

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1782.

From the London General Advertiser and Morning Intelligencer, of June 29, 1782.

From the SUPPLEMENT to the BOSTON INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.  
BOSTON, March 12.

Extract of a letter from Captain Gerrish, of the New-England militia, dated Albany, March 7.

**T**HE peltry taken in the expedition will, as you see, amount to a good deal of money. The possession of this booty at first gave us pleasure; but we were struck with horror to find among the packages eight large ones, containing scalps of our unhappy country folks, taken in the three last years by the Seneca Indians, from the inhabitants of the frontiers of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and sent by them as a present to Col. Haldimand, Governor of Canada, in order to be by him transmitted to England. They were accompanied by the following curious letter to that gentleman.

Teoga, January 3d, 1782.

May it please your Excellency,

"At the request of the Seneca Chiefs, I send herewith to your Excellency, under the care of James Boyd, eight packs of scalps, cured, dried, hooped, and painted with all the Indian triumphal marks, of which the following is invoice and explanation:

- No. 1. Containing 43 scalps of Congress soldiers, killed in different skirmishes; these are stretched on black hoops, 4 inch diameter; the inside of the skin painted red, with a small black spot to note their being killed with bullets. Also 62 of farmers, killed in their houses; the hoops red; the skin painted brown, and marked with a hoe; a black circle all round to denote their being surprized in the night; and a black hatchet in the middle, signifying their being killed with that weapon.
- No. 2. Containing 98 of farmers killed in their houses; hoops red; figure of a hoe, to mark their profession; great white circle and sun, to shew they were surprized in the day-time; a little red foot, to shew they stood upon their defence, and died fighting for their lives and families.
- No. 3. Containing 97 of farmers; hoops green, to shew they were killed in their fields; a large white circle with a little round mark on it for the sun, to shew that it was in the day-time; black bullet mark on some, hatchet on others.
- No. 4. Containing 102 of farmers, mixed of the several marks above; only 18 marked with a little yellow flame, to denote their being of prisoners burnt alive, after being scalped, their nails pulled out by the roots, and other torments; one of these latter supposed to be of a rebel clergyman, his band being fixed to the hoop of his scalp. Most of the farmers appear by the hair to have been young or middle-aged men; there being but 67 very grey heads among them all; which makes the service more essential.
- No. 5. Containing 88 scalps of women; hair long, braided in the Indian fashion, to shew they were mothers; hoops blue; skin yellow ground, with little red tadpoles, to represent, by way of triumph, the tears or grief occasioned to their relations; a black scalping-knife or hatchet at the bottom, to mark their being killed with those instruments: 17 others, hair very grey; black hoops; plain brown colour; no mark but the short club or cassete, to shew they were knocked down dead, or had their brains beat out.
- No. 6. Containing 193 boys scalps, of various ages; small green hoops; whitish ground on the skin, with red tears in the middle, and black bullet marks, knife, hatchet, or club, as their deaths happened.

No. 7. 211 girls scalped, big and little; small yellow hoops; white ground; tears, hatchet, club, scalping-knife, &c.

No. 8. This package is a mixture of all the varieties above-mentioned, to the number of 122; with a box of birch bark, containing 29 little infants scalps of various sizes; small white hoops; white ground; no tears, and only a little black knife in the middle, to shew they were ript out of their mother's belly.

With these packs the Chiefs send to your Excellency the following speech, delivered by Coneigatchie in council, interpreted by the elder Moore, the Trader, and taken down by me in writing.

Father,

We send you herewith many scalps, that you may see we are not idle friends.

A blue belt.

Father,

We wish you to send these scalps over the water to the great King, that he may regard them and be refreshed; and that he may see our faithfulness in destroying his enemies, and be convinced that his presents have not been made to ungrateful people.

A blue and white belt with red tassels.

Father,

Attend to what I am now going to say: It is a matter of much weight. The great King's enemies are many, and they grow fast in number. They were formerly like young panthers; they could neither bite nor scratch; we could play with them safely; we feared nothing they could do to us. But now their bodies are become big as the elk, and strong as the buffalo: they have also got great and sharp claws. They have driven us out of our country for taking part in your quarrel. We expect the great King will give us another country, that our children may live after us; and be his friends and children as we are.— Say this for us to the great King. To enforce it we give this belt.

A great white belt with blue tassels.

Father,

We have only to say further, that your traders exact more than ever for their goods; and our hunting is lessened by the war, so that we have fewer skins to give for them. This ruins us. Think of some remedy. We are poor; and you have plenty of every thing. We know you will send us powder and guns, and knives, and hatchets; but we also want shirts and blankets.

