

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1782.

On the LIBERTY and USEFULNESS of the PRESS.

THAT an extinction of the Liberty of the Press would be productive of innumerable mischiefs in society, is as clearly evident, as are the inexpressible benefits of the art of printing in general. If we take an ample survey of past ages, the tardy progress of knowledge, while the use of this inestimable art was unknown, and the vast improvement of science, since its discovery, will furnish us with experimental evidence of its abundant utility. Of all the animal creation, man is indeed, the most dependent by nature, and stands in continual need of the aid of his fellow-mortals, to maintain a comfortable existence. This seeming constitutional defect, is, however, fully repaired by his communicative faculties and disposition. For thus driven by want, and attracted by inclination, to social intercourse, each individual gains a political strength, and every spring of community is exerted in the promotion of his happiness. Nor are the advantages arising from this source confined to the common affairs of life: They ascend much higher, and facilitate our mental improvements. Man is so constructed as to find his most substantial bliss in the exercise of his rational powers: Whence it is clear as demonstration itself, that those means which tend to his improvement in knowledge, should be dear to him as his existence. But although we are all born with capacities to reason, yet, in this particular, do we also want the assistance of others. The mind of a new born infant is a perfect blank, capable of receiving any impressions. In our tender age, a communication with our nearest friends, though indeed contracted, affords a little stock for the exercise of our juvenile abilities. As we increase in years, our acquaintance with mankind is gradually enlarged; and by supplying us daily with new matter of reflection, enriches the magazine of our minds with a copious harvest of knowledge. Hence therefore, we may easily conceive, that a short life of social commerce, will more improve our intellectual faculties, than a thousand years of monastic solitude. From these short hints it sufficiently appears, that an acquaintance with the sentiments of each other, in our pursuit of knowledge, is absolutely requisite. Nor is it less evident, that those means which tend to support it in the fullest perfection, should be the objects of our utmost care and attention.

Among the numerous advantages accruing from this art, the travelling of these weekly newspapers is not among the least. The speedy communication of the state affairs, from one part of the world to another; that easy intercourse maintained between the different parts of a kingdom; the quick conveyance of such advices, as direct what measures, connected with the general good, are to be pursued, afforded by this circulation, as well as what is relative to particular matters in the political, commercial, and active scenes of life, are advantages the world never knew before PRINTING. It is of great consequence, that the people should be informed of every thing that concerns them; and, without PRINTING, such knowledge could not circulate, either so fast, or so easily. How barren, how rare, would accounts of any transactions in the world, relating to these premises, have been, if nothing of that kind had ever appeared, but what came immediately from the pen; how tedious and slow would the communication have been: But applying this noble art to these purposes, how quick is the dispatch, and how full and extensively the communication!

Having already observed the slow advances of our forefathers in the extensive field of science, before the invention of the Press, and the vast attainments of later ages since its discovery—If we search for the true reason of this disparity, we shall find it to consist, not in a difference of abilities, but in the vast advantages the moderns have received from the Art of Printing, of which the ancients were entirely ignorant.

To enumerate the particular instances, in which this art is peculiarly serviceable, would protract this paper beyond its proper limits. Let it be sufficient to observe, that it is the spring, the stay, the support of useful knowledge; from thence genius kindles in the young; from thence helps are borrowed, as men advance in years and science; and by this means the old communicate their discoveries, and conduct their rivulets of particular experience into the ocean of human wisdom.

It is their security against errors; for where there is a Press (a licensed Press is worse than none) no false doctrine on religion, learning, or liberty, can be broached, and remain long undetected. The vices as well as the virtues, the humours as well as the understandings of mankind, will always prompt them to unmask the faults of others.

Surely then every one, who is a friend to religion, learning, or liberty, must be an advocate for that which is the best means of preserving and improving them all.—Such persons cannot fail to encourage such a useful employment, and be ready to purchase such productions of the Press as have any useful tendency, that the artists may acquire that comfortable, reputable support, which an employment so beneficial to others really merits.

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

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

J. Y. JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

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

November 7, 1782.

Just PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by ISAAC COLLINS, at his Printing-Office in TRENTON,
An elegant AMERICAN EDITION of
JULIA DE ROUBIGNE,
A SENTIMENTAL NOVEL
in a SERIES of LETTERS,

By the celebrated Author of the *Man of Feeling*, and the *Man of the World*,

In two volumes, *superbly* gilt and lettered, bound in one.

Price TEN SHILLINGS.

THIS performance has been so very universally and justly admired, that it needs but little recommendation from a publisher. The story is highly interesting; the language elegant, harmonious, pathetic and impassioned.—Its characteristics are an amiable philanthropy, and peculiar delicacy of sentiment, conspicuous through the whole.—While it entertains the fancy and delights the imagination, it has an irresistible tendency to improve the heart and impress on the mind the noblest and most exalted sentiments.

