

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1782.

Capt. Decatur, arrived at Philadelphia from Ten-  
riffe, having taken a prize on her passage from  
London, found on board several papers, and  
from those which he has favoured us with, we  
have extracted the following advices, viz.

L O N D O N, September 24.

**G**OVERNOR Franklin, whose steady loy-  
alty has secured him the respect and  
esteem of government, arrived in the last  
packet from New-York. This gentle-  
man, alarmed at the instructions sent to Sir Guy  
Carleton and Admiral Digby, respecting the inde-  
pendence of the colonies, and fearing that our  
ministry were not truly informed respecting the pre-  
sent distressed and disaffected state of the provinces,  
determined to visit England, and to lay the whole  
fully and faithfully before government. As Lord  
Shelburne is now premier, we may expect the best  
consequences from Governor Franklin's informa-  
tion.

It is with infinite satisfaction we acquaint the  
publick, that on Sunday morning last the gallant  
Rodney landed at Bristol in perfect health and spi-  
rits, from on board the Montague. On his Lord-  
ship's arrival the bells were rung, cannon fired, and  
every mark of respect shewn to him by the principal  
inhabitants, and an immense croud of people assem-  
bled on the occasion. On Saturday night Lord  
Rodney slept at the house of Thomas Tyndall, Es-  
quire, in the fort; and it was said his Lordship in-  
tended to remain in Bristol until the arrival of his  
lady, who had gone a few days ago to Portsmouth,  
in expectation of her Lord's arrival at Spithead.

Private advices from the Hague particularly men-  
tion, that Mr. Adams has received intelligence from  
America of great discontents and distresses among  
the people in the northern provinces, who were ab-  
solutely unable to pay the taxes which had been as-  
sessed for the service of the present year.

The revolt of a part of the New-England pro-  
vinces has thrown the French cabinet into a fer-  
ment that is not likely to subside, notwithstanding  
Dr. Franklin has had the audacity publicly to  
protest against the existence of such a measure.

The providential arrival of the Baltick trade is  
an additional instance of that good fortune which  
has generally attended the arrival of our fleets dur-  
ing the war, for with a 50 gun ship, and three or  
four frigates, this valuable convoy has eluded the  
vigilance of the Dutch, who had almost ensured  
themselves of its capture.

Letters from Hungary advise, that some misun-  
derstanding still subsists between the Porte and her  
Imperial Majesty, relative to the navigation of the  
Black Sea.

We are sorry to hear that the crops have failed  
in many parts of Poland, which country has ever  
hitherto been considered as the granary of Europe.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated the 7th of this  
month, mention, that as soon as the wind shall shift  
into the eastern quarter, their fleet will sail directly  
for the British channel.

The Dutch fleet, after protecting their merchant  
ships to a certain latitude, will certainly insult our  
coast at least, if they do not attempt any thing fur-  
ther.

Before the conclusion of the present year, Eng-  
land will augment her navy six ships of the line,  
which are now in the greatest state of forwardness  
at Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c.

According to the last letters from Ireland, such  
differences of opinion prevail among the volunteer  
corps in that kingdom, as threaten a total dissolu-  
tion of those military bodies.

We hear from good authority, that the Duke of  
P— has resisted all the pressing solicitations which  
have been made him by a late leader, to take an  
active part against the present ministry. His Grace,  
with a manly spirit, which reflects the highest lustre  
upon his character, having repeatedly declared to  
his friends, that no private prejudices in his breast  
should ever disturb that publick unanimity which  
at this hour is so essential to the salvation of the  
country.

The Dutchess of Richmond ordnance store-ship,  
for Gibraltar, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday  
last, with the loss of her top-masts; she parted from  
Lord Howe's fleet the 16th, 63 leagues W. S. W.  
of Scilly, proceeding, though some of the convoy  
were disabled in the gale of the 14th.

A squadron of men of war is ordered to rendez-  
vous in the Downs as fast as possible, for the purpose  
of looking after the Dutch fleet at the Mease, which  
are hourly expected out, and are said to be bound  
down the channel.

The Dutch fleet in the Mease consists of four  
sail of the line; if these join the squadron at the  
Texel, it will amount very little short of twenty  
sail of the line.

Yesterday morning some despatches were received  
from New-York, which were brought over in the  
Liberty armed transport, arrived at Crookhaven; she  
has brought letters as late as the nineteenth of  
August, when the Congress had not given any an-  
swer to Sir Guy Carleton's proposition of peace.

Sept. 28. Lord Rodney was yesterday at the levee  
for the first time since his return from the West-  
Indies. It is needless to add, that his Lordship  
met with a most gracious reception from his sove-  
reign.

His Majesty has received Lord Rodney in the  
most gracious manner, and that gallant commander  
has declared his intention of remaining in the service  
of his sovereign and his country.

Lord Rodney's name is ordered to be put on the  
list of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Governor Franklin, who lately arrived from N.  
York, had yesterday a long conference with his Ma-  
jesty at St. James's, relative to American affairs;  
and had the honour of laying before his sovereign  
the addresses of the loyalists at New-York to his  
Majesty and the Commissioners, on the very ex-  
traordinary epistle of the latter to the rebel Gen-  
eral Washington, declaring the Colonies Independent  
States, without any stipulation whatever.

