

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1783.

*The following is a particular account of the taking of the English settlements at Hudson's Bay, by the Chevalier de la Perouse, in August last, as communicated in a letter from that officer to the Marquis de Castries, Secretary of State, and published in the Paris Gazette.*  
*Hudson's Straights, Sept. 6, 1782.*

**Y**OU have been informed of my sailing from Cape Francois on the 31st of May last, with his Majesty's ship the Sceptre, of 74, and the frigates l'Affree and l'Engageante, under the respective commands of the Chevalier de Lungle, and the Sieur de la Jaille, Lieutenant in the navy, for an expedition in Hudson's Bay. I had taken on board at St. Domingo the following land forces—250 men, drafted from the regiments of Armagnac and Auxerrois, and 40 artilleryists, together with two eight inch mortars, 300 shells and four cannon. The above detachment was under the command of the Sieur de Rostaing, Major of Armagnac. The Sieur le Certain, Captain of artillery, in the service of the colonies, had the detail of the ordnance; the Sieur Moneron, Captain in the corps of engineers, was to direct the operation of the sieges, while the Sieur de Mansuy, Captain engineer of the colonies, was appointed to take the drafts and charts of the coasts and bays which we were to visit.

Nothing happened to me remarkable during my navigation till July 17th, when I discovered, about twelve at night, the island Resolution. I had not failed 20 leagues up Hudson's Straights, when I found myself every instant surrounded with new obstacles of every kind. The ships under my command remained entangled for several days among the ice, so far indeed that our sailors could go on foot from ship to ship. The frigates suffered greatly, and were so damaged in their sterns as to alarm me about their safety: The Sceptre was in the most imminent danger of losing her rudder. Every thing was new to us in this navigation, and that very circumstance occasioned my neglecting to provide ice-anchors, which would have proved of the utmost utility: At last, on the 30th of July, I came in sight of Cape Walsingham, the most westerly part of the Straights. I had hitherto had no other rule to steer by than a few points determined geometrically inserted in the practical navigator, and by the means of which M. de Mansuy and myself had sketched out a chart, which we altered as the hazy weather permitted us to descry land. I now thought all difficulties overcome, and was in the utmost impatience to reach fort Prince of Wales. This was the place I had set down for my first attack. I had not an instant to lose, as the rigour of the season renders those seas impervious to all shipping about the beginning of September. But I had to undergo a further trial of patience. As I was sailing in perfect security in Hudson's Bay, I found myself, on the 3d of August, involved in a thick mist. I was soon surrounded with pieces of ice, a situation which compelled me to lie too. Two hours after the mist disappeared, and I perceived the three ships entangled in the ice, which extended out of sight: This gave birth to a well grounded apprehension, that I had missed the right time for my operations, and I was on the point of sending back my own ship, and one of the frigates, resolving to winter it there myself in the other, with part of the troops under the command of Major de Rostaing, in hopes of being able, at the beginning of the next season, to destroy the English settlements: But on the 5th of Aug. the ice which surrounded my ship began to give way, and I resolved to cut a passage through it, by crowding sail, however dangerous the trial might prove to my little Squadron. I was so lucky as to succeed, and on the 8th of August, at night, could perceive the English colours flying on fort Prince of Wales. I approached, founding all the way, within a league and a half, and dropped anchor with my division in eighteen fathom of water, muddy bottom. An officer was instantly dispatched by me, for the purpose of found-

ing, who assured me it was very practicable for our ships to draw very near the fort. I was further informed, that if the enemy should offer to oppose any resistance, the Sceptre would be sufficient to keep them under. Every thing was instantly prepared for landing, but the night growing very dark, and the tide being against us, it was two o'clock in the morning before the boats were under way. We landed without the least opposition, three quarters of a league distant from the fort, which is built with free-stone, and seemed calculated to make an obstinate resistance. Major de Rostaing advanced with his detachment within gun-shot, and then halted; but perceiving that the enemy made no show of resistance, he sent them a summons to surrender. Not the least difficulty was thrown in his way; the gates flew open, and the Governor, with his garrison, surrendered at discretion. A prodigious quantity of merchandize of all kinds was found in the fort; the ordnance was in the best condition, and all the magazines were covered with lead.

As I had not a moment to lose for the purpose of putting an end to my operations in Hudson's Bay, I resolved to commit every thing to the flames, except a few beaver hides, and other furs, which were put on board the Affree. I gave to the savages whatever they thought proper to carry away, especially powder and shot, those people living entirely on the produce of the chase.

On the 11th, I failed on my way to Fort-York, the chief place of the English settlements in the Bay, but here I met with difficulties far greater than those I had encountered since my arrival in these seas. I was well aware that the coast was infested with rocks and shoals: I had no chart, and our prisoners obstinately refused to give me the least information; at last, after taking an infinite deal of precaution, and having escaped the dangers that surrounded us on all sides, sailing by seven or eight fathoms on a rocky bottom, I reached the entrance of Nelson's river, where I came to anchor, on the 20th of August, within five leagues of the shore: As good luck would have it, I had strengthened my Squadron with the addition of 3 boats, taken at the Prince of Wales fort. They proved of the utmost service: I had entrusted them to the command of M. du Bordieu, a Swede and an ensign in the navy; Dorie, Lieutenant of a frigate; and Carbonneau, a Midshipman. It would have been impossible for any body to be of greater service than the three above named officers, founding a-head, and endeavouring to discover Hay's river, on which Fort-York stands, and whose near approach I knew to be impracticable for every ship of burthen.

