

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1782.

To the *CITIZENS of America, who are CREDITORS of the United States.*

**I**T has for some time past been a subject of dissatisfaction, and a just cause of complaint to the holders of loan-office certificates bearing date since the month of February 1778, that the payment of the interest on such certificates has been suspended. Many, however, who were holders of these certificates, were also possessed of others of an earlier date, the interest on which has hitherto been regularly paid in bills of exchange. This has afforded some relief, especially to the most needy, who are generally to be found amongst the earliest lenders of money to the publick, and at the same time has kept up a hope, that measures would be taken to do equal justice respecting the other certificates. It therefore became the more seriously alarming to *all the publick creditors*, and particularly to the holders of loan-office certificates, to be informed, that Congress had resolved, or were about to resolve, that this mode of paying interest in bills of exchange should be discontinued; more especially, as no other fund had been established, nor any other plan promulged, which had afforded a probable assurance, that the interest of these publick debts would be paid within a reasonable time.

On receiving such information, some of the holders of certificates in this town, met together, to confer on the subject; and, in order to obtain more certain and satisfactory information, appointed a committee to wait on the superintendent of finance, to enquire what steps had been taken, and what measures were in contemplation, respecting loan-office certificates. The financier very readily admitted them to a conference, and the information obtained from him was, in substance, That the payment of interest in bills of exchange could be no longer continued; and that although a resolve to that effect was not yet passed, Congress were under a necessity of coming to such resolution, all the monies they had a right to expect from France being otherwise appropriated. That it was his earnest desire, and he believed it to be the desire and intention of Congress, that funds should be established in the United States for the regular and punctual payment of the interest, not only of the loans, but of all the debts of the United States, as they should become liquidated and ascertained. That the impost of five per cent. on all goods imported, which had been agreed to by all the states, Rhode-Island only excepted, was intended as a fund for that purpose, as far as it would extend. That he had suggested other sources of revenue to be added to this fund, but that they had not yet been resolved upon in Congress, nor recommended to the respective states; neither did he know of any plan being adopted, or fund assigned for the payment of the said interest, or any part of it, except so far as relates to the five per cent. duties. On the whole, the financier expressed it as his opinion, that it was highly expedient from motives of justice to individuals, and absolutely necessary to the restoration of publick credit, on which the efficacy of publick measures, and the general welfare of the United States so much depend, that the claims of all their creditors should be liquidated and ascertained; and that the interest of all the publick debts, as well those on loan certificates as others, should be speedily and regularly paid: that he should spare no pains to accomplish this desirable end, and he hoped to derive much aid in the important work, from the influence of the numerous creditors of the publick, as well with the Legislatures of the respective states in which they reside, as with Congress.

These matters being reported by the committee to their constituents, it was thought expedient to invite, by publick notice, a general meeting of the holders of loan certificates in this city and neighbourhood. At this meeting it was resolved, that an address should be presented to Congress on the subject, and that a correspondence should be opened with the publick creditors in the other states and districts, inviting them to unite their efforts with ours, to obtain the most speedy and effectual redress. The subscribers were appointed a committee to carry these resolutions into execution; and, pursuant to their instructions, they have presented to Congress a remonstrance and petition, a copy of which you will receive herewith.

This petition being referred to the superintendent of finance, we thought it best to wait for his report upon it to Congress, before we should proceed farther: Such report, we have been told,

has at length been made, but we are not officially informed of the nature and purport of it, though we have reason to believe it contains a recommendation of measures for creating and establishing a fund for the payment of the interest of the publick debts.

The business is very extensive and important, and highly interesting to many individuals, as well as to the honour, credit and national character of the United States. It may therefore take up much time before Congress come to a final resolution upon it. It cannot be expected that the respective states will establish and assign funds for continental purposes, till they shall be asked for by Congress, on some pre-concerted plan which shall afford reasonable assurance that the burden of the contribution will be as equally divided as may be found consistent with the nature of the business, and that each state will contribute its proportion according to such plan. No such plan has yet been recommended by Congress for the payment of the interest of the publick debts, except that for the five per cent. duties; and the revenues arising from thence, were they fully established, would fall far short of a sufficiency for the purpose. It therefore rests with Congress yet to devise and recommend the establishment of other resources, and it is our wish to impress on their mind, as well by direct applications from the individuals who suffer by the delay, as by procuring instructions from the different Legislatures, who are their immediate constituents, the propriety and necessity of its being speedily done. To this end we have thought it expedient to petition the Legislature of this state: and though we cannot but hope that the petitions we have presented will be favourably attended to, it would undoubtedly add weight to the application, if similar petitions were presented from other places. We therefore think it our duty, pursuant to the trust reposed in us, to communicate, without further delay, to our brethren and fellow sufferers in other places, such information as we are possessed of, and the steps we have taken respecting the business; and to invite them to a friendly intercourse and co-operation with us, in devising and carrying into execution such measures as may be necessary for our common safety, and the general good of the United States. The suggestions of interest, the demands of necessity, the feelings of humanity, and the calls of justice and honour, must afford sufficient inducements to every individual to give his aid in forwarding a business so evidently necessary to the restoration of publick credit, and the relief of thousands whose means of subsistence are become dependent upon it.

