

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1783.

The proceedings of the federal army near New-Windfor, to obtain the redress of their grievances.

**S**OMETIME in December last, the army came to a serious determination to address Congress upon the subject of their grievances, which had become almost intolerable. A memorial was drawn up and agreed to, by a committee of the army—in which their wishes are thus stated:

1. Present pay.
2. A settlement of accounts of the arrearages of pay, and security for what is due.
3. A commutation of the half-pay allowed by different resolutions of Congress, for an equivalent in gross.
4. A settlement of the accounts of deficiencies of rations and compensation.
5. A settlement of the accounts of deficiencies of clothing and compensation.

Major-general M'Dougal and two field officers were appointed to lay this memorial before Congress, and make report to the army of their proceedings as soon as possible. After nearly two months attendance, a letter was received from the commissioners, informing the army that "nothing of moment had yet been decided for them."

Upon this came forth the summons (No. 1.) accompanied by the 1st address (No. 2.)—After this sketch the papers which follow will explain themselves.

(No. 1.)

A meeting of the general and field officers is requested on Tuesday next, 10 o'clock, at the **PUBLIC BUILDING**. A commissioned officer from each company, and proper representation from the staff is expected. It is the object of this convention, to consider the late letters from our commissioners now in Philadelphia, and what farther measures (if any) should be adopted to obtain that redress which they seem to have solicited in vain.

New-Windfor Cantonment, 7th March, 1783.

(No. 2.)

To the OFFICERS of the ARMY.

Gentlemen,

A Fellow Soldier, whose interest and affections bind him strongly to you, whose past sufferings have been as great, and whose future fortunes may be as desperate as yours—would beg leave to address you.

Age has it claims, and rank is not without its pretensions to advise; but, though unsupported by both, he flatters himself, that the plain language of sincerity and experience will neither be unheard nor unregarded.

Like many of you, he loved private life, and left it with regret. He left it, determined to retire from the field, with the necessity that called him to it, and not till then:—not till the enemies of his country, the slaves of power, and the hirelings of injustice, were compelled to abandon their schemes, and acknowledge America as terrible in arms as she had been humble in remonstrance. With this object in view, he has long shared in your toils, and mingled in your dangers.—He has felt the cold hand of POVERTY without a murmur, and has seen the growing insolence of wealth without a sigh.—But, too much under the direction of his wishes, and sometimes weak enough to mistake desire for opinion, he has till lately, very lately, believed in the justice of his country.—He hoped, that as the clouds of adversity scattered, and as the sunshine of peace and better fortune broke in upon us, the coldness and severity of government would relax, and that, more than justice, that gratitude would blaze forth upon those hands, which had upheld her, in the darkest stages of her passage, from impending servitude to acknowledged independence. But faith has its limits, as well as temper; and there are points beyond which, neither can be stretched, without sinking into cowardice or plunging into credulity.—This, my friends, I conceive to be your situation.—Harried to the very verge of both, another step would ruin you forever. To be tame and unprovoked when injuries press hard upon you, is more than weakness; but to look up for kinder usage, without one manly effort of your own, would fix your character, and shew the world how richly you deserve those chains you broke. To guard against this evil, let us take a view of the ground upon which we now stand, and thence carry our thoughts forward for a moment, into the unexplored field of expedient.

After a pursuit of seven years, the object for which you set out is at length brought within your reach. Yes, my friends, that suffering courage of yours, was active once:—It has conducted the UNITED STATES

of AMERICA through a doubtful and bloody war. It has placed her in the chair of independency, and peace returns again to bless—whom?—A country courting your return to private life, with tears of gratitude, and smiles of admiration, longing to divide with you that independency which your gallantry has given, and those riches which your wounds have preserved?—Is this the case? Or is it rather, a country that tramples upon your rights, disdain your cries and insults your distresses? Have you not, more than once, suggested your wishes, and made known your wants to Congress? Wants and wishes which gratitude and policy should have anticipated, rather than evaded. And have you not lately, in the meek language of entreating memorials, begged from their justice, what you could no longer expect from their favour? How have you been answered? Let the letter which you are called to consider to-morrow make the reply.

If this, then, be your treatment, while the swords you wear are necessary for the defence of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice shall sink, and your strength dissipate by division? When those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides, and no remaining mark of military distinctions be left, but your wants, infirmities, and fears? Can you then consent to be the only sufferers by this revolution, and retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchedness, and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miserable remnant of life to charity, which has hitherto been spent in honour? If you can, go, and carry with you the jest of TOBIES, and the scorn of WHITES; the ridicule, and what is worse, the pity of the world. Go, starve, and be forgotten! But if your spirit should revolt at this; if you have sense enough to discover, and spirit sufficient to oppose tyranny, whatever garb it may assume; whether it be the plain coat of republicanism, or the splendid robe of royalty: If you have yet learned to discriminate between a people and a cause; between men and principles, AWAKE, attend to your situation, and redress yourselves. If the present moment be lost, every future effort is in vain; and your threats then, will be as empty as your entreaties now.

