

"His Majesty has ordered me to explain to you his sentiments concerning so important a subject, and to desire you to impart them to the Ministers of her Imperial Majesty at the Hague, in order that they may be communicated without delay to the Ministers of the Republick, judging that this mode will be most suitable, under the mediation of her Imperial Majesty, to put an end to the calamities of the war, which unhappily subsists between the two nations.

I have the honour to be,
With the most profound consideration, &c.
(Signed) C. J. FOX."

* By the treaty of 1764, the contracting parties agreed, "that a free ship should make the goods free," that is to say, that enemy's property should not be deemed prize if laden in an English or Dutch ship, and naval stores were declared not to be contraband.

We are told, that on the delivery of these pieces the assembling of the states of our province has been anticipated a week, and that their noble and great Mightinesses are called to meet next week. The proposition of a cessation of arms, ill-agrees with the answer that their High Mightinesses gave the Duke de Vaguyon, Ambassador of France, to his memorial of the 18th of March, relative to a concert of operations against the common enemy; an answer which was couched in the most satisfactory terms.

The Counsellor, Pensionary de Bleiswick, has informed Mr. Adams of the resolution on the 28th of March, by the States of our province, in the following words:

Extract from the resolutions of their Lordships, the States of Holland and West-Friesland, at their meeting of the 28th of March, 1782.

"Having resumed the deliberations, the address, and the last address of Mr. Adams, of the 4th of May, 1781, and 9th of January, 1782, to the States-General, for the delivery of his credentials from the United States of America, to the States-General, by which last address the said Mr. Adams has demanded a categorical answer, to be communicated to his constituents: Having deliberated on the request of a great number of merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the said province concerned in commerce, to be supported in their petition presented to the States-General the 20th inst. in order that the most efficacious measures be taken to establish a commercial intercourse between this country and North-America; of which request, copies were, on the 21st, distributed to the members: It has thereupon been thought fit, and it has been determined by their noble Mightinesses, "That the strongest instances be made, that Mr. Adams be admitted and acknowledged, as quickly as may be, by their High Mightinesses, in the quality of envoy from the United States of America." And the Counsellor Pensionary has been directed to inform Mr. Adams of this resolve of the States of Holland and West-Friesland.

L O N D O N, March 26.

A letter from Constantinople, by the way of Holland, says, that the Emperor has sent orders to all parts of Turkey, to raise forces as fast as possible, to discipline and supply them with arms, that they may be ready to march to his assistance, as they expected to be attacked by some christian powers; and ships of war are ordered to be built in every port belonging to Turkey.

March 28. The South of Ireland is at present experiencing the most rapid advance of fortune. Estates of great magnitude in the county of Cork are doubling their rental. One in particular, which was 7,500l. a year a few years ago, was lately let at 12,000l. Manufactures of wool, which were till of late confined to Bandon and Carrick, and could hardly support themselves, now increase so rapidly, that in a few years the face and value of the country will be quite changed.

The Irish pension list has lessened above 4000l. a year, and no new pensions have been given in lieu, an instance scarce ever known before.

Some of the morning papers have stated that the title of Lord Sackville will become extinct at his decease, his Lordship having no sons to succeed him: The fact is he has two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, who is not quite fourteen years old, possesses the lucrative appointment of Receiver-General for the island of Jamaica, a sinecure for life, which brings him in annually not less than 9000l. and became vacant during the administration of his father.

In the house of Lords of Ireland, it is a standing order that any member who makes a motion, shall do it with his sword on; and it is a constant rule there, that no Peer attends his duty without being full dressed. The house of Lords in England often exhibits uncombed heads, dirty stockings, boots, great-coats, and, in short, all the fashionable dishabille of British slovenliness!

Five new associated corps have been embodied in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Longford, which raise the total in the kingdom to 57,500 men, 12,600 of which are horse. A regiment of artillery is forming. There are to be three great encampments this summer at Cork, Antrim, and Dublin.

