

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1782.

From a LONDON paper of October 12.
To the PRINTER,

S I R,

AS I do not find that the publick have yet been informed of the particulars of that unfortunate action near Madras, in which the flower of the English army was cut off, I imagine the following account will not be unacceptable to many of your readers:

It is literally translated from a journal of Hyder Ally's campaign in the Carnatick, kept by a foreign officer of rank, who, during that period, attended the Myfore army as envoy from his nation, and was an eye witness of most of the occurrences which he relates, and could not possibly have any interest in being partial.

Certain circumstances in my own situation, unnecessary here to explain, afforded me an opportunity of procuring a copy of such part of the journal as relates to the conduct of our gallant countrymen.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant, A. B.

October 10, 1781.

An account of the action fought on the 10th of September, between the army of Hyder Ally Kahn, and a detachment from the English army, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Baillie, near Conjeveram, with some other particulars, previous to that engagement.

SO early as the siege of Pondicherry, Hyder Ally meditated an attack upon the Carnatick, and openly negotiated with the Suban of the Decan, and the Marattos, an alliance founded on general hostility to the English. Since the commencement of the year 1779, an invasion of the Carnatick was positively determined on, and became the common talk in Hyder's durbar, I however suspect, that Hyder would not have ventured on a war with the English, had he not been promised a powerful diversion from the Mauritius, on the coast of Malabar, and assured by the Poonah administration, that they would not hearken to any terms of peace with the English. When Hyder approached the gauts, or passes, he halted and held many councils, whether he should enter the Carnatick, or wait another season, they all dissuaded him from war, except his son Tippoo Saheb, who urged the defenceless state of the country, and the difficulties which the government of Madras would find in assembling their army. Hyder was rather inclined to postpone his intended invasion, until convinced by his son's arguments and assured by his vakeel at Madras, that the government of that place were taking no measures to oppose him, nor thought of assembling the army, he determined to commence hostilities, and gave orders to his cavalry to enter the Carnatick.

Mheer Saheb, the brother-in-law of Hyder Ally, with 8000 horse, and afterwards Tippoo, with 6000 regular infantry, 12 guns and 18,000 cavalry, made two attacks upon a detachment of the English troops, marching from the northward to join their main body near Madras, under the command of Lieut. Col. Baillie, an officer of great experience and reputation; each time the troops of Myfore were repulsed with great loss, especially on the 6th of September, when the action lasted for several hours; and although Col. Baillie was obliged to relinquish the baggage of his detachment, yet he gained a complete victory over the best troops in his army.

The main body of the English had advanced to Conjeveram, avowedly to succour Arcot, while Hyder raised the siege, and moved towards the English General, with an intention, as was given out, to offer him battle, but rather I imagine, to prevent, if possible, the junction of Col. Baillie's detachment. We found the English army in post under Conjeveram, where they could not be attacked with a probability of success, and as their General did not chuse to hazard an action upon the plain, nothing passed but the usual manœuvres of forming the lines and retiring to their respective camps. Hyder Ally had exact and constant intelligence of every

thing that passed in the enemy's army; he knew the hour that Lieut. Col. Fletcher was to march with a reinforcement to join Colonel Baillie; the strength of his detachment, and that he had no cannon, and accordingly determined to intercept him, which he inevitably would have done had not Fletcher, as I have since learned, suspecting his guides, changed his route, and by making a sweep to the right, joined Col. Baillie without opposition. As soon as this was known, Lieut. Colonel Lalle, and most of Hyder's principal officers advised him strenuously to retreat, and re-cross the Palaar, lest the English General should advance upon his rear, while he might be attacked by Baillie's reinforced detachment in front. I thought Hyder's position most dangerous, and that he had fallen into the snare, which had been prepared for him. Hyder was undetermined how to act, when two of his spies came in from Conjeveram, and assured him that the English army was in camp, and making no preparations to move. This appeared so extraordinary to us all, that Lalle told me, Hyder was betrayed by his spies, and went once more to him, to urge the necessity of carrying off his guns and infantry; but the near approach of Col. Baillie being known, it was resolved to await his detachment in ambuscade, and to place the artillery so as to inflame his route, while a body of irregular cavalry was sent to amuse the English army at Conjeveram. At day light we discovered the enemy's detachment, marching in columns nearly towards the centre of our position, which was first announced to Col. Baillie by twelve pieces of cannon, which opened upon his right flank, and by half past 6 o'clock 57 cannon were brought to bear upon every part of the English line. About seven this unequal action became general. Too great encomiums cannot be bestowed on the English commander and his troops, for in the whole course of this trying conflict, they preserved a face and coolness in manœuvre, which would have done credit to any troops in the world; raked by the fire of an immense artillery, the greatest part of the action within grape distance, attacked on all sides by not less than 25,000 horse, and 30 battalions of Seapoys, besides Hyder's European corps, the English stood firm, and repulsing every charge with great slaughter; the horse driven back upon the infantry, the right of our line began to give way, although composed of the best troops in the Myfore army. Col. Baillie had only ten guns, but these were incomparably well worked, and kept up an unremitting fire during the whole of the engagement.