To those who contemplate with pleasure the dignity of human nature supported with manly firmness amidst the reiterated attacks of adverse fortune, it will afford the highest entertainment—And to the soul of sensibility, which “melts at every human woe,” and finds a luxury in indulging the sympathetic tear, this tender tale of soft distress will be an unrivalled favourite.

A few copies of ALLINSONS's edition of the LAWS OF NEW-JERSEY may be had of the PRINTER.

For SALE, At the Printing-Office in TRENTON,

- B**EST hyson, breakfast and bohea teas,
Muscovado and Spanish sugars,
Teneriffe wine,
Rum,
Molasses,
Hard soap,
Candles,
Tobacco,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Indigo,
Madder,
Brimstone,
Allum,
Looking glasses,
Shoe and knee-buckles,
Sleeve buttons,
Hand saw files,
Gimblets,
Awl-hafts and blades,
Shoemakers' knives and tacks,
Shoe heels,
Ivory, horn and crooked combs,
Door latches and handles,
Stock-locks,
Cutteau and pen-knives,
Pins, darning, white-chapel and common needles,
Set broaches and knee-buckles,
Thimbles,
Plane-Irons,
Castor hats,
Rofin,
Wool cards,
Shoes,
Sweeping, scrubbing and buckle-brushes,
Metal tea-pots,
Tin-cups,
Table and tea-spoons,
Corduroy,
Superfine jeans,
Blue and green moreen,
Black, blue, pink and green durant,
Bombazeen,
White rattinet,
Brown camblet,
Sheetings, and a variety of white linens,
Check linens,
Flander's bed-ticks,
Chintzes and calicoes,
Humhums,
Jaconet, book and strip'd muslins,
Holland,
Cambrick,
Millinet and plain lawns,
Black and white, plain and trimming gauze,
Striped and clouded Bengal,
Bandanoe, Barcelona and pocket handkerchiefs,
Black mode and taffeta,
Sewing silk,
Ribands and taffe,
Gartering,
Tapes,
Bobbins,
Gilt, plated and wooden buttons,
Mohair,
Taylors' and Scotch threads,
Damask and diaper table-cloths,
Coarse and fine kentings,
Kenting handkerchiefs,
Black, blue and green ell-wide Persians,
Silk lining for gentlemen's clothes,
Womens' laces and white kid gloves,
Leather breeches and skins,
China cups and saucers,
Queens'-ware mustard-pots and sugar-bowls,
Decanters,
Half-pint and gill tumblers,
Beer and wine-glasses,
Bibles and testaments,
Spelling-books and primers,
Schoolmasters' assistants,
Lowth's English grammar,
Writing-paper of various sorts by the ream, &c.
Bonnet pasteboards,
Blank-books,
Sealing-wax,

LIEPER's snuff by the bottle or dozen; and a general assortment of Philadelphia made earthenware.

As these goods are mostly of the first quality, and laid in on the lowest terms, they will be sold at a moderate profit, for cash only.

Those GENTLEMEN and LADIES who may please to favour the store with their custom, may depend on every effort to please, both in the quality, kind and price of the goods.

October 30, 1782.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton, the NEW-JERSEY ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1783.
CONTAINING,
Besides the usual ASTRONOMICAL
OBSERVATIONS, a Variety of
useful and entertaining Mat-
ter in Prose and Verse.

M A D R I D, September 24.

THE 13th inst. at seven in the morning, the ten floating batteries took their respective positions, in four and an half fathom water, and at the distance of about 140 toises, they began their fire at the enemy's works, and seemingly with good effect, which was seconded by the batteries on shore; in order to divide the attention of the enemy as much as possible, the gun-boats and bomb-boats were ordered to place themselves in the most convenient manner, to annoy the enemy, but the extreme violence of the wind, and the great swell, prevented them executing their orders, which allowed the enemy time to direct their whole fire of bombs, grenades, grape shot, and, above all, red hot balls (forty-two pounders) on the ten floating batteries; the constant firing of those balls, in spite of all necessary precautions, set the batteries on fire in the day-time, which were extinguished by the pumps, &c. but in the latter part of the night the Prince of Nassau's battery caught fire, and afterwards don B. Moreno's, which were quitted, after throwing over the powder, to prevent their damaging the other batteries; the other eight were soon in a similar situation, owing to the enemy's firing on a fixed and visible object without danger to themselves.