A circumstance has lately happened, that is likely to be productive of very serious consequences in Ireland. This circumstance was an appeal to the Court of King's Bench of England from the decision of one of the Courts of Ireland: The subject in dispute was this—A gentleman in Ireland of the name of White, had made a will, in which he bequeathed his estate to his eldest son, and to the heirs of his body; and in failure of such heirs, then in that case he left the estate to his second son. It so happened that the eldest son died before the testator, leaving a son; the testator never altered his will; and died some few years after. At this decease, the grandson and the son both claimed the estate; the former as heir to the testator, the latter under the will. The dispute terminated in a suit at law, in the King's Bench or Common Pleas of Ireland, in which the grandson obtained a decision in his favour.

The party nonsuited appealed to England, and the determination of the Irish Court was reversed by Lord Mansfield, on the appeal; his reason for reversing it was, that though equity was clearly in favour of the defendant in the appeal, still the law was as clearly in favour of the appellant, because, as the testator's eldest son had never been in possession of the estate in question, having died before his father, his son (grandson to the testator) could derive no right through him, to that which never belonged to him; the legacy, of course, was to be considered in the light of a lapsed legacy, and the second son, in point of law, became heir, under the will, to the estate, which, if no will at all had been made, must necessarily have gone to the grandson.

But it seems by some accounts from Ireland, that the Sheriff of the county of Cork, in whose bailiwick the estate in question lies, will not execute the order of the Court of King's Bench in England, because that would be a complete avowal that Ireland was dependant on England; an avowal which must clash with all the late pretensions of the Irish to the supremacy of their own legislature and judicature; nay, it is said, that the Sheriff has expressed a determined resolution, not only not to execute the orders of the English Court of King's Bench, but also to oppose the coroner, with the whole "posse comitatus," if any writ should be directed to the coroner for putting the appellant into possession.

April 2. According to letters from Ireland, the volunteer corps in that kingdom, on the 28th of February last, amounted to 72,400 men, of which number 8600 are cavalry; those of Dublin bear a proportion of about one-fifth of the whole.

A wit was asked what he thought of the late change of Ministry?—"It is like the noise of water (said he) poured out of full into empty vessels."

April 14. They write from Aberdeen, that the French and Dutch privateers so greatly infest those seas, that scarcely a ship bound for the Baltic, escapes; that their crews frequently land and plunder the inhabitants, and that many farmers have driven their cattle into the interior parts of the country to avoid losing them.

Quantities of ammunition and stores are loading at Woolwich, for Quebec, which has been threatened, 'tis said, by the French and Americans.

Saturday stocks fell one and an half per cent. without any other cause assigned than the difficulty of making peace with Holland, to the expectation of which the late rise had been attributed.

A French frigate has carried into Toulon, the Swiftsure. This privateer, which is almost wholly manned by Irish, had five men killed and fifteen wounded.

They write from Guernsey, that the Triumph privateer of twenty guns, had taken in the bay of Biscay, a Spanish privateer of twenty-six guns, which had suffered so much in her hull, that soon after striking she sunk, before the crew could be taken out. The Triumph is very leaky, and had landed at St. Mary's twenty wounded.

B O S T O N, June 24.

Capt. Babson, we are informed, arrived at Newbury-Port, on Saturday 7 night, in 14 days from Cape Francois. He advises, that it was generally supposed at the Cape, that the combined fleet would soon sail for this coast.

Last week arrived here Capt. Elwell, from Ca-

diz, in 42 days. He left 36 sail of the line in that port.

B A L T I M O R E, June 25.

Yesterday morning two waggons, loaded with "solid Coin," for the supply of the publick bank at Philadelphia, set off from this town, under the escort of a strong detachment of Philadelphia light dragoons, under the command of Samuel Morris, Esquire.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 13.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Greene to His Excellency the President of Congress, dated Head-Quarters, near Bacon's Bridge, South-Carolina, May 21, 1782.

S I R,

I DO myself the honour to enclose to your Excellency, a copy of a resolution of the British House of Commons, and the King's reply, which were sent out to me last evening by Lieut. General Leslie, through Major Skelly, his Aid-de-Camp, accompanied with a verbal message, that as those changes of measures seem to lead directly to a peace, he would agree to a cessation of hostilities on their part, provided we would on ours, until he had further orders from New-York, or from the British Court. Major Skelly further added, that Sir Henry Clinton was gone to England, and that Sir Guy Carleton had arrived at New-York, to take the command, and that his Secretary was now with Congress.