I would advise you therefore, to come to some final opinion, upon what you can bear, and what you will suffer. If your determination be in any proportion to your wrongs, carry your appeal from the justice to the fears of government. Change the milk and water style of your memorials; assume a bolder tone, decent, but lively, spirited and determined; and suspect the man who would advise to more moderation or longer forbearance. Let two or three men who can feel as well as write, be appointed to draw up your last remonstrance; for I would no longer give it the soothing, soft, unsuccessful epithet of memorial. Let it represent in language that will neither dishonour you by its rudeness, nor betray you by its fears, what has been promised by Congress, and what has been performed; how long and how patiently you have suffered; how little you have asked; and how much of that little has been denied. Tell them that, though you were the first, and would wish to be the last to encounter danger: that though despair itself can never drive you into dishonour, it may drive you from the field; that the wound often irritated, and never healed, may at length become incurable; and that the slightest mark of indignity from Congress now, must operate like the grave, and part you FOREVER: that in any political event, the army has its alternative. If peace, that nothing shall separate you from your arms but death: If war, that courting the auspices, and inviting the direction of your illustrious leader, you will retire to some yet unsettled country, smile in your turn, and "mock, when their fear cometh on." But let it represent also, that should they comply with the request of your late memorials, it would make you more happy, and them more respectable: That while the war should continue, you would follow their standard in the field; and that, when it came to an end, you would withdraw into the shade of private life, and give the world another subject of wonder and applause; an "army victorious over its enemies, victorious over itself."

(No. 3.)

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, March 11, 1783.

The commander in chief, having heard that a general meeting of the officers of the army was proposed to be held this day at the New Building, on an anonymous paper, which was circulated yesterday by some unknown person, conceives, altho' he is

fully persuaded that the good sense of the officers would induce them to pay very little attention to such an irregular invitation, his duty as well as the reputation and true interest of the army, require his disapprobation of such disorderly proceedings.—At the same time, he requests the general and field officers, with one officer from each company, and a proper representation of the staff of the army, will assemble at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, at the new building, to hear the report of the committee from the army to Congress. After mature deliberation, they will devise what farther measures ought to be adopted as most rational and best calculated to attain the just and important object in view. The senior officer in rank present will be pleased to preside, and report the result of their deliberation to the commander in chief.

(No. 4.)

Address to the Officers of the Army, dated the 11th of March, 1783.

Gentlemen,

THE author of a late address, anxious to deserve, though he should fail to engage, your esteem; and, determined at every risk, to unfold your duty and discharge his own, would beg the farther indulgence of a few moments attention. Aware of the coyneis with which his last letter would be received, he felt himself neither disappointed nor displeas'd with the caution it has met. He well knew that it spoke a language which, till now, had been heard but in whispers; and that it contained some sentiments which confidence itself would have breathed with distrust. But their lives have been short; and their observation imperfect indeed, who have yet to learn, that alarms have been false; that the best designs have often been obliged to assume the worst aspect; and that, synonymous as surprize and disaster may be in military phrase, they convey in moral and political meaning, ideas as different as they are distinct.

SUSPICION, detestable as it is in private life, is the loveliest trait of political character. It prompts you to enquiry, bars the door against design, and opens every avenue to truth. It was the first to oppose a tyrant here, and still stands sentinel over the liberties of America. With this belief it would illy become me to stifle the voice of this guardian; a guardian who, authorized by circumstances digested into proofs, has herself given birth to the address you have read, and now goes forth amongst you with a request to all, that it may be treated fairly; that it may be considered before it be abused, and condemned before it be tortured; convinced that, in a search after error, truth will appear; that apathy itself will grow warm in the pursuit, and though it may be the last to adopt her advice, it will be the first to act upon it.

The general order of yesterday, which the weak may mistake for disapprobation, and the designing dare to represent as such, wears, in my opinion, a very different complexion, and carries in it a very opposite tendency. Till now, the commander in chief has regarded the steps you have taken for redress with good wishes alone. His official silence has authorized your meetings, and his private opinions sanctified your claims. Had he disliked the object in view, would not the same sense of duty which forbade you from meeting on the third day of the week, have forbidden you from meeting on the seventh? Is not the same subject held up for your discussion? and has it not passed the seal of office, and taken all the solemnity of an order? This will give system to your proceedings, and stability to your resolves. It will ripen speculation into fact; and while it adds to the unanimity, it cannot lessen the independency of your sentiments. It may be necessary to add upon this subject, that, from the injunction with which the general orders close, every man is at liberty to conclude, that the report to be made to Head-Quarters is intended for Congress. Hence will arise another motive for that energy which has been recommended: For, can you give the lie to the pathetic descriptions of your representatives, or the more alarming predictions of your friends? To such as make a want of signature an objection to opinions, I reply, that it matters very little who is the author of sentiments which grow out of feelings, and apply to your wants; that in this instance, diffidence suggested what experience enjoins; and that while I move on the high road of argument and advice, which is open to all, I shall remain the sole confident of my own secret. But, should the time come, when it shall be necessary to depart from this general line, and hold up any individual amongst you as an object of the resentment or contempt of the rest, I thus publicly pledge my honour as a soldier, and my veracity as a man, that I then will assume a vi-

fible existence, and give my name to the army, with as little reserve as I now give my opinions.

(No. 5.)

Cantonment, 15th March, 1783.

AGREEABLY to the general order of the 11th inst. the officers of the American army being convened, his excellency the commander in chief was pleased to open the meeting with the following address to them on the subject of their being called together; which, with some other papers, was left for the consideration of the assembly, the hon. major-general Gates being president, as the senior officer present:

Gentlemen,

BY an anonymous summons, an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconsistent with the rules of propriety; and how subversive of all order and discipline, let the good sense of the army judge!