Governor Franklin has had private audiences of  
several of the Ministry since his arrival; and it  
is reported he is to attend an extraordinary Privy  
Council which is to be summoned next week on the  
affairs of America.

The Governor has brought over some despatches  
from Sir Guy Carleton, to the secretaries of  
state.

The despatches which were received on Thurs-  
day by government from Gibraltar, mention, that  
the united fleets had strict orders to dispute our pas-  
sage into the bay, while they made the grand attack  
by sea and land on that fortress.

Ministry are in high spirits on hearing the deter-  
mination of the Bourbonites to oppose our relieving  
Gibraltar, as they place the most implicit confi-  
dence in Lord Howe coming off victorious.

It now appears, from the most authentic intel-  
ligence, that five sail of the line were detached from  
the fleet which left Cadiz in March last, and di-  
rectly sailed for the East-Indies. This must give  
the French Admiral in those seas a decided superi-  
ority of seven ships, even after Sir Richard Bick-  
erton shall have joined.

When Mr. Grenville proposed to the French Mi-  
nistry, that the islands taken since the war should  
be restored, he was modestly answered, that Tobago  
was the only one that could be given up, or in-  
deed reasonably demanded in the critical situation  
of our affairs.

As the combined fleets were in Gibraltar bay  
when the last advices came away, an action of the  
most decisive nature to this country must have taken  
place before now. Lord Howe's instructions at  
sailing were, to give the enemy battle at all events,  
where-ever he might meet them.

The only reason that can be adduced for the Bri-  
tish not re-capturing St. Kitts, and the rest of our  
late lost possessions in the West-Indies, is the want  
of troops, the climate having swept off all the new  
corps that were very providentially sent to that  
part of the world about two years ago.

It is confidently reported that the restoration of

Canada will be strongly insisted on by the French  
Monarch in the preliminaries to a general peace,  
for which all our settlements in the West-Indies  
that have been captured since the commencement  
of hostilities, will be restored.

Adm. Parker will supercede Sir Edward Hughes  
upon the East-India station as soon as he arrives  
there.

Governor Franklin's sentiments with respect to  
American independence, correspond so exactly with  
those of the first Lord of the treasury, that his  
arrival will rather tend to strengthen the determi-  
nation of the Minister, than induce him to make  
such disgraceful concessions as were recommended  
by the *Man of the People*.

Mr. Fox, with an impatience similar to that of  
Doctor Slop, who cut the strings which confined  
his bag of instruments, rather than wait to untie  
the knots, was for getting rid of all temporary in-  
conveniences in the most decisive method imagina-  
ble. Ireland, says he, wants to be independent—  
*grant it—America to be independent—grant it—*  
whatever is requested, that it may embarrass by a  
refusal, *O grant it, grant it—Let's get rid of it,*  
don't let us be plagued; never mind consequences,  
let posterity look to that; only let us have ease,  
and peace and plenty, and enjoy our places now we  
have got them. But poor Charles, like Dr. Slop,  
has felt the consequences of his rashness; for as the  
latter cut his thumb, the former has burnt his fin-  
gers.

A correspondent observes, it would not be only  
just, but political, that some national mark of re-  
spect should be paid to the munificence of Sir James  
Lowther. Signal bravery is never displayed by  
a British commander, without the thanks of both  
houses of Parliament immediately following it; and  
this has the happiest effect in confirming gallantry  
and exciting emulation. Why should not the same  
honest policy be practised where a British subject  
has benefited the publick by signal generosity? The  
King, too, might make his royal acknowledgments  
on the occasion, with the happiest success, for his  
peoples' safety, and the dignity of his crown.

A report was yesterday current, at the west end  
of the town, that in a conference with Lord Kep-  
pel, Lord Rodney declared it as his opinion, that  
provided a supply of troops was speedily sent to our  
West-India settlements, we should have no cause  
to apprehend any advantage being gained over us  
in that quarter, by the utmost exertions of our ene-  
mies.

We are assured that the troops will not be with-  
drawn from New-York, but that it is intended, if  
the Americans refuse the terms now offered them,  
to prosecute the war, or to strengthen that post, ac-  
cording to the measures which shall be resolved on  
by the Parliament, at their next meeting; it is  
thought the first thing proposed in the house will  
be to rescind the vote by which the British forces  
are rendered inactive.

We are also assured that our naval force in the  
West-Indies and America will be greatly reinforced  
soon in the year, if peace should not take place  
previous thereto; in short, should the olive-branch  
be rejected, the most vigorous exertions of the  
sword will take place.

All thoughts of making any further attempts to  
raise the Royal George are laid aside, as the ex-  
pence and uncertainty attending most of the propos-  
als given in to weigh the ship, or save the stores,  
are thought to be attended with an expence superi-  
or to any good effects that might be derived from  
making the experiment.