"As the proposition for a cessation of hostilities did not come with the necessary forms, I gave it no written answer. But if it had come with all the solemnity necessary to the business, and duly authorized by full and ample powers, I should not have thought myself at liberty to agree to any such thing without the order of Congress."

Extract of another letter from General Greene, dated near Bacon's Bridge, South-Carolina, May 21, 1782.

S I R,

"I had the honour to address your Excellency on the 21st inst. on the subject of a verbal message from Lieut. Gen. Leslie, proposing a cessation of hostilities in this country. Since then I have received a letter from him on the subject; but as I was not sufficiently authorized to accede to the proposal, I informed him that I must wait the order of Congress before I could, with propriety, give him a definitive answer.

"That your Excellency may more fully understand the nature of the proposition, and what the circumstances are upon which it is grounded, I take the liberty to enclose the General's letter, with my answer.

"On the 21st instant, General Wayne fell in with and defeated a party of British troops under Colonel Brown, near Harris's bridge, in Georgia, within 7 miles of Savanna. The General's decisive conduct upon this occasion reflects the highest honour upon himself, and the officers and soldiers under him deserve the warmest commendation. His official report, which I herewith enclose, will detail the particulars of the action, and inform your Excellency more fully of the merit of those troops who had the honour of engaging the enemy.

"Flying parties of the British cavalry are frequently making excursions into the country from Charlestown, with no other object, that I can learn, but that of distressing the inhabitants. Two days past, a body of our dragoons, under Lieut. Colonel Laurens, fell in with about 30 below Dorchester, commanded by a Capt. Dawkins, whom they instantly charged and routed, taking from him seven dragoons and one Lieutenant, with 10 horses and accoutrements complete. We had 3 men wounded and 2 horses killed.

"The army, notwithstanding our inactivity and the supposed unhealthiness of the situation, have enjoyed an uncommon share of health."

"Dear Sir, Ebenezer, 24th May, 1782.

"On the 21st inst. I received intelligence of the enemy being out in force from Savanna, in consequence of which White's dragoons and Posey's infantry were put in motion, and at five o'clock in the evening arrived at Mr. W. Gibbons's, six miles N. W. of Savanna. At six, an express from Lieut. Col. Jackson, announced the enemy in force at Harris's Bridge, on the great Ogechee road, 7 miles from town, and that a small party were at Ogechee ferry, which he intended to attack with his corps. Upon enquiry, I found that the only route to the enemy's position was through a thick swamp of near four miles extent, with many deep and dangerous morasses to pass, and to intersect the Ogechee road at an intermediate distance from Savanna and the Bridge. I was properly impressed

with the difficulty attending a night march over such ground, as well as the delicacy of a manoeuvre that placed me between the whole of the enemy's force in Georgia: But when I came to reflect upon the experience and gallantry of the officers, and the steady bravery of the troops, they were directed to advance, from a conviction that the success of nocturnal attack depended more upon prowess than numbers. At twelve o'clock at night our van arrived at the Ogechee road, four miles S. W. of Savanna, when the enemy also appeared advancing in close and in good order. Notwithstanding the circumstance, and the great disparity of numbers (our rear being yet a considerable distance) as success depended upon the moment, I ordered the van-guard to charge, which was obeyed with such vivacity, as to immediately terminate in the total defeat and dispersion of all the British cavalry and a large body of infantry, picked from the seventh regiment, the Hessians, Fanning's and Brown's regulars, with the Choctaw Indians, Tories, &c. the whole commanded by Col. Brown. The precipitate flight of the enemy prevented any part of the troops from coming into contact with them, except Lieut. Col. Posey's light company under Capt. Parker and a few dragoons under Capt. Hughes and Lieut. Boyer, conducted by Col. White. This small van-guard put to route the whole of the enemy's force without the use of powder. The almost impenetrable thick woods, deep swamps and morasses, into which they plunged in a dispersed state, and under cover of the night, screened them from total ruin, at the expence of a great proportion of their arms and horses, which they abandoned to procure personal safety. The few of our troops that had an opportunity to engage, introduced the American sword and bayonet with such effect as to kill many, and wound some. A number of prisoners also fell into our hands, among whom is Lieut. Col. Douglas, dangerously wounded. We have collected between 20 and 30 of the enemy's best dragoon horses, exclusive of several that lay dead upon the spot. A great number are yet straggling in the swamps without riders, and such is the dispersed state of the dragoons and infantry, that they continue dropping in by twos and threes, mostly disarmed. Even Col. Brown and Lieut. Col. Ingram did not find the way to town till the second night after the action, and then unattended.

