

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1782.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.
By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

Proclamation.

IT being the indispensable duty of all nations, not only to offer up their supplications to Almighty God, the giver of all good, for his gracious assistance in a time of distress, but also in a solemn and publick manner to give him praise for his goodness in general, and especially for great and signal interpositions of his Providence in their behalf; therefore, the United States in Congress assembled, taking into their consideration the many instances of Divine Goodness to these states, in the course of the important conflict in which they have been so long engaged; the present happy and promising state of publick affairs, and the events of the war in the course of the year now drawing to a close, particularly the harmony of the publick councils, which is so necessary to the success of the publick cause; the perfect union and good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between them and their allies, notwithstanding the artful and unwearied attempts of the common enemy to divide them; the success of the arms of the United States and those of their allies, and the acknowledgment of their independence by another European power, whose friendship and commerce must be of great and lasting advantage to these states; do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of these states in general, to observe, and request the several states to interpose their authority in appointing and commanding the observance of **THURSDAY**, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God for all his mercies: and they do further recommend to all ranks, to testify their gratitude to God for his goodness, by a cheerful obedience to his laws, and by promoting, each in his station, and by his influence, the practice of true and undefiled religion, which is the great foundation of publick prosperity and national happiness.

Done in Congress, at Philadelphia, the eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two, and of our sovereignty and independence the seventh.

JOHN HANSON, President.
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Office of Finance.

OCTOBER 10, 1782.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, to all persons who may incline to contract for the supply of rations, that the seven following contracts will be entered into for the year 1783:

- 1st, Within the four eastern states.
- 2d, Within the states of New-York and New-Jersey.
- 3d, Within the state of Pennsylvania.
- 4th, Within the states of Delaware and Maryland.
- 5th, Within the state of Virginia.
- 6th, Within the state of North-Carolina.
- 7th, Within the states of South-Carolina and Georgia.

Proposals for these contracts will be received as follows:

For the first, by James Lovell, Esquire, at Boston, until the first day of December; for the second and third, at this office, until the 10th day of November; for the fourth, at this office; for the fifth, by George Webb, Esquire, of Rich-

mond; and for the sixth and seventh, by Major-General Greene, until the first day of December.

The rations are to consist of one pound of bread or one pound of flour, one pound of beef or three-quarters of a pound of pork, and one jill of rum to each ration; and one quart of salt, one quart of vinegar, two pounds of soap, and one pound of candles, to every hundred rations. The contractors are to issue the rations; and upon large issues three per cent. is to be added to the flesh, to compensate for the wastage in the distribution.

The payments are to be made as follows: The accounts of the issues for the month of January are to be made out by the contractors, and transmitted as soon as conveniently may be, after the close of the month, to the treasury for settlement, and the amount, which shall be certified by the comptroller to be due, shall be paid on the first Tuesday of May. The issues for the month of February shall, in like manner, be paid for on the first Tuesday in June, and in like manner for the other months; so that the issues in December 1783, will be paid on the first Tuesday of April 1784.

And for the prevention of disputes, in cases where the ration or any part thereof, shall be increased or diminished, the proposals are to contain the prices of the several component parts of the ration; and the contractors shall be bound to furnish to the several officers the said component parts at such prices so specified, whether the same be drawn for by such officers proportionately or disproportionately; provided, that they shall not be bound to issue, in the whole, to any officer, beyond the amount of the subsistence-money allowed by Congress to such officer; and in like manner they shall be bound to issue to the soldiers, such articles of the ration, at the said prices, as the commanding officer for the time being shall order and direct; and to the prisoners, such as the person for that purpose authorized by the secretary at war, shall order and direct.

BOSTON, October 10.

By the brig Comet, Captain Barnard, who arrived at Providence last week, in 47 days from Holland, we have the following intelligence, viz.

EAST-INDIA NEWS.
LONDON, July 29.

INFORMATION has been received by government, as first stated in our paper, from the East-Indies, with an account of an action that has taken place between the French and English fleets in that quarter. The intelligence is not immediately official, and received by way of Constantinople, but comes through a medium that leaves no doubt of its authenticity. The purport of it is as follows: On the 20th of March the French fleet, under the command of Mons. d'Orves, and the British under Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, the former consisting of 11 ships of the line, besides frigates, the latter of 9 sail, exclusive of the Isis, of 50 guns, came to the engagement of Pondicherry. It continued upwards of six hours, and was most desperately maintained on both sides, till one of the French ships of 64 guns was towed out of the line in the most disabled condition. The enemy still continued the engagement, but at a greater distance, for one hour longer, and then bore entirely away. The flight of the French was the only proof of the victory on the part of the English, the squadron under Sir Edward Hughes being too much disabled to attempt a pursuit.—The French, it is supposed, have however been more shattered than the English, and as they have no port in that quarter of the world to retire to for refitting their ships, nearer than the Mauritius, it is expected that several of them will suffer before they get there, the passage being both long and dangerous. Not one ship was taken on either side, but it was imagined that the French ship of the line, which proved to be the Vengeance of 64 guns, and was engaged in the action with the Magnanime, also of 64, is too much disabled to be capable of any further service. The letters which bring this infor-

mation add, that the above was certainly the best fought battle that ever happened in the east. Sir Edward Hughes hoisted his flag on board the Superb of 74 guns, and Captain King had a Commodore's pendant in the Exeter of 64.