A little white belt.

I do not doubt but that your Excellency will think it proper to give some farther encouragement to those honest people. The high prices they complain of, are the necessary effect of the war. Whatever presents may be sent for them through my hands, shall be distributed with prudence and fidelity. I have the honour of being

Your Excellency's most obedient,  
And most humble servant,  
JAMES CRAUFURD."

LONDON, September 24.

Extract of a letter from Fowey, September 21.

"L'Hebe, the French frigate carried into Plymouth the 17th instant, is perhaps, the most complete ship in the world of her rate (being much superior to the Artois) mounts 38 guns, but is fit to carry 46, her upper deck 149 feet seven inches in length, extreme breadth from out to out 42 feet, height between deck five feet eight inches, and measures 1064 tons."

A correspondent has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Gibraltar, the particulars it contains, he assures us, may be depended upon as a fact.

"The Commander in Chief, the Duke de Crillon, had given orders to the floating batteries to

make an attack at eight o'clock in the morning of the 13th of last month, and from that time till four o'clock, there was an incessant fire on both sides. The fire of the enemy sometimes silenced that of the English.

"But at four o'clock, the brave General Elliot formed his dispositions so wisely, so courageously, and so happily, that the battery on land was set on fire, in such a manner, as there is no instance of; and at five the floating batteries were on fire also.

"That of the Prince of Nassau Seighen, and that of Mr. de Moreno, were first on fire, as being the most exposed; but the conflagration soon became general. The Prince of Nassau, in the moment that they had like to have been destroyed, threw all the powder overboard, carried off the wounded first, and then, securing all the men who were with him, went last himself at midnight, after having been for eight hours in the most imminent danger.

"By his intrepidity and presence of mind in this action, he has acquired the greatest honour.

"General Elliot, not less humane in victory, than brave in battle, sent boats to save those who were drowning, and to collect the wounded, and was so fortunate, as by that means to preserve them from death.

"Of 4000 men, who were on the floating batteries, it is thought that the French and Spaniards have lost 2000 at least."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, September 7.

"We are assured that above 6000 acres of land are sowed in Scotland with tobacco, which, if it pays the duty of 1s. 3d. per lb. will bring in 600,000l. About 3000 acres of the above, is on the banks of the Tweed.

"We are well informed that the Scots intend to apply next session, for a repeal of the duty on Scotch tobacco."

October 4. By a gentleman just arrived from Paris we learn, that the defeat of the Spanish batteries, gun-boats, &c. was fully confirmed, when he left that place; it was likewise reported that his Most Christian Majesty had received an express from the Count d'Artois, acquainting him with the particulars of the affair.

October 7. A gentleman very high in office has declared publicly in a coffee-house, that he was firmly of opinion, peace would not be concluded by the end of 1783; and an even bet of one thousand guineas was laid at White's a few days ago, that America will not be independent for ten years to come.

They write from the Hague, that the Stadtholder is indefatigable in equipping their fleet, which is certainly to fail in a few days.

There has not been so severe an hurricane as that in which the Jamaica fleet suffered, since 1780.— There are accounts of five ships having foundered, and three taken by rebel privateers; almost all the crews of the ships that went down were lost.

The negotiation for a peace is at present at a stand at the court of France, where frequent conferences are held between Mr. Fitzherbert, and the French and Spanish Ministers; but nothing further can be done till the return of the messenger dispatched by Mr. Fitzherbert, to England, with an answer to the last proposals made by the French court.

Wagers are now depending, that the combined squadrons would leave the bay of Gibraltar, as soon as they had positive information of the force and sailing of Lord Howe's fleet, which, by naval men, is reckoned one of the best equipped that ever left England.

Lord Howe's fleet was spoke with on the 29th of September, twenty leagues west of the Burlings, on the coast of Portugal, and within about two day's sail of Gibraltar.

A remarkable swift sailing cutter has been fitted out lately, and is sailed for America from Deptford. She carries some extraordinary despatches to Sir Guy Carleton, at New-York. It is said a special messenger is gone in her, to make some definitive proposals to the Congress.

It is rather extraordinary, that the *Ville de Paris*, a French three-decker, after being in five engagements, should be the only ship that did not suffer materially in the storm on the 17th of September, and is a convincing proof that the French do not always equip their ships so badly as they did the *Pegase*, of 74 guns, which was fitted out for an East-India voyage, yet when taken by Admiral Barrington, was not deemed fit, at time of emergency, for a summer's cruize in the channel, though when taken she suffered very little, notwithstanding about 40 of her crew were killed by the raking fire of the *Foudroyant*.