It is now a matter of serious dispute among the  
politicians, whether the crown has a right to dis-  
member the empire without the assent of Parlia-  
ment. In the case of Great-Britain and America,  
the disputants on this subject should recollect, that,  
by a recent statute, his Majesty has been invested  
with unlimited authority to make peace with Amer-  
ica, so that the present question is, Whether his  
Majesty, by virtue of this act, has received a vir-  
tual power to grant independence? The act says,

to make peace; the joint letter of Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby goes much further; they take upon them to offer independence to America, not as an article of peace, but as a preliminary article to open a negotiation. The lawyers will argue upon the construction of this statute, but our legislators will argue that this is not a question of law but constitution.

*Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated September 16.*

"In the very heavy gales that we have experienced for some days past, there have been great apprehensions for our squadron at the Texel; but we just now hear all are safe, except the Leiwairden frigate of 24 guns, that drove from her anchors, and was on shore near Medemblic, but is little damaged.

"Admiral Hartfink's appearance here convinces us, that either his age has obliged him to give up the command, or that the squadron will be no more employed this year at least, perhaps not at all.—The talk of peace being very general since the 30th of last month, 135 vessels have entered this harbour from different ports."

*Extract of a letter from Bristol, September 25.*

"Ten sail of transports, with three regiments on board from Cork, for Portsmouth, under convoy of the Belle Poule, and the Sir Guy Carleton, from New-York and Corke, for London, are arrived in King Road, having been driven in by stress of weather."

#### L O N D O N.

*August 20.* The war, in all probability, will terminate in the fate of Gibraltar, as it is, no doubt, the serious intention of the House of Bourbon, to dispute the relief of that place with their whole naval power. To the disgrace of our nobility and gentlemen, not one white-handed beau has as yet proposed himself as a volunteer on this expected struggle for the empire of the ocean.

*August 22.* An armed Algerine vessel, endeavouring to throw provisions into Gibraltar, was attacked by a Spanish sloop; the Algerine fought the Spaniard, yard-arm and yard-arm, near six glasses, till both grappled, and their port-holes ran with blood; the Spaniard, however, extricated himself, but the Algerine sunk. The crew were saved.

*Extract of a letter from Vienna, August 7.*

"The Emperor, who attaches himself no less to the most minute particulars of interior police, than he does to his greater concerns abroad, caused it to be announced on Sunday last, the 28th of July, in all the churches of this capital, that from that day, the women must not appear there with their heads dressed in any singular or peculiarly elegant manner; and that the commissioners would be authorized to cause all those who disobeyed this order to quit the place without any respect of persons.

"His Imperial Majesty has lately abolished the penalty of death to criminals. It has been settled, that for the time to come, all those who would have been condemned to die, are to be sent to the house of correction, where they are to be kept to hard labour for the rest of their lives, both men and women, having their heads shaved, and a habit distinguishing them from the rest of the criminals, and chained two together."

The following melancholy account was received at the admiralty on Thursday evening: The Swan sloop of war, being on her passage to England, was by a sudden gust of wind overfet near the town of Waterford in Ireland, and in a few minutes went down, together with her whole crew, which consisted of 130 men, officers included, together with upwards of 40 naval volunteers, lately raised in Dublin by Captain M'Bride; not a single person on board escaped this dreadful accident.

*August 23.* An evening paper says, it is in agitation to change the whole face of the war abroad. It has been found that the famous victory of Admiral Rodney has not hitherto enabled us to take from the enemy a single island, or recover one of our lost possessions. This is found to have arisen, not from the weakness of our fleets, or the naval strength of the French, but solely from this circumstance, that we have not in the West-Indies sufficient military force to undertake an expedition; while at the same time we have an army cooped up in New-York, a heavy burden to this country, without the benefit of a single exertion against any of our enemies. It is now proposed that this army should be transported to the West-Indies, where, from the superiority of our fleet, it may attempt the reduction of the French islands, and with a tolerable prospect of success. The consequence of this reduction would be, that though we might acknowledge the independence of America, still we should have it in our power to dictate to France the

terms upon which that court should obtain peace. For this plan the two military men in the cabinet argue strenuously: The premier hesitates; but if he comes into it at all, and it is likely he will, it is to be on condition, that by withdrawing the troops from America, he shall not be considered as having unconditionally acknowledged the independence of that country; but that if the future state of affairs should enable him to humble France, he should not be debarred, by the recall of the troops, from attempting to re-unite the colonies with the parent country.

*August 24.* A gentleman in the city has received a letter from his son at Gibraltar, which has the following article:—I have snatched this opportunity just to let you know that I am alive, for the vessel which it goes by is preparing to sail with despatches from the Governor, to request immediate assistance, without which we must surrender this important fortress. The Spaniards are preparing to attack us in form, with a numerous army, and a large train of heavy artillery, and our men are greatly harassed and fatigued with hard duty, and dispirited by being so long cooped up. Our brave Governor does all he can to encourage them to persevere, and to defend the place to the last moment. We are able I believe to hold out to the middle of September, but if we are not relieved by that time we must surrender, as our provisions will be chiefly exhausted, and it will be impossible for the Moors to supply us, as we shall be closely blocked up. We have sent off the Jews, who, poor creatures, had no houses to live in, the enemy having knocked them all down. Our works are not yet damaged, but as we are to be attacked both by sea and land, it is impossible but they must soon. I think if we are effectually relieved by the 12th of September, the united force of France and Spain will not be able to take the place.