On the 18th of August, Messieurs du Bordieu and Carbonneau, each in his boat, and the sieur le Fevre, in that belonging to the Sceptre, took an exact survey of the said river. I waited for them at our moorings, eight leagues at sea, out of sight of the land. They had minutely set down the soundings, and being returned on board, served as guides and pilots. On the 20th of August, my division dropped anchor on a good sandy bottom. The next day in the morning, I prepared to land: I thought it advisable, having nothing to fear from the enemy on the sea side, to bring up the van. Our great distance from shore might have suggested to the enemy the means and resolution of opposing us, which could not so well be the case at Fort Prince of Wales, by reason of the easy access my ship had to the latter settlement. I ordered the Chevalier de Lungle to follow me, and gave to the Sieur de la Jaille the command of the division, assuring him, that the landing once effected, I should return on board the Sceptre, and leave the Chevalier de Lungle to command the boats, which, with their crews, were to remain on shore till the surrender of the fort.

Hay's island, on which stands Fort York, is at the mouth of a large river, which it divides into two branches; the one called Hay's, and the other Nelson's river. I knew that all the enemy's means of defence was along Hay's river: There was, more-

over, a ship belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, mounting 26 nine-pounders, and anchored in the mouth of the river, which is full of sand banks.

The currents are very violent, and the ebb and tide succeed each other with great rapidity: Our boats might have run and remained on ground within gun-shot of the fort, and it highly concerned us not to give the enemy so favourable an opportunity. I therefore steered my course for Nelson's river, knowing full well that our land forces would have above 16 miles to march; by this means we effectually rendered useless the batteries erected along Hay's river. On the evening of the 21st we arrived with our flotilla of boats at the entrance of Nelson's river. My boats, including those taken at Fort Wales, were 12 in number, with 250 men; my mortars, cannon, and eight days provision. Matters were so disposed that we wanted nothing from the ships with which it was not easy to settle a communication, as they were obliged to stand off at a great distance. Ordered the boats to drop anchor in three fathom sounding, at the mouth of the river, and accompanied by the Chevalier de Lungle, Messieurs Rostaing and Moneron, I went before, founding, all the way up the river, on which I supposed the enemy might have made some preparations to oppose our landing. At five o'clock, P. M. we were got near enough to the fort, and the company's ship, for the enemy, with their spy-glasses, to be able to distinguish the colour of our regimentals. A gun, loaded with shot, was fired from the ship, and answered by the fort. This, I supposed, to be a signal for the troops to file off towards Nelson's river. What I had most to apprehend was from the savages, whom the English might have induced to take up arms against us, by supplying them with gunpowder and brandy.

As I proceeded in my soundings for the space of three miles, I found that Nelson's river could not be entered: The smallest boats could not approach it nearer than 100 fathoms distance, the remaining space being soft and muddy: We therefore determined to remain at anchor all night, and wait till the next morning; but the tide ebbing much lower than I had at first imagined, my boats anchored in two fathoms and an half, and were left aground by three o'clock in the morning. The Chevalier de Lungle proposed to Major Rostaing, to walk over the mud, and thus get on shore. This was agreed to; all our men with their firelocks shouldered, waded for a quarter of a mile through the mud knee deep, and we at last reached a meadow, or rather marsh, distant half a league from the woods. The troops then formed themselves in battle array, and marched about three miles in their way to the woods, where we were in hopes to find a dry path that would lead us to the fort. A prisoner, to whom we had been very liberal, had offered to be our guide; he pointed out to us a road, which, upon being reconnoitered by Major Rostaing, was judged impracticable; yet we have since been informed, that it was the best in the island. We spent the whole day in a fruitless search for roads that were not to be met with. I resolved at last to cut out one through the woods and bogs, which I attempted to effect by means of the compass: Messrs. Moneron and de Mansuy took upon them that very fatiguing task. We pitched our tents by the skirts of the wood, and at night notice was given, that there was a morass to go over, up to the knees in mud.

During the night the wind blew so hard a gale, that I was in the greatest anxiety about my ships which were at anchor close to the coast, in a place where the sea is uncommonly boisterous, and where the bottom, though muddy on the surface, is full of little rocks, so sharp as to cut the cables asunder. I directly resolved to endeavour all I could to join my division. The landing being effected, I thought myself no longer justified in continuing on shore, especially when the ships were in the greatest danger. I ordered the Chevalier de Lungle to take the command of the boats, and hastened to the sea shore; but the storm continuing still to rage, I

could not get on board. I improved, next day, the opportunity of a short interval, and reached the ships one hour before another gale sprang up. The Sieur Carbonneau, who had set out with me, had his boat wrecked, but was so lucky as to escape with his crew. They returned on board three days after, having, during that time, subsisted on roots and wild fruit. The Engageante lost two anchors in the second squall, as did also the Astree. If the storm had lasted a few hours longer, the latter must have been lost, with its crew, consisting of 300 men.