"After refreshing the troops at Mrs. Gibbons's, we advanced within view of their lines yesterday morning, detaching a few infantry and dragoons to draw the enemy out, but they declined the invitation, contenting themselves with advancing a few Indians and Negroes to the skirt of a swamp, from whence they commenced a scattering and ineffectual fire. Finding that General Clark was not to be enticed from his redoubts, I returned with the troops to this place, where the last arrived this morning, with the loss of only 5 privates killed and 2 wounded. We had also two dragoon horses killed, and three hurt; but these we shall replace with part of the cavalry taken from the enemy. I feel myself under the highest obligations to every officer and soldier for their good conduct, zeal and perseverance, during a very fatiguing march of near 40 miles, performed in a few hours, to effect this enterprise. Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, of the state legion, and his corps, are entitled to my best thanks, for their conduct in the action near Ogechee, where the enemy likewise suffered.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ANTHONY WAYNE."

The Hon. Major-General GREENE.

S I R, Head-Quarters, May 23, 1782.

"Captain Skelly having stated to me the queries he had the honour to receive from you, respecting the papers I submitted to your consideration, and what official authority I had for proposing a cessation of hostilities, and believing a treaty for terminating the war was now carrying on. I have therefore to inform you, that those papers were transmitted to me by His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, accompanied by a letter from the Right Honourable Welbore Ellis, then one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, referring generally to them for the direction of my conduct, in their respect, and that I suppose not only from the weight of their authority, but likewise from the explicit terms in which they convey the sense of His Majesty and the British House of Commons. Fuller instructions I momentarily expect from our present Commander in Chief, Sir Guy Carleton, whose appointment and arrival in America has not been regularly notified to me.

"Thus, Sir, I have explicitly stated to you the mode and circumstances under which these important papers have reached me; and as I can have no

doubt, from current report and the nature of these documents, that a suspension of hostilities has taken place to the northward, and that a treaty to conclude the war is now carrying on, I held it a duty I owed to the rights of humanity, the welfare of this country, and the sentiments of the Legislature of my own, to propose that such a cessation should take place here; and this proposal, from these motives, I again renew, and will depute, if it meets your concurrence, Commissioners to settle the terms of it, and for securing the interest, as well civil as military, of each party in their present state, assuring you at the same time, you shall have the earliest notice of what instructions and advices I may receive on this head from New-York.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient, &c.

(Copy.) ALEXANDER LESLIE."

S I R, Head-Quarters, May 25, 1782.

"I HAVE received your letter of the 23d, which you did me the honour to write me. In answer to it, I can only say, that I have received no orders from Congress on the subject; but should a treaty be on foot for terminating the war, or a suspension of hostilities has taken place to the northward, I shall undoubtedly receive them in a few days. Until I receive their orders upon the matter, I do not think myself at liberty to agree to a cessation of hostilities. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Copy) N. GREENE."

General LESLIE, &c. &c.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, June 28, 1782.

On the report of a Committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Izard, and Mr. Madison, to whom was referred the letter of the 21st of May from Major-General Greene.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary at war inform Major-General Greene, that the United States in Congress assembled approve of his conduct, in rejecting the overtures for a cessation of hostilities made to him by Lieutenant-General Leslie, commanding the British troops in Charlestown; and that he assure him Congress will use their endeavours to enable him effectually to oppose the enemy.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

TRENTON, July 17.