These motives, we apprehend, will not be confined to the publick creditors only: they will operate powerfully on the mind of every citizen who regards the honour and credit of the United States, and who duly considers how essentially necessary the restoration of the publick credit is to the vigour and efficacy of all national measures, and the easement of the people with respect to taxes. While the publick credit remains in its present enfeebled state, no support can be obtained for the army, but by purchase with ready money, or by force. Money, in this situation, can be obtained by no other means than direct taxation; and the experience of other nations as well as our own, has sufficiently shewn that this mode cannot be expected to furnish money equal to the necessary demands in time of war. On the other hand, if funds were established for paying the interest of the publick debts already contracted, and such as may hereafter be contracted by loans and otherwise during the war, money might undoubtedly be raised on the credit of such funds, to supply the deficiencies of taxation. Moderate revenues, compared with the objects to be obtained, would be sufficient to raise such funds, and the means in our power are amply sufficient if they were properly arranged. To this may be added, that taxes assessed in the mode already in use, would be much more easily and regularly collected, if the interest due to the publick creditors were regularly paid.

The difficulty which has hitherto prevented this great national business from being effected, lies more, we are willing to believe, in the diversity of opinions respecting the mode of raising revenues for continental purposes, than in the want of either abilities or inclination in the people to furnish them.—But the necessity of doing it in some way or other, is so great, and the impropriety and injustice of the delay are become so manifest, that it is hoped the representatives of the people will no longer permit a difficulty to impede them, which increases by de-

lay, and which must be overcome at one time or another.

It cannot be expected that a plan can be devised which will be equally pleasing to every state, much less to every individual; but it may be presumed that the wisdom of Congress will suggest such plan as will, on the whole, be best adapted to the various circumstances of the several states. Congress, however, it may be said, can only recommend, being unauthorized to enforce plans of revenue. Be it as it may, we beg leave to suggest to the publick creditors the propriety of uniting their endeavours to induce their respective representatives in assembly, to be speedy in carrying into effect such salutary measures as have been and shall be recommended by Congress for this desirable purpose. Unanimity on such occasions, respecting both the object and the mode of pursuing it, is so apparently necessary, that a general concurrence of the patriotic citizens of America is ardently hoped for.

Having thus freely and fully communicated our sentiments and transactions, we shall hope to receive the like communications from such of our brethren in other places, as shall choose to co-operate with us. The proper direction will be to Mr. Blair M'Clenachan, who is Chairman of the Committee.

BLAIR M'CLENACHAN,  
CHARLES PETTIT,  
JOHN EWING,  
BENJAMIN RUSH,  
THOMAS FITZSIMONS.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1782.

To the Honourable the *DELEGATES of the UNITED STATES of NORTH-AMERICA,* in CONGRESS assembled,

The *REMONSTRANCE and PETITION of the Proprietors of Loan-Office Certificates,* in the city and neighbourhood of Philadelphia, by their Committee chosen and intrusted for that purpose, at a general meeting of the said Proprietors, *HUMBLY SHEW,*

**T**HAT your petitioners, who claim the merit of being among the earliest promoters of the glorious revolution in America, were also among the foremost to testify their zeal in supporting the measures of Congress, as well by contributing their substance, as by yielding their personal services. When our independency was so recently declared, as that it was yet unacknowledged, and in a great measure unpatronized by any other nation; when the military power of the enemy was in its greatest vigour, and they were able to carry it almost without controul, to whatever point it was directed, and our governments, yet newly formed, had scarcely become sufficiently organized for Legislation; when many who are now coming forward to enjoy the benefits, and share in the honours of the revolution, were either opposed to the glorious undertaking, or shrinking from the toils and dangers of the conflict:—At such a time, and under such circumstances, did your petitioners, confiding in the pledged faith and solemn assurances of Congress, cheerfully contribute their property in loans to the United States; and so great was the ardour to comply with the requisitions of Congress, that many have committed the whole of their substance into their hands; among these are to be found the widow, the orphan, the aged, and the infirm, whose only hope to screen them from the most wretched poverty, depends on the payment of the stipulated interest. How great and how affecting must be their distress on being informed, that the payment of that interest in the mode hitherto practised, is suddenly to cease; and that no fund is yet appropriated to supply its place.

