

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1782.

In our last we had the pleasure of announcing to the publick the recognition of the independence of the United States of North-America, by the States of Holland: Since which we have obtained the following authentick particulars of that very interesting transaction:

H A G U E, May 1, 1782.

The following is the letter of credence which Mr. Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of North-America, has presented to the assembly of the States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE States of America in Congress assembled, deeply impressed with a sense of the wisdom and magnanimity of your High Mightinesses, and of your unalterable attachment to the rights of humanity, and desirous of cultivating the friendship of a nation, distinguished by its wisdom and moderation, have appointed Mr. John Adams, formerly a Delegate to Congress for the State of Massachusetts, and member of the Council for the said State, to reside with you, in quality of their Minister Plenipotentiary, in order that he may give you particular assurances of the high esteem they have for your High Mightinesses. We entreat your High Mightinesses to give full credit to every thing which our said Minister shall impart to you in our behalf; especially when he shall assure you of our friendship and respect. We pray God, high and mighty Lords, to have you under his holy protection.

Done at Philadelphia, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, and the 5th year of our independence, by the Congress of the United States, your friends.

(Signed) S HUNTINGTON, President.

These letters of credence having been carried to the assembly of the States-General, their High Mightinesses thereupon took the following resolution:

Extract from the register of the resolutions of their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces, on Monday the twenty-second April, 1782.

M. Boreel, who presided in the assembly the last week, has made report to their High Mightinesses and notified to them, that Mr. John Adams, envoy from the United States of America, had been with him on Saturday last, and delivered to him a letter from the assembly of Congress, written at Philadelphia the first of January, 1781, and containing a credence for the said Mr. Adams, to the end that he might reside with their High Mightinesses in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary: whereupon, after deliberation, it has been thought good, and determined by these presents, that the said Mr. Adams is acceptable to their High Mightinesses as Minister Plenipotentiary, that he shall be recognized in that quality, and that an audience shall be given or commissioners assigned to him, whenever he shall ask it. And the above shall be communicated to the said Mr. Adams by the agent Van der Burch de Spierinshoek.

(Signed) W. VANCETTERS.

(Underneath) conformable to the aforesaid register.

(Signed) H. FAGE L.

This favourable resolution has given Mr. Adams an opportunity of presenting to their High Mightinesses the following memorial:

"The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, has the honour to inform your High Mightinesses that he is charged, by instructions from his sovereign, to propose to the States-General of the United Provinces of the low countries, a treaty of amity and of commerce between the two Republicks, founded on principles of equal and reciprocal advantage, and compatible with engagements already formed with their allies; as also with such other treaties as they have in their intention to form with other powers. In consequence the undersigned has the honour to propose to your High Mightinesses that some person or persons with full powers, may be nominated to

confer and treat with him on this important subject."

(Signed)

J. ADAMS.

April 23. We are assured that conformably to the request of Mr. Adams, committees have been already appointed to confer with him on the object of his memorial. On the other hand we learn that their High Mightinesses have answered in brief to the propositions for an accommodation with England, made by the Russian mediators. "That they excused themselves from entering into a negotiation for that purpose; their engagements with France for combining their maritime operations, during this campaign, being too far advanced to admit of it." It was determined at the same time to communicate amicably this resolution to the Empress of Russia.

April 19. Mr. Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had, on Tuesday last, a conference with the deputies of the assembly of their High Mightinesses, and he has, on this occasion, proposed a plan of a treaty to be formed between their High Mightinesses and the said States, which has been accepted by the deputies of the provinces, in order to be laid before the Lords of the States, their constituents: and moreover it has been referred to the deputies of the colleges of the admiralty.

We learn also that on Friday last, conformably to the resolution of the Lords, the States of Holland and West-Friesland, their High Mightinesses have in like manner taken a resolution to reject the last proposition made by the court of London, for opening a negotiation on the foot of the treaty of 1674, and to make known the same to the Empress of all the Russias.

Extract from the resolutions of their High Mightinesses our Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, Monday the 25th of March, 1782.