#### P O R T S M O U T H, November 9.

On Tuesday the 5th instant was launched at this place, without any accident, the beautiful ship America, of 74 guns. This ship is considered by all judges, as one of the best pieces of work ever done in America, and not inferior to any elsewhere. The master builders, and other workmen, who have been employed in this business for a long time, have been indefatigable and persevering, and have gained themselves great credit, in turning out of their hands such a complete ship. The Honourable John Langdon, Esquire, Agent for the United States, who carried on the building of this ship, by advancing large sums of his private stock, and his patriotic exertions, through the course of this business, in the worst of times, has done himself great honour, and rendered essential service to the publick.

The Chevalier Jones, who has resided in this town for some time past (by particular request of Congress) as inspector of the ship America, having finished his mission with credit to himself and his employers, set out on Wednesday last for Philadelphia.

The thunder storm on Thursday night last, did considerable damage, particularly to the P'Augustine, an 80 gun ship in this port, commanded by Count Vaudreuil, it having entirely disabled her foremast, greatly damaged her forecastle and decks, killed four men and badly wounded five.

#### B O S T O N, November 14.

There has been a report for some days past in town, founded on a letter from New-York, dated the 31st of October, that the French and Spanish forces, consisting of 40,000 men, had been repulsed in an attack on Gibraltar, with the loss of fifteen thousand men, and that two of the floating batteries had been set on fire by hot shot from the place, and blown up, and this account is said to have come by two vessels arrived there from Lisbon: That such a report should come from such a quarter, is not extraordinary; but it may not be improper to shew the improbability, to say no more of it: Now by the ships arrived from Bilbao, we have an authentic detail of the operations against the place to the 13th of September, which recites that the English batteries opened on the seventh, with great violence against the floating batteries, to prevent their being moored, without other effect than killing three, and wounding thirty-seven men; and that the most tremendous fire was begun by the combined powers against the place, on the 8th, which answered the most sanguine expectations of the besiegers, and was continued with equal good effect for the succeeding days, inasmuch that they had little doubt remaining, that without having recourse to so desperate a measure as a general assault, the place must surrender in a few days.

This is in all probability the latest account, for as both the Lisbon ships said to be arrived at New-York, must have reached that place before the 30th ult. the date of the letter, and the news of such an event would probably be five days at least in reaching Lisbon, both these vessels, a most extraordinary thing, must have been ready to sail, and have reached New-York in five and thirty days; besides that the numbers said to have been killed, are rather Rivingtonian; for every man of the besieged Bobadil like, must in proportion to the numbers of the garrison, have killed three men to his breakfast.

Some accounts of the siege of Gibraltar, received by the Bilbao arrivals, contain a kind of journal of the operations for five days after its commencement; these advices say, that the besiegers had completed ten floating batteries of a particular construction, mounted with cannon of 24 pounds shot, and mortars of the largest size, which had delivered in one day 24,200 balls and shells against that place; that three breaches had been made in the works of that fortification, and there was the highest probability that it would soon yield to the fate of Minorca.—The eyes of all Europe are turned to this remarkable siege, and events of the greatest moment by land and sea, are soon expected in that quarter.

#### P R O V I D E N C E, November 9.

Yesterday His Excellency Count Rochambeau, with his suite, came to town from the westward. The first division of the French army is expected to arrive here this morning.

#### N E W - L O N D O N, Nov. 15.

Last Friday a flag of truce arrived at Newport, in six days from Bermuda, with 80 prisoners.

Four days before the above flag left Bermuda, several vessels arrived there from Charlestown, with inhabitants of that place, who brought an account that the British garrison had withdrawn from the town, and that the continental army were in possession of it.

*From Rivington's paper of the 20th instant.*

The following is copied from a Hand-Bill, printed at Cork, and brought by the vessel from thence, which arrived on Monday night. A Gazette extraordinary, printed at Cork, containing an account of the siege of Gibraltar.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 19, 1782.  
*Extract of a letter from Governor Elliot, to Secretary Stevens, dated Sept. 12, 1782.*

I HAVE taken an opportunity of sending this by Mr. Frazier, master of the Speedwell cutter, who is to sail to-morrow for England, with the subsequent account of our success against the Spaniards, in their so much boasted attack with their floating batteries. I am in hopes he will get off safe, as the Spaniards, sickened by their late attempt, seem to have drawn off their cruisers, as despairing of success.

This, Sir, has been one of the most tremendous scenes I ever was engaged in, and words fall short of giving you an idea of an action so furious and dreadful; however, I shall attempt to relate some of the particulars.—As it was always my opinion that we should be attacked by their whole force on St. Louis's day, I made every necessary preparation to receive them; on the evening of the 24th I ordered several light boats to sail forward and backwards to observe their motions, and bring intelligence if they saw any thing of the Spaniards, in the mean-time, a floating battery, in form of a half moon, constructed under my direction, was towed off from shore about 400 yards, and there securely anchored; twelve gun boats were also formed in two divisions on the right and left of this battery, and two batteries in a point of land, the one of 36 guns, the other of 24, swept the bay in an oblique direction, and four bomb batteries of six mortars each; these were all the extra preparations.