The action had continued three hours with doubtful success, when about half past nine, victory began to declare for the English. Foiled in every attack, the flower of the Myfore cavalry, repulsed with great loss; the infantry with great difficulty kept in the field; Hyder determined to retreat, and a rapid movement, which Col. Baillie made from the right to the centre, appeared to have decided the fate of the day. Orders were given to Col. Lalle to draw off his guns, and to the cavalry to cover the retreat, when on that instant, two explosions were perceived in the English line, which laid open one entire face of their column, destroyed their artillery, and threw the whole into irreparable confusion. Tippoo Saheb, with that celerity which distinguishes every operation of this gallant Prince, saw the moment of advantage, and without waiting for orders, made a rapid charge with the Mogul and Carnatick horse, penetrated the broken square and being followed by the French corps, with the infantry of the first line, completed the overthrow of that gallant band. The Seapoys, amounting to upwards of four battalions, were mostly cut to pieces, while Col. Baillie, although much wounded, rallied his Europeans and once more formed them in square under the fire of all our cannon. With this handful of men, he gained a small eminence on the plain, where, without ammunition, and most of his men grievously wounded, he resisted and repulsed thirteen separate attacks, but fresh bodies of horse continually pouring in, they were bore down

by numbers without giving way, and trod under foot by the elephants and horse.

This victory cost the Myfore army very dear. The slaughter of their best troops was immense, and nothing but the accident of the tumbrils could have saved Hyder from a total defeat, had the good genius of the English brought up their troops from Conjeveram, during the battle, the Myfore army must have been inevitably ruined; not one battalion of foot or a single gun, would probably have escaped. Although victorious Hyder did not remain on the field of battle; the report that General Munro was advancing made him retreat precipitately and in confusion to the Round Wells, leaving all the wounded and a great part of his baggage behind; but on his arrival there, hearing that the English were retreating towards Chirgleput, after having spiked up their guns, he dispatched all his cavalry in pursuit, who returned the next day loaded with plunder and with many prisoners, most of them desperately wounded.

Nothing could surpass the hardy desperate valour displayed by this handful of Englishmen, and their Seapoys, in this general massacre; officers and men seemed determined to sell their lives as dear as possible: And although left without a single gun, their ammunition expended, the officers with their swords, and the privates with their bayonets, achieved prodigies of valour, which the Myfore army speak of with astonishment. I am informed by some of Hyder's officers, that many of the English, after they were cut down and miserably wounded, refused quarters, and raised themselves from the ground to push with their bayonets to the very last. If the English suffer in their military reputation, by the issue of this campaign, in return, the heroism of Baillie's detachment will ever stand high in the annals of this country. Their disaster was occasioned by the quantity of loose ammunition, which had been sent by Col. Fletcher's reinforcement, blowing up and communicating to the tumbrils in the line.

Hyder Ally has sullied his victory by the treatment of his prisoners. Col. Baillie was stripped and brought before him, wounded in three places. Intoxicated with success, Hyder exulted over him in the imperious tone of a conqueror, which Baillie retorted with the true spirit of a soldier, and boldly appealed to Hyder's own officers, if the victory was not his, but for an accident which no human force could prevent. His detachment being chiefly grenadiers, was the flower of the Madras army, a title which they have dearly purchased, for I suppose few of them, from wounds and hardships, will survive their captivity; officers and men appear to support their misfortunes with that haughty, sullen fortitude, which is the characteristic of their country.

LONDON, October 15.

The Dutch East-Indiamen, captured by Commodore Johnstone, mentioned in the Gazette extraordinary, were safe arrived at St. Helena, when the East-India fleet left that place.

Commodore Johnstone is soon expected in the channel. He was to leave St. Helena with his prizes about the end of August, on his way home. It now appears that it never was intended he should go to India. His instructions were to take the Cape of Good-Hope, but if that was impracticable, to send forward the line of battle ships and troops to Madras. Finding Suffrein's fleet had reached the Cape before him, which rendered its capture impossible, he sent forward the line of battle ships and troops to India, agreeable to his instructions.

If the above prizes arrive safe in port, as they are said to be the richest ships sent from their settlements for some years, it is supposed the Commodore's share of them will be worth 200,000l.

Commodore Johnstone is expected in England the latter end of next month, with all the company's homeward-bound ships due this year; also his valuable prizes. Col. Fullerton's regiment has lost upwards of 130 men by sickness, &c. Upon a mo-

derate computation, if the Commodore brings home his Dutchmen safe, the value of their cargoes will amount to as much, if not more, than the great prize taken by Commodore Anson from the Spaniards.

Holland has lost more in one year than all the powers at war put together have suffered in the whole term of its duration. Three millions at Eustatia, ships to the amount of half a million more; and, lastly, their six East-India ships, which cannot be estimated at less than another million of specie; and all this in obedience to French artifice.

Commodore Keith Stewart is ordered to return with his whole squadron to the Downs, the object of his cruise having so far answered, as to frustrate the commercial views of the Dutch in their expectations from the Baltic, and it being impossible at this late season for their outward-bound East-India and other fleets to proceed to sea northward, so that they must pass through our channel, where a proper squadron is provided for their reception.

The western squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Darby, is hourly expected to arrive in port. No detachment whatever has been sent from it to the relief of Minorca, as was the general opinion; but probably six or seven of his cleanest ships will remain cruising in the chops of the channel, for the protection of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet.