On Thursday the 11th inst. sundry inhabitants of this place met together on a short notice, for the purpose of considering a plan of association, to prevent trade and intercourse with the enemy; and a draught being proposed, was agreed to and subscribed by all present.

A committee was then appointed to take measures for offering it to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, to devise the best means of rendering it effectual, and to call a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town and country adjoining, on Friday the 19th inst. in order to determine upon such things as are necessary to be done.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being convinced that the King and Ministry of Great-Britain, their agents and adherents, despairing of the conquest of these states by force, are resorting to the arts of duplicity and intrigue; that, among other devices, they are endeavouring, by means of those among us who are opposed to the present revolution, or devoted to sordid gain, to introduce into the country large quantities of British goods; and to draw off our money in payment for them; thus they expect to disable us from paying our taxes, rob us of a medium of business, and put an end to our opposition, in the support of which money is indispensably necessary; that care is taken to send out such species of goods as are not only useless, but are likely to have the greatest effect in corrupting the manners of the people; that the better to insure success, the highest encouragement is afforded to such as will engage in the traffick, either personally or by connexion in interest; and, on the other hand, every effort is made use of to shut up, as far as possible, all the channels by which goods have been, during the war, imported among us, or the produce of the country sent out to market; that those among us who favour this trade, either from the malignity of principle, or the inordinate love of gain, are doing every thing in their power to secure it under the feigned appearance and cover of the law, and that they have but too far and too often succeeded; that they are endeavouring to slacken the hands of those who are disposed to be active and vigilant, in putting a stop to such inter-

course and traffick, by propagating an opinion that interference of this kind is mean and dishonourable; that notwithstanding the salutary measures taken by the Legislature, the evil is become so dangerous and inveterate, that it will not be in the power of the Magistrates to correct and remove it, unless the citizens in general exert themselves to bring offenders to justice; that to approve, connive at, or not to use every means to destroy such intercourse and traffick with the enemy, is not only unworthy the character of men of principle, but a mark of disrespect and ingratitude to a nation from which we have derived the most seasonable and effectual aid in the progress of this revolution, and whose exertions and sufferings in our favour claim from us every possible acknowledgment and preference; that such clandestine traffick is a discouragement and injury to the fair and upright trader, and has a baneful tendency to lead away others by the example: And being also convinced that it is the duty of every good citizen to recollect the glorious principles which gave rise to the revolution, and to recur to those principles, which, under Providence, have brought it to the present state, and will be the most powerful means of bringing it to a happy and successful termination; we have associated ourselves for the following purposes:

1. We will, to our utmost, detect and bring to justice, all who may be, in any-wise, concerned in this pernicious traffick, and use every lawful means to prevent and suppress it.

2. To which end we will, to the utmost of our power and influence, strengthen the hands of all officers, civil and military, in the discharge of their duty, and support the full and vigorous execution of the laws.

3. We will give every assistance to those who are vested with authority, to restrain and punish all suspicious persons travelling without proper passes or certificates, or carrying British goods, or other property made seizable by law.

4. We will avoid, as far as possible, all intercourse, communication and dealings with such as have been, or may be concerned in trading with the enemy, or who have been, or may be, justly suspected of being so concerned.

5. We will give every support and assistance in our power to those who shall exert themselves to detect and bring to justice persons concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trading with the enemy, and treat as mean, false and designing, every insinuation that such endeavours are in the least degree inconsistent with honour and good citizenship, or that they are not highly becoming and praise-worthy.

6. In prosecution of these objects, we will, at the same time, discountenance and oppose all acts of oppression and violence, and whatever may be inconsistent with the peace and good order of the community, being determined not to resort to force, except where the same may become indispensably necessary.

Subscribed by one hundred and fifty-three inhabitants of Trenton and the neighbourhood.

Trenton, July 11, 1782."

Friends and fellow Citizens!