About half after one in the morning, I had notice of their approach, but very slowly, as their batteries were built in such a manner as required much labour to bring them on, and by the noise we heard, we imagined their passage was attended with great difficulty; they were towed by a vast number of boats and lighters, and seeming at times in great confusion. By the accounts which were bro't in, I thought it would be of great service to disturb them a little in their passage, and ordered the gun-boats to quit their present station, and advance and form a line about a mile ahead of the battery, and by a constant fire, strive to put the Spaniards into greater confusion. This manoeuvre had the desired effect; the Spaniards busy in bringing forward their unwieldy batteries, which moved very slow, had not time to observe the approach of our boats, and thought themselves in perfect security, until they were attacked with vast showers of grape-shot, and pieces of old iron, which flew as thick as hail, and did incredible mischief amongst them, for now boat

was dashed against boat, and many went to the bottom.

It was now about three o'clock in the morning, when, by the light of the moon, they were seen about a mile distant from our battery.

Not thinking it proper to give them time to anchor, I made a signal for our battery to begin. Nothing can equal the consternation of the Spaniards; as I have since been told by some of the prisoners (for we have a great many, whom we have saved from drowning) than this second unexpected attack, which was repeated from every quarter in destructive showers of bombs and balls, and which undoubtedly did great execution among them: however, under these disadvantages, they brought some of their batteries to bear, and a most furious cannonade commenced. The Spaniards, on the land side, hearing the action was begun, plied a most tremendous and amazing fire, which we sustained for near an hour without any return; but as soon as day-light appeared, a signal was made from Watson's battery, for every gun in the whole line, that could be brought to bear, to begin. But oh! how shall I paint to you the horrid scene? you would have thought all Hell was broke loose, and that this world was going to be crushed to atoms; the eminence on which I stood shook, or seemed to shake, as if it were convulsed, or shook by a mighty earthquake.

In this manner did it continue until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when four of their batteries were rendered useless, and two more quite deserted, which were taken possession of by our people; the remainder were towed off with difficulty, supported by their gun-boats; and I am greatly mistaken in my conjectures, if ever they pay us another visit. Our success on the land side was no less promising, for one of their advanced works taking fire, burnt with great fury; two magazines of powder blew up, and did incredible damage; and the whole firing ceased before sun-set. Our loss has been very inconsiderable, not exceeding 150 killed and wounded, and many of them slightly. Their's must exceed some thousands, as many were blown up, and vast numbers drowned. Thus in about fifteen hours hard work, ended this mighty boasting of our enemies in a total confusion and dismay; and it will surely appear astonishing to future ages, that this little rock, with 7000 men, baffled the united efforts of France and Spain; however we remain on our guard, expecting them to make another trial; at present all is quiet, and we hope the Spaniards, tired out with their fruitless endeavours, will at length abandon the project of starving us out. A reasonable supply at present will be of great service, as we are in want of many necessaries.

#### ELLIOTT.

[We would just remark on the above letter, that it is not very common for a land officer to address his publick letters to the head of the naval department. From this circumstance, and some unusual expressions for an officer of General Elliott's rank, such as, "you would have thought all Hell was broke loose," &c. we cannot believe it genuine.]

#### C O R K E,

Last Saturday the Friends Adventure, with King's stores for Gibraltar, put into Cove; she was one of Lord Howe's fleet, and having carried away her main-top-mast, parted from his Lordship last Tuesday, about 12 o'clock, lat. 49: 9, long. 11: 36, W. The fleet consisted of 36 or 37 sail of the line, besides fifties and frigates: The Pegusus not having joined, having met heavy gales of wind. He left the fleet rather in a straggling situation, two of them three deckers, (one of which wore a flag) top-masts struck or carried away, wind S. W.

Yesterday arrived at Cove the Endeavour, of Yarmouth, Bearfoot; she was on Thursday last separated from Lord Howe's fleet, which she left at one o'clock P. M. in lat. 49, long. 14, rather more collected than when the above vessel parted him.

#### CHATHAM, November 20.

Since our last the British fleet have sailed from New-York for the West-Indies. It is said their departure was hurried by an express vessel from Jamaica, which brought accounts that there were seventeen sail of the line and 11,000 troops at the Havana; also, that 12 sail of the line and 10,000 troops were arrived at Martinico from Old France; and that from letters found on board of a privateer carried into Jamaica, the inhabitants were under direful apprehensions that an attack on that island was intended.

Captain Agill, who has been detained here some months, and was thought would be executed to expiate the murder of Captain Huddy, is discharged by a resolve of Congress. He set out from this last Sunday for London, via New-York.

#### RICHMOND, (Virginia) Nov. 9

On Saturday last was determined by the Court of Appeals, the important question relative to the exclusive power of the House of Delegates under the constitution and the treason law, to pardon traitors, when we are told a great majority of the Court decided against this exclusive power. The

consequence will be, that the unfortunate criminals, who have for a long time been suspended between hope and fear, will now probably be executed agreeably to their condemnation.