The following men of war have arrived from Jamaica; three of them came with Lord Rodney, viz. the *Montagu*, *Canada* and *Resolution*, of 74; *Andson* and *Le Jason*, of 64 guns each. Supposed to be with the fleet, the *Ramilies* 74, and *La Ville de Paris* of 110 guns.

The following is a list of the ships that received damage in the late hurricane, viz.

*Ville de Paris*, 110 guns, lost only a main sail.  
*Ramilies*, 74 guns, main and mizen mast gone.  
*Canada*, 74 guns, mizen mast and main top mast.  
*Glorieux*, 74 guns, bowsprit and fore mast.  
*Centaur*, 74, fore mast, bowsprit, main top mast and mizen top mast gone.

*Caton*, 64, sprung a leak, and gone to Halifax.  
*Pallas*, 32, ordered to accompany the *Caton*.

Extract of a private letter from Flushing, Sept. 25.

"The high winds, which have prevailed for some time past, have done incredible mischief on this coast. A large ship from Bugen, which escaped the enemy, is totally lost near Cawryck, with a cargo estimated at 70,000 ducats value. The *Wandermeer*, of 50 guns, a guard-ship, broke from her moorings, and drove on shore, where she is much damaged. The *Kortenaar*, of 60 guns, is also damaged. As both these ships were fitted for a convoy, we expect further delays. Sixty sail have been ready in the river since April last, and have not yet been able to depart."

"In the upper House of Parliament the Ministry are strong, his Grace of Richmond, his Grace of Grafton, Lord Shelburne, besides several auxiliaries, compose a political phalanx of great strength. But in the lower House they will be beat hollow: Mr. T. Townshend and Mr. Pitt, are by no means equal to Messrs. Fox, Burke and Co.

#### The present state of EUROPE.

**E**NGLAND supporting such an unequal contest as never was sustained by any single power. A contest that never originated from government;—never was created by ministerial misconduct, or unconstitutional ambition in the crown. A contest brought upon the people by the people. By the rebellious and licentious spirit of the people, in defiance of all the wisdom of Parliament, and all the measures of the cabinet to prevent it. FRANCE opposing, with a view to aggrandize her own strength, and humbling an enemy long accustomed to be victorious. SPAIN opposing, with the hope of recovering Jamaica and Gibraltar. AMERICA contending for a total Independence. And HOLLAND intent upon revenge. The EMPRESS benefiting by the war, but lukewarm, or something less, in her endeavours to accommodate all differences. The EMPEROR, profiting immensely by the trade of Ostend, secretly disposed to fan the flame. The KING of PRUSSIA exulting at the distresses of his old ally. SWEDEN in the pay of France. DENMARK indifferent. And all the lesser powers of Europe waiting to see the British flag diminished of its former greatness, and reduced to a level with their own.

#### S A L E M, November 29.

On Wednesday last, Captain Stephen Clay, of the ship *Iris*, belonging to this port, arrived in 30 days from Cadiz, by whom we learn, that the important siege of Gibraltar has terminated unsuccessfully on the side of the combined forces of France and Spain. The British fleet, said to consist of 32 sail of the line, and 17 transports, on or about the 17th ultimo, arrived at Gibraltar, effectually succoured the garrison, and sailed again in a day or two afterwards, on their return to England. The combined fleet, which lay at Algeiras, did not put out so speedily as was necessary to overtake the enemy: The siege was raised on the 21st, and all thoughts of renewing it were entirely relinquished.

On Thursday last, the letter of marque ship *Argo*, mounting 18 carriage guns, and commanded by Captain Trevet, was stranded near Old York harbour. She was from Nantz, with a cargo (of dry goods, tea, brandy, nails, glass, iron, salt, &c.) which, at the lowest computation, would have produced 50,000l. sterling. The ship was running in