Oct. 19. No news of any kind has been yet received from America: Government are in the most anxious expectation of hourly dispatches, as upon the next intelligence from that quarter, will in all probability depend the future prospects of the war. His Majesty feels so strong and so truly paternal a concern upon this subject, that when he yesterday left St. James's, he gave the most particular directions, that if any information should be received from America, it should be forwarded to him immediately, without staying for the usual ceremony of making out a *precis* for any of the cabinet Ministers. This circumstance, so very uncommon, sufficiently demonstrates the supposed importance of the expected despatches.

Though the croakers of politics be busily employed in prophesying the capture of Cornwallis's army, yet Ministry have the most sanguine hopes respecting his situation. The boasted blockade of the Chesapeake by de Grasse is talked of at St. James's as but a very short continuance, and that either the united fleets of Hood and Digby will force him from his present station in the course of three weeks after the date of Greaves's last despatches, or another action will take place, more general, and it is to be hoped more successful than the last.

The station chosen by Lord Cornwallis, according to the last despatches, is almost as strong as either Clinton's or Washington's; provided he has provisions and ammunition, of which there is little doubt. Fayette and Wayne may attempt his lines, but probably be obliged to withdraw from before them, as D'Estaing at Savannah.

The situation which Count de Grasse, in anchoring his fleet just within Cape Charles, in Virginia, has taken, effectually blocks up not only the Chesapeake bay, but also York and James rivers; so that he may land what force he pleases, and also send his small ships up those places, while he prevents any supplies being sent to Lord Cornwallis's army.

If our fleet should be able to enter the Chesapeake, then there will be little reason to entertain fears for the brave Cornwallis; we shall be able not only to land the troops that may be sent to reinforce his Lordship's army, but also to cut off the communication between the Marquis de la Fayette's army and the main force of the continent.

The publick are very anxious to hear of the fate of Lord Cornwallis's army; if the provisions have been landed from the transports, there are great hopes his Lordship may defeat the attempts of the enemy, and hold out till relieved by the fleet from New-York.

Oct. 20. The facility with which the Americans recruit their scattered forces, is truly alarming, and affords the strongest proof of the firmness and sincerity with which they are attached to their new rulers, and their new form of government. The superior skill and appointment of the English soldiers may gain them some occasional conquests, but the American forces recruit more strong and collected from every defeat. Facts will speak for themselves.

The defensive system which has been pursued for these several years past, is the most impolitic that ever was recorded in the history of the world, to say nothing to the unjust principle on which the

war is founded. The usual object of armies, raised and supported at an immense expence, is either to make conquests, or to defend acquired dominions. But we are raising immense armies, and transporting them across the atlantic, for what purpose? Not that they may subdue those distant regions, and subject the inhabitants, for that has been long proved to be impossible, even if it were just; but that they may be able to defend themselves, may instruct a rising people, whom we have made our enemy, in the arts of military discipline, and may foster their growth by the dispersion of our wealth in their country.

If truth is treason, and a manly declaration of the dangers and distresses which surround this kingdom can be construed into faction, some of the most distinguished and able characters may be included in the general stigma. The zeal of opposition has been represented as injurious to the state, and the freedom of representing our weakness been perverted into indirect encouragement to our numerous enemies; but some recent discoveries will do away the foul aspersion, and Ministers may be at length convinced that their greatest enemies were among those of their own house.

Oct. 25. Several councils have been held within the course of the last ten days, by the Cabinet Ministers, assembled in Cleveland-row, on the subject of the vast preparations which are now making at Brest, Toulon, and the other ports of France, supposed to be intended for the service of the West-Indies the ensuing campaign. The result of their deliberations has been a determination to lay the whole of the information they have received upon this subject before Parliament, on its first meeting, and to move for an immediate vote of supplies adequate to the apparent magnitude of the emergency, to enable them to dispatch a very great force to that quarter with the greatest expedition. The supply necessary to be raised on this occasion, added to what will be wanting for the other services of the ensuing year, in America, &c. have altogether been estimated at the immense sum of 30,000,000.

Lord Dunmore took artillery and stores to the amount of 27,000l. over with him to Virginia.— It is to be feared this stock will fall into the hands of the enemy, if Lord Cornwallis should not be able to keep his post against the united force of Wayne and the French troops under the Marquis de la Fayette.

IRISH NEWS.

CORK, September 10.

Last night a great number of riotous soldiers assembled together, and ran tumultuously through the city, marking their progress by the most wanton outrages upon the persons and houses of the inhabitants. Many were severely wounded; others were obliged to leave their houses to the mercy of that lawless mob: and an universal consternation was spread through the town. Several lives had probably been lost were it not for the zeal and activity of the officers, who patrolled the streets, accompanied with a guard, and did every thing in their power to disperse them. This disorder is supposed to have been owing to the murder of a soldier the night before. Had the perpetrators of that crime received protection from the citizens, it may plead somewhat in extenuation of last night's daring outrage. On the contrary they have been ready to bring such offenders, without distinction, to punishment. When the military take the vengeance of law into their own hands, the state is reduced to the most imminent peril. It is unnecessary to observe, that a disciplined mob is of all the most dangerous, being always ready furnished with weapons of offence and most apt to act in a close and firm body. What renders this crime still more atrocious is, that at present the inhabitants of this city have some cause to be alarmed from another quarter, in which case our only safety depends upon a cordial union between both parties, when the soldier and the citizen should engage with one heart in the same common cause. As many more of the soldiery are this day expected to arrive, it is hoped that this circumstance will increase the vigilance of magistrates and officers.