On the gradual diminution of an income, the prudent may find some mitigation of the misfortune, in the gradual accommodation of circumstances to the change; but to fall suddenly from a situation of ease and comfort, to the depths of extreme poverty, must give a poignancy to distress, which can only be heightened by the mortifying reflection, that they have been deluded by a mistaken confidence, and that the evil arises from an undue proportion of the publick burden unjustly heaped upon them.

These observations are more peculiarly applicable to the early loans, the interest of which has heretofore been paid in bills of exchange. But your petitioners are no less concerned respecting the loans of a later date, on which but little interest has been paid for two years past, and for the last year none at all. And though it may be supposed, that the feelings of humanity may be less affected by the delay of the interest on these than on the others, the calls of justice are nevertheless equally clear and strong in their favour.

Your petitioners apprehend it cannot be necessary to offer proofs, that the lenders of money to the publick are generally, if not altogether, among the most decided friends, and the warmest supporters of the revolution. When supplies have been wanted, and the publick agents had not money to purchase them, they have been the people who chiefly furnished them: When loans of money have been demanded, they only have contributed to relieve the publick wants. Many of them have so much of their capital in the hands of the publick, that their remaining stock is too small to admit of their carrying on business on an equal footing with their neighbours; and they have the mortification to find that while others, enjoying the full benefits of their property, can easily pay the taxes assessed on them out of part of their profits, the holders of loan office certificates are deprived of even common interest for their money, and obliged to pay at least equal taxes besides; by which their contributions to the publick service are most unequally, and, in many instances, oppressively accumulated. The partiality in these cases is so flagrantly unjust, that your petitioners cannot but hope it will meet with due attention and speedy redress.

But besides these evils, so great in themselves, your petitioners conceive it necessary to urge the apprehension of another still greater. The mere suspension of the payment of interest for a year or two, though it would be injurious to all, and distressing to many, would not, provided there was a certainty of punctuality afterwards, occasion so great an injury as is now apprehended. But from the delay of the interest on some, the threatened suspension of that on the others, and the want of established funds appropriated to these payments, the capital sum is already depreciated; and unless some speedy and effectual measures are taken to revive that confidence in the justice and integrity of the publick, on which alone any degree of publick credit can be founded, a much greater degree of depreciation will take place, and the honest lenders of the money, who have risked their all on the publick faith, will become a prey to speculators. Necessity will oblige them to sell at whatever price they can get, however small, those certificates which are at once the vouchers of their attachments to a cause which has purchased freedom and opulence for others, and the sad remembrancers of the property they once had, and which the calls of nature or of decency compel them to part with for a trifle.

These are considerations which respect the interests of individuals; but the number of these individuals is too great, and their merit, as patriots, too conspicuous, to be undeserving of attention.— Were it possible that the feelings of humanity and the calls of justice could cease to operate in their favour, the dictates of policy alone, would be sufficient to induce attention to their claims, and the most strenuous exertions to redress their grievances.

The experience of other nations ought to have warned us of the danger of abandoning the strong hold of publick credit, and relying on concurrent taxes alone for carrying on an extensive war. The utmost stretch of taxation on such occasions, can never keep pace with the demands, especially in the peculiar circumstances of a young and growing country, whose strength is yet so far short of maturity. The necessity of anticipating, by publick loans, such revenues as the country can afford, is therefore the more conspicuous, but it is not to be expected, that such loans can be obtained, either from our own citizens or from foreigners, without the establishment of solid and permanent funds for the regular payment of the interest, and for the repayment of the principal at a future time. If the resources of the United States were duly arranged, your petitioners feel a confidence that a part of them, turned to these purposes, would be abundantly sufficient to afford a foundation on which the publick credit might be revived, and the means obtained of supporting the army, and defraying all the other necessary expences of the war, as well as of relieving the publick creditors and rendering that burden light and easy, by a more equal distri-

bution, which, resting chiefly on a part of the community only, is found to be oppressive.

Your petitioners feel a conscious pride in having been thus far instrumental in contending for the freedom of America, and the rights of mankind; and whatever may be the will of Providence as to their tasting the fruits of it in peace, they are desirous that succeeding generations should enjoy the benefit. Their ardour is not abated, and they are willing to contribute their proportion, in common with their fellow citizens, even to the last shilling, if it should be necessary, to secure peace, liberty and independence to the United States. A fair and equal distribution of the publick burden, is all they ask, and the justice of their claim is so evident, that they hope they shall not be disappointed. They confide in the strong assurances of Congress, and the faith of the United States solemnly and repeatedly pledged in their several resolutions on the subject of the publick loans, that the interest will be punctually paid.