The wind having abated on the 26th, I was informed that our land forces had arrived before the fort on the morning of the 24th, and that, on the first summons sent in by Major Rostaing, the gates were opened, not however before a capitulation had been asked, and granted. I sent word to the Major to destroy every thing by fire, and instantly re-embark. This he did with all possible dispatch.

However, once more I saw my plan overturned by a fresh hurricane, in which the Engageante was again in the utmost danger; her third anchor broke; as did also the bar of the rudder, besides her pinnace being lost: At last the fine weather returned, and I had the satisfaction, on the 31st of August, to see Fort York on fire, and Major Rostaing, with all his men, making towards us in a large vessel belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and taken by me in the river. At night he came to an anchor, about a league distant from the Sceptre, on board of which I received him next morning. I weighed anchor without loss of time, having on board the three Governors of the Forts Prince of Wales, York and Severn: The latter is a small settlement within York district. I did not think it worth while to destroy it, being of no kind of importance, but especially because my ships having lost both their boats and anchors, and about 300 of our people being ill, we could do nothing better than leave those seas, which from August twenty-fifth, are more tempestuous than the English channel in January.

I compute the loss of the Hudson's Bay Company, upon an average, at ten or twelve millions of livres. I took care, when Fort York was ordered to be burnt, to spare a considerable magazine, situate beyond the reach of the flames, where I caused to be deposited, provisions, gunpowder, lead, firelocks, and a certain quantity of European goods, the properest for exchange among the savages, that several English inhabitants, who I know have fled to different parts, may, on their return, find in that magazine, the means of procuring subsistence, till the Court of London shall be informed of their situation. I am well assured, this part of my conduct will meet with his Majesty's approbation; and that by making provision for those unfortunates, I have only anticipated the King's benevolent intentions.

L O N D O N, October 30.

THE address of the refugees seem to have been drawn up by Sir William Pepperel, or his friend at New-York.

How impertinent is it in these men, to talk of their numbers, when it is well known they could never bring into the field three thousand men in a body!—What proof do they give that the Americans are tired with independence, but their own lying and impudent assertions?

Did not these very men transmit to this country, a most notorious falsehood respecting Washington's army? Did they not aver that his utmost force was 4000 men, and these half-armed, half-fed, and half-clothed? These fools did not consider what praise they were heaping upon such miserable scarecrows, as they described them to be, who could withstand a large and well disciplined army of veterans, and at last defeat them!

But these refugees were the fellows to whom North and Germaine lent a willing ear, and for whose fugitive relations they procured pensions and places. The speaking smooth matter to these despicable Ministers was all their merit.

It can be well attested that several Americans, men of honour and credit, would have opened the eyes of our Ministers, would have endeavoured to convince them of the utter impracticability of subjugating America; but to such men they turned a deaf ear—they would listen to nothing but what gratified their passions.

The fate of our war against America, will, in all probability, afford a very wholesome lesson to future —. It is neither numbers nor talents, that can succeed, at least for any time, in a bad cause. Hence the expence and courage of all our Generals employed in that wretched business, have proved alike abortive.

From General Gage, the command of our forces in America has at length come down to General Dalling! When all our regulars have been tried, where will be the wonder if one of our Generals of the city trained bands should be sent over to take America sooner than give it up?

It is whispered that an express is sent to Ireland, to put a stop to the fencible regiments now raising in that kingdom, on account of the heart-burnings that step occasions.

November 23, 1782.

*This day the Governors and Directors of the bank of England, received the following letter from the Honourable T. Townsend, Secretary for the home department.*

Whitehall, Nov. 22, 1782.

GENTLEMEN,

HIS Majesty's Ministers, anxious to prevent, as early as possible, the mischiefs too commonly resulting from speculations in the funds, during the uncertain state of negotiations of peace, between the powers at war, which it is the general interest of all great powers to avoid, have thought it their duty to ask his Majesty's permission to communicate to you, that the negotiations now carrying on at Paris, are thought so near a crisis, as to promise a decisive conclusion, either for peace or war, before the meeting of Parliament, which will therefore be prorogued from Tuesday the 26th instant, to Thursday the 5th of December, and I have his Majesty's commands to assure you that you will receive immediate notice of the same.

(Signed.) T. TOWNSEND.

*Extract of a letter from Naples, September 24.*

"The audience which our sovereign, seated on his throne, and surrounded by all his nobles, gave, a few days ago, to his ambassador from Morocco, was truly brilliant and august. His Moorish Excellency delivered his credentials, of which the following is a literal translation:

"Let us return thanks to the only God—Nothing can come to pass in this world without the will of God, who is exalted above all things.