The Duke of Crillon and Don Cordova, informed of this event, sent off boats, &c. to take the men from the batteries, which was executed with unheard of valour, in the midst of the most terrible fire of grape shot from the enemy's batteries; but in spite of all their activity, some of the batteries were sunk, and the crews were obliged to save themselves by swimming, and were mostly taken up by the boats. As soon as the English perceived that the batteries were silenced, they sent out their gun-boats, &c. and took several of our boats which were employed in the above service, and took the remainder of the sailors and soldiers which had not as yet been withdrawn from the batteries. All the floating batteries soon after blew up, except three which were entirely consumed.

H A G U E, September 25.

The following is the report of his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, to the Secret Committee of the States General.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

SINCE the return of the fleet of the republick into the Texel, I have omitted nothing which was in my power to send it out again to sea. For this purpose I repaired to the New Diep the 2d of August last, in order to be exactly informed of the condition of the ships, and whether they would immediately go to sea. The 21st of August I had a conference of the chief officers, whereat were present the counsellors and ministers of the admiralty. I cannot refrain from communicating to you the minutes of this conference, and I refer you to them for their contents. Your noble mightinesses may thence perceive, among other things, that a ship of the line and four frigates might sail in a few days; that eight ships of the line would be ready in ten days, and four others a few days after; and that whilst one frigate is repairing another is careening. I have recommended the greatest dispatch to be exerted in re-fitting the ships, that nothing be neglected to get them out to sea. Having, besides, learned that divers British ships are cruising in the North seas, I have ordered to be got ready for Drontheim, the Dolphin, the Texel schooner, and the Spewir cutter, of the Mease, and to hire as many neutral vessels as possible, to carry intelligence of the arrival of this British fleet in the North seas, to Captain Gennip, who commands the ships of the republick employed to convoy the East-India ships expected at Drontheim, so that he may take suitable measures for the safety of the vessels entrusted to his care. Herewith I give you copies of the letters which I sent on the 22d ult. to Vice-Admiral Dedel, and Captain Gennip. The ten days being elapsed, since most of the ships were to be at sea, I wrote to Vice-Admiral Hartlink, on the 1st of this month, which I refer to, as also his answer of the 2d, my reply of the 3d, and two despatches from said Admiral of the 4th. You have copies of all these herewith. On the 5th I invited the Fiscal, Counsellors, Biscom and Van-Derhop, and the Vice-Admirals Reynast and Zoutman, to attend me to consult an answer to Admiral Hartlink. I annex to the present, the considerations of these gentlemen, as also the minute of the message which I sent to the Admiral by a courier. The 7th of this month, the Captain, Count de Welden, arrived express with a letter from Admiral Hartlink of the evening before; a copy whereof your noble mightinesses will

find herewith annexed to the resolution of the council of war. On receiving this letter, I determined to go to the New Diep, to hold a council of war, at which I should be present, and to resolve, as occurrences should direct, for the best good of the service.

I dispatched Colonel Bentick with the message to Vice-Admiral Hartlink, a copy whereof I send also to your noble mightinesses. The 8th, I received the letter from the Admiral of the 7th, of which a copy is hereto annexed, in answer to my second message the evening before. The same evening I set out, and having passed across in the night, upon my arrival on Monday last, I called a council of war at the Helde, consisting of all the superior officers and Captains of the fleet, where was present the Counsellor Fiscal Van-Derhop, of the college of admiralty of Amsterdam. I think it my duty to communicate to your noble mightinesses the result of this council of war, together with the opinion of Admiral Zoutman thereon. Your noble mightinesses will thereby find the unanimous sentiment of all the officers above-mentioned. It went against me to order, against these decided sentiments, the sailing of the fleet, but I believed it right to direct that all ships which had received wood and water, should, on the first order, put to sea, suitably provided; and I address myself to your noble mightinesses, with a wish to know the intention of their high mightinesses as to the departure of the fleet, and whether, notwithstanding the unanimous opinion of the officers, they must sail. Having ordered Vice-Admiral Hartlink, in presence of the superior officers, that as soon as he should receive certain accounts of the sailing of the English fleet, which is upon these coasts, and also of its return to the channel, so as to be able to calculate that Lord Howe shall be gone for Gibraltar, he (the Admiral) shall put to sea without waiting further orders, referring him to my several orders thereupon, but particularly to my letters of the 1st, 3d, 6th, and 7th of this month.

I hope I have satisfied the intentions of your noble mightinesses; and I am ready to send forward any orders you may be pleased to give, having disposed every thing for to execute them without delay.

Upon which having deliberated, the deputies returned their thanks to his highness for the disclosure he has made. At the same time it is ordered, that copies of the papers aforesaid be put into the hands of Messrs. Lynden de Hemmen and the deputies for maritime affairs, in order that they obtain the considerations of the colleges of admiralty thereupon, and make report thereof; and that it be intimated to the said colleges, that they immediately send their committees to this residence to confer upon this business, so that they be here on Monday evening next at farthest. And the orders provisionally given by his serene highness the prince, were unanimously approved, &c.