for the harbour, under her topails, with the wind at N. E. and full of snow; but unfortunately falling about her length to leeward, ran on a point of rocks, and was instantly bilged; the long boat being hoisted out, was immediately staved; and the laniards being cut, the mast went overboard, whilst the sea made a breach over the ship. In this situation were the crew and passengers, 74 in number, when the stern, being hove round by the sea, enabled some to swim to the shore, and by means of ropes to save the rest. Before this was effected, the wind abated, and a small schooner, supposed a privateer, from the eastern parts of this state, came out of York harbour, and plundered the goods that floated from the wreck; refusing, at the same time, assistance to the unfortunate crew, who earnestly implored it. Seven eighths of the articles that came on shore, were plundered by the people living in or near York, who came with teams and carried away the goods, notwithstanding the exertions of the crew, and a few humane persons in that town, to prevent embezzlement. Fourteen casks of nails and three boxes of glass were found on board an eastern coaster, who carried off 50 or 60 bars of iron, alledging he purchased them in Salem; but as there is now evidence that the whole was taken from the wreck, he is required immediately to return it to Messrs. John Gerry and Marston Watson, Agents of the ship, or they will be obliged to expose him, by ordering a prosecution.—Such criminal conduct is truly unbecoming savages, much more a people who profess to be civilized, and in some countries is punishable with death, without benefit of clergy. It is hoped that every person of humanity, in this and the neighbouring state, will afford his assistance in detecting the pilferers, and obtaining justice; and that the inhabitants of the seaports, into which such goods may be brought, as have floated from the wreck, and been taken up at sea, will give notice thereof to the Agents aforesaid, who will allow to the informants 15 per cent. on the goods recovered from pilferers, and the same salvage on articles that may be honestly delivered up. Such inhabitants of Old York, or its vicinity, as have taken any of the said goods, are required to deliver them to the said Agents within ten days from the date hereof, or prosecutions will be ordered after that time.

*Marblehead, November 27, 1782.*

We have the pleasure of informing the publick, that the master of the schooner is arrested at Boston for 10,000l. damages.

#### B O S T O N, November 18.

Extract of a private letter found on board the prize brig *Thomas* (lately carried into New-London) dated London, August 17, 1782.

"I have received your's of the 15th ult. which exhibits a melancholy picture of the situation of many poor, suffering subjects in America, at the same time that it exposes the inhumanity and injustice of an administration that has involved the country in inextricable ruin and misfortune. I fear the operation of withdrawing the garrison of St. Augustine is suspended but for a little while; for I am persuaded that the expediency of the measure is determined in the cabinet, and that, ere long, both that garrison and Charlestown will share the same fate: and to crown the whole, the independency of America will be declared on this side, and then it may well be said, that the sun of England's glory is set to rise no more. The subject is too melancholy to dwell upon; but I cannot help expressing my apprehensions—I pray God they may not prove true. I am but a late convert to this doctrine; but being deputed with some other gentlemen, by way of a Committee from the body of American merchants, yesterday, to wait upon the Minister, Lord Shelburne. I am obliged to draw conclusions from his conversation, that warrant those sentiments. He gave assurances, that the most pointed and positive directions had been given to Sir Guy Carleton, to pay every attention to the safety of the persons and property of individuals; and this was the only thing we could get to alleviate our apprehensions."

December 2. Captain Baldwin, in the *Hyder Ali* privateer, and the Capts. Cox, Shillaber and Barr, all belonging to Salem, have been lately taken and carried into Halifax.

Monday a cartel arrived at Salem in thirteen days from Quebec, with 130 prisoners. Another cartel sailed from thence about the same time for Philadelphia, with near 100 prisoners.

December 5. By a vessel arrived at a neighbouring port from Martinico, which left that Island the eighth of November, we have the very pleasing account, that on the 6th of that month the Marquis de Bouille arrived there with a number of ships of the line, and 12,000 troops. This event has dif-

fused great joy through the dominions of our illustrious ally in that quarter.

Tuesday arrived here (cloathed with the laurels of York-Town) the first division of the French army, and yesterday arrived the second; the third are expected this day, and to-morrow the fourth.

#### P R O V I D E N C E, Nov. 30.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Nov. 27.

"A brig arrived here last evening from Cadiz, after a passage of 29 days. She brings an account of the relief of Gibraltar by Lord Howe, who effected it with 32 ships of the line only, having evaded the vigilance of the Commanders of the combined fleet, by his manœuvres. When he arrived off Gibraltar, he descried the combined fleet, consisting of 52 sail, and finding it impossible to oppose so great a force, pushed up the Streights, with the other fleet close at his heels, and by his manœuvres led them on near the Barbary shore, where leaving them in a strong current which sets up, he took the Levant wind, and in the morning sailed down the Streights, and compleatly relieved the garrison, taking at the same time one ship of the line, some say six, and destroying all the gun-boats; after which he sailed for England."