The advices brought by the Nancy Packet from Bengal, which arrived on Wednesday last, are certainly not of the most agreeable complexion. Governor Hastings informs the company that their forces have been extremely harrassed, and much diminished in number by the frequent skirmishes and severe service they have undergone in the province of Bengal, and that though every exertion had been made, and was then making, for the sake of establishing a peace with the country powers, that event did not appear, at the date of his despatches, to be in any great forwardness nor much to be expected. The Nancy Packet came directly from Bengal, without touching on the coast of Coromandel, so that she brings nothing new from that quarter.

The last Madrid Gazette has the following article: By despatches which arrived here on the 24th of June, the court have received the most important intelligence from the West-Indies, stating, that his Majesty's forces, commanded by Don Galvez, had entirely driven the English from their establishment, both in the interior parts of Honduras, and from the very remotest possession they enjoyed in any quarter of South-America; that the Spanish commander had had the good fortune to establish a peace with the Indians who inhabit the country known by the name of Moscos and Zinbas, who have been for upwards of a century in close alliance with the English, and have on various occasions done the greatest mischief to the subjects of his Catholick Majesty settled in those districts, and that an entire and perfect tranquility had been restored in Peru, and the other revolted colonies of South-America. This agreeable information was immediately communicated to the foreign Ministers, and orders were issued for singing *Te Deum* in all the churches of Madrid, and for general illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy, for three successive days.

The following is a list of the French and English squadrons in the late engagement off the coast of Coromandel, the 22d of March last.

ENGLISH LINE.

Magnanime, 64; Worcester, 64; Minorca, 70; Superb, 74; Hero, 74; Eagle, 64; Isis, 50; Sultan, 74; Exeter, 64; Monmouth, 64; Burford, 70.

FRIGATES.

Active, 32; Coventry, 28; Seahorse, 24; Juno, 32; Combustion, fireship.

FRENCH LINE.

Le Vengeux, 64; Le Severe, 64; Le Brilliant, 68; L'Orient, 74; L'Hanibal, 74; Le Sphinx, 64; Le Heros, 74; L'Artesian, 64; L'Ajax, 70; Le Flamand, 54; Le Binaire, 64; La Pouveyouse, 48.

FRIGATES.

La Hinde, 36; Le Ellones, 32; La Subtille, 24; La Sylphe, 18; La Diligent, 10; La Pulverise, fireship.

Since the above engagement, it is very probable the two squadrons have been joined by the following:

Sailed with Sir Bickerton, February 6, 1782.
Gibraltar, 80; Cumberland, 74; Defence, 74; Africa, 64; Sceptre, 64.

Sailed from Brest, February, 1782.

Le Fendant, 74; L'Argonaute, 64; L'Atlas, 94; La Breton (armed en flute) 64; La Blonde, 32.

With this the English squadron will be superior by two ships of the line; the number of frigates are nearly equal.

There is an account that the Batavia Dutch man of war, of 50 guns, after throwing 30 of her guns overboard, is returned to the Texel, where they are taking out her other guns and sea stores as fast as possible, she having received some material damage in a violent storm in the North-Seas, which rendered her incapable of proceeding on her voyage with the rest of the fleet.

By intelligence received on Friday from Plymouth we learn, that one of the cutters sent into that port by the Crown and Panther men, of war, was loaded with live cattle and other stock for the combined fleet; this circumstance seems to militate against the reports which have prevailed for several days, of their being gone into port.

According to an account lately published at Paris, of the commerce of that kingdom, it appears that France exported, in the year 1780, goods, the produce of that kingdom, to America, to the amount of 630 000. sterling. This is a most serious alarm to this country, and shews the impolicy of continuing, for a single day, the quarrel with America.

It is now fifteen weeks since the brave Admiral Rodney obtained an important victory over the French fleet in the West-Indies; yet we are to this day kept totally ignorant of the consequences of that memorable action. Surely all our brave Admirals and Captains did not go to sleep on the occasion, and slept ever since! The French, however, have brought home safe their rich St. Domingo fleet, in defiance of all ours.

All the single ships that have failed to join Lord Howe, carried out sealed orders, which they were to open if they did not fall in with the fleet two days after they cleared the channel.

Whitehall, July 27. Intelligence has been received at the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Townshend's office, that General Meadows, with the troops under his command, and that part of the fleet lately commanded by Commodore Johnstone which was destined for India, arrived at Bombay the 6th of January.

That a cessation of hostilities had taken place between the East-India company's troops and the Marrattas, in consequence of which the Governor and Council detached two battalions of Seapoys to the relief of Tellicherry, which had for a long time been besieged by Hyder Ally's forces: That with the aid of this reinforcement Major Abington had made a sally from the fort, in which he completely routed the enemy, killed about 500 men, and took 1200 prisoners, among whom was their leader Sedat Cawn, a brother-in-law of Hyder Ally, with 50 pieces of cannon, 60 elephants many horses, a large quantity of ammunition, grain and treasure, to the amount of three lacks of rupees.