Having heard the report of M. de Lynden, de Hemmen, and other deputies of their High Mightinesses for foreign affairs, in consequence of the commercial resolution of 12th of this month: having examined the memorial of M. le duc de la Vanguyon, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of France to the Republick, for settling with that court a plan for acting in concert at sea against the common enemy during the next campaign; whereupon, after deliberation, it has been found good and determined, that in answer to the said memorials of M. le duc de la Vanguyon, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of France, he be informed:

That their High Mightinesses have received, with much content and satisfaction, the assurance of the continuation of his Majesty's affection to the Republick, of his desire to favour their views, and of the disposition of his Majesty to give real proofs thereof as well in the present conjuncture, as in all others in which the repose and welfare of the Republick may be concerned.

That their High Mightinesses having already received in the present war, proofs of his Majesty's friendship with regard to their possessions in the East and West-Indies, and particularly on occasion of the conquest of the island of St. Eustatius, made by his arms, are on these accounts penetrated with gratitude.

That having nothing more at heart than to maintain and cultivate by all suitable means, the affection of his Majesty to the Republick, an affection on which they set the highest value, and to observe in this respect the most perfect candour and rectitude; they have in consequence taken their resolutions of the fourth current which have been communicated to his Majesty.

That with respect to the resolution by which his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and of Nassau is intreated, in his quality of Admiral-General of the union, to form a convenient plan of naval operations against the common enemy, their High Mightinesses having attended to the desire of his Majesty, contained in the said memorial, meant to obtain from their High Mightinesses, their final intention on this important subject, by an amicable

and precise declaration on their part, they make no difficulty in declaring openly and at once, that when the plan of common measures at sea shall be adopted against the enemy, their High Mightinesses will not on their part, recede in any manner, or upon any consideration whatever, from the execution of such plan of naval operations determined on for the next campaign, and that they will not suffer themselves to be diverted therefrom but by mutual consent.

L O N D O N, May 16.

It is happy for us that the mails of Holland come to hand very irregularly; for as often as they arrive they put us out of humour: It cannot in effect, but render us desperate, to remark, that since the pacifick propositions which we have made to the Dutch, they assume a higher tone, give themselves up with less reserve to their resentments; and not content with repudiating us as natural allies, openly bestow upon us the title of natural enemies: Can any thing, for example, be so insulting to us as the discourse of Baron de Chapella de Marsch, which they affect so much and so generally to admire?

This discourse pronounced on the 27th of April last, among a thousand other improper, not to say insulting, reflections, contains the following:

Noble and powerful Lords!

"The time then is come for us to render homage to the liberty, the privileges and the dignity of the Batavian nation, by opening our ears to her voice, which has demanded with so much energy, and which still demands, that this Republick acknowledge the independence of our brethren, the Americans, who have made themselves free by the point of the sword, and that we concert with them measures expedient for our mutual prosperity, and for ensuring a permanent liberty on both sides, by a courage and intrepidity which may frighten all tyrants who trample under foot the most sacred rights of nations.

"It is our duty, noble and powerful Lords, it is our duty to render another homage to the voice of the people, they cry unto us, no separate peace! No suspension of arms! No revival of ancient treaties with an enemy who has never respected them, and who has always attacked and violated them in the most arbitrary manner. Such is the language of our best citizens. The proposition lately made to this State by the Ministers of her Imperial Majesty of Russia, conformably to the declaration of the present Ministry of England, to engage us in a particular reconciliation with our enemy, or to induce us to a cessation of hostilities with them, is inadmissible: both ought to be rejected in a manner becoming the dignity of the Republick. The new cabinet of the King of England is too enlightened to have imagined, that this nation was so foolish as to be caught in this snare; I am rather inclined to think that it has made these advances preparatory to a general peace.

"It is nevertheless an intolerable thing that our enemy in the midst of their distress, should have dared to present us with peace by offering us the enjoyment of a free navigation; as if it depended on them to give or take away, an advantage, the possession of which belongs to us as well as to all the people of the world. The Republick is in a condition to let this infractor of treaties see that she can maintain her rights by the force of her arms; nor will it be the first time that Britain has trembled before the flag of this State. The interests of our country, of all Europe require, then, that we endeavour to avenge ourselves.

"Besides these motives there are others still which oblige us to reject the English propositions, to make no separate peace with Great-Britain. Your noble Mightinesses feel already that I mean to speak of these striking marks of kindness which this Republick has in the most noble manner experienced from his most Christian Majesty.