Your petitioners hope to be excused in adopting the language of Congress, in the close of their circular letter of the thirteenth of September 1779, on an occasion to which it is so peculiarly applicable: "Humanity as well as justice makes this demand upon you; the complaints of ruined widows, and the cries of fatherless children, whose whole support has been placed in your hands, and melted away, have doubtless reached you — take care that they ascend no higher. Let it never be said that America had no sooner become independent than she became insolvent; or that her infant glories, and growing fame were obscured and tarnished by broken contracts or violated faith, in the very hour when all the nations of the earth were admiring and almost adoring the splendour of her rising."

Your petitioners therefore earnestly pray that Congress will be pleased to direct the payment of the interest on the debts due from the United States, and more especially that on loan-office certificates; and that they will establish effectual and permanent funds for the continuance of such payments, until the principal shall be fairly discharged.

BLAIR M'CLENACHAN,  
CHARLES PETTIT,  
JOHN EWING,  
BENJAMIN RUSH.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1782.

#### P A R I S, April 25.

The second of this month, the Minister of the marine received the following despatches, brought by the ship Argus, which lately arrived at Nantes: that on anchoring at the isle of France in November last, the baillif de Suffrein, Commander in Chief of a Squadron, was very busily employed, without loss of a moment, in taking in provision for them, and collecting a number of transport vessels. He took on board about 4000 regular troops, and all being ready he set sail on the 7th of December with his squadron. It is presumed that this expedition was destined for the isle of Ceylon, his first design being to put this Dutch colony out of danger of an insult; and from thence to proceed to the coast of Malabar, to attack Bombay, which is the chief British establishment in this country. They flatter themselves much on the success of this expedition, as the English have not a force equal to oppose them. Previous to the departure of the baillif de Suffrein for India, the frigate la Diligente arrived from the coast of Coromandel, at the isle of France, with news from Hyder Ally and Sir Eyre Coore, whom the British papers have so often represented as the conqueror of the Marattas. There has been in effect three engagements between the two armies, Hyder Ally was repulsed twice with loss in the attacks he made to dislodge the English from the advantageous post occupied by them near Madras; but the Marattas, always indefatigable, returned a third time to the charge, and drove the British army quite into their intrenchments under the walls of the city. The cavalry of Hyder Ally have also had several successes, and have killed and taken prisoners about 4500 men, among which were 500 Europeans of which last number they reckon General Monk and three Colonels, who have died of their wounds. They add that Hyder Ally's son has destroyed some chariots or provision vessels, which brought succours to the British army. It appears, however, that the affairs of the last campaign have not been decisive; that there has only been a number of post actions, in which the advantage has rather been on the side of Hyder Ally, who can recruit with much greater facility than the English. We are at a loss to conceive why no mention is made of Admiral Hughes, in the late accounts from India.

Though the general cry at the isle of France was, that our expedition respected Bombay; it is nevertheless very possible that it will be directed against the coast of Coromandel, where we are assured Hyder Ally waits for them, in order to press the attack against Madras. Bombay is said to be poorly defended by sea, and if M. de Suffrein attacks it before he goes to join the Indian General, it is presumed it will surrender, at least if the Squadron does not come to its support. The fortifications on the land side are more considerable, as the English have worked hard to defend it against the incursions of the Marattas.

The French Squadron when they sailed from the isle of France on the 7th of December, consisted of l'Orion, le Heros, and l'Annibal, of 74 guns; le Vengeance, le Severe, le Bisaire, le Sphinx, l'Artisien, le Pagan, and le Brilliant of 64, and le Flammand of 56; frigates, la Pourvoyeuse of 36, la Bellone, and la Fine of 42; sloops, la Subite of 22, la Silphide of 16, and le Diligente of 10; fire-ship, le Pulverisateur; flutes, les Bons Amis, and le Duc de Toscane, which serves as a hospital ship, and eight transports. This Squadron carried 3000 regular troops, exclusive of the volunteers of the isle of France, 1200 negroes, part of which serve on board the ships, and part for the service of the artillery; they carry 400,000lb. powder, besides their complement, and eighty pieces of heavy artillery; they sailed with provisions for seven months. The ardour which reigns equally among the land and sea forces, gives us reason to expect some important advantages from them. And we have much to expect from the union of our forces with those of Holland. M. Duchemin Marchal de Camps, commands the troops for landing; he takes with him the volunteers of the isle of Bourbon, who form a corps as fine as they are well disciplined.— The Marquis de Fleury, is Major-General in this army.

The politicians of this capital declare, that there arrived at Versailles, Englishmen charged with instructions to make overtures of peace; however that is, the proceedings of the states-general, who have sent to our court the plan of the approaching campaign, and have acknowledged the independence of America, receiving a Minister from Congress, has caused here the most agreeable sensations.