We hear that an express arrived yesterday at Cove, from the Admiralty, with orders to the West-India fleet lying here to get out to sea by any means possible, and steer whatever course they most conveniently can from this harbour. In consequence of these orders, we learn they are this day endeavouring to work out. The ships destined for New-Cork have orders to accompany them; it is presumed they will go up St. George's channel.

Same day the 68th regiment marched into town from Limerick.

This day the 11th regiment of foot is expected in.

Last night two houses in Cove-lane were destroyed by a party of soldiers.

This day General Baugh set off for Waterford, to take the command of the troops there.

HALIFAX, December 7.

On Tuesday arrived here in three weeks from Quebec, His Majesty's ship Pandora, Capt. Inglis. By her we learn, that a large fleet from England happily arrived safe at Quebec in October, and brought provision for the garrison for three years. And the homeward bound fleet have sailed under convoy of four men of war.

Saturday evening was sent into this port, by the Lord Cornwallis privateer, the Rover letter of marque, of 14 guns, copper-bottomed, from Salem, bound to the Havannah, laden with various kinds of merchandize.

Sunday arrived the ship St. David (late the Jason.) She sailed from Jamaica with a cargo of rum, &c. On the passage fell in with the Chambréux, Capt. Perry, from Jamaica, which foundered at sea the same day. This ship had on board a number of invalids belonging to the 60th, 79th, 85th, 88th and 92d regiments: Every assistance was given by the St. David, and a number were saved; but unfortunately 23 persons perished, consisting of men, women and children. On the 18th of October, the St. David fell in with the Lord Howe store ship, which she hailed, but had no answer, and in a little time saw her go down. It was conjectured that the crew finding the situation of the ship, had taken to their boats. On the 21st of October, the St. David was taken by the Thorn, and on the 16th November was retaken by the Sir Andrew Hammond, and sent to this port.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, Nov. 23, 1781.

"I congratulate you upon the very great and important event of the surrender of all the enemy's army under Cornwallis, and the success of General Greene in South-Carolina. The news will reach England just before the opening of Parliament."

A paragraph in the last Thursday's paper, mentioning the arrival of a prize taken by the Alliance, proves to be a mistake; it is a prize to a letter of marque ship out of Philadelphia.

Capt. James Barr, in a brig belonging to Salem, was taken, on his homeward bound passage from the West-Indies, by the British fleet which sailed from New-York, in November last, and carried to Barbadoes.

A person who was passenger on board Captain Barr when taken, is got home, and gives an account that after the arrival of the enemy's fleet at Barbadoes, one of their 74 gun ships was condemned as unfit for service, owing, principally, to the damage which she received in the engagement when Count de Grasse beat the British fleet off Chesapeake bay.

Another capital ship of the British fleet, said to be also a 74, in coming to sail in the road of St. John's, Antigua, was drove ashore, and entirely lost.

Capt. Hill, in the letter of marque ship Cicero, arrived at Beverly on Monday last, in six weeks from Bilboa.

An account was received in Spain, before Capt. Hill sailed of the capture of the British army under Lord Cornwallis.

Jan. 31. Last week a vessel arrived at Providence, in 15 days from St. Croix, the master of which informs, that before he sailed advices were received from Martinico, announcing that a frigate was arrived from France, which sailed in company with a fleet of 10 sail of the line, having 7000 troops on board, destined for Martinico; and that it was conjectured the British windward islands would soon be visited by the prevailing arms of our illustrious allies.—Admiral Graves was gone to Jamaica.

Last week a cartel arrived at Chatham, from St. Lucia, with a number of prisoners, in a very emaciated condition.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12.

We have the pleasure to inform the publick, that the privateer ship Marquis de la Fayette, Captain James Munro, of this port (which was supposed to be either captured or lost) is safe arrived at Cape-Francois, having been blown off the coast in the severe gales that happened in November last.—On the 14th of November he took a large copper-bottomed ship, called the Amazon, mounting 16 nine-pounders, two howitzers, and having 45 men; and two days after took a ship called the Hero—they were both from Georgia, bound for the West-Indies,

laden with lumber and naval stores.—The Amazon was taken after a severe conflict of two hours, with in pistol shot, in which Capt. Munro was wounded, and two of his men killed; the enemy's loss is not known.—Capt. Munro, with his prizes, arrived at the Cape the 27th of November.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated December 17.

"Several Spanish ships of the line and frigates have just arrived here, and brought in three prizes; one of them coppered, carrying 26 guns, and 150 men."

CHATHAM, Feb. 6.

On Tuesday the 29th ult. James Morgan was executed at Westfield, pursuant to his sentence, for the wilful murder of the Rev. James Caldwell. A sermon upon the occasion was preached by the Rev. Jonathan Elmer, from Jer. xlv. 4. "Oh! do not this abominable thing that I hate."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.

On the 28th ult. Congress appointed EBENEZER HAZARD, Esq. Post-master General, and JAMES BRYSON, Esq. assistant Post-master Gen.

We hear that Congress have reduced postage to the peace price.

Yesterday died at the barracks of this city, Lieut. OLIVER JANKS, of the Rhode-Island forces, beloved by his friends and his soldiers. He was one of those who early entered the service of his country, and defended her rights in several battles, particularly at Red-Bank, where Count Donop and the Hessians fell, before the prowess of a few brave men. His corse was attended to the Presbyterian burying ground, by the regiment and a respectful number of citizens, who paid this last act of friendship to the memory of the brave, with a suitable solemnity.