"Now that we have resolved to league ourselves with the enemies of our enemy, in order to humble him still further, how can we consent to any peace but in conjunction with our natural ally, and after

shall have appeared that he is no longer in condition to renew his arbitrary conduct towards us and other nations. That we have saved from the brink of the precipice to which the artifices employed both within and without, by this odious enemy, had led us, is, next to God, to be ascribed not to ourselves, but to the King of France. Let then the principles of gratitude guide the conduct of this state. Great are the obligations of this Republick towards this monarch, the friend of humanity! What would have become of our colonies? What would have become of this state without the succours of the French? It was, noble and mighty Lords, the same powerful neighbour, who, at the time when our fathers were fighting to shake off the Spanish yoke, co-operated in our deliverance, who in the present time has rescued our necks from that of the Britons, which at first we did not seem to dread. Thus penetrated with sentiments of the most lively gratitude, our countrymen expect that this Republick will immediately connect itself by the closest ties with a generous nation, who takes to heart our interests and our property; with a power who has more care of us than we have of ourselves; with a natural ally who requires nothing from us but what tends to our own preservation, and our own advantage.

"This is the voice of the whole nation, it is the cry, it is the prayer of an enlightened community, which, thanks be to God, has just ideas of its situation; which ardently desires to see, without further delay, the promised combination of measures with the King of France, for the ensuing campaign, whether on our coast or elsewhere, vigorously executed, &c.

A considerable body of the merchants interested in the New-York trade, within a few days past, waited on the Secretary of state, to know if it was the intention of government to keep the important post of New-York, what in case of its evacuation would be the fate of their property there; and whether further supplies of merchandize and provisions might be sent thither with safety. The Minister received them politely, and assured them that government would take every possible care of their property, but advised them not to send any further supplies of merchandize to that place.

May 18. Opinions are divided, as to the effect which our successes in India will produce upon the Hollanders. Some think, that worried with the war (in which they bear the heaviest expence) they will lower their tone, supplicate humbly for peace, which they have lately rejected with haughtiness. Others, more numerous, answer, that their conduct proves quite the contrary: that losses irritate them: that they have never been so active, so unanimous in their determinations to carry on the war with vigour, as since they have lost part of the means of doing it. If arms then do not bring them to reason, we have still left to expect from negotiations. These promise little, as appears by the following letter from Mr. Fox, Minister and Secretary of state, to M. de Penolin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empress of Russia, at the court of London, dated St. James's, May 4, 1782.

S I R,

I MADE no delay to lay before the King the communication which you did me the honour to make me on the first instant. His Majesty has received it as a new proof of the warm and sincere part which your Royal Mistress takes in the re-establishment of peace between Great-Britain and her ancient ally. I think it needless to express to you, Sir, that his Majesty has learned the sentiments of her Imperial Majesty with the highest satisfaction, as meeting at all points the steps that his Majesty has already taken to promote the good offices of the court of Petersburg. The King promises himself beforehand, that her Imperial Majesty will hear with pleasure, that he has for a long time anticipated her wise councils, by offering to the Hollanders the full freedom of navigation, according to the treaty of 1674, between England and the Republick, by which the principles of the armed neutrality would be established, as to the contracting powers, in their utmost extent. His Majesty has therefore made no difficulty of declaring, that he accepts as the ground-work of a separate peace between him and the States-General, the freedom of navigation, claimed by her Imperial Majesty in her declaration of February 28, 1780.

Permit me, Sir, however, in communicating to you the King's sentiments, to remark, that I believe, that I only repeat what I had the honour to write to you, by his order, on the 29th of March. If that letter did not produce the effects which his Majesty expected from these offers, tending towards a reconciliation, and upon the establishment

of which, according to the information of her Imperial Majesty's Ministers at the Hague, the Republick had unanimously agreed to suspend the negotiation of a peace with Great-Britain, but if notwithstanding the moderation which his Majesty has expressed on this subject in the most unequivocal terms, the Republick will persist in rejecting every idea of a separate peace, the King will always possess the satisfaction of having acted in a manner as to demonstrate the value he sets upon the friendship of her Imperial Majesty, and the deference which he pays to her advice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. J. FOX.

Letters from Leghorn advise, that the Russian Squadron, which has lain in that port for several months past, under Admiral Suchotin, sailed thence on Monday 22d of April, to escort some merchant ships of their nation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

The privateer schooner Thresher, Captain Perkins, of Salem, has taken, in a short cruise, six prizes, and carried them all into port, except one which was ransomed.

TRENTON, July 31.