WE cannot too often recollect the principles which gave rise to the present revolution; principles as pure and dignified as ever actuated a people. As long as they remain, this country cannot be conquered; the moment they become extinct, we are gone. There has been a time when the infamous traffick and intercourse pointed to in the above association would not have been suffered to exist a week; we hope to see that time revived. We are all convinced of the pernicious effects produced by it. We see it destroying that simplicity of manners which is the glory of a republican government. We see it poisoning the principles and morals of the community. We see it draining off that money with which we ought to pay our taxes, and without which all the publick movements must stop. We see it encreasing the number of our secret enemies, by means of the powerful allurements of gain. That the system of the war is changed from force to cunning, is known to all; that the latter is the more dangerous, is equally known; one secret enemy is worse than ten open ones, particularly in the present posture of affairs. As friends and fellow citizens, we request your exertions. In times of peace it is comparatively easy to support good order; in times of publick commotion, the exertions of every individual are more necessary. Every one can do something; and every one ought to do all he can. The vigorous and attentive execution of the laws against vagrant and idle people, of the act passed twenty-fourth June last, to prevent illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy, and of

the act of the tenth June, 1779, to prevent persons travelling through the state without proper passports, seems particularly requisite. This we ought especially to do, and at the same time to leave nothing else undone. The labour is great, but the object is greater. The safety of our country calls loudly upon us. Let us recollect who we are. Let us recollect what we contend for; perseverance, prudence and resolution, will insure us success.

On behalf of the committee.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.

Trenton, 12th July, 1782.

The inhabitants of Trenton, and of the country adjoining, will please to meet at the court-house, on Friday the 19th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, upon business respecting an association to prevent trade and intercourse with the enemy.

WANTED

TO purchase immediately, a quantity of dry black and white oak barrel staves and heading, for which a good price will be given by

JOHN JAMES.

N. B. The said James has for sale, where he now lives, next door to Mr. Jonathan Richmond's, the following articles, viz.

BEST West-India rum,	Grass scythes,
French do.	Earthen ware,
Rye Whiskey,	Hair combs of different sorts,
Tea,	Broadcloth,
Coffee,	Wool cards,
Sugar,	Shoe and knee-buckles,
Indigo,	Pins and needles,
Pepper,	Sewing thread,
Snuff,	Worsted binding of different colours,
Tobacco,	Sweeping brushes,
Watch crystals,	Shoemaker's pincers and awl blades,
Cedar ware,	
Hair seives,	
Shoemaker's tacks,	
Knives and forks,	

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention, all which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for dry heading and staves.

Trenton, June 11, 1782.

3w†

THIRTY TWO DOLLARS

REWARD,

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscribers in Trenton township, Hunterdon county, on the 24th of June last, two mares, one a bay four years old, fourteen hands three inches high, black mane and tail, with a midling long dock, thin of hair, a little heavy ear'd, a natural good trotter, and not broke to a canter, no shoes on, and is remarkable gay in moving; the other a light grey roan, five years old, fourteen hands and an half high, a star and snip, hind feet white, trots and canters well, paces a travel, shod before, both in good order. Whoever takes up said mares, so that the owners may get them again, shall have sixteen Dollars reward, or in proportion for either, and sixteen Dollars for the thief or thieves.

DANIEL CLARK,

ISRAEL CARLE.

3w†

TWELVE POUNDS

REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Falls township, county of Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania, a black horse, about fourteen hands and one inch high, with a star, the left hind-foot white, trots and canters well, paces slow, has a very gay carriage. Any person taking up said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or Six Pounds foreither of them, and reasonable charges paid by

GABRIEL VANSANT.

Bucks county, July 12, 1782.

N. B. It is supposed that he was taken by the same persons that robbed the post of the mail.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and lot in Trenton; the lot contains about one-quarter of an acre, and is an excellent garden; the house is a frame, one story high, with a hip roof, two rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining. For terms apply to James Ewing, Esquire, in Trenton aforesaid, who will shew the premises, or to the subscriber living in Fairfield, Cumberland county, New-Jersey.

HANNAH ELMER.

July 15, 1782.

3w

WAS left at the subscriber's some time in May last, a pair of saddle-bags, with several articles of wearing apparel—likewise at or about the same time was left some papers, with a number of chapes and tongues for buckles. Any person proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

JOHN CAPE.

Trenton, 15th July, 1782.