Early on Sunday morning, the 20th ult. died at his house in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, BODO OTTO, Esq. an eminent physician, sincerely esteemed by a numerous acquaintance, and whose death is universally lamented. The day following his remains, borne by four officers, were interred at Sweedborough, attended by a great concourse of the most respectable inhabitants of the county. Eulogies on the dead are generally flattering, and meant for a compliment to surviving friends; but on the present melancholly occasion it may be said, without violating truth, that by his decease his children are deprived of a tender parent, his wife of an affectionate husband, and the state of a most valuable member of society. Firmly attached to the liberties of America, and a strenuous assertor of her independency; he early took a decided part in the present contest; and, by the unanimous voice of the county in which he lived, was pointed out as the intrepid foldier and patriotic senator. He accepted the appointments, and discharged the duties of the one with honour to himself, and of the other with satisfaction to his constituents. While applauded by all for his publick conduct, the unavailing sorrow of his friends, and the sighs of the distressed, evince the amiableness, and will remain the best and most lasting monuments of his character in private life. The former he ever received with hospitality and warmth of affection; and the benevolence of his heart taught him to feel and relieve the miseries of the latter. To him then, whose life was a constant series of good actions, death could have no terrors. He bore a lingering illness with patience, and resigned his breath to God who gave it, with the fortitude and constancy, not of a philosopher but of a sincere christian.

TRENTON, FEB. 13.

We hear from Monmouth that on Friday evening the 8th instant, about forty refugees, commanded by one Stevenson, a Lieutenant, came over from Sandy-Hook, across the Gut, and thence into the country to a place near Pleasant Valley.—They visited the houses of sundry persons in the neighbourhood, from whence they took off upwards of twenty horses, five sleighs, which they loaded with plunder, and eight or nine prisoners, namely, Hendrick Hendrickson and his two sons, Garret Hendrickson, Peter Covenhoven, Esq. Samuel Bowne and son, and Jacques Denice.—They then made off with their prisoners and booty. At Garret Hendrickson's, having entered the house and made him prisoner, they went to the barn to take his horses and sleigh. In the mean time two young men, his son and one William Thomson, who slept in the second story of the house, being awaked by the noise below, secreted themselves till the enemy were gone to the barn, and then came down, escaped and went to the house of Capt. John Schenck, of Col. Holmes's regiment, whom they alarmed about an hour and an half before day. This gallant officer immediately collected a

small party, left orders for as many as could be got together to follow him, pursued the refugees on the rout they had taken, and arrived at the Gut just as they had got the prisoners, two or three of the horses and a small quantity of the other plunder carried over. He immediately attacked those which were with the remainder of the horses and plunder, and after a few fires, in which unfortunately young Mr. Thomson fell, and a Mr. Cotterel was wounded in the knee, he made them prisoners to the number of twelve, three of whom were wounded. Captain Schenck finding it impracticable to continue the pursuit for want of craft to cross the water, was returning with his recapture and prisoners, when he suddenly fell in with Stevenson and sixteen others who had remained behind to secure the retreat and favour the passage of those who were before. A firing immediately ensued on both sides, but Captain Schenck ordering his men to charge and give the enemy the bayonet, they thought proper to throw down their arms and submit. This rencounter being altogether unexpected, eight of the prisoners first taken found means to escape. Captain Schenck was left Saturday forenoon on his way through Middletown with nineteen horses, five sleighs with the plunder which had been taken from the inhabitants, and one and twenty of the enemy prisoners. The people report that they huzzaed and triumphed as they returned to their boats, boasting of their success, and that the next time they would penetrate as far as Mount-Pleasant, several miles further into the country. Among the prisoners are several atrocious villains who have, at different times, done much mischief in that part of the country.

Just imported from FRANCE, and to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton:

A Parcel of excellent low-priced linens. As they were laid in on the best terms, so they will be sold, at a very moderate profit, and good allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

At the same place may be had:

- Best green and bohea tea, Taylors Thimbles,
- Coffee, Pins,
- Chocolate, Darning, White-Chapel
- Muscovado and and common needles,
- Spanish Sugars, Chintzes,
- Pepper, Calicoes,
- Ginger, Holland,
- Soap, Cambrick,
- Indigo, Millinet and plain lawn,
- Pinchbeck and plated shoe and knee buckles, Plain and trimming gauze,
- Sleeve buttons, Striped and plain muslins,
- Hand saw files, Bengal,
- Gimblets, Calimanco,
- Awl hafts and blades, Check linen, cotton, Barcelona and pocket handkerchiefs,
- Shoemakers tacks, Mode,
- Shoe heels, Sarfenet,
- Ivory, horn and crooked combs, Sewing Silk,
- Raisins, Taste and bindings.
- Nails,

A L S O,

- An Assortment of Queen's Ware, consisting of
- Dishes, Quart, pint, and half-
- Common and desert pint mugs,
- plates, Sauce boats,
- Quart, pint, and half- Sugar bowls,
- pint bowls, Delph punch bowls,
- Chocolate bowls, Beer glasses,
- with plates, Half-pint and gill
- Tea-pots, tumblers.
- Cups and saucers,

And a variety of elegant patterns of enamelled burnt and blue and white China cups and saucers.