No late intelligence from the westward. The expedition of the southern states against the unfriendly Indians is still carrying on, and will probably put a total period to their hostilities.

#### PHILADELPHIA, November 20.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated Sept. 28.

"Admiral Howe sailed from Torbay on the 11th inst. with 32 sail of the line, besides frigates, store-ships and transports, amounting in all to near 200 sail, for the relief of Gibraltar; but the winds have, ever since his departure, been contrary. From the latest accounts we have had from Gibraltar, Gov. Elliot must, ere this, have surrendered, as the garrison is exceedingly reduced and worn down, both by fatigue, and the want of provisions."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nantz, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 8.

"Mr. Fitzherbert (sent from London to Paris) has declared, that the British Ministry will not treat with any publick character from America, but only through the medium of the French Court. The Americans will undoubtedly reject such a mode, and it is the general opinion, therefore, that peace is far distant."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to the St. James letter of marque, of this port, dated at L'Orient, Sept. 24, 1782.

"I have the pleasure of informing you of our safe arrival in this port, after 32 days passage, with three prizes, captured during the passage; the one a cutter, called the Will, from Cork to Charlestown; the others were the ship Luxford, from Bristol, bound to Newfoundland, and the Lyon, of 36 guns (a double-decked ship) but pierced for 40 guns: this ship carries 18 pounders on her lower deck, and is equal in appearance to any 40 gun ship I ever saw. She was bound from Bristol to the windward coast of Africa. Her cargo is worth 8000 l. sterling. Our first prisoners informed us that she had 42 guns, and 200 men, but when she struck she had only 77 men.

"There is no prospect of a peace here."

Monday last, the ship Rising Sun, Captain Decatur, arrived here in 28 days from Teneriffe, a few days before he left that island, a vessel had arrived there from Lancerota, one of the Canaries, with the agreeable intelligence, that the garrison of Gibraltar had, on the 17th of September, surrendered to the arms of his Most Catholick Majesty.

Captain Decatur, on his passage, fell in with and captured the brig Grace, Captain Car, bound to Antigua, from London, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, cordage, porter, cheese, and some very fine horses.

Captain Decatur further informs, that a gentleman in Cadiz writes to his friend in Teneriffe: "Yesterday the garrison of Gibraltar surrendered to the arms of his Most Catholick Majesty." The letter was dated the 18th of September.

The Honourable WILLIAM PACA, Esquire, is elected Governor of the state of Maryland.

On Sunday last departed this life, in the 103d year of his age, Mr. EDWARD DRINKER. He was born in a log-house, near the corner of second and walnut-streets, and spent many youthful hours in picking wild fruit, and catching wild fowl on the most improved and populous part of the city. He enjoyed the use of all his faculties, particularly his memory, to the last years of his life. His eye-sight was impaired by age, but his hearing was uniformly perfect and unimpaired. He once in his life sat down at his table, with fourteen children, and not long before his death, he heard of one of his grand-children having a grand-child. In the early and middle stages of life, he laboured at the business of a cabinet-maker; but neither labour, company, nor the usual misfortunes of human life, led him to the use of strong drink in any shape. He was not only sober and temperate, but through an uncommon period of probation manifested all the virtues of the CHRISTIAN life.

#### TRENTON, November 27.

To-morrow is to be observed as a day of publick thanksgiving throughout the United States of America, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress.

To the publick CREDITORS of the State of New-JERSEY.

THE Honourable Congress have lately transmitted to the Legislature of this state an account of all funded debts due from the United

States to the individuals thereof; at the same time requesting that provision may be made to discharge the interest due thereon: Is it not therefore highly necessary that the inhabitants of this state, who have lent their money to the publick, should form meetings throughout the state, and fall upon such plans as may be thought expedient to enforce the necessity of their representatives giving the most particular and early attention to a measure so indispensably necessary to the existence of a very considerable number of their constituents, who, in an early period of the contest, freely lent their all for the support of their bleeding country, and whose families are now in the greatest possible distress, by reason of the payment of the interest on the money they have thus patriotically lent being totally stopped?

In order therefore to obtain justice, and to effect so desirable an event, as well as to evince the union of sentiment which pervades the minds of all the publick creditors; and to follow the laudable example of our fellow-sufferers in Pennsylvania, it will be necessary that they fix on such places and times of meeting as may be most convenient, and then and there determine on such modes of application as may be judged most proper, to induce the Legislature to take up the business as early in the sessions as possible.

State of New-Jersey, Oct. 23, 1782.

#### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the Constable of the township of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, a certain Thomas Guisebartson: Who-soever will apprehend the said Thomas Guisebartson, and deliver him to the Constable aforesaid, or the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, or his gaoler, so that the said Thomas Guisebartson may be had at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer for the county aforesaid, shall be entitled to the above reward, from ZEBULON CLAYTON, Constable.