In the moment of this summons, another anonymous production was put into circulation, addressed more to the feelings and passions than to the reason and judgment of the army. The author of the piece is entitled to much credit for the goodness of his pen; and I could wish he had as much credit for the rectitude of his heart; for, as men see through difficulties, and are induced by the reflecting faculties of the mind, to use different means to attain the same end, the author of the piece should have had more charity than to mark for suspicion, the man who should recommend moderation and longer forbearance, or in other words, who should not think as he thinks, and act as he advises. But he had another plan in view, in which candour and liberality of sentiment, regard to justice and love of country, have no part; and he was right to insinuate the darkest suspicions to effect the blackest designs. That the address is drawn with great art; that it is intended to answer the most insidious purposes; that it is intended to impress the mind with an idea of premeditated injustice in the sovereign power of the United States, and rouse all those sentiments which must unavoidably flow from such a belief; that the first mover of this scheme, whoever he may be, intended to take advantage of the passions, while they were warmed with the recollection of past distresses, without giving time for cool, deliberate thinking; and that composure of mind, which is necessary to give dignity and stability to measures, is rendered too obvious, by the mode of conducting the business, to need other proof than a reference to the proceeding.

Thus much, gentlemen, I have thought it incumbent on me to observe to you, to shew upon what principles I opposed the hasty, irregular meeting, which was proposed to be held on Tuesday last, and not because I wanted a disposition to give you every opportunity, consistent with your own honour, and the dignity of the army, to make known your grievances. If my conduct heretofore, has not evinced to you, that I have been a faithful friend to the army, my declaration of it at this time would be equally unavailing and improper. But as I was amongst the first who embarked in the cause of our common country; as I have never left your side one moment, but when called from you on public duty; as I have been the constant companion and witness of your distresses, and not among the last to feel and acknowledge your merits; as I have ever considered my own military reputation as inseparably connected with that of the army; and my heart has ever expanded with joy, when I heard its praises, and my indignation has risen, when the mouth of detraction has been opened against it: It can scarcely be supposed, at this late stage of the war, that I am indifferent to its interests. But how are they to be promoted? The way is plain, says the anonymous addresser.—“If war continues, remove into the unsettled country; there establish yourselves and leave an ungrateful country to defend itself.”—But whom are they to defend? Our wives, our children, our farms, and other property which we have left behind us? or, in this state of hostile separation, are we to take the two first, (the latter cannot be removed) to perish in a wilderness with hunger, cold and nakedness? “If peace takes place, never sheath your swords,” says he, “until you have obtained full and ample justice.” This dreadful alternative of either deserting our country in the extremest hour of her distress, or turning our arms against it, which is the apparent object, unless Congress can be compelled into instant compliance, has something so shocking in it, that humanity revolts at the idea. My God! what can this writer have in view, by recommending such measures? Can he be a friend to the army? Can he be a friend to this country? Rather is he not an insidious foe? Some emissary, perhaps, from New-York, plotting the ruin of both, by sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the continent? And what a compliment does he pay to our understandings, when he recommends measures, in either alternative, impracticable in their nature? But here, gentlemen, I will drop the curtain, because, gentlemen, it would be as imprudent in me to assign my reasons for this opinion, as it would be insulting to your conception to suppose you stood in need of them. A moment's reflection will convince every dispassionate mind of the physical impossibility of carrying either project into execution. There might, gentlemen, be an impropriety in my taking notice, in this address, to you, of an anonymous production;—but the manner in which

the performance has been introduced to the army, the effect it was intended to have, together with some other circumstances, will amply justify my observations upon the tendency of that writing.

With respect to the advice given by the author, to suspect the man, who shall recommend moderation and longer forbearance, I spurn it, as every man regards that liberty and reveres the justice for which we contend, undoubtedly must; for, if men are to be precluded from offering their sentiments on a matter which may involve the most serious and important consequences that can invite the consideration of mankind, reason is of no use to us. The freedom of speech may be taken away, and dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep to the slaughter. I cannot in justice to my own belief, and what I have great reason to believe is the intention of Congress, conclude this address, without giving it as my decided opinion, that, that honourable body, entertain exalted sentiments of the services of the army, and from full conviction of its merits and sufferings, will do it complete justice: that their endeavours to discover and establish funds have been unwearied, and will not cease till they have succeeded, I have not a doubt.

But like all other large bodies, where there is a variety of different interests to reconcile, their deliberations are slow. Why then should we distrust them? And in consequence of that distrust, adopt measures which would cast a shade over that glory which has been so justly acquired, and tarnish the reputation of an army which has been celebrated through all Europe for its fortitude and patriotism? And for what is this done? To bring the object we seek for nearer? No, most certainly in my opinion, it will cast it at a greater distance. For myself, and I take no merit in giving the assurance, being induced to it from principles of gratitude, veracity and justice, a grateful sense of the confidence you have ever placed in me, a recollection of the cheerful assistance and prompt obedience I have experienced from you, under every vicissitude of fortune, and the sincere affection I feel for an army I have so long had the honor to command, will oblige me to declare in this public and solemn manner, that in the attainment of complete justice for all your toils and dangers, and in the gratification of every wish, so far as may be done consistently with the great duty I owe my country, and those powers I am bound to respect, you may freely command my services to the utmost of my abilities.