T O B E S O L D,

A LAW LIBRARY, equal if not preferable to any in New-Jersey.—Apply to Ravand Kearney, at Morriston, in Monmouth county. Also a tract of land at Flat-Kill, in the county of Suffex, adjoining (and extending eighteen chains and an half on) the river Delaware, containing one hundred and sixty-three acres.—Enquire as above, of Mr. Archibald Stewart, at Hackett's-Town, or of Mr. Martin Ryerson, at Newtown. 4w

T O B E S O L D,

At publick vendue, on Wednesday the 13th day of March next,

THE valuable F A R M whereon the subscriber now lives, situate in the township of Bethlehem, and county of Hunterdon, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres of land, near one hundred cleared, which consists of good arable and pasture land, with a never failing run that waters most of the fields, about ten acres of meadow fit for the scythe, a considerable part of which is watered by a constant spring, and more may be made;—the remainder in good timber. There is on said farm a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen and a good garden, a stone milk-house, with a fine spring of water passing thro' it, a good barn, with a new frame barrack, an excellent young bearing orchard of two hundred apple trees, part of which are grafts of the best kind, and a variety of other fruit trees, such as peaches, pears, cherries, plumbs, &c. The whole in good repair. Conditions to be made known on the day of sale.

PHILIP STOCKTON.

N. B. The above-mentioned premises may be disposed of at private sale. 3w†

V E N D U E.

ON Thursday the twenty-eighth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, will commence at publick vendue, the sale of the personal estate of the late Samuel Staats Coejemans, Esq. of Raritan, in Somerset county, consisting of grain, horses, milch cows, young cattle, hogs and sheep, waggons, sleighs, ploughs and other farming utensils; house and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

WILLIAM PATERSON, } Execu-
JOHN NEILSON, } tors.

Raritan, Feb. 6, 1782.

7w†

For S A L E,

AN elegant well-finished house in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, with about 50 acres of land, a great proportion of which is good meadow ground, with every necessary building thereon to render it commodious for any kind of publick business, particularly for a store or tavern, a stand perhaps little inferior to any in the state for either, as it is situated in a well settled neighbourhood, and where four publick roads form a junction, viz. from Philadelphia, Trenton, Morris-Town and New-Windfor, all much frequented.—Also a lot of meadow ground containing about 6 acres.—Also a lot of 20 acres of wood-land well timbered, to be sold all together or separate.—Likewise for sale, about one mile from the above premises, 200 acres of land equal in goodness to any in the township, near 50 acres of which is well timbered, a quantity of meadow already improved, and more may at a small expence be rendered excellent. The cleared land divided into fields, with streams of water passing thro' each the whole year; three orchards of good fruit thereon, with also a good cellar and an old frame of a dwelling-house. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living near Flemington, who will give an indisputable title for the whole.

AMOS GREGG.

N. B. The subscriber would be much obliged to all those indebted to him, if they would make it convenient to discharge their respective accounts before the first of May next, either in cash or wheat. Amwell township, Feb. 8, 1782.

T O B E S O L D,

By the subscribers, living in Philadelphia, the following plantations and tracts of land, viz.

ONE plantation near Potter's-Town, in the county of Hunterdon, in the state of New-Jersey, containing about 420 acres of very good land for wheat and other grain or grass, now occupied by and rented to Joseph Everett, whereon are a dwelling-house, a large barn, an apple orchard and other fruit trees, &c. with a suitable quantity of said land cleared, and the remainder well timbered.

One other plantation adjoining the above and Potter's-Town, containing about 183 acres, the greatest part of which is cleared, with a sufficient quantity of wood land remaining, an apple orchard, &c. Both the above places lay on a great publick road.

One other plantation near the above, now rented to and in the possession of Christopher Teets, containing about 223 acres, on which are a log dwelling-house, barn, orchard, meadow, &c. and a sufficient quantity of wood-land well timbered.

One other plantation within 2 or 3 miles of Pitt's-Town, in the county aforesaid, containing about 261 acres, with meadow and other improvements thereon, now under rent.

One other place near the last described, containing 68 acres and an half, with some improvements thereon and under rent. All the above may be entered on the 2d day of April next ensuing.

Also three lots, No. 3, 4 and 11, of excellent bottom land, capable of making the finest meadow, lying in the Great Swamp, near Morris-Town, in Morris county and state aforesaid, each lot containing 98 acres. These may be entered on at any time.

All the above described plantations and tracts of land are situated in a fine healthy and thick settled part of the country, and have every advantage of mills, stores, markets, and good neighbourhood, &c. &c. and are to be sold at private sale; but if they or any of them should not be disposed of by the 12th day of March next ensuing, then they will be sold at publick vendue, on or near the premises on said 12th day of said month of March.

Also one other tract of land in the county of Suffex, in said state of New-Jersey, near Hackett's-Town, containing upwards of 300 acres of unimproved land, and will be sold very cheap.

One lot of extraordinary rich land fit for the scythe, in or near the city of Perth-Amboy, containing about 8 acres, which produces the best of grass and hay.

Two tracts of land nearly adjoining each other, in the township of Plumsted, in the county of Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania, containing about 49 acres.

Also one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land called Manheim, in the township of Muney, in the county of Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, on Muney Creek, within 20 or 30 miles of the town of Sunbury, containing about 300 acres.