Mr. Collins, you are requested to give the following resolution of the whig society of the county of Monmouth, a place in your next week's Gazette.

WHEREAS the court of Great-Britain, after having in vain attempted to subjugate the American States by force of arms, have at length been obliged to acknowledge the impracticability of the measure, but still not willing to relinquish all attempts for the purpose, have changed their system of politics, and are now endeavouring to seduce the inhabitants of these states into a compliance with them, in measures, that if not prevented, will prove very prejudicial to the union, by publickly countenancing and encouraging a trade with us, from which every evil is to be apprehended; but one that more particularly affects us is, the danger of draining the specie out of the country, and thereby rendering it impracticable for the inhabitants to pay their taxes; therefore,

Resolved, that it is the duty of every friend to the independence of America, at all times to exert himself to counteract the efforts of the enemy; but more particularly so at a time when our political salvation (under God) depends on, and must be procured by our own exertions.

Resolved, that at this critical situation of publick affairs, there is no way in which exertion can be better applied, nor any measure that can be adopted more necessary than supporting and endeavouring to carry into full effect the laws of this state, for the preventing an illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy, and for the collection of taxes.

Resolved, that we will, as far as our power and influence can extend, exert ourselves to have the laws of the state for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy carried into full effect; and that we will use our utmost endeavours to detect and bring to legal punishment all persons that have or may hereafter be concerned in holding a trade or intercourse with the enemy; that we will, from and after this time, publish in the New-Jersey Gazette, the name of every person within this county, that shall be detected in violating the said law, in order that they may be publickly known, and treated with such a degree of contempt as their crimes deserve.

Resolved, that we will as far as our influence will extend, encourage the collection of all taxes that now are or hereafter may be levied by law for the purpose of supporting the present war.

Freehold, county of Monmouth, July 17, 1782.

By order of the society,

JOHN COVENHOVEN, President.

We are informed, that a fleet of 13 French line of battle ships, with 4000 troops, arrived in the Chesapeake a few days ago. This most agreeable news is asserted as a fact by several persons who left Philadelphia yesterday, where it was received on Monday evening.

From a Philadelphia paper of yesterday

"Philadelphia, July 30.

"Yesterday afternoon Capt. Lyon, commander of a ship belonging to this port, arrived here by land from Virginia; he sailed from Cape-Francois on the 3d of this month, in company with a fleet of 13 sail of French line of battle ships, three frigates and a cutter, and arrived off Cape-Henry in Virginia last Thursday morning, where they were left in 8 fathom water, and had sent a frigate to Hampton

road. Capt. Lyon informs us that the day before they left the Cape, a vessel had arrived there from Curacoa with intelligence of the arrival of sixteen Dutch line of battle ships at Surinam, which, on their passage from Europe, had captured 4 British ships of the line, and 25 transports with troops and stores. That Admiral Barrington had arrived in the West-Indies from England with 6 ships of the line, after which Admiral Rodney sailed for England with 20 sail of the line, as convoy to a large fleet of merchantmen. All the French ships taken on the 12th of April last, were included in Rodney's fleet bound to Europe.

The ships arrived in Chesapeake are all coppered, and commanded by Monsieur De Vaudreuil.

The association of the inhabitants of Princeton to prevent an illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy, with many articles of intelligence, are omitted this week for want of room.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Livingston, Esquire,
Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS in and by a certain act of the Legislature of this state, intitled, "An Act to prevent persons from passing through this state without proper passports," passed at Trenton the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine, it is among other things enacted, that no person or persons whatsoever residing within this state, except the members of the Legislature and publick officers of government, shall be permitted to pass and re-pass through any part of this state, other than the county in which he, she or they reside, without having a commission under this state or the United States, or a certificate from His Excellency the Governor, or from one of the members of the Legislative-Council or General Assembly of the county in which he, she or they reside, or from one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or Justices of the Peace of such county, certifying that the bearer is an inhabitant of the county of and a person of good repute, and generally esteemed a friend to the present government, as established under the authority of the people; in which certificate shall be inserted the name and rank of the person, and the town and county in which he resides; which certificate shall entitle the bearer to travel in any part of this state, except near the enemy's lines, where he shall not be permitted to travel without some apparent business consistent with his rank and station, and the good of the state; and that no person or persons whatsoever, not residing in or being an inhabitant of this state, shall be permitted to pass or re-pass through any part of this state, without having and holding a commission under the United States, or without a pass from the Commander in Chief or other general officer in the army of the United States, or from the Governor and Commander in Chief, or one of the Delegates in Congress for the state in which such traveller usually resides, or of one of the Legislative or Executive Council of such state, or being a non-commissioned officer or soldier, without a furlough or pass from some one of the officers of the regiment to which he or they may belong; which commission or pass shall entitle the bearer to travel into or through this state, while behaving and conducting as becometh such traveller: Provided, that nothing in the said act contained be taken or construed to extend to the hindering any person living in the adjoining counties of the neighbouring states, not immediately in the possession of the enemy, from passing into the next adjoining county in this state, having a pass from one Justice of the Peace in the county to which he or she may belong, provided such person do not attempt to pass out of such county without obtaining a permission or passport, agreeably to the directions of the said act.