By an authentick letter received from Madras, by way of France, and dated the 7th of April, a peace is said to be concluded between Sir Eyre Coote and Hyder Ally.

If Lord Shelburne continues in office till the meeting of parliament, the most violent debates may be expected to take place in the upper house, on the important American question.

The Dutch East-India company's ships, that they have equipped since the rupture, are vessels of 1430 tons burthen, mounting fifty guns on two decks, though they have only upper tiers, the others in their holds, for their equipment when they arrive in India as ships of war. Seven vessels, so armed, sailed from the Texel in company with the Dutch Squadron under Admiral Zoutman.

Two of the ships, the Vigilant and another, sent to reinforce the British fleet under Lord Howe, fell in with the homeward bound St. Domingo fleet, lately put into Brest, but upon discovering that their convoy was of double their force, they were unfortunately obliged to forego their intentions of attacking them.

An express was received yesterday at the Admiralty from Lord Howe, and it is very confidently said that his Lordship, immediately after having seen the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, which may be expected every day safe into port, will sail directly to the relief of Gibraltar, which, notwithstanding the strength of it, must otherwise fall into the hands of the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 17.

"A convoy of provisions was sent from Brest to the combined fleets the 13th inst. which makes it presumed they are not far off; though we have heard of no battle between them and the English squadron, which is also in the ocean, much inferior to ours in point of strength; we do not hear for certain whether M. La Motte Piquet has yet joined."

S A L E M, October 3.

Last Sunday the brig Defence, Capt. Rentoull, arrived here in 47 days from Bilboa, by whom we have been favoured with some French papers, from which we have translated the following articles, viz.

R O M E, June 16.

AFTER an absence of three months and an half, the Holy Father, our august Sovereign,

on the 13th instant, returned to this capital. His Holiness was much affected on seeing the concourse of people who went out to meet him, and by whom the ways were every where lined. The Holy Father is in good health, and the Roman people have testified the tenderest attachment to him.

M A D R I D, June 21.

The Duc de Crillon, who is appointed to the command of the troops employed to reduce Gibraltar, departed from this city on the 12th instant for Cadiz, whence he is to go to Algeiras. As soon as the Count d'Artois shall arrive, the siege will be pushed with the greatest vigour. In the mean time, we may see, by the following letter, what immense preparations are making in order to give the last stroke to that redoubtable fortress.

"I have (says the author, who is arrived at Cadiz) just been through the camp of St. Roch, which may be called a city surrounded with a camp. The troops which compose it have constructed wooden barracks, which, from their uniformity and regular arrangement, exhibit a very pleasing appearance. The houses of the officers are almost all built with brick, with a small garden to each, in which flowers and vegetables are cultivated. The nine battalions which lately arrived from Minorca, are all in tents and don't appear desirous of a more commodious situation. Great expectations are formed from the judgment, bravery and activity of the Duc de Crillon, whose arrival is looked for with an impatience which shews how honourably he is esteemed. In the interim, plenty is to be seen every where, attended with health and joy: the soldiers, inured to hardship and fatigue, perform wonders. Ten thousand men have hitherto done the duty of forty thousand; and it has frequently happened, that a party of the brigades de service have remained two days together in the trenches. The Spanish are perhaps the only soldiers of Europe who are capable of sustaining fatigue so painful, so constant, and hitherto accompanied with so little success. Habit has familiarised them to danger;—they go into the trenches and to the most advanced posts with as little concern as troops are seen to mount guard in a garrison. The vessels arrived from Minorca, upwards of 100 in number, have brought an immense quantity of ammunition of every kind. It appears that the court spares nothing in preparing for a terrible and decisive attack. The advanced works and lines are already furnished with near 200 pieces of cannon and mortars; and besides 150 pieces of ordnance which I have seen in the park of artillery, many more are expected. In returning from Algeiras, I found the road almost covered with carts loaded with huge pieces of wood, which will be made use of for the floating batteries. The ways also contain vast numbers of soldiers, sailors and labourers, who were going to the camp. The firing of the enemy is not great; when they are fired upon from the Spanish lines, as is the case from time to time, they return an answer. Some provision vessels got into the place during my stay at Ceuta and Algeiras; but nothing discourages the Spaniards; they are willing to expose themselves to every danger, to follow the Duc de Crillon, and to finish, under this adored General, a siege which has lasted so long. I saw at Algeiras the ten vessels which left Cadiz three weeks ago: they are cut down and dismantled, in order to be made floating batteries of; and are to be lined to such a degree of thickness as to resist cannon balls. As soon as every thing shall be completed, Gibraltar will be battered by land and sea at the same time: 700 pieces of ordnance will make upwards of thirty thousand discharges in a day. The havoc which this terrible fire will occasion, must very soon render a general assault practicable, which the enemy will not be able to resist. It appears that the floating batteries will be stationed between the two Moles, and that the North part of the town will be destroyed by the cross-fire of these batteries and that of the advanced works on the side of the Porte de Terre."

P A R I S, July 4.

We are assured, that Monseigneur the Count d'Artois will set out to-morrow for the camp of St. Roch. The King of Spain has just ordered a detachment of an officer and twelve men from his guards, for to receive this Prince at Bayonne.