L O N D O N, October 4.

News has come, that the French have taken all our factories in Hudson's Bay. [A short history of this place, and its commerce, will be given in our next.]

October 8. We daily hear of damages received by the Jamaica convoy; some sunk, others dismantled, &c.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Dec. 18.

Extract of a letter from John Barry, Esquire, Commander of the United States frigate Alliance, dated l'Oriont, October 18, 1782.

"A few hours after I sailed from New-London, I retook a brigantine and sent her in there; proceeded as fast as possible off Bermudas, in my way I took a schooner from that place for Halifax; after cruising off there for twelve or fifteen days, I retook a sloop from New-London, and sent her for Cape-Francois. Finding the prizes I had taken of little value, either to myself or country, and in all likelihood should be obliged to return into port soon for want of men, was determined to alter my cruising ground; I therefore thought it best to run off the banks of Newfoundland. In my way there I fell in with a whaling brigantine with a pass from Admiral Digby; I manned her and sent her for Boston. A few days after, off the banks of Newfoundland, I took a brigantine from Jamaica, bound to London, loaded with sugar and rum, and sent her for Boston; by this vessel I found the Jamaica fleet were to the eastward of us; I then carried a press of sail for four days; the fifth day I took two ships that had parted from the fleet, after manning them, and having a fresh gale westwardly, I thought best to order them for France; a day or two after I took a snow and a ship belonging to the same fleet.

Being short of water, and a number of prisoners on board, the westwardly winds still blowing fresh, and in expectation of falling in with some more of them, I thought it best to proceed to France, with a determined view to get those (I had already taken) in safe, and after landing the prisoners to put out immediately: but meeting with blowing weather and a high sea, I lost the rails of the head, and was in great danger of losing the head; which accident obliged me to put in here, where I arrived yesterday, with the above four prizes. After repairing the damages, and getting what the ship may want, I shall put to sea on a cruize. I have likewise to inform you, that the Ramilies, Admiral Graves's ship, foundered, but all the crew were saved; several of which were on board the prizes I took. We have likewise an account that another ship of the line was lost, and the crew saved; the merchant ships suffered very much; there are a few vessels of the same fleet in here, taken by American vessels belonging to Salem. There are about 1200 hogheads of sugar, and 400 hogheads of rum in the four prizes, besides some coffee and logwood."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, 25th Oct. 1782.

"Lord Howe, with 34 sail of the line and transports, with troops and provisions, about fifteen days ago arrived in the neighbourhood, and immediately on their appearance the combined fleets, to the amount of 45, moored in the bay of Algairas, got under sail to offer them battle. The English not being of sufficient strength to accept the challenge, retired into the Mediterranean. M. Cordova pursuing. A few days being expended there in manœuvring, the former, favoured by the wind, found means to pass the latter, threw succours into the garrison, and are gone off again."

The privateer Holker, Captain Quinlin, of this port, has taken, after a severe engagement, a very valuable ship from Liverpool, and carried her into Martinique.

We hear that besides the Centaur and Ramilies of 74 guns each, the Glorieux of 74 also foundered in the gale that dispersed the Jamaica fleet.

Private accounts from Europe mention, that there is the highest probability that the united forces of France and Spain, will be sent in a very short time against the remaining English possessions in the West-Indies, which there is little doubt must fall, thro' the incredible weakness of their land forces in those islands.

The Tories that lately arrived at New-York, from Charlestown, are billeted, to the amount of several hundred, upon the inhabitants of Long-Island.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at l'Oriont, October 24.

"With respect to a peace I can scarcely convey to you my own ideas; Mr. Fitzherbert is still at Paris. However, when I reflect on the revolution in the Ministry since the death of the Marquis of Rockingham—on the advantages the neutral powers are experiencing from the trade on the coasts of France—and on the variety of interests there is to consult and reconcile before it can take place—I am of opinion, on the whole, it is at a greater distance than many people expect. I believe Great-Britain would willingly acknowledge the independence of America, but for the alliance with France; offensive and defensive, are words they cannot digest.

"The homeward-bound Jamaica fleet has suffered exceedingly by a gale of wind on the 17th of September; and since that by captures. Two of the convoy, viz. the Ramilies and Centaur, each of 74 guns, went down; great part of the crew of the former are at present in this place, that of the latter, we are informed by the prisoners, went on board the Ville de Paris, which was dismantled. Several of the merchantmen also foundered. Three New-England privateers have brought seven into this port, and five or six days ago Captain Barry arrived with four, besides a number I have heard of being in different ports of France. Above 5 thousand hogheads out of that fleet in l'Oriont—a good sample of Jamaica sugars."