November 21, 1782.

swt

ALL persons indebted unto the estate of Willson Hunt, deceased, by bond, bill or note, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber by the first day of January next: Any person having unsettled accounts with the estate, will please to call on John P. Hunt, or Peter Gordon, in Hopewell, who have the books, and will adjust the same; and if the said Willson Hunt, deceased, was indebted to any one by bond, bill or note, they will please to present the same for payment to

ABRAHAM HUNT, one of the Executors.

Trenton, November 25, 1782.

swt

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Chesterfield, Burlington county, about the middle of August last, a sorrel mare, branded L D on the near shoulder, has a star, fourteen and a half hands high, about eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOS. WOODWARD.

November 26, 1782.

swt

PURCHASERS at the vendue of the personal estate of Samuel Statz Coejemans, Esquire, late of Raritan, deceased, are desired to observe that the period at which payment became due is past; the subscribers request those who have not yet settled their accounts, to do it without delay.

Wm. PATERSON, } Execut.  
JOHN NEILSON, }

November 25, 1782.

swt

#### DANIEL VAN-VOORHIS, GOLD-SMITH,

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

He MAKES and SELLS

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

swt

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer Twenty Dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant." Which notes were signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for Fifty and some for Eighty Dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have yet been discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected, but (from an apprehension that such arts would be practised) I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment.— There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars; and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the publick are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper-plate and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** PLANTATION within two miles of Mr. David Williamson's, and four miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and forty-six acres, sixty acres of which is well timbered; there is a good dwellinghouse, kitchen, large barn, out-houses, two good orchards, with a variety of fruit on said farm; a never failing well and spring near the house: For terms apply to John Plum in New-Brunswick, or the subscriber on said farm.

HENRY SILLCOCK.

November 5, 1782.

**LOWER TRENTON FERRY.**

**T**HE road on each side of the river Delaware to the landing is now completed; good boats are provided; the best attendance and quickest dispatch will be given to all persons who may please to favour it with their custom. In this part of the river there are no obstructions, the water is deep and smooth, and the shores gravelly, so that the boats may at all times be brought to near the shores as to land their passengers without ever wetting the soles of their shoes; these advantages, added to the good attendance and dispatch that will be given in putting passengers over, it is hoped will entitle the subscriber to the favour of the publick, especially as the ferriage will be as low as at any of the other ferries. Those coming from Trenton, and who may please to make use of this ferry, are desired, instead of turning off to the right hand at the brick house, which is situated at the entrance of the town, to keep straight forward down the Crosswicks road about four hundred yards, and then take the right hand road which leads to Lambertson, where most of the vessels that pass up and down the river load and unload their cargoes. Here are two good houses of entertainment, one kept by Capt. John Clunn, the other by Mr. Abraham Waglum. The distance from here to the house of the subscriber, who lives at and keeps the ferry, is about a quarter of a mile.

NATHANIEL MOORE.

November 4, 1782.

State of New-Jersey, } **B**y virtue of a writ to me Burlington county, sh. } directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Monday the 30th day of December next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Nottingham, containing about 743 acres of land, late the property of Benjamin Biles, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Riche, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

October 29, 1782.

State of New-Jersey, } **B**y virtue of a writ to me Burlington county, sh. } directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the thirty-first day of December next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township of Mansfield, containing 250 acres of land, late the estate of Augustine Tallman, deceased, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Tallman, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

October 29, 1782.

The subscriber has for sale in Trenton, **G**REEN, London brown, blue, claret, ash, sky blue, chocolate, white and grey superfine cloths, shalloons and ratinets, swanskin, flannel, and green baize, which he will sell very low for cash or produce. Also mahogany furniture.

JOHN DIXON.

Bergen county, state } **A**T an Inferior Court of New-Jersey. } Common Pleas held for the said county, on the 22d day of October, 1782, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, against John Demarest and Antie his wife, Catharena Golet, Cornelius Van-Vorst, Fredericus Cadmus and Sarah his wife, of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any person on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be allowed; but no traverse was offered: therefore, notice is hereby given, that if neither they, or any person in their behalf, or any interested, do not appear to traverse at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held for the said county, the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the state.

CORNELIUS HARRING, Agent.

November 12, 1782.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**B**y the subscribers, a lot of good wood-land, containing about forty-five acres, whereon may be made a quantity of good meadow, lying in the township of Nottingham, and county of Burlington, about two miles from Trenton, and about two miles from John Watson's landing, where shallops and flats carry wood constantly to the city of Philadelphia; for terms enquire of Alexander Glais near the place, or Robert Sproull living at Trenton landing.

**TO BE SOLD,**

(And entered on immediately.)

**A** FARM containing 102 acres, seven acres of which is meadow, and more may be made, and twenty acres woodland, situate on the road leading from Rocky-Hill to the Baptist meeting-house in Hopewell, about three miles from Princeton, and two from Rocky-Hill. There are on said plantation a good frame house and kitchen adjoining, and a large Dutch barn, with a good young bearing orchard. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MARGARET FURMAN.

**R**AN away from the subscriber at Middlebush, in Somerset county, State of New-Jersey, a malatto wench, about fifteen years of age, five feet four or five inches high; had on when she went off a linen short gown and petticoat: Whoever takes up the said wench, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JEROMUS RAPPLEYEA.