While I give you these assurances and pledge myself in the most unequivocal manner to exert whatever ability I am possessed of in your favour, let me entreat you, gentlemen, on your part not to take any measures, which, viewed in the calm light of reason, will lessen the dignity and fully the glory you have hitherto maintained.—Let me request you to rely on the plighted faith of your country, and place a full confidence in the purity of the intentions of Congress, that previous to your dissolution, as an army, they will cause all your accounts to be fairly liquidated, as directed in the resolutions which were published to you two days ago, and that they will adopt the most effectual measures in their power to render ample justice to you, for your faithful and meritorious services. And let me conjure you in the name of our common country, as you value your own sacred honour, as you respect the sacred rights of humanity, and as you regard the military and national character of America, to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man, who wishes, under any specious pretences, to overturn the liberties of our country, and who wickedly attempts to open the flood gates of civil discord, and deluge our rising empire with blood.

By thus determining and thus acting, you will pursue the plain and direct road to the attainment of your wishes; you will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies, who are compelled to resort from open force to secret artifice. You will give one more proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings; and you will, by the dignity of your conduct, afford occasion for posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind,—“had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining.”

(Copy) GEO. WASHINGTON.

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, 15th March, 1783.

His excellency having withdrawn, on a motion made by general Knox, and seconded by brigadier-general Putnam,

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of the officers of the army be presented to his excellency the commander in chief, for his excellent address, and the communications he has been pleased to make to them; and to assure him, that the officers reciprocate his affectionate expressions, with the greatest sincerity of which the human heart is capable.

The address from the army to Congress—the report of the committee from the army—and the resolutions of Congress of the 25th January, being read,

On a motion by general Putnam, seconded by general Hand,

Voted, That a committee be appointed to draw up immediately some resolutions expressive of the business before us, and to report in half an hour—that this committee consist of one general, one field officer, and one captain—that gen. Knox, colonel Brooks, and captain Howard, compose the said committee.

The report of the committee having been brought in, and fully considered,

Resolved unanimously, That at the commencement of the present war, the officers of the American army engaged in the service of their country from the purest love and attachment to the rights and liberties of human nature, which motives still exist in the highest degree; and that no circumstances of distress or danger shall induce a conduct that may tend to fully the reputation and glory which they have acquired, at the price of their blood and eight years faithful services.

Resolved unanimously, That the army continue to have an unshaken confidence in the virtue of Congress and their country, and are fully convinced that the representatives of America will not disband or disperse the army, until their accounts are liquidated, the balances accurately ascertained, and adequate funds established for payment. And in this arrangement the officers expect, that the half-pay, or a commutation of it, should be efficaciously comprehended.

Resolved unanimously, That his excellency the commander in chief be requested to write to his excellency the president of Congress, earnestly entreating the most speedy decision of that honourable body, upon the subjects of our late address, which was forwarded by a committee of the army, some of whom are waiting upon Congress for the result. In the alternative of peace or war the event would be highly satisfactory, and would produce immediate tranquility in the minds of the army, and prevent any further machinations of designing men, to sow discord between the civil and military power of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, That the officers of the American army, view with abhorrence and reject with disdain, the infamous propositions contained in a late anonymous address to the officers of the army, and resent with indignation the secret attempts of some unknown person to collect the officers together, in a manner totally subversive of all discipline and good order.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the officers of the army be given to the committee who presented to Congress the late address of the army, for the wisdom and prudence with which they have conducted that business; that a copy of the proceedings of this day be transmitted by the president to major-general M'Dougal; and that he be requested to continue his solicitations at Congress, until the objects of his mission are accomplished.

The meeting was then dissolved.

HORATIO GATES, maj. gen. president.

TRENTON, April 9.

Extract of a letter from Brunswick, April 4.  
“A vessel arrived at New-York yesterday from Lisbon, which brings an account that publick rejoicings had been held there in consequence of the peace; and that their ports were thrown open for the reception of all American vessels. A gentleman, who left New-York yesterday afternoon, informed me that a frigate went up as he was crossing the bay; this morning he heard a great deal of firing there, from which he conjectures she may be from Europe with the confirmation of peace.”

Saturday the 5th inst. a packet arrived at New-York, which brought official despatches to the commander in chief at that place from the British ministry, containing a confirmation of peace, of which we learn proclamation was to be made there on Monday last.

We deem it an act of humanity, and therefore an indispensable duty, in order to prevent the effusion of blood, to caution all persons within the British lines, who have taken an active part, or in any manner distinguished themselves in favour of the cause of Britain, not to return or remain among the citizens of America: They may rely upon it that nothing can save them from retaliation for the many cruelties wantonly exercised in the course of the war upon our citizens, such as murders, burnings, plunderings, and starvings on board of loathsome ships, and in horrid dungeons.

Thursday last the infamous John Bacon, a refugee from New-York, who has murdered several good citizens of this state, and plundered many defenceless families, was surprized and killed at Egg-Harbour by a detachment from Capt. Shreve's light horse, commanded by cornet Cook.

**RECEIPT** of continental taxes in the state of New-Jersey, for the month of March, 1783. Doll. 90ths

March 4	Cash received from Isaac Vanderbeek, Esq. Collector of Bergen,	2756 77 90's
5	Do. from Thomas Fenimore, Esq. Collector of Burlington,	770
14	Do. from Wm. Abbott, Esq. Collector of Hunterdon,	811 84 90's
Total,		4338 71 90's

Wm. C. HOUSTON, Receiver.  
Trenton, April 1, 1783.