T R E N T O N, December 25.

"On Monday the ninth inst. about 11 o'clock at night, Lieutenant Nicholas Morgan, of the state regiment, was mortally wounded by a party of refugees from New-York, of which wound he died about four hours after.—The circumstances are related as follow:

"He was on guard on the shore at South-Amboy, and seeing a party coming toward him, supposed they were his own men until they came pretty near, when, on challenging them, he found his mistake,

and attempted to fire, but his piece flashed, upon which they instantly fired, wounded him, and, running into an adjacent swamp, made their escape.— Thus fell Lieutenant Morgan, in the 28th year of his age.—His corpse was carried to his father's house, from whence it was buried on the 11th with the honours of war, attended by a great number of friends and acquaintances.—A sermon was preached by the Revd. Dr. Du-Bois, from Matt. xxiv. 44.— *Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh.*

“Lieut. Morgan possessed the spirit of patriotism and the virtues of hospitality in an eminent degree.—He felt warmly attached to the cause of his country, and therefore took a particular pleasure in rendering it any services in his power.—In his last moments he displayed the utmost composure and resignation of mind, which proceeded from a consciousness of a life well spent, and from a grounded hope of the divine acceptance.—The general sorrow of the numerous assembly which attended the funeral, was a striking testimony of the sense they had of his merit and of their loss.”

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, An Act for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse between the subjects of this state and the enemy.

WHEREAS, notwithstanding the act for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse between the subjects of this state and the enemy, passed the twenty-fourth day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two, great quantities of provisions and produce of this and the neighbouring states, are, through the arts of the disaffected, constantly conveyed to the enemy, to the great injury of the common cause and dishonour of the state; for remedy whereof in future,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, that no neat cattle, driving from any of the Eastern states to any of the interior counties of this state, or to the state of Pennsylvania, shall be permitted to go through the county of Bergen, without a passport or permission for that purpose previously obtained from some justice of the peace of the said County of Bergen, expressing the number of the said cattle, and the place to which they are to be conveyed or drove, which shall not be to the Southeastward of the road leading from Kings-Ferry through Pompton, Morris-Town, Basken-Ridge, Millstone and Princeton, to Philadelphia; and all cattle as aforesaid, which shall be found two miles to the Southeastward of said road, shall be deemed and taken as intended to supply the enemy, and liable to seizure and condemnation.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all live stock, provisions and naval stores, of whatsoever nature or kind, which shall be conveyed or drove towards the enemy's lines, in the counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex or Monmouth, by night, or after sun-set and before sunrise, within five miles of any place in the power or possession of the enemy, the same shall be deemed and taken as intended for the enemy, and liable to seizure and condemnation, together with the carriages, teams and water-crafts conveying the same, any passport or permission for the same to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every article or thing, of whatever nature or kind, the produce, growth or manufacture of this or the United States, which shall be found passing through the counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth, towards the lines of the enemy, or through the township of Little Egg-Harbour, in the county of Burlington, or the township of Galloway, in the county of Gloucester, towards the shore, shall, on due cause of suspicion that the same were intended to be conveyed to the enemy, be liable to seizure, together with the water-craft, teams or carriages conveying the same: and if the party in whose possession the said articles may be found, or some other person in his or their behalf, cannot prove, to the satisfaction of the justice or justices before whom trial shall be had, that the articles so seized were not intended to be conveyed to the enemy, or into any place in their power or possession, it shall and may be lawful to condemn the same, together with the water-craft, teams and carriages seized therewith, and disposed of in manner and form herein after directed, and the defendant shall pay the cost; but in case the defendant shall prove, to the satisfaction of the said justice or justices, that the articles so seized were not intended to be conveyed to the enemy, or into any place in their power or possession, the said articles, and every of them, shall be returned to the defendant, and the captors shall pay the cost. Provided nevertheless, That

every article of provision or merchandize, seized in any of the creeks, rivers, bays, meadows or upland, in the counties aforesaid, going towards the enemy's lines, or places aforesaid, and that shall have passed on beyond the inhabited dwelling-houses adjoining or nearest to the same, it shall be deemed and construed sufficient evidence to prove that the same were going to the enemy, and shall be condemned accordingly.