In spite of our conjectures relative to an approaching pacification, a formidable expedition composed of 60,000 men, under the orders of the count de Stainville, is currently talked of: And it is certain, M. de Langeron who commands the land troops at Brest, has given orders for all the regiments in that quarter to hasten their preparations for departure: It is added, that the marechal de Broglio, will have a large share in this expedition, and that he will take the chief command in the moment of execution. We are assured that for fifteen days past he has not quitted Versailles, and that he has had frequent conferences with his Majesty.

The Marquis de la Fayette is to set out immediately for Brest, from whence he is to return to Virginia before the equinox. Whenever this young hero appears in publick, he is received with transports of universal admiration; flattering tributes which the French nation pay to men of merit.

#### B R U S S E L S, April 25.

According to the late letters from Hesse, the recruits for Great-Britain go on more brisk than ever, particularly when they are enrolled with condition of going to America. The Landgrave has made an excellent treaty with the Court of St. James's, who are to pay 30l. sterling for each recruit that is not returned home at the end of the war, and besides that, to pay a considerable sum for engaging the men. Volunteers arrive from all quarters, knowing there is no more Americans to be killed, and having learnt from their comrades at Saratoga and York-Town, they may go to America, and there receive from the Congress of the United States, after abandoning the British standard, a quantity of land, by the culture of which they will be able to support themselves with ease and affluence: This pleasing prospect, and what is still more so, the acquisition of their liberty, has induced a number of persons to sell themselves.

#### S A L E M, September 5.

We hear that a cartel from Halifax arrived at Marblehead yesterday, and brings an account, that a fleet of transports had arrived there with troops, to the number, as it is said, of between 3 and 4000.

#### N E W - L O N D O N, Sept 13.

Thursday last, Captain Burnham sailed from this port, in a brig, for the West-Indies, and in

the afternoon, being near Montague-Point, a whirlwind carried away both his topmasts, without doing his vessel any other injury.

Tuesday the brig Marshal returned into port with a ship and brig, having about 600 hogheads rum and sugar; they sailed from Jamaica 26th July, with a fleet of 80 sail, under convoy of Admiral Graves, with 7 ships of the line, bound to England, but had separated from their convoy.

#### RISH-KILL, September 19.

On last Saturday His Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, Commander in Chief of the French army, arrived with his suit at Verplank's point; he was saluted on his approach by the American army, drawn up for that purpose in two lines fronting each other, and extending from Head-Quarters to the ferry. After his arrival at Head-Quarters, where he was most cordially received by our Commander in Chief; the army defiled before him, saluting as they passed. Each individual of our army appeared peculiarly happy in the opportunity of paying this publick testimony of their respect for so distinguished a character, and in the immediate prospect of uniting their standards again with those of our gallant auxiliaries.—The French army halted a few days at Haverstraw; they are now passing King's Ferry, to encamp in the vicinage of Peek's-Kill; from whence it is probable they will soon remove to the neighbourhood of White Plains.

On Monday last we learn, that General Carleton, the young Prince, and a considerable army, with six field pieces, came out as far as Philipsborough, to take an airing; from whence they soon returned.—This excursion may be serviceable to their health, as those who are long cooped up in cities are much bettered by the country air.—In the mean-time 30 or 40 of their men took the favourable opportunity to desert.

#### For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

To the honest, independent and unbiassed ELECTORS of the State of NEW-JERSEY:

#### Friends, Countrymen and Fellow Citizens!

IF I knew any other appellation more expressive of brotherly affection, by that would I address you on this occasion. In a few days you are to discharge one of the highest duties of a free people, in electing the annual county-officers described in the constitution, I mean Members of Council and Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners. Much depends upon the judicious and spirited discharge of this duty. It is more difficult now, than it has been at any time since the revolution.

Many persons of disaffected, backward or double politics, convinced that our success against Great-Britain is morally certain, are coming out, like frozen snakes in the spring, to enjoy the honours and advantages of that sunshine, which you have earned with your 'Sword and Bow.'

Near of kin to these is another class, who, in the beginning of the present contest, made great and splendid professions; they were eager in the publick measures, fierce and loud while danger did but sound at a distance; but when the storm came on; when wealth and life began to be in jeopardy; when the upright patriot either fell in the field, or, finding resistance at that time vain, refused to seek refuge in the mountains; stained the general cause by an ignoble revolt, meanly skulked in and submitted to the enemy, and sacrificed their country, their principles, and the glory of a consistent character and blameless conscience, to the paltry considerations of personal safety and private estate.

Others there are who may be entitled to the negative credit of not having bad hearts, or an unworthy attachment to fortune or ease, but, through a slackness of nerves or habitual terror, they falter at bold counsels, shrink from tribulation, and renounce with their tongues what their judgments approve.