3w*

Anthony F. Taylor,

BEGBS leave to inform the publick, that he carries on the hat-making business in Bordentown, where he makes all kind of beaver, castor and raccoon hats.

All those who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being faithfully served.

N. B. He also gives the highest price for all kinds of furr. 3w

June 24, 1782.

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

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

1Y.

JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

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

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Vandorn, deceased, late of the township of Freehold, county of Monmouth, by bond, bill, book-debt or otherwise, are desired to come and settle their accounts and renew their obligations, otherwise they will be prosecuted as the law directs: And all persons having any demands on said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and they shall be paid by

JACOB VANDORN,
HENDRICK SMOCK,
JOHN COVENHOVEN, } Execut.
JACOB COVENHOVEN, }

4w*

WANTED,

AS an housekeeper, in a small family, a well bred middle aged woman, of good character. Generous encouragement will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

June 25, 1782.

3w||

THREE-PENCE per lb. for clean fine LINEN RAGS, and a proportionable price for all kinds of coarse ones, is given at the paper-works in Trenton—where great allowance is made to those that deliver a quantity of RAGS in exchange for paper.

3w†

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing three hundred and sixty acres of land, about one hundred of it is thought will produce as good timothy and burthen grass as any in this state; the remainder good corn and rye: There is on it a good new house and kitchen, a well of good water at the door, a large apple-orchard, remarkable for making good cyder, the never-failing stream of Miry Run running through the land, whereon is a good conveniency for a mill, there being a dam already for that purpose. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, in Burlington county, township of Nottingham, on the road leading from Princeton to Bordentown.

BENJAMIN BILES.

April 29, 1782.

3w†

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Chesterfield township, Burlington county, a sorrel horse about fifteen years old, has on his back three or four white spots, thirteen hands three inches high: The owner or owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be sold to pay the cost.

ANTHONY TAYLOR.

June 6, 1782.

3w§

T O B E S O L D,
FOUR likely young Negro Men, three of whom are seamen, the other used to wait on a gentleman—Enquire of Mr. John Wood, gaol-keeper in Burlington:—If not sold by private sale before Tuesday the 9th of July, they will then be sold at publick vendue at Burlington.

June 28, 1782.

2w§

T O B E S O L D,
A Valuable tract of land, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the fourth branch of Raritan, in the township of Reading, county of Hunterdon, about four miles from Flemington; there is about sixty acres cleared, half of which is meadow ground, and the rest well timbered; and there is on said tract of land a very good gristmill, the running works all new; also a new sawmill in good repair: Both mills standing upon said branch, an everlasting stream, and in a thick settled neighbourhood, and a healthy part of the country; and likewise a new dwelling-house two stories high, three rooms upon a floor, and a good cellar, barn and other out-houses, very suitable for a store, as there has been one kept for some years past; also a young bearing orchard, and a well of excellent water at the door: For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on said premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

rw†

PHILIP DILS.

TEN DOLLAR REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 25th of June, out of the pasture of Richard Prals, near the Old Scotch Meeting, Freehold, Monmouth county, New-Jersey, two waggon-horses, the one a dark brown, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands and a half high, low carriage, short neck, stout body, thick legs, he was owned by Jacob Suidam, at Brunswick landing, and may steer for that course: The other a white grey, near fourteen hands high, chiefly paces without driving fast, long body, big head; he was galled on the neck in two places with a Dutch collar, and had a long scar on the side of one of his fore legs near his body, which appears to have come by some accident; he is cross to catch when not used steady: This horse was bred on Newark mountain by the widow Parry, and may steer for that place. Their ages is not known by me, but should think them about twelve.

3w*

WILLIAM ANDEM.