All the officers who were in the action of the 12th of April last, and who are returned to France, have received orders to remain in the ports of their respective departments.

The Court has yet published nothing respecting the news of a naval victory gained in the East-Indies.

A letter, however, is circulated, under the name of M. Sicard, an auxiliary officer on board the fleet of M. d'Orves, addressed to one of his relations in Provence, received by the way of Constantinople, a copy of which has been sent to the Minister of the marine. This letter is dated the 25th of February last, the substance of which is, that the English ships the Superbe and Royal Admiral were taken in going out of the Bay of Trinquamalé, with 28 transports, richly laden; and that Admiral Hughes was made prisoner.

The Squadron which is ready to sail from Brest, under the orders of M. de la Motte Piquet, consists of nine ships; the destination of which, we are assured, is to reinforce the French fleet in the West-Indies. This Squadron, which will sail with a numerous convoy, only waits for the arrival of the combined fleet, which is momentarily expected.

Letters from Madrid mention, that M. d'Arcon, who is to command the artillery at the siege of Gibraltar, has just made trial of a bomb, the effect of which was prodigious: he knew so well how to direct its course, as to cause it to fall on Queen Anne's bastion, where it set fire to a magazine of powder, the explosion of which destroyed one hundred men.

B O S T O N, October 10.

Last Thursday arrived at Cape Ann, the ship Apollo, Captain William Tant, in 34 days from Holland; in her came passengers Messrs. Guild, Cheever, Burges and Coster.—Mr. Guild was charged with publick despatches from His Excellency the American Minister at the Hague, which we are informed contain matters of importance, and not unfavourable to America, but particulars unknown.

On the 8th of September, several leagues to the westward of the Orkneys, the Apollo parted company with the schooner Mercury, Captain Hill, bound to Baltimore. In 13 days she was up with the False Bank, when a most violent storm came on, during which her tiller giving way, she broached too, and was upon her beam ends near an hour, but by throwing over her lee guns, she fortunately righted. On the 4th of October she spoke the brig General Greene, Captain Bacon, bound from Amsterdam to Philadelphia, 86 days out, but having sprung her bowprit, was standing for Boston. Captain Bacon said he had some days before passed a man of war entirely dismasted.

By the Apollo we learn, that the negotiations for a general peace were still carrying on, the British Minister from Brussels, and an Envoy extraordinary from Holland, having gone to Versailles upon that business.

By the ship Apollo we learn, that a Dutch fleet of 15 sail, 11 of the line and 4 frigates, were then lying at the Texel, and were to sail in four days after: That a British fleet was said to be then off: That it was the general opinion at Amsterdam, that unless Gibraltar was speedily relieved its surrender was inevitable: That the mercantile trade of Amsterdam had acceded to the treaty of commerce proposed by Mr. Adams: That Admiral Rodney had returned into port: That the homeward bound British West-India fleet arrived in the channel but four days after the combined fleet left it: That the latter were also in port.

British papers to the 12th of August were received by the Apollo, but not being able to obtain them till late last evening, we have only time to extract the following, viz.

That the most vigorous war is to be resumed against America: That orders have been given by the first Lord of the Admiralty, not to publish any list of the British navy in future: That the West-India fleets are not to sail on their voyage home at any particular time: That Count de Grasse arrived in London the 2d of August: That all his expence during his stay there were to be paid by the crown: That his Majesty had sent the Count his sword, after which he had an audience with his Majesty, being introduced by Adm. Parker: That he was to set out on his return to Paris the 21st of August: 1500 men, prisoners in France, were to be allowed for him in exchange: That a fleet of 36 sail of the line, under Lord Howe, was intended to go to the relief of Gibraltar, which he is to effect at all risks: That the King of Morocco hath manifested a desire to assist at the siege of Gibraltar, which had been assented to, and has in consequence presented 8000 oxen to the besiegers: That the 20th of August was fixed upon for the attack: That despatches had been received from General Elliot, at Gibraltar, which gave the most serious alarm to government of any thing that had been received from him: That a reinforcement of 2000 men were to be immediately sent to his relief: That the grand British fleet were in port the 8th of August, and were to sail again by the 20th: and that another secret ambassador had gone over to Dr. Franklin.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Amsterdam, to his friend in New-England, dated August 12, 1782.

"Last week the council of merchants of Amsterdam examined and signed the treaty of commerce, presented by His Excellency John Adams to the States General."

Last week arrived at Cohas, from their captivity in Canada, a Captain Snider, of Esopus, in New-York state, and four others; they left Canada about the 10th of September, and inform, that some military preparations had taken place there:—that 4000 troops, consisting of Europeans, Canadians, Tories and Indians, had marched for Lake-Champlain to embark for Ticonderoga; and it was reported in Canada, their intention was for Albany.

Two other officers (a Captain Phillips of Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Roberts of Stillwater) who escaped about the same time, and intended to reach the river Connecticut, crossed that river near its source (not knowing it) struck the river Ammiscoogin, and got into Conway on Tuesday last week; they confirm the above, and add, that the whole number of troops in Canada amount to 6000 men.