N. B. It is supposed she went off with the French troops.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwelling house of Charles Jackson, im-holder in Woodbridge, on Thursday the fifth day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain John Storer, against the sloop Chance, of the burthen of fifty tons or thereabouts, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and six iron cast stoves taken on board her, late commanded by James Clephim, and employed in his Britannic Majesty's service; to the intent that any person or persons may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and the stoves taken on board of her, may not be condemned, according to the prayer of said bill.

JARVIS BLOOMFIELD, Agent.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**O**NE sixth part of seven hundred and two acres of land, and iron mine, lying in Oxford township, Sussex county, near Delaware river and Van-Etta's farm; some improvements are made on said tract, being well timbered, and water suitable for waterworks: Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Alexander Reading, near Ringo's tavern, in Amwell, or to

HENRY BAILIE, } JOSEPH READING, } THOMAS READING, } Execut.

Amwell, November 12, 1782.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**B**y the subscriber, in Windsor, Middlesex county, a negro wench 26 years old, a boy 8 years old, and a girl 2 years old, either together or separate, as best suits the purchasers.

SAMUEL MINOR.

**A**LLENTOWN ACADEMY is nearly completed, and will be ready for the reception of scholars very shortly.

A person of good character, and well qualified to teach the languages and mathematicks, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the Trustees.

ELISHA LAURENCE, Clk.

November 19, 1782.

**A** YOUNG woman is wanted, in a small genteel family, to do housework, who can be recommended for her morality and industry. Enquire of the printer.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Ishmael Shippey, on Thursday the 19th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain John Baudouine, against a yall or long-boat, together with two cables, three sails, three muskets, sundry kinds of rigging, and cabin furniture, captured the twelfth inst. near the mouth of the Narrows; to and as well against the whaleboat Chance, commanded by—Burk, together with her cargo, consisting of 60 quarters beef, 9 sheep, a quantity of poultry, 3 muskets and 1 pistol, taken by the said Captain Baudouine the 15th inst. near Newark Bay; to the intent that the owner, or any other person claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said boats and cargoes should not be condemned to the captors, agreeably to the prayer of said bills.

JOHN BRAY, } JAMES DUYCKINCK, } Agents.

New-Brunswick, November 19, 1782.

**LAMPBLACK**

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Dirck Van Veghter, late of Raritan, deceased, are hereby requested to appear and settle their respective accounts on the tenth day of December next, as this is the last notice they are to expect from

PETER DUMONT, } JACOB VAN-NOORSTAND, } DIRCK MIDDAGH, } Execut.

N. B. On said day the above Executors will attend at Tunison's tavern, in order to adjust matters agreeably to law.

**ROBERT BARR,**

Has for sale, at his store on the east side of second-street, between market and chestnut-streets, the 2d door above Black-Horse ally, Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of East-India and European goods, by wholesale and retail, amongst which are,

**A** VARIETY of superfine, second and coarse broadcloths, coating, ratteens, duffils, plains, kerseys and half thicks, ratinets, shalloons, serges, sewingsilks, and best scarf twist, white, yellow, gilt, fancy and death-head coat and waistcoat buttons, corduroys, velvets, plushes, fustians, jeans and jeanetts, thickietts, mens and womens black fattins, taffeties, modes, ell-wide persians, mantuas, lute-frings and farcenetts, black fattinets, serge-denim, everlasting, calimancoes, durants, moreens, tamies, hairbines and boiled camblets, cambricks, lawns, kentings, silk-gauzes, bandana, romall, policate, taffety and barcelona silk handkerchiefs, chintzes, cottons and calicoes, silk and cotton merceilles quilting, silk, worsted, beaver and kidskin gloves and mitts, Irish, laval and Dutch linens, Russia sheeting, ticklinburgh, Flanders bedticking, silk thread, mens and womens worsted stockings, fine threads, white chappel and common needles, pins, tapes and bobbins, &c.

Likewise a quantity of Philadelphia and Germantown dressed deerskins. This last article he don't retail, but makes a generous allowance to shopkeepers, breeches-makers and others, that take quantities.

Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being supplied on the lowest terms, for either cash, bills of exchange, or country produce.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1782.

**A**LL persons indebted to the partnership of Isaac Veebe, deceased, and Henry Vankirk, of Hopewell, for felling and dressing cloth, are desired to come and settle their accounts with said Vankirk, by the 25th of December next; on failure the accounts will be put into the hands of a magistrate.

HENRY VANKIRK.

A few copies of ALLINSONS's edition of the

**LAW S OF NEW-JERSEY**

may be had of the PRINTER.

**T**HE mode of supplying the army will render a permanent establishment of the Quarter-Master General's department in this state unnecessary in future; the office will therefore be discontinued after the first of January next: The subscriber, desirous to have his accounts in such a state as to close them immediately thereafter, requests all persons who have any demands against him as a publick officer, to present them before that time for settlement: the propriety of this measure will be obvious to all who consider the great obstructions that must inevitably arise to claimants in procuring an adjustment of their accounts after the employment of the officer under whose direction the business has been transacted expires.

JOHN NEILSON, D. Q. M.

Trenton, November 13, 1782.