Those to whom any of the foregoing descriptions apply, are not worthy of your confidence, particularly in times of peril like the present; the awful trust you are about to bestow cannot be safe in their hands; the constraints of patriotism cannot fix them; and whenever their interest, their foibles, their fears, or their frailties happen to run counter to the publick good, the latter will infallibly be postponed.

How often have I heard you lament, in the most anxious terms, that the time would come when political distinctions would be forgotten; when those who had persevered in the eagle of liberty and their country, through every species of misfortune and distress, would be laid aside in order to make room for the timid and time-serving, who always bowed to the prevailing party. Remember that those whom you have called into power, have not been guilty of this reproach; take heed that you yourselves do not shamefully verify the prediction.

The talk you have to execute is critical and solemn. Merit is your proper object; but merit is too modest to solicit. The forward, the designing,

the unqualified will shoulder themselves into your notice; but you will have to search for the man of merit. Thus pebbles meet us every where on the shore, they are things of the surface; but silver must be dug for in the mines.

#### SILENTIO.

#### TRENTON, September 25.

We are told, that a large fleet of British ships sailed on Saturday last from the Hook, among which are several of the line; but their destination we do not certainly learn.

It is confidently told by persons from New-York, that Mr. Fox, who lately resigned his office as one of the principal secretaries of state in Great-Britain, is again re-instated.

By the same authority we learn, that the account of the capture of Admiral Hughes, with several ships of the line in the East-Indies, is thought to be authentick; and that the fleet which left Sandy Hook on Saturday last is to join the garrison of Charlestown, and then to make a descent on one of the French West-India islands.

Smith Hethfield, an infamous refugee, who has been committing depredations on the innocent inhabitants along the lines ever since the commencement of the war, and was taken prisoner several months ago, made his escape from the guard who had him in charge, on Saturday night last.

A few days ago Captain Earle, in a vessel belonging to Philadelphia, from the Havana, was captured by three refugee boats in Delaware bay, as high up as Bumbo-hook.

We learn that upwards of 7000 inhabitants of New-York have signed a paper of agreement for removing to Nova-Scotia.

Yesterday Joseph Davison and John Mulliner, who were sentenced at the last supreme court to be hanged here this day for horse-stealing, were pardoned under the gallows.

Extract of a letter from New-Mills, Burlington county, September 23, 1782.

"Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a man armed with pistols passed through this town. He being wrapped up in a great coat, excited the curiosity of some boys who were playing in the road to interrogate him whither he was going, on which he knocked one of them down, this dispersed the rest, and he made his escape to the pines; however, the neighbours were alarmed, and collected together, but to pursue through woods in the dark was fruitless; sentinels were placed out as usual, and about 12 o'clock at night two of them who stood together spied a man coming from the woods, who proved to be the same that had been in the town in the evening—he was properly hailed seven or eight times, but refused to answer, and still kept advancing towards them; one of the sentinels attempted to fire, but his piece did not go off; the man on seeing this rushed on them as fast as he could run, evidently appearing with an intent to seize on the sentinel, but the other who was not discovered by him fired and wounded him in the thigh, so that he died this morning. He was very obstinate, and refused to give any account of himself other than that he was one of Cornwallis's men, and had made his escape from Lancaster in Pennsylvania; but as this is the full of the moon, at which period the infamous Bacon and his plunderers infest the country; and as we have had information that they were in the neighbourhood, it is believed here that this man was one of that banditti sent here as a spy; and it is hoped he has met with his just deserts."

The firing which was heard toward New-York on Sunday last, was supposed to be on account of the anniversary of the British King's coronation.

On Friday the 6th inst. departed this life, after a tedious and painful illness, which he bore with a great deal of fortitude, the brave Captain Adam Hyler, of New-Brunswick; his many heroic and enterprising acts in annoying and distressing the enemy, endeared him to the patriotic part of all his acquaintance; he has left a wife and two small children to bewail his death; his remains were decently interred, with a display of the honours of war, in the Dutch burial ground, attended by a very numerous concourse of his acquaintance.

The length of the address and remonstrance of the holders of loan-office certificates, which were pressed upon us, has prevented the insertion of a great number of articles of intelligence, intended for publication this week.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good two story frame house and lot in Trenton, two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole. For further particulars enquire of ELLETT HOWELL.

September 24, 1782.

3w

Greenwich, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey,

September 17, 1782.

#### SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, on Friday night the 13th inst. a red roan mare, about 7 years old, 14 hands and a half high, has neither brand nor ear mark, a large bald face mixt with red hairs, and a black list along her back bone, a small sore on her back near her withers; said mare has a long comb to her mane, and a low carriage, bare-footed when stolen, supposed to be taken toward New-York. Whoever takes up said mare and the thief, so that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

3w†

THOMAS FINE.

#### SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. Philip French, in Brunswick, on or about the 16th instant, two horses, the one an old large brown horse, with a greyish mane, a remarkably short tail, a brand on one of his buttocks; the other a small bay horse, about four years old, with a very long tail that has never been docked: Whoever shall take up and deliver the said horses to the said Philip French in Brunswick, or to the subscriber in Trenton, shall receive for each of them the sum of Three Pounds, and all reasonable charges, paid by

A. MARRAQUIER.

Trenton, September 23, 1782.

3w

#### WILL BE SOLD,

By PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Monday the 7th of October, at the house of James Thompson, in Trenton, sundry articles of household furniture; two lots of land, situate on the road to Mr. Samuel Henry's mill, containing thirteen acres and three-quarters, three of which, at very little expence, will make good meadow; two large yoke of young working oxen; horses and cows, &c. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by the subscriber.

BARNARD HANLON.

Trenton, September 25, 1782.

2w†

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on Wednesday the 18th of this instant, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, two mares, the one a black, about seven years old, with a bald face, and both hind feet white, about 14 hands high, and shod before; the other a chestnut sorrel, three years old, with a star and small snip, the off hind foot white, near the same height: The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

JONATHAN WATERS.

September 24, 1782.

3w\*

#### Notice is hereby given,

THAT a whale has been found on Manasquan Beach, on the 15th of this instant, by Joseph Lawrence and company, with an iron in her: these are to desire all persons who think themselves to have a right to said whale, to come and describe the iron, and take their salvage as the law directs.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE.

Manasquan, September 17, 1782.

2w

WHEREAS John Allward, of Bernard township, in the county of Somerset, and state of New-Jersey, hath, in a fraudulent and unjust manner, obtained from us the subscribers two notes of hand, (to wit) one from Isaac Cotheal for Eleven Pounds, payable at christmas next, the other from John Flatt for Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, payable same time, both bearing date about the latter end of July last: Therefore this is to forewarn all persons from taking assignments on said notes, or either of them, as we are determined not to pay them.

ISAAC COTHEAL,

JOHN FLATT.

Bonhamtown, September 17, 1782.

1w\*

#### RAGS.

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

**A**GREEABLY to adjournment, a meeting of the trustees of Queen's-College, in New-Jersey, is to be held, at the college-house in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the third of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; of which all concerned will please to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

PETER VREDENBURGH,  
Clerk of the Board.

New-Brunswick, September 7, 1782. 3w\*

**SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

**R**UN AWAY from the subscribers, on last Saturday night, two negro men, viz. one named Will, the property of George Reynolds, of Shepard's Town, aged about 24 years; is a thick well made artful fellow, yellow complexion, and walks wide between his knees: had on and took with him a pair buckskin breeches, a fur hat, a shirt patched with linsley, a red silk handkerchief with white stripes, a gray coloured coat and jacket; he is about five feet seven inches high: The other named Sam, the property of Robert-Carter Willis, about seventeen years old, near five feet eight inches high, stout and well made for his age, has a remarkable scar on his right hand, between his first and other fingers, occasioned by a cut last harvest, and has a scar on his arm by inoculation; had on a pair red overalls, and red jacket faced with blue, and two tow shirts, one pair corded tow breeches. If said negroes are taken up and secured in Virginia or Maryland, the above reward shall be paid; but if in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, then Half a Joe for each, and all reasonable charges paid by

GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
ROBERT C. WILLIS.

Berkeley county, Virginia, Sept. 2, 1782.

N. B. Negro Will has a forged pass, no regard is to be paid thereto. 3w\*

**TO BE SOLD,**

**I**N New-Germantown, Hunterdon county, a very good lot of ground, with very good almost new dwellinghouse, with three rooms upon a floor, and an out-house very suitable for a tradesman or other business. For further particulars enquire of Daniel Kemper, in Morris-Town, or the subscriber living on said premises.

3w\* JACOB KEMPER.

**T**HE highest price is given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printer hereof—by whom printing, as usual, is correctly done, with neatness and expedition.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the county of BURLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

**A**S I intend to stand a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, the favour of your votes for that purpose, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by your most humble servant,

ALEXANDER DOUGLASS.

Nottingham, August 12, 1782. 4w e. o. w.

State of New-Jersey, } **B**Y virtue of a writ of Burlington county, sh. } Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Monday the twenty-first day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township of Evelham, containing 300 acres of land, adjoining lands of Joshua Lippincott and others, late the property of Abel Lippincott, deceased, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Shinn, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

August 12, 1782. 8w

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the county of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,

**H**AVING been solicited by many of my acquaintance, I intend to offer myself as a candidate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election, when the favour of your votes will be gratefully acknowledged by

DAVID OLDEN.