The purchasers paying one third of the money down, may have a reasonable length of time to pay the remainder with interest, by giving security, if required. For all which indisputable titles will be given by PETER AND ISAAC WIKOFF.

TO BE SOLD,
A likely smart Negro Wench,
Fourteen years old.—Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,
For CASH, at the New-Brewery, in York-
Street, Burlington,

American Porter,

EQUAL in quality and fine flavour to London Porter, at Sixty Shillings per barrel. Also Irish Stingo, brewed from the best amber malt, at Forty Shillings per barrel; strong beer at the old price, Thirty Shillings per barrel, and small ditto at Fifteen ditto; yeast at Two Shillings per gallon; cyder at ditto.

The brewer, desirous to oblige the publick, sells as small a quantity as five gallons. All tavern-keepers or families may depend upon being served on the shortest notice.

N. B. Muscovado and Port-au-Prince sugars to be sold cheap at the same place. 12W

Any person of character and some real property, may now come into partnership with said brewer, upon very easy terms, as he is desirous of building another brewery at Trenton Landing or in the town, which, in all probability, will be the feat of government, and great advantages must accrue. None but principals will be treated with, to whom sufficient proof will be given that a capital fortune is to be made in a few years. No objection to a person unacquainted with the business, as such instructions will be given to enable him to superintend one of the breweries in a very short time.

WANTED, an apprentice to learn the art of brewing and making malt.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, at the house of Samuel Dorset, inn-keeper in Middletown, or on the premises, on the first day of March next, at twelve o'clock on said day;

A VERY valuable plantation lying in the county of Monmouth, East New-Jersey, in the township of Middletown, and about four miles from said town, adjoining to the salt water:—The plantation contains near three hundred acres, about fifty of which are good meadow, and forty good plough land, and more to be cleared; the remainder well timbered, and will be very valuable when the British leaves New-York. There is on the premises a good large dwelling-house and barn, and a very good spring of water about forty yards from the door.—For terms of sale apply to the subscriber, who will give attendance on the day of sale.

JONATHAN PEW, Executor.

N. B. Said plantation may be purchased at private sale any time before the said first of March. 4†

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale by way of publick vendue, at the house of Mr. Isaac Wood, in Mount-Holly, on Wednesday the 20th day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the third part of a very valuable plantation containing between 8 and 900 acres of land, lying and being in the township of Evesham, (to be sold during James Buxton's wife's life) also a piece of pine land, containing about 60 acres, in Evesham aforesaid, late the property of said Buxton, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Woodmancey Tallman.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

Burlington, Jan. 17, 1782. 3W†

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION containing 150 acres, in Amwell, two miles from Howell's ferry, with a dwelling-house, a barn, and orchard of 240 apple trees, 20 acres of good meadow cleared, also 80 acres of good land adjoining the river Delaware, one mile from Howell's ferry, whereon is a good mill seat and a shad fishery; 25 acres cleared, the remainder timber land:—Also a pair of match horses, 15 hands high, three years old. Enquire of David Chambers, in Amwell. 3W||

THE different town and ward collectors in the county of Essex, are desired to pay in their several quotas of taxes immediately, or expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN OGDEN, C. Collector.

February 1, 1782. 3W†

WANTED,

For the use of the troops, &c. stationed at Burlington and the post of Trenton,

BEEF, pork, mutton and whisky, for which a generous price and cash will be given, by the publick's most obedient servant,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Trenton, January 22, 1782.

Wanted immediately,
At HIBERNIA FURNACE,
A NUMBER of WOOD-CUTTERS, who will meet with great encouragement by
MARK BIRD,
GEORGE ROSS.

S A L E

OF that very valuable and well-known FARM, commonly called *The Bainbridge Farm*, in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Messrs. John P. Schenck, William Phillips, Ezekiel Smith and others. It consists of 282 acres of land, about 40 of which are wood-land, 50 meadow, and the remainder tillage and pasture of excellent grass: The meadow is of the best quality, being part of the Maidenhead meadows, so much celebrated, and the quantity may be encreased to double with very little pains. The cleared land is divided into five fields, in each of which is a constant spring of good water; there are also some lot-enclosures. The farm-house is large, well-built with stone, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars, and a stone kitchen adjoining. There are also a barn and convenient stables. It is three and an half miles from Princeton, nine from Trenton, and about a mile from the post-road. The soil is fertile, well situated for raising grain, and peculiarly well calculated for breeding stock. For terms apply to Col. Benjamin G. Eyre, at Kensington, Philadelphia; William C. Houston, Esq. at Trenton, Daniel Hunt, Esq. near Pittston, or the subscriber on the farm, who will shew it to any person inclined to treat for the purchase. c.t.f. DANIEL AGNEW.

EVAN RUNYAN,

Has for sale, at his store now kept in the large new house lately built between the mill and the brick house at the ferry lane, an assortment of DRY and WET GOODS, viz.