And whereas, in order to carry the said act into effect, it was further enacted, that it should and might be lawful for any officer of this state, civil or military, in the presence of two or more witnesses, in a publick manner to examine all travellers whatsoever, and for all innholders publickly to examine all such as may put up at their houses, and for all ferry-men and drivers of publick stages to examine all passengers who may offer or desire a passage, and to detain and carry before some Justice

of the Peace of the county, all such person or persons who, upon such examination, should not produce a commission, certificate or pass, authorizing them to pass as aforesaid; and without which by the said act, they were therein before denied permission to pass and re-pass through any part of this state. And each and every person taken up and carried before a Justice of the Peace in any county of this state, pursuant to the directions of the said act, who are denied permission to pass as aforesaid, shall, by such Justice, be either committed to gaol by a mittimus, there to remain till duly discharged, or be obliged to return the directest way to his place of residence, as the said Justice upon examination of the person apprehended, and hearing the evidence produced, shall, in his discretion, judge most proper; and the said Justice of the peace, who shall cause any person to be committed to gaol as aforesaid, or any two Justices of the Peace of the said county shall be, and thereby are authorized and empowered to discharge from gaol any such person so apprehended and committed, who shall prove to the satisfaction of such Justice or Justices that he ought to be discharged upon his paying the costs accrued, on taking up and committing such person, as the same shall be taxed by the Justice or Justices: And all persons apprehended and committed as aforesaid, who shall not appear to be spies from the enemy, or otherwise guilty of any capital offence, but shall otherwise be of doubtful or suspicious characters, shall be discharged from confinement, upon paying the cost as aforesaid, and also the expence of a sufficient guard to conduct or remove such person or persons out of this state, the directest or securest way towards his place of residence; which guard the said Justice or Justices are required to procure, upon receiving a sum sufficient to hire and support the same, and to give a pass for that purpose; and that every boat-man and ferry-man who shall bring into this state, or over any ferry within the same, any person without a passport as aforesaid, and every publick innkeeper or other householder who shall entertain any person not having such passport, and all stage-drivers who shall grant a passage to any such person, every such ferry-man, publick innkeeper, householder and stage-driver so offending, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be recovered in any court of record where the same may be cognizable, with costs of suit, to be applied one half to the support of the poor of the township where the offence was committed, and the other half to the prosecutor; and all officers civil and military within this state, are thereby strictly ordered and enjoined to give all needful aid and assistance for carrying the said act into execution, as by the said act reference being thereunto had, may further appear.

And whereas, by a certain other act of the Legislature of this state, intitled, "An Act for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse between the subjects of this state and the enemy," passed the twenty-fourth day of June last past, it is made highly penal to carry or attempt to carry any goods, wares, merchandize, and every species of money or bullion, into the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or into any place in their actual power or possession, without the permission or passport thereby directed, or to bring any goods, wares or merchandize out of the lines or encampments of the enemy or their adherents, or out of any place in their actual power or possession, as by the said last mentioned act, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear.