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire) Sept. 28

By an express from General Washington to Governor Hancock, which he immediately forwarded to the Admiral, we are informed, that the British fleet which lately sailed from New-York, are bound to the West-Indies.

PROVIDENCE, October 5.

Thursday last Capt. Barnard, in the brig Comet, arrived here from Amsterdam, in 48 days. By him we learn, that the negociation for a peace is broke off, Mr. Grenville, the British commissioner, having returned to England the last of July: That the greatest preparations were making in Holland for prosecuting the war with redoubled vigour: That 18 ships of the line put to sea the middle of July, and on the 20th of August a reinforcement of 9 ships sailed to join them: That several new 74 gun ships had been launched, and others were building with all expedition: That the Jamaica merchant fleet having arrived at different parts of England and Ireland, the combined fleet had returned into port; and that it was said a British squadron was preparing to sail for the North Sea, where the Dutch fleet were supposed to be cruising.

NEW-LONDON, October 11.

Tuesday last Capt. Tredwell, in a sloop belonging to Rhode-Island, arrived here, in 26 days from the Cape; he came out with about 10 sail bound to the Northward.

Last Saturday, 3 vessels were taken near Block-Island, by the Quebec (British) frigate; one of which belonged to Bedford, one to Providence, and the other a sloop belonging to Connecticut. The people belonging to the Providence vessel took to their boat and landed on Block-Island.

NEW-HAVEN, October 10.

Sunday se'night, the enemy evacuated their post on Lloyd's-Neck, demolished the works, and removed the stores and garrison to New-York.

Thursday night last, two sloops, and two schooners, were taken from Say-Brook, where they had anchored the evening before, near the fort. The schooners were from the Eastward, laden with salt, &c. bound to Stratford; and the sloops from the river, laden with onions, and said to be bound to the Eastward. It is uncertain, by whom they were taken.

Friday last arrived here the brig Cumberland, James Tindals, late master; her cargo, which is very valuable, consists of sugar, cotton, &c. Was bound from Tortola, to Glasgow, in Scotland; but captured by the letter of marque sloop Harmony, Capt Jonathan Hopkins, from this port.

CHATHAM, October 19.

The receiver of continental taxes, for the state of Maryland, has published that he has received for the month of September last, twenty-three thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

By the most recent and authentic accounts from New-York we learn, that seven regiments are ordered to embark, of which the 22d and 57th, now lying on Staten-Island, are of the number, and that their remaining force will not exceed nine regiments.

A great number of refugee families are preparing to leave New-York; and the best informed gentlemen on the lines assure us, that great preparations are making, which they suppose for a general evacuation.—David Matthews, the mayor, and several other active loyalists, have taken vessels for the transportation of themselves and families.

PHILADELPHIA October 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at General Greene's camp, dated September 2, 1782.

"Orders have been repeated for the evacuation of Charlestown; they have not transports enough to convey their stores, and provide for the refugees who are to go to East-Florida. We have good information they have fallen upon this method;—they will evacuate Charlestown in a few days, and leave the refugees at Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, a little to the southward, well fortified. Here they are

to remain till the transports can return from New-York, and in the mean time collect corn, which is much wanted, from the islands in the vicinity. Probably we shall be in town about ten days hence."

TRENTON, October 23.

At an adjourned meeting of the associators of the township of Trenton, held at the court-house in Trenton on the 5th October 1782.

Mr. STACY POTTS in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously,

THAT we will, to the utmost of our power and influence, discourage the use of all British manufactures whatsoever, except prize-goods legally condemned, and encourage the use of those of such nations as are in alliance with the United States, and friendly to their cause; regarding this not only as the best means of putting a total stop to all traffick and intercourse with the enemy, and a principle of sound policy, but as a great political duty, and a just tribute of gratitude to those who have given us their assistance in the day of our distress.

Resolved unanimously, that we look upon a punctual payment of our taxes as one of the best means, under Providence, to put a speedy end to the present war, and disable the enemy from making further attempts upon our liberties; and that we will, to our utmost, promote and further the same.

Resolved, that the committee first chosen be continued; and, in order more fully and certainly to carry the design of this association into effect, that six members be added.

The names of the members added: Messrs. John Bell, Charles Axford, jun. Conrad Kotts, Ebenezer Rose, John Howell and Joseph Tindal.

By order of the Association,

STACY POTTS, Chairman.

Remainder of returns, received since our last.

Hunterdon. Council, Joseph Reading, Esq. Assembly, John Lambert, Nehemiah Dunham and Samuel Tucker, Esqs. Sheriff, John Anderson, Esq. Cumberland. Council, Theophilus Elmer, Esq. Assembly, Joshua Ewing, Ephraim Harris and Jonathan Bowen, Esqs. Sheriff, Daniel Maskell, Esq. Essex. Council, Josiah Hornblower, Esq. Assembly, Caleb Camp, Isaac Woodruff and Henry Garriffe, Esqs. Sheriff, Joseph Crane, Esq.

Morris. Council, John Carle, Esq. Assembly, Ellis Cook, Aaron Kitchel and John Starke, Esqs. Sheriff, Jacob Arnold, Esq.

Salem. Council, Whitten Cripps, Esq. Assembly, Edward Hall, Anthony Sharp and Thomas Sinnamon, Esqs. Sheriff, John Smith, Esq.