"The servant of God, Mahomet, son of Abila, a servant of the Lord, and who will be so forever: To his Napolitan Majesty, Sovereign of the two Sicilies, and all the dominions thereunto belonging, Ferdinand IV. sendeth greeting; as he is united with us in the service of the Lord.

"We have sent unto you, as our Minister, learned, good, faithful and noble Mahomet, son of Ottoman, for the purpose of cementing peace and good understanding with your Majesty, as they both already subsisted with the father of your Majesty, Charles III. our friend. Whatever you may agree to with the above Minister, I shall confirm and ratify, as what he shall do will be according to our will and pleasure, since we have, for that purpose, invested him with plenary and absolute power.

"Our friendship towards your Majesty, and your father, will sufficiently manifest itself in this; my desire is, that our empire and yours be so firmly united, that our subjects may resort to your kingdom, with the same facility as yours may to ours, whereas the latter are treated among you, so shall the former be by us; and all such things as your Majesty may wish for from our dominions, you need but point it out to our Ambassador, who will grant you all with God's grace, in peace."

General Dalling, late Governor of Jamaica, is going out immediately to the West-Indies, to take upon him the command of the troops there.

S A L E M, January 9.

Capt. Ambrose James, in a schooner belonging to Marblehead, arrived there, a few days since, from St. Martin's. Soon after he sailed from that island he was taken by one of the enemy's picaroon cruizers, by whom his vessel was pillaged of almost every article which could be conveniently removed, together with 5 or 600 dollars in cash. The commander of the cruizer then ransomed the schooner for 100 johanneses, and took Captain James's note of hand as security for payment.

H A R T F O R D, January 28.

On the night of the 15th inst. at New-Fairfield, was consumed by fire, the house of Mr. Ephraim Quimby; a daughter of his, aged about sixteen years, and a son, about eleven, both perished in the flames.

N E W - L O N D O N, Jan. 17.

The publick are cautioned to beware of Counterfeit French Guineas, some of which have been brought from Long-Island and passed here; they are much larger and lighter than the true guineas,

and by scratching them they may be seen to be base metal very slightly washed over.

On the night after the 8th instant, between midnight and 4 o'clock, Mr. Giles Sill and his wife awaked from sleep, found their house in flames, the fire having got to such a head that it was with the greatest difficulty and danger they saved their small children from being suffocated in the flames; one of his small children, and two young men and a girl, leaped from a chamber window about two minutes before the roof fell in; but a brother of Mr. Sill's not finding the window, was consumed nearly to ashes, and an apprentice lad perished in the same way, his head and limbs were consumed, his body found in the coals, his back and vitals remaining whole; a girl who lodged in a lower room was also found about half consumed. Had the family tarried but two minutes longer in the house, ten other persons must have perished in the flames; but they escaped with nothing but their shirts on, to screen them from a most severe cold snow storm, and travelled a quarter of a mile to a hospitable neighbour, who gave them all the relief in his power. The unhappy sufferers are persons of the greatest integrity and honesty; and by their more than common industry and prudence, had obtained a considerable interest; Mr. Sill being a mechanick, his interest was chiefly in his house and shop, both which, with their contents were consumed. Providence hereby speaks loudly to all, and shews us the uncertainty of life as well as the uncertain nature of worldly interest.

Jan. 24. Last Thursday evening the house of Mr. Andrew Chappel, in Chesterfield society in this town, took fire and was burnt down; two of his children were so much burnt, that one of them has since died, and the other is dangerously ill.—Mr. Chappel is also much burnt.

Last Friday a fleet of nine ships came round Montague Point into the Sound, and proceeded westward; the weather being something hazy, the size of them could not be well determined; some people affirm they were British ships of the line, and that they sailed from Sandy-Hook, in pursuit of Count Vaudreuil's fleet; and others, that they were of less burthen. The most probable account of this fleet is, that two of them are British frigates, and the other seven are prizes which they captured off the Capes of Virginia; this account we have by a person who says he was on board one of the frigates last Sunday, which frigate he says was the Amphitrite.

It is said the above fleet left the Sound on Sunday night.

Sunday evening Captain Trowbridge in a sloop arrived here in 40 days from St. Croix. He met with severe gales on the coast, and lost one man overboard, named Wheaton, belonging to Branford. Capt. Trowbridge saw two ships south of Montauk, the day he got in.

F I S H - K I L L, January 16.

We are well informed the American troops were never so comfortably accommodated with quarters, in this rigorous season of the year, as at present; this is owing to the surprizing exertion and zeal of the officers and men, who, out of the rude materials, with timber and stone alone, have, in a few weeks, built themselves more convenient and decent habitations than a great part of mankind are ever possessed of. The great cantonment of New-Windfor exhibits an army huddled in two lines, with the officers as regularly posted as in an encampment. This military prospect from its extent, novelty, and perfect uniformity, is thought to be the most pleasing and beautiful of any thing of a similar nature, which has ever been exhibited in the world.

The gentlemen of the army are now engaged in erecting a spacious building, of 110 feet long, and 30 feet wide, called the Temple of Virtue; in the great hall of this edifice it is proposed to assemble on all publick occasions; while the wings are intended to be made use of for levees and daily purposes, and the whole will be occupied on Sundays as a place of publick worship.