**The noted full-blooded horse**  
**FLEETWOOD,**

A Beautiful dark chestnut, 7 years old this grass, 15 hands and 1 inch high, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of Edmund Bainbridge, in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at four pounds in gold or silver, to be paid on or before the first of November next; there will be an abatement of twenty shillings to those who will pay the cash before that time. Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them. And, as appears by the under pedigree and certificate, is as high a bred horse as any in America.

FLEETWOOD was got by old Janus, his dam by Janus, his grandam the noted running mare Poll Flaxten; she was got by Jolly Roger out of the high-blooded imported mare Mary Gray—Mary Gray was own sister to Young Sterling, in England, and was bred by Mr. Croft, in Yorkshire, and got by Old Sterling, his dam by Croft's Partner, out of the grandam of Lampton's gray mare Miss Doe, who was got by Mr. Croft's bay Barb, her dam by Makeless, her grandam by Brimmer, her great grandam by a son of Dodsworth, out of a Barton barb mare. Given under my hand, THOMAS TURPIN.  
Virginia, October 1, 1778.

I do certify the above pedigree to be genuine,  
3w\* JOHN HARRIS.

**The noted full-blooded horse**  
**LIBERTY,**

WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of John Vanmater, Colts-Neck, Monmouth county, at four pounds in gold or silver, to be paid on or before the first day of November next; there will be an abatement of twenty shillings to those who will pay the cash before that time. Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them. And, as appears by the under pedigree, is as high a bred horse as any in America.

LIBERTY was bred by Thomas Gant, of Maryland, is a fine blood bay, fifteen hands and one inch high, very lengthy and strong; at four years old he was entered to run the four mile heats on Hempsted course, and allowed by a number of gentlemen present to run it in as short a time as any horse in America; he started twice since, once a single mile, the other two miles, both he won with great ease; his dam was Milley (and the dam of Britain) a beautiful thorough bred mare, originally sprung from the Flying Childers in England, got by that noted horse Dove, imported from the north of England, got by Cade out of the Gardiners mare, who won six royal plates of one hundred guineas each. Dove was entered at Tyne with six capital colts of the same age, he distanced one and beat the rest with ease.

April 7, 1783. 3w\*

**At PUBLICK AUCTION,**

Will be sold, on Monday the 28th inst. April, at the house the subscriber now lives in, at the French Arms, Trenton, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning, the following articles:  
A Stout negro man about 27 years of age, sober and active, was bred on a farm, and understands horses well; also horses, cows, and a riding chair, best feather-beds, with bedding and bedsteads complete, a number of good dining and tea-tables, Windsor and other chairs, china, queens-ware, and glasses of various kinds, two corner cupboards, with glass doors, an excellent turnspit jack, empty casks, cases and bottles of divers kinds; also a variety of kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. Three months credit will be given for any sum exceeding three pounds, on giving notes with security, if required.  
3w|| JOHN CAPE.

**The well known horse**  
**JOLLY CHESTER,**

Is to cover the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber at South-Amboy, 4 miles from Cranberry, Middlesex county, at seven silver dollars the season.

JOLLY CHESTER is a fine bay, with a beautiful star in his forehead, full fifteen hands and one inch high, very lengthy and handsome, is allowed, by competent judges, to be one of the best foal getters of any in the state. Jolly Chester was got by that noted running horse True Britain; his dam by old Hero; his grandam by old Spark. Good pasture will be provided, and attendance given by  
3w† DANIEL LOTT.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, on Friday the 9th day of May next, at the dwellinghouse of George Beatty, in Trenton, at 10 o'clock of said day, sundry goods and chattels, to wit, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, an 8 day clock, desk and cupboard, horses, cattle and hogs, waggons and gears, and sundry articles of household and farming utensils. Also to be sold on said day, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation, containing about 160 acres of good land, on which there is a dwelling-house, barn and stables, 4 excellent bearing orchards: Likewise a noted and well accustomed ferry, known by the name of Trenton New Ferry. The lands are bounded by the river Delaware, lands of Joseph Britton, Col. Robert Hooper, Isaac De Cow and others, late the property of George Beatty; seized and taken in execution at the suit of George Davis, Isaac De Cow and others, and to be sold by  
J. ANDERSON, Sheriff.  
March 5, 1783. 3w

**TO BE SOLD,**

FOR want of employ, two negro boys, the one nine, the other seven years old: They are smart and active, and have had the small-pox and measles. Enquire of the Printer.  
3w\*

**TO BE SOLD,**

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,  
**The GOLDEN OINTMENT,**  
For curing all manner of ring-worms, titters, pimples, and other deformities of the skin.

This ointment is so excellent that it cannot be sufficiently recommended; it always succeeds well, and has often cured when every thing else failed.

New-Brunswick, April 7, 1783.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old acquaintance, that after six years attention to publick business in a variety of branches, he is again returned to the agreeable situation of private life. He most sincerely congratulates his friends and fellow-citizens on the happy restoration of peace, and the establishment of the sovereignty of the United States of America. By this mode of communication he further wishes to acquaint the publick, that he occupies the stores formerly held by that worthy character their old friend James Neilson, Esq. in this place, which are put in good repair, and open for the reception of all kind of country produce, for which a ready market will constantly be found, and the highest price given. Water transportation will also be provided for the conveyance of produce, &c. to New-York and the eastern states, under the charge of careful persons. As soon as regularly takes place of confusion, with respect to commercial affairs, he proposes to enter into the dry good business, which will be pursued with diligence, and such attention to the interest of his countrymen, who may favour him with their custom, as will convince all that it is a principal part of his object to serve them.  
6w JOHN NEILSON.