Cape-May. Council, Jesse Hand, Esq. Assembly, Matthew Whilden, John Baker and Elijah Townsend, Esqs.

Suffex. Council, Hugh Hughes, Esq. Assembly, Isaac Van-Campen, Isaac Martin and Aaron Hankinson, Esqs. Sheriff, Mark Thompson, Esq.

On Wednesday last ended a contested election in the county of Hunterdon, and on closing the poll, the votes stood as follows:

Council.	{ Joseph Reading,	795
	{ John Stevens,	444
Assembly.	{ Samuel Tucker,	875
	{ John Lambert,	753
	{ Nehemiah Dunham,	594
	{ Benjamin Van-Cleve,	487
	{ John Mehelm,	383

Sheriff, John Anderson. Coroners, Timothy Titus, David Jones and Thomas Thompson.

The Hon. the Legislature of this state met at this place yesterday, agreeably to the Constitution.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, JOHN STEVENS, junior, Esquire, Treasurer of this State, to Miss RACHEL COX, daughter of the Hon. John Cox, Esquire.

W H E A T.

ALL persons indebted for this Gazette to the 17th of July last, no. 238, inclusive, are requested to discharge the same without delay. Wheat, allowing *One Dollar* per bushel, will be received in payment till the first day of January next by

October 23, 1782. The PRINTER.

Nottingham, Bowhill farm, Oct. 15, 1782.

DISTILLING of cyder is performed by the subscriber in the best manner, and on the lowest terms: His spirit is clear, pure and well tasted, every way equal in quality to any in the state; he will give a generous price for good cyder, either in good spirit, or to be paid in cash, by

3w RANDLE MITCHELL.

T O B E S O L D,

THE farm on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres, one third of which is excellent, well timbered woodland, seventy acres of good mowing-ground, the rest good plough land; there is on said farm a good dwellinghouse almost new, two stories high, with a large kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, several barracks, sheds, &c. two large apple orchards, a great number of peach trees, and two large nurseries of apple and peach trees. The whole farm is enclosed, and under complete fence, is exceedingly well watered, and distant eighteen miles from Raritan landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth-Town. For terms of sale apply to the owner,

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, October 15, 1782. 4w

Ringwood, October 4, 1782.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, passed at Trenton in June last, vesting in me, the subscriber, full powers of agency to lease the lands belonging to the American Ringwood Company, lying within this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the twenty-fifth day of November next, I will, by way of publick vendue, expose to sale at Ringwood, for the term of three years, to commence the first day of April next, to the highest bidder, leases on the several plantations, houses and lots, situate and lying in the counties of Bergen and Morris, the property of said Company: the vendue to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, viz.

The dwellinghouse and farm at Ringwood, on which there is a large body of good meadow ground improved, and very advantageously situated for grazing cattle; also all the out-houses and lots annexed to that part of the estate.

The dwellinghouse, meadows and farms, annexed to Long-pond, on which there is about 30 acres of meadow, situate about five miles from Ringwood.

The dwellinghouses and lots at the furnace and forges at Charlotteburg, with a large parcel of improved meadow land, situate two miles from said furnace, and about fifteen miles from Ringwood.

A commodious frame house, store-house, barn and stables, on a lot of about twenty acres, called Bellegrove, lying on the great road leading from John Suffern's, Esquire, to Paramus, and well situated for a store or tavern.

A frame house and lot, containing about seven acres, at Praiknefs, situate within three miles of the furnace at Pompton, and now in the tenure of Hermanus Vider.

A farm commonly called Rotten-pond, situate about half way between Pompton and Ringwood, on which can be made yearly about twenty tons of hay.

A sufficient quantity of timber and wood will be allowed to the purchasers for fencing and firewood, but the tenants will be restricted from cutting wood for any other use whatever.

Sufficient security will be required of the purchasers for the rents to be paid in equal half yearly payments.

A particular description of the farms, &c. will be given by Mr. Ebenezer Erkine, on application being made to him at Ringwood, at any time before the day of sale.

All those who have any demands against the said Company, for debts contracted by Robert Erkine Esquire, late agent for said Company, deceased, and those who are indebted to them, are desired to attend at Ringwood on the twenty-fifth day of November next, to have their accounts liquidated and settled. Attendance will be given till the fifth day of December ensuing.

3w ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.

T O B E S O L D,

ALIKELY negro wench, with her female child; she can wash and iron well, is careful of children, and an excellent cook; is sold for no fault. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. 3w†

To be sold, by publick vendue,

THE plantation of Christian Cummins, deceased, in Mansfield Woodhouse township, in Suffex county, and state of New-Jersey; said plantation contains two hundred acres, about one hundred and thirty acres of clear land, and about seventy acres of good wood-land, with a stone house two stories and a half high, and a good bearing orchard, with a good stone milk-house, a barn and stables, and about ten acres of good meadow well watered; the said vendue is to begin on Tuesday the 12th day of November next, where good terms of payment will be made known by

DANIEL and MICHAEL CUMMINS.