A correspondent observes, "that it is not less pleasing than astonishing to behold the improvements which have been made in the fortifications, buildings, and universal oeconomy of the garrison of West-Point, since Major General Knox was appointed to the command of that important post.—The works which were, from the exigence of the times, at first constructed of slight materials, and in a temporary manner, being now rebuilt with stone and lime, have assumed the appearance of regularity, duration, and impregnability. The houses and barracks of the officers and soldiers are not only rendered convenient, but will soon be made ex-

extremely pleasant and elegant. The manufactures of lime and brick. The works of the artificers and laboratory; and, in short, every thing is conducted in such a manner, as to promise the most permanent and exclusive publick utility."

**CHATHAM, January 29.**

By an express vessel from Lord Hood, which arrived at New-York last Friday from Jamaica, we learn that Don Solano was at the Havanna with 10000 men; that Count de Estaing had arrived with a fleet from Europe at Martinico; and that a most vigorous attack on Jamaica was resolved on, as soon as a junction of the different fleets was formed.

In consequence of the above information an embarkation of seven regiments, we are told, has or will take place immediately.

**PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.**

By Captains Griffin and Marshal, just arrived from Rhode-Island, we have received the following important intelligence, viz. That on the 22d ultimo, a re-taken brig from Cape Francois for Providence, was sent into Newport, on board of which was found a letter from the Captain of the Lion, British ship of war, to the Admiral at New-York, informing him that he had spoke with a vessel from Europe bound to the West-Indies, the master of which acquainted him that there had been a bloody conflict between the King's troops and the volunteers of Ireland, in which Lord Albemarle, at the head of his regiment, fell; that there had been great slaughter on both sides; and that the people of Ireland were in the greatest ferment, uproar and confusion.

Hand-bills, containing this information, together with other interesting extracts from the letter, were immediately published and distributed at Newport.

The above prize was re-taken by the schooner Rochambeau, Captain Oliver Reed, who had also taken another vessel, bound from Antigua to Penobscot, which had arrived the preceding day.

**TRENTON, February 5.**

Last Friday came on, in the Court of Admiralty, the trial of the sloop Diamond and schooner Dolphin, said to have been captured in the Narrows the 3th December last by Capt. Nathan Jackson, in the armed boat Greyhound.

A claim had been put in by David Forman, Esquire, of Monmouth, in behalf of the state, on a charge of collusion; on the trial it appeared, that the said Captain Jackson sailed from Egg-Harbour about the latter end of October, in the said boat, manned with three men besides himself, and armed with one swivel and two muskets; that he went the next day openly into New-York with his boat, and remained there until the 7th December, and that evening boarded the Diamond, then lying about Red-Hook, surprized the crew, and took her without opposition, continuing on board her until the next evening, when the Dolphin came down, and was taken in the same manner. They were both condemned to the claimant. We are informed the account of sales of the above vessels and cargoes amount to £. 10,500.

"On the 21st ult. died in this town, Mr. Robert Rosbrugh, of Somerset county, in the 80th year of his age; and we hear from Lambertton, in said county, that his son-in-law, Mr. David Henry, died there on the Thursday following, in the 56th year of his age.—They were both very honest men, respectable citizens of this state, and zealous friends to the American cause—they lived esteemed, and have died lamented."

*Cash for Mr. Morris's notes. Enquire of the Printer.*

**T O B E S O L D,**

BY the subscriber, a plantation, containing 216 acres, lying in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county; there is on said place a comfortable dwelling-house, a good barn, an excellent well of water at the door, with a good orchard, and a number of other fruit trees, about thirty acres of meadow ready made, and thirty or thirty-five acres of exceeding good wood-land, the rest of the land properly divided into fields, with a living stream of water running through each field. The title indisputable, and may be entered on immediately. For further particulars apply to

GILBERT LONGSTREET,  
Feb. 5, 1783. c. t. f. near the premises.

**T O B E S O L D,**

A Healthy negro wench, about 16 or 17 years old, has had the small-pox; and as she can work both out doors and in, may suit a farmer.—Enquire of

BENJ. SMITH, in Trenton.  
February 5, 1783. 3w

**To be sold, by publick vendue,**

ON the premises, on Monday the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, a good stone house, barn, five acres of meadow, a good orchard, and about ten acres of pasture land, situate about two miles from Trenton, on the Pennington road. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place by

JOSEPH REED.

Trenton, February 4, 1783. 2w

THE co-partnership of Aaron Musgrove and Co. lately carried on in Greenwich township, state of New-Jersey, by mutual consent, being dissolved; these are therefore to request all persons, who have any demands against said co-partnership, that they bring in their accounts to those of the company who they made the contracts with, in order to be immediately settled and paid.

January 27, 1783. 3w

**SIX-PENCE REWARD.**

RAN away from the subscriber living in Readington, Hunterdon county, on Friday the 3d inst. an apprentice lad named William Johnson, aged about fourteen years, stout built of his age, of a dark complexion, black eyes and hair; had on and took with him when he went away an old castor hat, light blue linsley coat, a light coloured vest, buckskin breeches, two pair of stockings, one blue, the other grey mixt, a pair of good shoes, two or three shirts. Whoever takes him up and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JACOB NEFF.