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all ox-teams, horse-teams, cattle or horses, that may be drove or conveyed into the salt meadows or places beyond the aforesaid inhabited dwelling-houses, in the counties aforesaid, and the party driving, conveying or owning the same, cannot, when thereunto required, make full and satisfactory proof that such team or teams, cattle or horses, did return in twenty-four hours, such party or owner shall be liable to pay any sum not exceeding five times the real value of such team or teams, to any person who will prosecute the same to effect, with costs of suit, in any court wherein such action may be cognizable, one half to the prosecutor, and the other half to the state, which real value shall be estimated and declared by one or more reputable freeholders living in the vicinity of such owner or driver, to be chosen by the prosecutor, or by the court before whom the trial shall be had.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the passing of this act, if any person or persons shall, with firelocks, or other weapons of war, be found carrying or conveying, or be aiding and assisting in the conveyance thereof, of any article or thing prohibited by this or the before recited act, such person or persons shall be declared guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer death accordingly.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any judge of the court of common pleas, on application to him made by any person on oath, that he suspects that there are articles designed to be conveyed to any place in the power or possession of the enemy, concealed in any dwelling-house or other building, in any of the aforesaid counties or townships, with design to be conveyed to the enemy, to grant a warrant as directed in the eighteenth section of the before recited act.

7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all seizures made in virtue of this or the before recited act, the articles so seized, together with the person or persons in whose possession the same may be found, shall, within forty-eight hours after such seizure, be conveyed before any justice of the peace of the county wherein such seizure is made, and the articles valued by two disinterested freeholders under oath, and, if such valuation does not exceed the sum of Twelve Pounds, the said justice is hereby authorized and empowered to try the same in manner and form as prescribed in the before recited act (that part of the said recited act excepted which requires the summoning of two justices to his assistance) but in every case where such valuation shall exceed the sum of Twelve Pounds, the proceedings thereon as to trial, condemnation, sale and forfeiture of the offenders, shall be conducted in manner and form as directed in the before recited act. Provided always, That in every case where the offender or offenders shall be taken and secured, the whole of the monies arising from such condemnation and sale, after deducting the costs and charges thereof, shall be divided as directed in the thirteenth section of the said recited act; but, if the offender or offenders shall not be taken and secured, in such case one half the net proceeds of such sales shall be paid into the hands of the county collector for the use of the state, and the other half to the captors as aforesaid.

8. AND WHEREAS the secrecy with which this unlawful and ruinous trade is carried on, renders it in most cases impossible to obtain any proof but from the parties concerned in the seizure; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the passing of this act, any person, not infamous, upon a release of interest duly executed by him, and produced to the court, shall, on all trials in consequence of seizures in virtue of this or the before recited act, be admitted as a legal witness, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the passing of this act, any person duly summoned to give testimony on trials as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to appear according to such summons, without a reasonable excuse being alledged, shall be liable to pay a fine of Five Pounds; and any person duly summoned to attend as a juror on trials as aforesaid,

who shall neglect or refuse to attend accordingly, without reasonable excuse alledged, shall be liable to pay a fine of Thirty Shillings, for which fine so incurred the justice is hereby directed to issue execution, and the same when recovered, to pay into the hands of the county collector for the use of the county.

Passed at Trenton, December 21, 1782.

A true copy from the original,
M. EWING, jun. Clerk of the
General Assembly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the house of John Wilkins, Esq. near Woodbury, on Monday the 20th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, there then to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Lieut. Peter Covenhoven, against a yawl or long-boat, together with a chest of mens' clothes, to the intent that the owner, or any person claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and chest of clothes should not be condemned, agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

ISAAC SOMERS, Agent.
Gloucester county, December 21, 1782. 3w

DRIFTED to the plantation of the subscriber at Crosswicks drawbridge, on the 9th of November last, a cedar canoe, which is sawed in two, and split clean through. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 3w

WILLIAM NUT,
State of New-Jersey, ff.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the State of New-Jersey at the house of ISAAC WOOD in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, on Thursday the twenty-third day of January next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Capt. Nathan Jackson (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel called the Dolphin, burthen about 45 tons, lately commanded by a certain William Austin; and also against a certain sloop or vessel called the Diamond, burthen about 40 tons, lately commanded by a certain William Roche, and which said vessels were taken at sea, near Sandy-Hook, loaded with British merchandize, flour, earthen ware, mustard, ginger, cyder and apples, on their voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Egg-Harbour by the said Captain Jackson, together with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, December 16, 1782. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue,

AT Pleasant Valley, at the house of Captain John Schanck, the 20th of January next, a quantity of rigging, one main-sail, about 50 fathom of cable, some old iron, &c. formerly belonging to a sloop drove on Middle-Town shore: The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

JAQUISH DENISE.

Monmouth county, Dec. 21, 1782. 3w

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that he has taken a convenient house near the bridge at Frankfort, five miles from this city, where he has provided every thing necessary and comfortable for the entertainment of travellers and others, as well as stabling and provender for horses. Those who will be kind enough to favour him with their custom may depend upon the best usage and attendance in his power to give. Also, to be LET by the same person, at the same place, a brick house and garden, with near twenty acres of good land adjoining, part of which is newly cleared; this may be entered upon the 25th of March or the 1st of April next.