August 15, 1782. 7w 7s6

State of New-Jersey, } **B**Y virtue of writs of Burlington county, sh. } Venditioni Exponas's to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 22d day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township of Springfield, containing about 110 acres of land: And on Wednesday the 23d day of October next, between the hours aforesaid, at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mount-Holly, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, a house and lot of land, lying and being in Mount-Holly, containing about half an acre of land, late the property of Jonathan Atkinson; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Butterworth and Samuel Hough, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

August 20, 1782. 8w

To the respectable Freeholders and other Electors of the county of HUNTERDON.

**B**y the repeated solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election, therefore solicit your votes and interest for the above purpose, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by your respectful friend and very humble servant,

CHARLES AXFORD, junior.

Trenton, August 27, 1782.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the county of BURLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

**I**NTEND to stand a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. I solicit your votes for that purpose, which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by your humble servant,

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.

Mount-Holly, August 5, 1782. 8w§

**FOR SALE,**

**N**EAR Bordentown, in the county of Burlington, a quantity of excellent white oak timber, cut and squared in different sizes and lengths; about three hundred perches of good building stone; iron-work for three set of grist-mills complete, and for one saw-mill. Apply to Robert Lewis and sons, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Mount-Holly.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

August 6, 1782. 8w†

**ELIZABETH-TOWN Stage-Coach and Waggon.**

**T**HE proprietors beg leave to inform the publick, that their stage-coach will set out from the Indian Queen, in fourth-street, Philadelphia, precisely at five o'clock, every Wednesday; breakfast at Bristol, dine at Trenton, and lodge at Princeton, and return the next day to Philadelphia, after exchanging passengers with the stage-coach from Elizabeth-Town, which returns the same days: there is a convenient stage to convey the passengers from Elizabeth-Town to Dobbs ferry. The price for each passenger in the coach, from Philadelphia to Princeton, Three Dollars, or Six Dollars to Elizabeth-Town, and in the same proportion for any distance; a servant Four Dollars and Two-Thirds, and the same for 150 weight of baggage.

The stage-waggon leaves the above-mentioned Indian-Queen every Monday and Friday, at five in the morning, and performs the journey as before directed for the coach: the price for each passenger in the waggon is One Guinea from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, and the same for 150 weight of baggage: all passengers are desired to provide themselves with proper passes, previous to their setting out, and call the day before at the stage-office, opposite the said Indian Queen, and settle their fare with the clerk appointed for that purpose, where due attendance will be given by him.

GERSHOM JOHNSON,

c. t. f. CHARLES BESSONET.

**TO BE SOLD, A NEGRO WENCH, Fifteen years of age. Enquire of the Printer.**

**BE IT REMEMBERED,** THAT a certain David Cork, of Readington, in the county of Hunterdon, was taken up by the subscriber on the sixth day of August last, on his way to the lines, with a waggon and two horses, conveying six sheep, which were condemned to the captors by a jury, before Jeremiah Manning, Jonathan Combs and Peter Vredenburgh, Esquires, Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Middlesex; the said Cork, conscious of his guilt and villainy, did not appear at the trial, he having previously stolen and carried off the waggon and horses.

He is published as a violater of the laws of this state, and an enemy to the rights and liberties of his country.

JOHN PIATT.

Middlesex county, September 5, 1782. 3w

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Ishmael Shippey, at Ratitan landing, on Thursday the 3d of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Captain John Baudouine, against two small boats captured on the high seas, near Sandy-Hook, the fifteenth ult. having on board several kegs rum and other merchandize; also Twenty-four Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Elevenpence in cash, owners unknown, said they were from New-York, and bound to Shrewsbury in this state; to the intent that any person or persons claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any he, she or they, have, why the said boats, together with the goods and cash taken on board, should not be condemned to the captors agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

ROBERT HUDE, } Agents.

JOHN PRAY, }

New-Brunswick, September 4, 1782. 3w†

**FRANCIS WITT,**

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

June 18, 1782. 3m

**ROBERT SINGER,**

Begs leave to inform the publick, that he has for sale (for cash or country produce) at his store in Trenton:

<b>C</b> HINTZES,	Ozenbrigs,
Calicoes,	Check,
Broad-cloths,	Jeane,
Naukeens,	Cassimer,
Linsens of all sorts,	Snuff and tobacco, by the quantity,
Black and white gauzes,	Tea and coffee,
Muslins,	White and brown sugar,
Lawns,	Stone ware,
Cambricks,	Earthen do.
A neat assortment of ribbons,	Sweeping and scrubbing brushes,
Silk and check handkerchiefs,	Buckles,
Modes,	Pocket knives, &c.
Persians,	Buttons of various sorts,
Mantuas,	Sewing silk of different colours.
Russia sheeting,	
With sundry other articles too tedious to mention.	3m¶

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

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

JOHN BURROWS,  
GEORGE BEATY.

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