Readington, January 23, 1783. 1w

Philadelphia, February 1, 1783.

**To be sold, by publick vendue,**

On the premises, on Thursday the thirteenth of March next,

A Valuable plantation and grazing farm, late the property of William Shreve, situated in one of the richest and best neighbourhoods in Jersey, being about thirty miles from Philadelphia, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, containing about 320 acres, 80 of which are mowable meadow, and more may be made, being plentifully watered; about 110 acres of plough land, the remainder extraordinary good wood, and mostly under good cedar fence. There are on the premises a new two story frame house, with two rooms below stairs, and an entry through the house, four rooms on the second floor, a convenient kitchen, and a cellar under the whole, a pump of good water at the door, a kitchen garden under a paved fence, and a thriving young orchard of 200 grafted trees. It is a good stand for business, about six miles from Bordentown and eleven from Burlington, convenient to several meeting-houses and mills. The purchaser may have possession on or before the first day of April. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by Jeremiah Warder, Mordecai Lewis and Samuel Coates, assignees.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said William Shreve, are desired to discharge the same within three months from this date, or they will be put into an attorney's hands to collect. And those that have any demands against said Shreve, are requested to bring them in properly proved to Clayton Newbold, Robert Enlay, or Caleb Newbold, in Mansfield, or to the assignees, in Philadelphia. 6w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert A Priest, late deceased, for purchases made at the sales of said estate, are hereby earnestly requested to discharge the same immediately. The subscriber purposes to give attendance at his house at Stony Brook, on every Monday in the present month, in order to settle the same; and all those who neglect to settle and discharge their respective debts until the first of March, must settle the same with Joseph Olden, Esquire, as the books, &c. will be left in his hands for that purpose; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in.

EZEKIEL SMITH, acting Executor.

February 1, 1783. 3w

**JOHN HARRISON**

TAKES this method to inform his friends and customers, and the respectable publick in general, that he hath an assortment of European goods suitable for the season, which are now selling at his store in Princeton, on the very lowest terms for cash, &c.

February 1, 1783. 3w

**To be sold, by publick vendue,**

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of John Cape, inn-holder in Trenton, a large quantity of fashionable shoe buckles, plated spurs, best temple spectacles, brass nails, sleeve buttons, a wagon, two horses and gears, seized as contraband, and legally condemned, and to be sold by

JOHN REEDER, Collector.

January 30, 1783. 1w

A choice tract of land.

**T O B E S O L D,**

A TRACT of land laying on both sides of Paulinskill creek, Suffex county, and within three miles of the river Delaware, formerly surveyed and returned for 900 acres, with the usual allowance, but is supposed to contain upwards of 1000 acres. The quality of the land is extraordinary good for wheat, lies level, and is very free from stones, and easily worked; it may be conveniently laid out into four or five plantations, each to have a front on the water, as the creek runs nearly through the middle of the tract. There is a good and convenient landing on the creek, about a mile and a half from the land, where Durham boats of any burthen may load, and rafts may be floated down to Philadelphia. There are on the land three well improved plantations, now in possession of Samuel Bonham, John Puffon and Ralph Brugler, whose leases expire next spring. A considerable deal of upland, and some meadow already cleared, and much more to clear. The pleasant and convenient situation, the good quality of the upland, meadow-land and bottom ground, must always render this tract of land equal, if not superior, to any of the same extent in Suffex county.

The subscriber would wish to sell the whole to one person; or, if too much for one, to several, who would jointly purchase, and agree to divide the land to suit their own convenience. As the whole of the land may be cleared, the purchaser or purchasers can be supplied with a tract of timber-land which lies very handy, at a very cheap and reasonable rate. The payments will be easy; the title is clear. For further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber living in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county.

CHARLES COXE.

January 29, 1783. 3w

**T O B E S O L D,**

A T the house of Cornelius Van-Deveer, in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the seventh day of February next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, the brig Funetur, together with her sails and rigging, two four pounders, one swivel, sundry guns, cutlasses and small arms; also, a quantity of cod-fish, staves, pine boards and hoop-poles.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

DAVID POTTER, Marshal.

January 29, 1783. 1w

State of New-Jersey, NOTICE is hereby given, Monmouth county, that a court will be held at the house of Benjamin Lawrence in Allen-Town, on Thursday the 13th day of March next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Capt. Joseph Randolph, and Adjutant Nathan Crane and company (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel called the Polly and Dilla Latty, sailed from Philadelphia, laden with 202 barrels flour, part of them marked Morton and Hill, twelve kegs flour marked I. H. A. M. fifteen kegs of bread; captured at sea by the British, and cast away on the Long Beach within said county, and re-taken by the aforesaid Randolph, and Crain and company, together with her tackle, apparel and cargo as aforesaid; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel and cargo, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned to the captors, agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of Joseph Lawrence, Judge.