**The full-blooded horse**

**YOUNG JANUS,**

From Harford county, Maryland, will cover at the stable of the subscriber at Coryell's ferry, in Pennsylvania, at one half johannes the season.  
JANUS is a red forel, fifteen hands one inch high, rising seven years old this grass: He was got by the noted horse old Janus; his dam by Fearnought, out of an imported mare; he is as high a bred horse as any on the continent for elegance, there is none to excel him; he is as swift as any on the continent for one quarter or six hundred yards. Any gentlemen that choose to send their mares, may depend on having good pasture provided, and best of care taken of them by  
ROBERT LANING.

N. B. Any mares from Jersey to be ferriage free.  
3w\*

**The full-blooded horse**

**FIGURE,**

From Queen-Ann's county, Maryland, WILL cover at the stable of the subscriber, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, at the low rate of one half johannes the season.

FIGURE is a dapple grey, full fifteen hands one inch and an half high, rising 9 years old this grass. He was got by the old noted horse Figure, out of a Dove and Othello mare. He is as high a bred horse as any on the continent; and for elegance, there is none to excel him. He is allowed, by the best judges, to be superior in swiftness to any horse in America, for the four mile heats. Any gentlemen that choose to send their mares, may depend on having good pasture provided, and the best care taken of them by  
JOS. ROBINSON.  
April 8, 1783. 3w§

THE subscriber is under the necessity of requesting all those who are indebted to him, to be as expeditious in discharging their accounts as possible.  
ABRAHAM SKIRM.  
Nottingham, 8th 4th month, 1783. 4w\*

**TO BE SOLD,**

THE grist-mill and lot at Veal-Town; the lot contains between 40 and 50 acres, about 12 acres of which is good meadow; a good young bearing orchard, and about 10 acres of woodland. There is on the premises erected the frame of a house large enough for the purpose of carrying on distilling and brewing; the situation of the ground close to the mill-house renders it very convenient for cyder-mills and presses, so situate, that after the apples are ground they may be conveyed from the mill to the press in a trough, and from the press the liquor may be conducted into cisterns by a spout, and thence into the still by another spout. Also 25 acres of woodland, about a mile from the mill. The mill has lately been put in excellent order, is in a good neighbourhood, commands the custom of a large tract of country, is within one mile and an half of Baskenridge meeting-house, and on the junction of several great roads, which renders it a good situation for a trader. The terms of pay will be made easy; part of the purchase money will be expected down, the remainder in yearly payments without interest. For particulars enquire of the subscribers on the premises, or Mr. Caleb Russell in Morris-Town.  
ALLEN CAMERON,  
SAMUEL GORDON.  
Baskenridge, March 29, 1783. 3w¶

**TO BE SOLD,**

At vendue, the following publick buildings, in the state of New-Jersey, viz.  
AT Burlington, on Monday the 24th inst. a set of stables, 400 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 12½ feet high, with a large barn in the centre 40 feet long and 25 feet wide, situate on a level piece of ground, and of which may be made a very good rope-walk.

At Trenton, on Tuesday the 22d inst. one stable 25 feet wide and 60 feet long; and at Trenton landing, on the same day, a store-house and two other small houses.

At Pitts-Town, on Thursday the 24th inst. one store-house, 16 by 40 feet; one stable, 24 by 30 feet; one stone bake-house with two ovens, 20 by 24 feet; one slaughter-house and one horse shed.

At New-Town, in Suffex county, on Saturday the 26th, one store-house, 40 by 60 feet; one do. 20 by 40 feet, and one horse shed.

At Morris-Town, on Tuesday the 29th, two large store-houses, two stories high each, well framed and enclosed, agreeably situated on Morris-Town green, one of them an excellent stand for any kind of publick business, and of both may be made very good dwelling-houses.

The sale each day will begin at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, where attendance will be given and the conditions made known by  
AARON FORMAN.  
April 5, 1783. 2w

**GODOLPHIN,**

A Full sized beautiful bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horse in America. He stands the first week at the stable of Jacob Vandorn, in Freehold, beginning the 12th of April; and the next week at the stable of Barns Smock, jun. in Freehold; and to remain week about the season, to cover mares at one guinea the leap, or two guineas the season, if paid by the 1st of August; if not paid by that time, two guineas and a half; and twenty dollars to insure a foal.

GODOLPHIN was bred by old Colonel Baylor, and was got by old Fearnought out of Jenny Dismal; Fearnought's fire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian's: Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a sweep-stake of one thousand guineas, and five king's plates, without ever being beat. His fire was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by lord Godolphin's Whitefoot. In 1774, the only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of colonel Lloyd's, a match for four hundred guineas, at Leed's-Town. He since received forfeit from sir Peyton Skipwith's horse Figure.

N. B. Good pasture to be provided for mares at three shillings per week, by  
BARNs SMOCK,  
JACOB VANDORN.  
Monmouth county, April 2, 1783. 5w||

**TO BE SOLD,**

A Likely negro boy, about 19 years old; has had the small-pox, can do housework, shave and dress, take care of horses, and drive a carriage, either on the box or postillion; is a very good gardener, and can do farming work, is perfectly sober, and fold for no fault, but the gentleman is about leaving the country.—Also the time of a mulatto boy, who has about 3 years to serve; is a very good farmer, and had the small-pox. Enquire of the Printer.  
April 3, 1783. 6w

**TO BE LET,**

THE noted TAVERN, and land belonging thereto, at Matetcong bridge. Apply to the subscriber in Freehold,  
HUGH NEWEL.  
March 28, 1783. 3w||

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Asher West, of Princeton, inn-holder, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, in order to receive payment.