AND likewise another plantation formerly belonging to said Christian Cummins, deceased; said plantation contains two hundred acres and upwards, about 80 acres of clear land, and about 120 acres of wood-land well timbered, with a new log house and barn, and a young orchard of one hundred apple trees; the said vendue to be held the same day, where conditions of sale and attendance will be given by

JACOB & JOHN CUMMINS.

October 12, 1782. 3w†

TAKEN up by the subscriber, at Trenton, a chefnut sorrel mare, with a star and small snip, white feet, shod before, about thirteen hands and a half high, some white hairs at the top of her mane: The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Trenton, October 21, 1782. 3w*

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, a black mare, two years old, about fourteen hands and two inches high, has a lump on the near side of her nose like a wen, three white feet, a natural trotter: Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall have Four Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PETER WICKOFF.

October 14, 1782. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, the following valuable tracts of land, lying in the county of Monmouth, viz.

NO. 1. in the township of Upper-Freehold, the noted and valuable farm known by the name of Kildare, containing about 300 acres, of which about 200 are cleared, and about 60 acres of that good mowable meadow, about 20 acres of swamp now clearing, an orchard of excellent fruit; the buildings reasonably good and convenient.

No. 2. in the aforesaid township, containing about 200 acres, about three-fourths of it cleared, some very good meadow, a middling good orchard, a good new house; the tilable land produces very good wheat, rye and indian corn.

No. 3. the noted tavern in the village of Freehold, with large stables, &c. &c. &c. and a new ball-ally, near 30 acres of high manured land, chiefly an orchard; also 75 acres of wood land at the distance of 2½ miles.

No. 4. lying in the township of Shrewsbury, near Black point, containing 60 acres, 10 acres of it are mowable, of the best kind of grass, good orchards, a house two stories high, unfinished. The terms will be easy to the purchasers. Certificates of every denomination, bearing interest, will be received.

If the aforesaid lands are not sold before the first day of April next, they will then be let for three years. The house wherein the subscriber now lives, is large and convenient, suitable for a merchant, which he will let for the term of six years from April next. **SAMUEL FORMAN.**
Freehold, October 2d, 1782. e. o. w.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on Thursday the 26th of September, a dark brown horse, full 13 hands and a half high, a star in his forehead, the hoof of one hind foot turns a little inward, trots and canters, well set, with a thick neck, a large mane and tail: Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them so that the owner can have said horse again, shall have thirty shillings reward for the horse, and six pounds for horse and thief, with reasonable charges paid by **JOHN MANLEY.**
Middlesex, October 3, 1782. 3w*

BOULTING CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE, fine, midling and coarse, for boulding every kind of meal, are for sale by the subscribers, at their store on Stamper's wharf, adjoining the draw-bridge, or in spruce-street, near the corner of third-street. Millers and others may be supplied with cloths the best in quality, and if required, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, and using them to the greatest advantage. Those who buy in quantities will have a reasonable allowance made them.

They have also for sale, near Bordentown, New-Jersey, a quantity of good quarry stone, a parcel of excellent white-oak timber, cut and squared to different sizes and lengths, three set of irons complete for double geared mills, and one set of saw-mill irons. Apply to Nathaniel Lewis at Mount-Holly, or as above, to **ROBERT LEWIS and sons.**
Philadelphia, October 14, 1782. 6w*

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 Laurence, in Allen-Town, on Friday the fifteenth of November next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Hope Willets, who as well, &c. against a certain schooner called the Flying-Fish, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately taken by the enemy, on her return from the Havanna to the Chesapeake, and re-taken off the coast of New-Jersey, on her passage to New-York, by the armed boat Luck and Fortune, commanded by the said Hope Willets, to the end 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 said tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.
By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.
Burlington, October 1, 1782. 3w

THE Members of the New-Jersey Medical Society are requested to remember, that a general meeting will be held on Tuesday the fifth day of November next, at the house of Jacob Hyer, in Princeton. By order of the Society,
THOMAS WIGGINS, Sec'y.
3w*

DURHAM IRON-WORKS

TO BE SOLD,

WHEREAS the partnership of Richard Backhouse, Robert-Lettis Hooper, junior, and Isaac Sidman, at Durham iron-works is nearly expired, the said Robert-Lettis Hooper and Isaac Sidman having given a power to said Backhouse to sell the lands belonging to the partnership; he therefore proposes to sell the same by way of public vendue, on the 6th day of November next, at Durham aforesaid, consisting of the following tracts, viz.

One tract situated in Durham township, in the county of Bucks, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, containing between 11 and 1200 acres, on which is erected a furnace now in blast and in good order, the mine so convenient to the furnace that one team with a driver and one other hand has hauled 20 tons of oar to the furnace in a day this summer; the works for getting oar in good repair, and the body of oar inexhaustible. The quality of the iron is so well known for its excellence, that it would be unnecessary to say anything in praise of it. There is belonging to this tract a ferry over Delaware river, three good farms in good repair, about 60 acres of meadow fit for the scythe, all watered, and 70 or 80 acres more of excellent watered meadow can be made with a small expence. There is also a good number of small tenements for workmen to live in, and every thing in good order to make a large blast next year. The above tract will be sold for and during the natural life of Joseph Galloway, and no longer.