JAMES MARTIN, Post-rider.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1782. c. r. f.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and lot in Allen-Town, containing about four acres of land, with a very convenient tan-yard, having 15 vats, a large bark-house, a good mill-house, an excellent brick house, formerly a carrier and shoemaker's shop, situate in a good part of the country for hides. For terms apply to the subscriber at Menolopin, in Lower-Freehold, Monmouth county.

KENNETH HANKINSON.

December 23, 1782. c. r. f.

JOHN SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton, on moderate terms, for cash or country produce:

SUPERFINE blue, Five-quarter diapers, brown, green, blof-Hyson and bohea teas, fom and lead-coloured cloths, Sugar, Brown and blue, Pepper, coarse do, Indigo, Green and snuff-coloured do, Brimstone, Mixed cloths, Temple spectacles, Corduroys, Knives and forks, Calicoes and chintzes, Cutteau knives, Fine and coarse linens, Snuff-boxes, Cambricks and lawns, Silk and mohair, Sheepskins, Black fattins, Mens shoes, Mode and taffeta, Broad and narrow worsted bindings, Ell-wide persians, An assortment of tin and earthen ware, Pink and white farcenets, And a variety of other articles, Black and white gauzes, Silk and linen handkerchiefs,

Said Singer returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and requests a continuance of their favours. 1m

Wanted immediately,

A NAILER, who is master of the business, and willing to instruct several boys. A single man, of good character, will meet with great encouragement and employ, for a considerable time, on application to the subscriber at Princeton.

ANTHONY JOLINE.

December 2, 1782. 3w¶

TO BE SOLD,

A House and lot in Princeton, containing 1 acre of mowing-ground, near 30 apple-trees of excellent fruit in their prime, with a stable, and well of good water near the door; the above premises join Doctor Witherpoon's, and Col. Hyer's lot, which he has lately built upon. For further particulars enquire of Ephraim Manning, near Princeton, or Elias Woodruff, Steward of the College in the above-mentioned place.

December 3, 1782. 3w¶

State of New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of a writ to me Burlington county, N. J. } 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. 7w

State of New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of a writ to me Burlington county, N. J. } 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 230 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. 7w

Wanted Immediately,

In the **ACADEMY** at **TRENTON**, a writing master and accountant.

A NY person well qualified to teach writing, arithmetic and book-keeping, and who can be well recommended for sobriety, industry and capacity, will meet with generous encouragement by applying to the trustees of the academy in Trenton.

By order of the trustees,

JAMES EWING, Clerk.

Trenton, December 10, 1782.

To be sold, by publick vendue,

O N Friday the 27th of this inst. a plantation on which the subscribers now live, situate in the township of Hopewell, five miles from Princeton, and four from Pennington, containing 120 acres, 40 of which is good timber-land, the remainder meadow and plough land, with a bearing orchard of grafted fruit thereon; a good frame house, &c.—About 15 acres of wheat on the ground, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

ISAAC GREEN,
WILLIAM ALLEN.

Hopewell, December 9, 1782. 3w¶

POCKET ALMANACKS,
By the gross or dozen, to be sold at the Printing-Office in **TRENTON**.

To be sold or rented,

To be rented at publick vendue, on Wednesday the 12th day of March next (if not rented or sold at private sale before.)

THE noted and well situated tavern-house, barn and stables, with forty-four and a half acres of good meadow and pasture land, and six acres of salt meadow, now in possession of Cornelius Baker, inn-keeper at Woodbridge, Rahway.

Also a house and barn, with about 30 acres of good meadow and pasture land, and 5 acres of salt meadow—There is on said tenement an excellent young bearing orchard of about 150 apple-trees, part of which are of the best grafted fruit.—The above premises lying in two corners of the Cross-Roads, the one leading from Bound-Brook to Rahway landing, the other from New-Brunswick to Elizabeth-Town, which divides the said tenements, which road the Philadelphia and Elizabeth-Town stages constantly drive. Any person desirous of buying or renting before the first day of March, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber at Middle-Brook, near Bound-Brook; and if not disposed of by the first day of March, the vendue will be opened the 12th, at one o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, where the conditions will be made known by

MATTHIAS BAKER.

Middle-Brook, Somerset county, December 10, 1782. c. t. f.

A LL persons indebted in the co-partnership between Abraham Van-Dike, and Isaac Veghte, deceased, for felling and dressing cloth, are desired to settle the same by the fifth of January next; the cloth from Lambertson is to be paid to Abraham Van-Dike, and that from Rocky-Hill to be paid to John Veghte, administrator; and upon failure thereof, the accounts will be put in the hands of a magistrate, from Abraham Van-Dike.