ANNA WEST,  
NATH. TWINING,  
Administrat. to said estate.

Princeton, March 28, 1783. 3w†

Will cover this Season,

At John P. Hunt's in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, at Three Pounds the season, the famous full-blooded bay stallion

### ST. PATRICK.

THIS horse is full fifteen hands and three inches high, and well proportioned, nine years old, free from blemish; was got by that elegant horse Granby, well known in New-Jersey; his dam Molly Pacolet, she was got by the late Colonel Hooper's Pacolet, grandam by old Spark, great grandam was called Queen Mab, and her great great grandam was Miss Caldwell.

April 3, 1783. 3w\*

To be sold, at publick vendue,

On Tuesday the 15th day of this inst. April, to begin at 10 o'clock, at the dwellinghouse of

Taylor, in Upper Freehold, commonly called the Burnt-Tavern,

A LOT of LAND containing about one hundred and eighty acres, in the possession of Martha Reynolds; about twenty-five acres are cleared and in good fence, sixty or seventy acres may be made into meadow, which renders it valuable; it lies within one mile of a saw-mill, known by the name of M'Murray's mill, and five miles from the aforesaid tavern. Any person inclining to purchase, can view the premises before the day of sale. A generous time will be given for payment, and a good title, by

JOHN BRAY.

April 1, 1783. 2w

THE subscriber intending to return to New-York as soon as the way is open, will dispose of a considerable quantity of new household furniture, at very low prices, for cash, viz. Cupboards, tables of every sort, cradles, Windsor chairs, maple do. made in a mahogany form; also a New-Windfor riding chair.

LEWIS NICHOLS.

New-Brunswick, March 27, 1783. 3w

BY virtue of an order to me directed, the Trustees of Queens-College in New-Jersey are hereby requested to meet at the College-House in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the 24th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

PETER VREDENBURGH,  
Clerk of the Board.

New-Brunswick, March 28, 1783. 3w

A Person well qualified in all respects to do the duties of a principal clerk in a publick office, may meet with immediate employ, on good terms, on applying speedily at the Secretary's office in Burlington, to

BOWES REED.

April 1, 1783. 3w\*

Lately published in Connecticut, and just received from thence, and to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton (price Half a Dollar) the celebrated

### M'FINGAL.

A Modern Epic POEM, in four CANTOS.

By JOHN TRUMBULL, Esq.

This work is chiefly of the humorous and satirical kind, on the subject of the present revolution. The two first cantos were printed a few years since at Philadelphia, and gained universal applause. It was re-printed in London, and in a short time passed thro' several large editions, and extorted great praise, even from the objects of its satire and humour.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the proprietors of East New-Jersey, and all others whom it may concern, that the proprietors of West New-Jersey will, at the next sitting of the Legislature, renew their application for leave to bring in a bill, to be enacted into a law, to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of running and establishing the line of partition between the Eastern and Western Divisions of the State of New-Jersey, and for settling all matters in dispute between the proprietors of East New-Jersey and the proprietors of West New-Jersey, pursuant to the prayer of our petition now depending before the Legislature, the subject whereof was postponed at the last sitting for want of due and timely notice.

JOSEPH REED, } Committee of W.  
JONA. D. SERGEANT, } Jersey  
EBENEZER COWELL, } Proprietors.  
CLEMENT BIDDLE,  
DANIEL ELLIS,

February 1, 1783. 15s. ||

Notice is hereby given,

TO all those who are indebted to the estates of John M'Entire and John Beard, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, to attend at their old dwelling in New-Brunswick the first week in May next, and discharge the same, where attendance will be given by the subscriber. Those who neglect will be proceeded against according to law.

JAMES BEARD.

February 28, 1783. 3w†

Bristol, 10th November, 1782.

THE subscriber takes this

method of acquainting travellers in general, and his friends in particular, that he has lately built, and is now finishing, a commodious house, which is just opened as a TAVERN, with stabling for a large number of horses, for the accommodation of travellers; to which purpose the best liquors and provisions will always be provided: He being determined to shew the utmost attention and assiduity to those who are pleased to favour him with their custom.

The house is beautifully situated at the upper part of the borough of Bristol, fronting the Delaware, commanding a most extensive prospect up and down that great river, with a view of the opposite village of Burlington, and is known by the sign of the CROSS KEYS.

ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

N. B. Sportive gentlemen, who wish to enjoy the healthful recreations of fowling and fishing, will find, in this neighbourhood, plenty of game and fish, in their various seasons.

3w†

A Bristol, le 10 Novembre, 1782.

LE VOYAGNEUR annonce aux

Voyageurs en general, et particulierement à ses Amis, qu'il vient de bâtir une Maison commode, qui sera bientôt entièrement achevée. Il y tient déjà Auberge, et il a de bonnes Ecuries pour un grand Nombre de Chevaux, afin de contenter les Voyageurs. Pour y réussir, il aura soin de se pourvoir en tout Tens de ce qu'il pourra trouver de meilleur en Vivres et en Boissons. C'est son intention de montrer tous les Egards possibles à ceux qui auront la Bonté de lui accorder leur Pratique.