JOSEPH RANDOLPH, } Agents.  
NATHAN CRANE, }

3w

**T O B E S O L D,**

BY the subscriber, a lease of a lot of ground in New-Brunswick, expiring November 1st, 1802, with a good two story dwelling-house thereon, having two rooms with fireplaces on each floor, and cellar under the whole, a comfortable kitchen, good garden, pork-house, stable, &c. &c. pleasantly situated in Albany street, opposite the tavern formerly known by the White Hall. Also about 60 acres of wood-land near South River. The above interest will be sold either separate or together, as may suit the purchaser, and the terms known by applying to the subscriber in Crosswicks, or Mr. Jacob Sebring, living on the premises.

JOHN VAN-EMBURGH.

February 1, 1783. 6w

**W A N T E D,**

A few barrels of

**SOFT SOAP.**

Enquire of the Printer.

THE subscriber proposing to leave this state, all persons having any demands against him, are requested to present them for settlement; and those who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment, otherwise their accounts will be left in the hands of authority.

JOHN CAPE.

Trenton, January 21, 1783. 5w

**T O B E S O L D,**

The following tracts of land and plantations, in Hunterdon and Suffex counties, New-Jersey, viz.

ONE tract called the Little Bear Swamp, containing near 100 acres, in Maidenhead township, six miles from Trenton; soil rich, well timbered, adjoining John Rossell's grist and saw mills on Assanpink.

Also one other large tract, about three or four miles from the Union Iron Works, containing the following plantations, viz.

200 acres in possession of Christian and Henry Hyle, on Spruce-run, with house, barn, orchard, and improvements.

130 acres in possession of Joseph Forfe, with improvements.

150 do. in possession of Robert Wilson, with do. on Spruce-run.

140 do. in possession of George Moore, with do.

140 do. in possession of Andrews Miller, with do.

199 do. in possession of John Heldebrand, with do.

134 do. in possession of Peter Hart, with do.

240 do. in possession of George Banghart, with do.

100 do. in possession of William Jewell, with do.

140 do. in possession of Fredk. Frets, jun. with do.

150 do. in possession of Daniel Capehart, with do.

The above plantations are properly laid out, with sufficient wood-land to each, by judicious farmers; and they will be sold either separately or all together, with a tract of 1000 acres or more of wood-land adjoining them. The whole would make a respectable real estate for a gentleman, who would incline to realize his money, being a remarkably healthful country, abounding with good range and good water, with a good mill-site in the middle of the tract.

Also one other plantation, about a mile from the above, of 190 acres, in possession of Cornelius Hagerman, with improvements.

Also the following plantations in Suffex county, Oxford township, on Pequessé river, three miles from Delaware, viz.

220 acres in possession of John Parks, with improvements.

250 do. in possession of Jacob Allbright, with do.

220 do. in possession of Wm. M'Clughan, with do.

116 do. in possession of John Dobson, with do. well situated for a tradesman.—These 4 places will be sold separately, or the whole together.

Also two other plantations in Nolton township, Suffex county, lying between the Moravian settlement and Delaware, about one mile from the river, viz.

230 acres in possession of Paul Hartyoung, with improvements.

230 do. in possession of Jacob Brant, with improvements, about half a mile from the above.

Also two other plantations adjoining Delaware, Poulinskil and Nice's mill, viz.

250 acres in possession of Samuel Brughler, with improvements.

250 do. in possession of Benjamin Faulkner, with do. These will be sold either separately or together, with some wood-land adjoining them.

Also two other plantations in Hardwick township, near John Green's mill and the log gaol, viz.

200 acres in possession of Jesse Bell, with improvements.

200 do. in possession of Smith, with do. adjoining the above.

These will be sold either separately or together.

All the above leases will expire whenever the estates are sold, and possession will be given the first day of April next. Any persons inclining to purchase a part, or the whole of said estates, may know the terms by applying to CHARLES COXE, Esq. in Kingwood, MOORE FURMAN, Esq. in Pitts-town, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, or the subscriber near Bristol, Pennsylvania.

January 10, 1783. 6w†

**WILLIAM COXE.**

**BURR'S LATIN GRAMMAR,**

frequently called the

**PRINCETON GRAMMAR,**

To be sold by the subscriber in Brunswick, by the dozen or single one.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Brunswick, January 20, 1783. 2w¶

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed,

Burlington county, ff. } will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, at the house of Mr. Isaac Wood, inn-keeper at Mount-Holly, on Monday the 24th day of February next,

between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land lying on the North branch of Wading river, in the township of Northampton, containing about 850 acres of land, on which tract are a new furnace, saw-mill, two new framed and two log houses, a good barn and stables, late the property of Thomas Dungan and Jacob Huffy, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Randolph by

J. PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

Dec. 23, 1782. 7w

**DANIEL VAN-VOORHIS, GOLD-SMITH,**

HAVING removed from Philadelphia, takes this method to inform his friends in particular, and the publick in general, that he has now opened shop in Princeton, a small distance to the eastward of the College, where he intends carrying on his business in all its branches, and shall always be happy to receive the commands of those who choose to employ him, and they may rest assured that their work shall be executed with dispatch, in the neatest manner, the newest fashions, and on the most reasonable terms, he being enabled to execute his work at a lower price than it can be done in Philadelphia.