And whereas there is great reason to apprehend that the enemy employ a number of spies and emissaries to pass and re-pass through this state, to collect intelligence, and for other purposes prejudicial to the Commonwealth, and that the publick stage-drivers frequently grant passages to persons not having the passports by the said herein first recited act directed, and who pass and re-pass through this state, in order to get into the enemy's lines without the passes for that purpose directed by another law of this state: And whereas the enemy, by every effort in their power, are attempting to introduce their manufacture among us, thereby expecting to find employment for their artificers in Europe, to drain us of our circulating specie, to re-attach us to England, to render the payment of taxes more burdensome to the people, to make us suspected by our ally, for throwing into their hands those commercial advantages which are so justly due to the French, and to give the greatest discouragement to all lawful and honest commerce. And whereas a number of the citizens of this state, prompted by the thirst of self-interest, deaf to the voice of their country, and uninfluenced by every

principle of publick virtue and patriotism, are engaged in the said infamous traffick, in defiance of the said last recited act, for which reasons it is become indispensably necessary to carry the above recited act into the most vigorous execution: I have therefore thought fit hereby to request all the good citizens of this state who tender the welfare of their country, and the glorious cause of liberty and independence at this critical juncture, when the enemy is reduced to their final shift of intrigue, stratagem and corruption, to exert themselves in the execution of the said acts, according to the respective powers and authorities on them conferred by the same; and to aid and assist, to the utmost of their power, all the officers, civil and military, in the discharge of their duty respecting the premises, and to detect and bring to justice all persons whatsoever, that shall presume to travel through this state, contrary to the said first recited act, or be concerned in the said pernicious traffick prohibited by the last, and to use every lawful ways and means to prevent and suppress it, and moreover to carry into effect such parts of the laws of this state as are intended to restrain and punish vagrant, idle and disorderly persons.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in Trenton, the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
Bowes Reed, Secretary.

Pennsylvania, Southampton, Bucks County,
July 23d, 1782.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD. A ROBBERY.

WAS taken out of the house of the subscriber by the force of arms, on Sunday the twenty-first day of July, about 9 o'clock at night, by 8 men in the habit of gentlemen, all armed, one of whom had a large hat with a red cockade; they first put the people of the house under guard. The man and wife of the next house being at their door were likewise put under guard, the rest then proceeded and robbed the house of the following articles, viz. Two clocks' movements with seconds from the centre; eleven watches, the maker's name of the first is W. Tomlinson, London, No. 1988, with only the inside case; the second, a silver ditto, maker's name Jno. Bowtey, London, No. 3276; the third, a silver ditto, maker's name C. Barnet, London, No. 2724; the fourth, a flowered pinchbeck ditto, maker's name J. Newtown, London, No. 10150; the fifth, a large silver faced ditto, maker's name and No. forgot; the sixth a large china faced ditto, maker's name and No. forgot; the seventh, a flowered pinchbeck ditto, the maker's name and No. forgot; the eighth, a silver ditto, part or all of the inside works left; the ninth, a silver ditto, maker's name and No. forgot, lately repaired by a man in Baltimore; the tenth, a large china faced ditto without a pendant bow, and carries only the hour hand; the eleventh, a silver ditto, part of the inside works left; also a considerable sum of hard money; five or six Pounds of this and Jersey state money; about seven hundred Pounds of old continental money; one piece of grey forrest cloth, 3-4 wide; one piece of corduroy; one piece of jean; one piece of fustian; several pieces of britanias, wide and narrow; one full piece of chintz with a chocolate ground and light coloured stripes with green and blue flowers; two part pieces, one with a small running flower, the other with small round spots of different colours; part of a piece of India colico; a remnant of double purple ditto; part of two double gros of silver plated and yellow gilt coat and jacket buttons; one remnant of peagreen durant; one piece of coarse book-mullin; one remnant of fine cambrick; a remnant of fine lawn; a remnant of pealong; about four yards of wide black mode; forty silk handkerchiefs; thirty thin barcelona ditto; ten red persian ditto; one piece of pocket ditto; three part pieces of pocket ditto of different colours; the picture of His Excellency General Washington; mohair, twist, and sewing silk of all sorts and colours; several pieces of broad and narrow ribands; several pieces of broad and narrow binding; eleven pair of men's strong shoes; coarse crooked and ivory combs; 2 dozen razors; half a dozen pen knives and about half a dozen of pocket knives; three silver stock-buckles; fifteen pair of silver sleeve-buttons; eight ounces of old silver such as old coat-buttons and old buckles; one dozen pair of pinchbeck knee-buckles, ten pinchbeck stock-buckles; about five or six dozen pair of

flowered, round and square brass and block tin shoe buckles; one slim long gun, two pistols, one of them with the cock broke and stock much shattered. The said robbers were supposed to have horses with them as they were seen to come from toward Philadelphia and return the same way on horseback, and they returned loaded with sacks of goods of some kind or other, all armed, two of the said horses were grey, the colour of the others unknown. The subscriber requests that all persons, especially those who have horses to hire out, would be pleased to take notice who they hired them to, as they are supposed to reside in or about Philadelphia. Any person or persons apprehending and securing the above robbers so that they may be brought to justice, and that the owner may have his goods again, shall receive the above reward, and for any part thereof in proportion, paid by

SOLOMON PARKE,
CLOCK and WATCHMAKER.