C HINTZES, Irish and Britannia linens, Moree gown patterns, Ell wide perisian, White farinet, Jaconet mullin, Lawn, Cambrick, Cotton checks, Cambrick romal handkerchiefs, Cotton check handkerchiefs,	Wide and narrow black lace, Tape, bobbin and thread, Ribans, Pins, Calimanco, Shoe and knee buckies, Sleeve buttons, Sweeping brushes, Cloths brushes, Buckle brushes, Shoe brushes, Dust brushes, Rum, sugar and tea.
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Trenton, February 4, 1782. 2W||

THIS is to notify the publick, that I the subscriber do intend having the following loan-office certificates renewed by Mr. Borden, which were in my possession and destroyed by the enemy at New-London, on the 6th of September last, viz. No. 7140 and 7141, for 200 dollars each, and No. 665, for 600 dollars, issued from Mr. Borden's office, in favour of Mr. Isaac Cox, of Philadelphia, and dated 24th January, 1778. Any person having objections to the renewal of the above certificates, agreeably to an act of the Honourable the Continental Congress, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

RICHARD THROCKMORTON.

Trenton, January 23, 1782. 6W†

WITT AND LOTT,

HAIR-DRESSERS,

BEG leave to acquaint the publick, and their friends in particular, that they have entered into partnership.—All ladies and gentlemen that will please to favour them with their custom may depend on their utmost endeavour to give satisfaction. They have for sale hair pins, powder and pomatum.

The subscriber likewise begs leave to inform the publick in general that he keeps a house of entertainment for man and horse, at the sign of Alexander the Great, in the house formerly occupied by Captain Cluan, in Trenton, where all persons favouring him with their custom may depend on his utmost exertions to give entire satisfaction, by the publick's most obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS WITT.

N. B. A small house and lot to be let, enquire as above.

Trenton, January 21, 1782. 3W†

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of land with three houses thereon, fronting the street, in Newtown, Buck's county, in the state of Pennsylvania, suitable for merchandizing or any tradesman. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the road leading from Jones's ferry to said Newtown, &c.

LAMB. TORBET.

TO BE SOLD,
A LOT of meadow land, generally known by the name of Wood's-Island, containing about five acres mowable, of the best kind of grass; the soil is equal to the best bank meadow, with this material advantage, that there is no necessity for banks or drains. Also between twenty and thirty acres of out-lands, flats, &c. adjoining, and will be sold with the above or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. And likewise about forty acres of wood-land, three miles distant from Trenton, and two miles and an half from a good landing on Watson's Creek. For terms apply to JOHN WATSON.
Nottingham, Burlington county, Jan. 10, 1782. 3†

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK SALE, on MONDAY the fourth day of March next,

A VERY valuable FARM in Greenwich township, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey, adjoining the Musconetcong Creek, near Robert Johnson's forge and mill: The land is very good for raising all sorts of grain, and exceeding fine for pasture. There is on the premises a good bearing orchard, besides a young one planted last spring: also some good meadow and more may be made. The whole in good fence, and wood in proportion to the land. Any one inclining to view the land before the day of sale may see it by applying to William McCullough or Jacob Piatt, and an indisputable title will be given by

BENJAMIN McCULLOUGH.

N. B. The farm contains 247 acres. 6W 3†

THE Associates of Monmouth county are requested to meet at the court-house on Saturday the 16th day of February next, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a new Committee. Every Associator is requested to attend without fail, for reasons that will be offered there by the Committee, as the Committee wishes to know the Associates; should any of the inhabitants who are not yet Associates chuse to join, we wish their attendance to sign the Association, and their names will be accepted.

By order of the Committee,
KENNETH HANKINSON,
Chairman

Jan. 19, 1782. 3†

Monmouth, Jan 22, 1782.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the 29th Decemb. last, I am authorized to agree with proper persons to supply the troops to be embodied for the defence of this state, and such of the militia as shall be called out, with provisions and forage. Notice is hereby given, that the proposals will be received at my office until the 20th day of February next, for supplying such of the said troops as may be stationed in the counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Burlington, Gloucester and Suffex, with the same rations as are allowed the continental army; the proposals to contain the lowest price in specie of each ration of provision and forage, and also the price of the component parts: A ration of provision to consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, one gill of rum or whiskey, one quart of salt, and two quarts vinegar for one hundred rations, eight pounds soap, and three pounds candles per seven hundred rations. A ration of forage to consist of eight quarts of oats or other grain equivalent, and fourteen pounds of hay.

AZARIAH DUNHAM.

THIS is to notify such persons as have mortgages against the house and land wherein Elias Bland, deceased, lately lived, in Woodbridge, to make them known to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, as said house and land was bought at Sheriff's vendue by me, living on the aforesaid farm.

JAMES KINSEY.

Woodbridge, Jan. 18, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing 180 Acres, about 120 acres in tillage and meadow ground, the rest well timbered, situated in Maidenhead about 2½ miles from Trenton, on which is a new large brick house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with convenient cellars, a good barn, stables and cow-houses, young bearing orchard, very convenient to mill and Market. Also, a tract of 126 acres on the opposite side of the Maidenhead road, principally woodland, the whole enclosed with a new post and rail fence, very advantageous for pasture, having a constant stream of water 2 miles from Trenton: These two tracts will be sold together, or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to view the farm, may apply to Philip Palmer, the tenant in possession; any reasonable time will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money, and possession will be given the 1st day of April next. For terms apply to

GEORGE DAVIS.

Trenton, Jan. 29, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE thousand acres of excellent limestone land, lying in Frederick County, in Virginia, about ten miles from that flourishing town of Winchester. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Pitt's-Town.

3W

MAHLON TAYLOR.

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