He **MAKES** and **SELLS**  
 URNS, Punch strainers,  
 Coffeepots, Table spoons,  
 Teapots, Tea spoons,  
 Sugardishes, Sugar tongs,  
 Slopbowls, Desert spoons,  
 Tankards, Shoe and knee buckles,  
 Candlesticks, of a great variety of patterns,  
 Sauceboats, Scissors-chains,  
 Pint, and half-pint cans, Pincushion-hoops and chains,  
 Milkpots, Water do.  
 Soupe ladders, Gold and silver sleeve buttons,  
 Casters and stands, Gold and silver broaches,  
 Salts, Gold beads and chains.  
 Punch ladders, N. B. He likewise gives the highest price for old gold and silver. 3m 1m

**T O B E S O L D, BY ROBERT EASTBURN,**

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

Said Eastburn returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom; and as he now thinks to apply himself to business, having for some time past been absent by other engagements, he hopes for a return of their favours, as he intends to use his endeavours to give general satisfaction.

January 10, 1783. 4w 7s6¶

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

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

December 18, 1782. 6w†

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Major John Cook, late of Toms River, deceased, are hereby requested to settle their respective accounts on or before the 10th day of February next, as this is the last notice they are to expect from

THOMAS COOK, Adm.

N. B. On said day the above administrator will attend at George Cook's tavern at Crosswick, in order to adjust matters agreeably to law; also receive all demands against said estate that shall be properly proven.

3w†

Wanted, by the subscriber at New-Brunswick, A QUANTITY of good clean rye, for which a generous price will be given, and the cash paid on delivery at Mr. Charles Sudam's mill, at Brunswick landing, Doctor Jaques's mill, near the road leading to Bordentown, or the widow Scheurman's mill, on the road leading to Spottwood and Monmouth, by

January 10, 1783. 5w†

**T O B E S O L D,**

A PLANTATION containing 175 acres, near Imlay's Town, in Monmouth county, upwards of 40 acres of well timbered land, about 130 acres cleared, near 30 acres is meadow ground, pleasantly situated, lying in a body on the fourth side of the place, considerable part thereof may be made good, and is under new cedar fence, the whole is well watered, lying between two brooks: There is on said plantation a dwelling-house, 30 by 20, lately repaired, with two fire-places, a new stone cellar under the whole, a large new built luster of 30 feet long, convenient for waggon and gear house, a noted good well of water at the door not known to fail, a convenient barn, large enough to thresh with horses, with good stabling, all lately new shingled, two bearing orchards, the fruit noted for making good cyder; the situation of this place renders it very agreeable, being healthy and in a good neighbourhood, surrounded by mills, and convenient to several places of worship. One-third of the purchase money being paid, time will be given for payment of the other two-thirds, by

JOHN LAWRIE.

Also a tract of land within 2 miles of said place, of about 60 acres, adjoining land of Gilbert Smith and Joseph Page; near one half cleared, the other timberland; would suit a tradesman, as it is situated in a good part of the country: If the above tracts of land are not sold, they will be rented in the spring. Arney-Town, January 14, 1783. 3w†

**T O T H E P U B L I C K.**

ON Wednesday the second of April next will be opened a DANCING SCHOOL at the arms of France in this town, by Mr. D'Orfiere, a gentleman who attends the dancing school of the French Academy in Philadelphia. The character and abilities of this gentleman are so well established in Philadelphia, that those who shall have any desire to be instructed by him, have only to enquire there themselves. The said school will continue a sufficient time to complete two or three quarters in that season; and the terms will be the same as in Philadelphia. The school shall be alternately at Princeton, if any can be formed in that place. All sorts of DANCES, the most in fashion, will be taught, but principally the graces and manners.

If the inhabitants should have any desire, the director of the said academy will be very happy in procuring them also, for the same season, a very able master in the French and other foreign languages.

9w¶

State of New-Jersey, to wit,

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Benjamin Lawrence in Allen-Town, on Friday the 21st day of February next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged and set forth in the bill of Colonel Asher Holmes (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called Funetur, burthen about 70 tons, which lately failed from Rhode-Island, bound on a voyage to Hispaniola, and was captured and taken as prize by a British vessel of war, and on her way to New-York was re-captured by the said Colonel Asher Holmes and others, at or near Black-Point, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said schooner, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the re-captors, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, January 20, 1783. 3w

**For sale in Trenton,**

A NEGRO man, thirty-two years old; he is an excellent house negro, and understands taking care of horses well, and can do almost all sorts of out work: The subscriber has likewise for sale an excellent new copper still and worm, made of the best old thick sheet copper; it contains, when full, one hundred and forty-six gallons: likewise a quantity of best snuff in bottles, some hard soap in boxes, a few pair of buckskin breeches, brandy in kegs, salt in barrels, queens-ware, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

3w¶

B. HANLON.

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