THE committees of the several associations for carrying into execution the law for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse between the subjects of this state and the enemy, are desired to be particularly vigilant in stopping a number of shopmen concerned in that iniquitous business, who belong to Philadelphia, and come through this state with cargoes of tobacco, under pretence of selling that commodity along the road, but who in reality intend to vend it along the lines to a parcel of villains, who purchase it to remit to the enemy in New-York, where it bears a great price. They are also desired to be very critical in their examination of a number of strollers and vagrants, who travel through the state under the denomination of tinkers.

TIMOTHY WARNING.

AS it is now become evident almost to every whig in New-Jersey, that the illicit trade carried on with the enemy is attended with the most dangerous consequences to the independence of this country; it is the general determination of the inhabitants of New-Jersey, to exert every nerve to put a stop to this pernicious traffick; and as there cannot be a better mode than to publish the names of those convicted of this crime, that they may be handed down with infamy to posterity—These are therefore to inform the publick, that Captain John Piatt having obtained a warrant to search the house of Enos Jaques, of Woodbridge, where he suspected a quantity of contraband goods were deposited, the house was searched, and three bags of tea were found, and the same tried at New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the 17th instant, by John Lloyd, Joseph Olden, and — Randolph, Esquires, Justices of the said county; and after a full and impartial trial, part of the tea was condemned, and Enos Jaques prosecuted for the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, as a penalty for offering the same for sale, according to the late law of this state.

JOHN PIATT.

New-Brunswick, July 18, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR want of employ, a likely young negro man, twenty-three years of age, brought up about house and to take care of horses, and has served 2 years at the brick-laying trade—also a negro boy's time, that has near fifteen years to serve, fourteen years of age. For further information apply to the Printer.

July 31, 1782.

3w¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY negro wench and male child, both have had the small-pox; said wench is about twenty-three years old, and can be well recommended, and will answer either city or country.—Enquire of the subscriber, near Somerset Court-house.

GARRET R. GARRETSON.

July 22, 1782.

4w 1w*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Macknight, of the township of Shrewsbury, deceased, on bill, bond, or book account, are desired to discharge the same immediately; also all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested to, in order that they may be adjusted.

DANIEL HENDRICKSON, Execut.
Monmouth county, July 22, 1782.

THE members of the whig-society of Somerset, are requested to meet at Hillsborough, on Saturday the 10th day of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as matters of the last importance will be laid before them.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'ry
New-Brunswick, July 29. 1w†

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

CHINTZES, Ozenbrigs,
Calicoes, Check,
Broad-cloths, Jeane,
Nankeens, Cassimer,
Linsens of all sorts, Snuff and tobacco, by
Black and white gauzes, the quantity,
Mullins, Tea and coffee,
Lawns, White and brown sugar,
Cambricks, Stone ware,
A neat assortment of Earthen do.
ribbons, Sweeping and scrubbing
Silk and check handker- brushes,
chiefs, Buckles,
Modes, Pocket knives, &c.
Perfians, Buttons of various sorts.
Mantuas, Sewing silk of different
Russia sheeting, colours.
With fundry other articles too tedious to mention. 3m

TO BE SOLD,

TWO young negroes, the one a girl of seventeen, and the other a boy of sixteen years of age: They both have had the small-pox and measles, and are remarkably stout and healthy. The owner would perhaps exchange them for a good young negro man, who understands plantation work well, and his wife. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