N. B. All those that have any demands against Isaac Veghte, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts in by January 5, 1783, properly proved, unto John Veghte, administrator. 3w¶

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Skilliman, inn-holder at Grigg's-Town, three weeks ago, two 3 year old steers, pretty large, both red, one has his horns sawed, and inclining in; the other a white streak running down the right side of his face. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

December 7, 1782. 4w 1w¶

TO BE SOLD,

By **JAMES DOUGLASS**,
In New-Brunswick, opposite the market-house, the following goods, for cash or country produce;

CHINTZES and Shoe-buckles and sleeve-calicoes, buttons, Fine Russia linen, Writing paper, Fine Holland do. Flowered do. Narrow Britanniias, Testaments, German dowlafs, Spelling-books, Cambricks and lawns, Watts's psalms, Printed linen handkerchiefs, Primers, Barç-lona silk do. Brimstone and copperas, White gauze, Pepper and rice, Bedticks, Raisins, Cotton denim, Pocket knives, Fustian, Fine hair powder, Boys castor hats, Pomatum, do. Yellow and red flowered shirt buttons, serge, Taste of different colours, White flannel do. lours, Mens worsted and thread hofe, Buckram, Wire, Grey and brown coatings, Mens wollen caps, Sewing silks and mohair, Tea, Shalloons of different colours, Indigo, Paper snuff-boxes, Tobacco, Basket and death-head buttons, Chocolate, Pins, needles and nutmegs, Earthen ware, Cotton checks, 7-8ths, Rum by the barrel or gallon. &c. &c.

Said James Douglass returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and requests a continuance of their favours, at the same time assuring them, that no endeavours shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. 6†

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.

3w† c. t. f.

MARGARET FURMAN.

Throckmorton's

INCOMPARABLE OINTMENT.

Being the most infallible and radical medicine ever found out, in the following cases, viz.

FOR burns or scalds; equally good in cases of frost or fire. Scald head; breaking out in children; pimples in the face; or any scurf, or roughness in the skin. Piles. St. Anthony's fire. Many inflammations occasioned by a fever or fire, of several years standing, have been removed. Sore throat and swellings. Ring-worms. Warts. Old humours in the hands, or any other part, that has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, has been entirely cured with this incomparable ointment.—Toothach and pain in the face. Corns, &c. &c.

These are therefore to inform the publick, that this incomparable ointment may now be had of Mary and Sarah Barnes at Trenton; Thomas Bullman at Pennington; Abigail Grandin at Lebanon; and said Throckmorton near Coryell's ferry, on the most reasonable terms, with directions to use the same, &c. 3w*

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to the estate of William Smith, late of this place, to attend immediately at his late dwelling-house in Trenton, to settle the same, as the immediate necessity of settling the accounts will not admit of further delay. Likewise all persons that have any just demands upon the estate, are desired to attend accordingly, where the accounts will be settled by the subscribers,

MARY SMITH, } Execut.
JOSEPH SMITH, }

Trenton, December 17, 1782. 3w¶

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, on the 13th inst. a brown mare, with a mealy nose, heavy made, and big with foal, not quite fourteen hands high, 13 years old, paces and trots. Any person taking up said mare, and delivering her to the owner, shall have Four Dollars reward, and for the thief if convicted, the like sum.

3w

JAMES SMITH.

ROBERT SINGER,

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

CHINTZES, Mantuas, and white farfenet, Calicoes, Russia sheeting, Broad-cloths, Ozenbrigs and Check, Nankeens, Jeane and Cassimer, Linens of all sorts, Snuff and tobacco, by the quantity, Black and white gauzes, Tea and coffee, Book, Jaconet and Manchester Mullins, White and brown sugar, Lawns and Cambricks, Stone and earthen ware, A neat assortment of Window-glass of different ribbons, ferent sizes, Silk and check handkerchiefs, Sattinets of different colours, Modes. fatten and pink peeling, Men and women's thimbles; Persians of different colours, Awl-blades and tacks, Temple-spectacles,

With fundry other articles too tedious to mention. 3m¶

Just PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by **ISAAC COLLINS**, at his Printing-Office in **TRENTON**,

[Price HALF A DOLLAR.]

A LETTER

ADDRESSED TO THE **ABBE RAYNAL**

ON THE **AFFAIRS of North-America.**

IN WHICH THE **Mistakes in the Abbe's Account**

OF THE **REVOLUTION OF AMERICA**

ARE CORRECTED AND CLEARED UP. By **THOMAS PAINE, M. A.** of the University of Pennsylvania, and Author of the Pamphlets and other Publications, intituled, "COMMON SENSE."