Sa Maison est très avantageusement située au haut du Bourg de Bristol, en Face de la Delaware, d'où le Point de Vue s'étend très loin, tant vers le haut que vers le Bas de cette grande Riviere, et sur le Village de Burlington qui est vis-à-vis, sur l'autre Bord. Il a pour Enseigne, *The Cross-Keys*, [c'est-à-dire, *Les Clés en Sautoir*.]

ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

N. B. Les Amateurs de la Chasse et de la Pêche, trouveront dans le Voisinage une grande Abondance de Gibier et de Poisson, suivant la Saison.

3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing 165 acres of good land, situate in Flemington, in the township of Amwell, county of Hunterdon, on which is a large dwellinghouse, four rooms on a floor, good cellars under the whole, a good barn and stables, an excellent well of water at the door, with two never failing springs, an orchard of 100 apple-trees in perfection, another young orchard planted last spring, a sufficient quantity of meadow of the best kind, and more may be made at a small expence, about 50 acres of good woodland, the remainder cleared and in good fence, divided into fields. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the farm. Immediate possession will be given to any purchaser by

TIMOTHY WOOD.

Amwell, March 22, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM lying in Somerset county, near Baskenridge meeting-house, on the publick road from Morris-Town to Philadelphia, containing 150 acres of land, 30 of which is excellent meadow.— There are on the place a very good dwellinghouse two stories high, a good barn, stables, chair-house, &c. There are two other lots of land which are to be disposed of: The one lies on a mountain, about two or three miles from the aforesaid place, containing 30 acres, covered with excellent timber; the other lies in the Great Swamp, about four or five miles from the place, containing 35 acres, of which very good meadow may be made. A pair of oxen, and a number of horses, cows, &c. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises,

JACOB MORTON.

Baskenridge, March 22, 1783. 3w

THE Members of the New-Jersey Medical Society will please to remember, that a general meeting is to be held at William Marriner's, in New-Brunswick, on the first Tuesday in May next.

By order of the Society,

THOMAS WIGGINS, Sec'ry.

5w†

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

RAN away from the subscriber living in Monmouth county, and township of Upper Freehold, on the 23d of March inst. a likely young negro man named Cuff, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on when he went away a black and white mixt coloured coat, button coloured jacket, flannel shirt, buckskin breeches, white yarn stockings, shoes half soled, and felt hat. Any person apprehending said negro and securing him, so that the owner may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD JAMES.

March 31, 1783. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro wench about 22 years of age; she has had the small-pox, and is now very healthy; can cook, wash and iron, and is fit for town, or rather more for plantation work, as she is strong and robust. For particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber,

JOHN LEE.

Mount-Pleasant, March 15, 1783. 3w†

TO BE LET,

(And entered upon the 25th of May,)

A FULLING-MILL in the most complete order, situate three miles from New-Brunswick, on the road leading to Monmouth, in a very fine part of the country for the business; also a genteel house and garden, and a lot of land for the convenience of the tenant: Should a single man incline to rent, he may be accommodated with boarding and lodging on reasonable terms, by

ABRAHAM SCHUURMAN.

Lawranus Brook, March 25, 1783. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

BY way of publick vendue, on the 14th day of April next, eighty-three acres and a half of land, situate in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, about a mile from Thomas Yardley's ferry and grist-mill, adjoining land of Henry Hough, Joseph Watson and others, sixty of which is cleared, the residue woodland, 6 or 7 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a good apple-orchard, with a variety of other valuable fruit trees; also a good stone dwellinghouse, barn, and other out-buildings, with a good well of water near the door, and several good springs of water on said place. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place, where due attendance will be given by

WILLIAM RICKEY, } Execut.  
THOMAS RICKEY, }  
ALEX. RICKEY, }

N. B. All manner of persons having any demands against the estate of Alexander Rickey, late of Lower Makefield, deceased, are desired to come and settle the same with the executors above-mentioned, where attendance will be given at the place above-mentioned on the 15th day of April next, otherwise they shall be excluded from receiving any demands they shall make against the estate after that day.

March 29, 1783. 2w†

TO BE SOLD,

By way of publick vendue, on the first day of May next, at Ringwood iron-works, in the state of New-Jersey, and county of Bergen, the following articles, viz.

MILCH cows, horses, mares and colts, feather beds, sheets, blankets, bedquilts and counterpanes, plain and painted bedsteads, mahogany dining and tea-tables, desks with drawers, fitted for counting-houses, looking-glasses of various sorts and sizes, a variety of kitchen furniture, china, glass and queens-ware, two eight day clocks.

The following articles will be sold at private sale, if applied for at any time before the day of sale, viz. Refined bar-iron, forge and furnace plates, forge hammers and anvils, cart and wagon-boxes, whip-saw plates, a quantity of old iron, suitable for nail-roads or smiths' use, carpenters' and joiners' tools, scale beams of all sizes, cast metal weights from one pound to 112, several pair of furnace and forge bellows in good order, a large assortment of furnace and forge tools, blacksmiths' bellows, bickhorns, vices, hammers, &c. several complete sets of nailers' and miners' tools, one pair of Eufopus grist-mill stones.

All those who are indebted to the Ringwood American Company by bond, note, or otherwise, are requested to pay off their balances at Ringwood, on the first day of May next, or they will be proceeded against as the law directs; and those who have any demands against said Company, are desired to attend at that time to have them settled. Attendance will be given by the subscriber at Ringwood, from the 30th of April to May 3d.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.

Trenton, March 19, 1783. 3w

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