July 19th, 1782. 3w†

State of New-Jersey, to wit,

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court-house in Gloucester, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday the twentieth day of August next, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Hope Willers, who as well, &c. against a certain schooner called the Albenus, of the burden of 20 tons, or thereabouts, a square sterned vessel, Captain Samuel Brown, bound from Boston for Ocracock, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately taken off the capes of Virginia by the British vessels, Warwick and Astrea, and re-taken off Sandy-Hook by the armed-boat Black Joke, commanded by the said Hope Willers; to the end that the owner or owners of the said schooner, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the re-captors, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, July 16th, 1782. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the south branch of Raritan, in the township of Reading, county of Huaterdon, about four miles from Flemington; there is about sixty acres cleared, half of which is meadow ground, and the rest well timbered; and there is on said tract of land a very good gristmill, the running works all new; also a new sawmill in good repair: Both mills standing upon said branch, an everlasting stream, and in a thick settled neighbourhood, and a healthy part of the country; and likewise a new dwelling-house two stories high, three rooms upon a floor, and a good cellar, barn and other out-houses, very suitable for a store, as there has been one kept for some years past; also a young bearing orchard, and a well of excellent water at the door: For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on said premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same. 1w† c. t. f. PHILIP DILS.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION lying in Middlesex county, state of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within two hundred yards of Vanpelt's mill, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres; there are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees, the land is exceedingly fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of John Laurence, in Philadelphia, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, at Trenton, or Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises. 3m

FRANCIS WITT,

AT the sign of the Blazing Star, in Trenton, begs leave to acquaint the publick in general, that he keeps an inn for the entertainment of man and horse; and as he has laid in hay and liquors of the first quality, hopes to give satisfaction to those that will please to favour him with their custom. June 18, 1782. 3m

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

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

GABRIEL VANSANT.

Bucks county, July 12, 1782.

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

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

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

Trenton, June 10, 1782. 6w

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

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

JOHN BURROWS,

GEORGE BEATY.

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

TAKEN up trespassing on the inclosure of the subscriber, yesterday morning, a roan horse, low in flesh, a fore back, supposed to be about ten or eleven years old. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away in four weeks from this date, or he will be sold for the same. FRANCIS WITT.

Trenton, July 22, 1782. 2w†

TO BE SOLD, AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE, TRENTON.

SPIRIT, HYSON,
RUM, Breakfast and
MOLASSES, Bohea tea,
Rye and Sugar,
apple-whiskey, Bar-iron,
Rice, Tar,
Coffee, Wool-Cards,
Scythes, Chocolate,
Looking-glasses.

And a general assortment of dry goods, &c. suitable for the season.

TO BE SOLD,

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

July 15, 1782. 3w

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

JOHN CAPE.

Trenton, 15th July, 1782. 3w†

WANTED

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

JOHN JAMES.

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

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

all which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for dry heading and staves.

Trenton, June 11, 1782. 3w†

ON Sunday the twenty-fourth June, 1782, about 10 o'clock in the evening, the dwelling-house of the subscriber, at Union Farm, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, was surrounded by a party of about eighteen armed men, some of whom were painted and otherwise disguised; they confined the family, most of whom were females, and plundered the desks, trunks, chests, and chests, and carried off, amongst other things, the following, viz. One hundred sheets of Rhode-Island state-money, each sheet containing fifty dollars, all of which are dated 18th March, 1780, signed by TRumrell and A. Comstock, countersigned or endorsed by Jno. Arnold, and the words "interest paid one year" wrote on the body of each bill; there is reason to believe that all those bills are in number between one thousand six hundred and one thousand nine hundred and fifty, and therefore the subscriber hopes if any money of this description be tendered by any suspicious persons, proper notice will be taken of the money, and persons possessed of it, and of them who may offer six plain silver table spoons almost new, and a soup ladle marked S. S. in cypher, and six table spoons marked M. S. six tea spoons marked M. S. in cypher, six ditto marked R. W. and a pair of bow tea-tongs, a neat silver watch that runs on a diamond, with a triple case, and maker's name Pet. Polghman, London, an elegant pair of pistols, steel barrels, silver mounted, marked on the crown piece E. D. three or four pair of silver shoe-buckles, one of them very large, and of open work, a neat cutteau de chaise, silver mounted, and ivory hilt, a pair of very heavy and large silver spurs, a quantity of broad gold lace and gold chain, a parcel of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania state money, and about fifty dollars in gold and silver, besides a new beaver hat, a number of silk stockings, &c. &c.

I will pay One Hundred Guineas as a reward for securing the money and goods, and bringing this gang of villains to justice, and for any part of the property, such proportion of the above as shall fully satisfy the captors.

3w* CHARLES STEWART.