JOHN SINGER,

Has for Sale, at his Store in
TRENTON,
West-India Rum,

A N D

GOOD WHISKEY,

By the HOGSHEAD or GALLON,
with an assortment of dry goods,
which he will sell on good terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwelling-house of Ishmael Shippy, at Raritan landing, on Thursday the first day of August next, at ten o'clock of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captains Adam Hyler and John Story, against sundry articles, viz. sails, rigging, cabin furniture, two 3 pounders, two negro men named Thomas Prosper and Thomas Tucker, and sundry other effects taken from on board a British armed tender (near Sandy Hook the 2d inst.) called the Skipjack, as well as against sundry articles of merchandise taken from on board a sloop, name unknown, commanded by Captain James Corlies, at the same time and place, consisting of one barrel and seven kegs rum, one keg wine, four pieces linen, some tea and sugar, two 2 pounders, two swivels, three blunderbusses, &c. &c. as well as against sundry sails, rigging and cabin furniture taken at the same time and place from on board a sloop called the Providence, commanded by James Robertson: to the intent that any person or persons claiming the same or any part thereof, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said articles, together with the negroes, &c. &c. should not be condemned to the captors agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

JOHN BRAY,

ELIJAH PHILLIPS, } Agents.

New-Brunswick, July 5, 1782.

3w

State of New-Jersey, } **A**T an Inferior Court of
Monmouth County. } Common pleas for said
county, held on the 25th day of April last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Andrew Bowne, Obadiah Bowne, William Rose, Stephen Hedgers, Cornelius Mac Cleafe, jun. David Stout, John Lufborrow, of Middletown, Obadiah Williams, Joseph Williams, William Curis, Joseph Allen, of Shrewsbury, Gilbert Vanmarter, of Freehold, in said county, of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any person on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered, therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they, nor any on their behalf, nor any interested therein, shall appear and traverse the said inquisitions at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held for the said county the fourth Tuesday in July next, then the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the state.

JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.

Monmouth, June 6, 1782.

3w§

THE council of proprietors of the eastern division of New-Jersey met at Princeton on the 6th inst. having thought it expedient and proper that the Surveyor-General's office for the said eastern division should be opened in its full extent, for the purpose of returning and recording of surveys of land in any part of the unappropriated estate of the said proprietors. And as it is at present impracticable to hold the said office at the city of Perth-Amboy, the place it was formerly held at, I have ordered and directed that a publick office be opened and held at Trenton, as a safe and convenient place for the purpose: and I have appointed John Stevens, jun. Esquire, Deputy Surveyor-General of the said eastern division, in order to receive, return and record all surveys of land in the unappropriated part of the said eastern division, to record all deeds and other instruments, and safely to keep all maps, charts and draughts relative to the said proprietary estate, or any part thereof: of which all concerned will take notice.

The Deputy Surveyors in the several counties are to bring in their deputation, in order to be entered in the said office; till which is done their surveys will not be admitted.

STIRLING.

Trenton, June 10, 1782.

6w

T O B E S O L D,
A PLANTATION lying in Middlesex county, state of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within two hundred yards of Vanpel's mill, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres; there are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees, the land is exceedingly fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of John Laurence, in Philadelphia, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, at Trenton, or Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises.

3m

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late John Laferty, of the township of Wallpack, county of Sussex, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in properly proved for payment, to the subscriber, between this and the 15th of September.

MOSES VANCAMPEN, Adm.

Wallpack, June 4, 1782.

3w†

The Publick are hereby notified,
THAT the old noted ferry, known by the name of Coryell's ferry, which has for some time past been badly tended for want of boats, &c. the persons that lived at said ferry being removed, and the subscribers come to it, hath got the boats in the best order, which are so on both sides, and are able to ferry over with convenience at one trip four four-horse teams; and the roads from Philadelphia to the North-River, by the way of Morristown, &c. are as near or nearer by this ferry, and much better.

We being determined to give the best attendance both early and late, hope the publick will please to favour us with their custom, where they may depend upon meeting with good entertainment, and the best of usage, by the publick's humble servants.

JOHN LAMBERT, Jersey side,

ROBERT LANING, P. side.

Coryell's Ferry, June 11, 1782.

3w†

FRANCIS WITT,

AT the sign of the Blazing Star, in Trenton, begs leave to acquaint the publick in general, that he keeps an inn for the entertainment of man and horse; and as he has laid in hay and liquors of the first quality, hopes to give satisfaction to those that will please to favour him with their custom.

June 18, 1782.

3m