There will also be sold at the same time three other tracts of land, situate in Haycock township, in said county, about six miles from the furnace, adjoining each other, containing about 284 acres, being under warrant and survey, on which is several small buildings for workmen, and a large quantity of excellent timber. Any person desirous of viewing the premises before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber at the works, may see every part thereof.

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

N. B. All persons having any demands against said partnership are requested to bring in their accounts for payment; and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to said Backhouse, as the company wish to close their accounts as soon as possible.
August 21, 1782. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable farm, containing upwards of three hundred acres of excellent land, adjoining the river Raritan, in the county of Middlesex, within half a mile of Brunswick, which is generally known for its beautiful and healthy situation, one hundred acres of this farm is extraordinary timber land, about twenty acres very good meadow and more may be easily made, on it is a fine young orchard of the best grafted apple-trees, and a variety of other fruit, the whole is well watered, and a stream runs through it which in the present dry season produces a plentiful supply of water for many useful and profitable branches of business for which the situation is also very convenient; on the premises are, a small house, a good Dutch barn and some other out-buildings.—The terms of purchase will be made known to any person who will apply for that purpose to John Neilson at Trenton, or the subscriber who lives on the farm.
Oct. 18, 1782. 6w† **JOHN VOORHEESE.**

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at Stony-Brook, near Princeton, on the 26th ult. a black horse, about fourteen and one half hands high, has a small star in his forehead, and has been branded J. C. on his near shoulder, which, it is thought, may be nearly or quite grown out, six years old last spring, trots and canters well, it is supposed he has gone towards New-York, as a negro was seen riding in haste that way the night he was stolen, on a horse which bore his description. Any person who will return the said horse to the owner, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by **SAMUEL WORTH.**
October 7, 1782. 1w* 3w

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH,
Fifteen years of age.
Enquire of the Printer.

THE Publick is hereby informed that the whole of the orders that existed in the College before the war, are re-established, and will be strictly adhered to. It is thought proper particularly to mention the following:—That every student must have a chamber in the College and constantly lodge there; nor will any be suffered to board out, unless by special license from the President, or Professor of Divinity, &c.

That the board and tuition must be paid in advance for six months. This rule has become so absolutely necessary, that none must expect to be exempted from it.

That if any student does not come up to College on the first day of the session, his chamber may be taken by any other who shall have arrived before him; unless such absence shall be by leave obtained for a specified time.

The students will not be allowed to keep horses, except by express permission for a very sufficient reason.

The fee at entering the school is One Pound; that to the College is One Pound Fifteen Shillings; the tuition for six months is Three Pounds; both in the school and the college-chamber rent One Pound, and board Twelve Shillings per week, which is to be punctually paid in advance to Mr. Elias Woodruff who is elected steward.

It is recommended to parents to put the expences of their children under the direction of some person of prudence in the College or the Town, to prevent them from running to that extravagance that will be injurious both to the interest of their parents, and to the reputation of the institution.

The vacation of the grammar school will expire on Tuesday the 22d day of October, and that of the College on Tuesday the 12th of November.

Princeton, Oct. 1, 1782. 3w.

TO THE PUBLICK.

A SET of large stills are now completed at Mr. Beatty's ferry, at the head of Trenton falls; also a large set of fomenting tubs, containing five hundred gallons each, to receive the cyder of any person who favours the subscribers with their custom; the convenience of emptying the cyder into those large tubs, will enable all persons immediately to take back their hogheads. From the size of the stills, and their construction, Spirit of a very superior Quality will be produced than from small stills, or stills, on any other construction, no copper being made use of in this distillery, which ever throws up verdigrise that is prejudicial to the spirit.

The terms for distilling are, one-third of the spirit; cash for cyder at one dollar and an half per barrel, or two gallons of high proof cyder spirit in exchange for each barrel of cyder, which will prevent any delay by the publick's humble servants. **LYNCH, NEIL AND POOL.**

N. B. The publick may be supplied by the 10th October with excellent cask beer, Irish stingo, and porter; also bottled beer at twelve shillings per dozen; Irish stingo at fifteen shillings, and porter at fifteen shillings; empty bottles to be brought in exchange, by applying to Neil and Pool, at their store in Trenton. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION lying in Middlebush, in the county of Somerset, in the State of New-Jersey, five miles from Millstone, seven from New-Brunswick, twelve from Princeton, containing 175 acres, there are on the premises, a good house and barn, three orchards, the land exceeding fertile, about 25 acres of meadow and 40 of wood, the rest clear. For terms of sale enquire of Mr. Abraham Hunt at Trenton, or James J. Beckman on the premises; if not sold by the first of March, will be then sold at publick vendue. 4w†

THE PUBLICK are hereby informed, that American Porter, Assembly-Beer, Irish Stingo, and Table-Beer, are now ready for Sale at the Porter-Brewery in York-street, Burlington.

N. B. The Assembly-Beer is a choice pretty liquor to smoke a pipe with.—The Irish Stingo is a strong excellent beer prescribed by the faculty, is a balsamic to the stomach, and a never-failing remedy to an uneasy mind.—The Porter gives vigour to the body, animation to the face, and occasions a healthy, blooming countenance, if drank regularly a few months.
Oct. 2, 1782. 3w