#### H A R T F O R D, December 10.

Friday sen'night a prize arrived at Salem, her cargo cotton, indigo, &c. and had on board 55,000 dollars, specie. She was from Curacoa, and was taken by a Bermudian privateer, but afterwards retaken by the Grand Turk from Salem.

#### N E W - L O N D O N, Nov. 29.

We hear, that a few days since the dead body of a man was found drove ashore near Pine-Neck, north shore of Long-Island; and that near the same place a number of dead sheep, &c. were found drove ashore, having their legs tied.—From the above circumstance it is judged, that some boat from the main, in the illicit trade, is lost, together with the people on board.

#### N E W - Y O R K, December 7.

Extract from a letter dated Charlestown, November 18, to a gentleman in this city.

"This garrison is waiting for orders to embark; vessels being allotted some time since for that purpose. It is said, the frigate which carries this letter sails with despatches, and we are to wait her return for ultimate determinations, so that you will be best able to decide whether or not I shall see you here this winter. I think not, for at her return, it will be too late to evacuate this winter."

"The enemy under Capt. Wilmot attacked our post under Major Dansey, at Fort Johnston, two days since. Wilmot was killed, his Lieutenant wounded and prisoner, the rest of their loss is not yet known; we lost two killed, and two wounded, also ensign Lockart, of the 33d, wounded; since this affair we have erected two redoubts at the advanced post, being only three miles from the town."

"There has been something like a truce between General Leslie and Mr. Greene, I am told the General thinks the rebels have broke faith."

Extract of another letter from the same person, dated Charlestown, November 22.

"In the fleet which arrived from N. York three days ago, I find all the men and officers of the southern army are sent to join their several corps—this puzzles every one here. The fleet for St. Augustine sailed last Sunday week with the King's Rangers, and South and North-Carolinians. The remainder of the guards, the 2d battalion and 71st regiment, and the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of Lord Rawdon's go to Europe. The remainder of the garrison (should the place be abandoned to the enemy) are destined to Halifax, New-York, and the West-Indies."

"The post of James Island is withdrawn to this town, the 33d and guards excepted, who remain with Major Dansey, at Fort Johnston.—The distresses caused by the apprehension of evacuating this town is shocking"

#### R I C H M O N D, November 30.

We hear from the westward that General Clarke has actually set out with 5 or 600 men on an expedition against the northern Indians; and should General Irwin have co-operated with him from Fort Pitt, as was at first intended, it is hoped the enterprise will be attended with every success.

Reports from the northwestern settlements mention, that the inhabitants of that quarter have thrown every obstruction in the way to prevent the running the temporary line between this state and Pennsylvania, which was to have been begun the 5th

of this month, complaining in a very heavy manner of the sacrifice which they alledge has been made of their interests to the claims of Pennsylvania, by a deviation from the boundaries mentioned in the charter.

BALTIMORE, December 3.

Since our last, the schooner Nautilus, Captain Daniel Jones, arrived here from St. Thomas's.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated November 6, 1782.

"By a vessel just arrived, I have received letters from Martinico, of the 25th ult. confirming the account of the arrival of the Marquis de Bouille from France, with 2 sail of the line, 2 frigates, and a number of transports with stores, and one regiment. He left Paris the 4th of September."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

The idea of the enemy's being about to leave New-York, is again revived, and indeed their late and present movements justify this opinion.

Sir Guy Carleton, it is confidently said, is to leave New-York, he having fully completed the great object of his appointment, which was to bring about a thorough reform in the Quarter-Master, Commissary, and Barrack-Master's departments. The command will again devolve on General Robertson, the first clipper and sweater of gold in America. Whether Sir Guy goes to the West-Indies, in order to continue his great work of reformation in the staff departments, or whether he is to retire on half-pay, is yet uncertain; though it is conjectured, that ere this, the British cabinet have come to a full determination on this interesting point.

It is now positively asserted, that the last division of the British fleet sailed from New-York a few days ago.

Such is the general disaffection which has lately taken root in the British army at New-York, that at no period since the war have their troops discovered such proneness to desertion—not less than ten or twelve of their foldiers come over daily to New-Jersey; and, from this specimen, their aversion to shed the blood of their brethren in America, to which they have hitherto been compelled by their wicked masters; we may venture to assert, that unless a speedy evacuation of New-York takes place, the British commander there will soon be left without troops, and become an easy prey to the French and Americans.

Several of the distressed exiles from Georgia, having obtained from Sir Guy Carleton a flag vessel, and permission for themselves and families to return to that state, were, a few days ago, boarded near the Capes of Delaware, by a number of refugees (acting under the British King) who, after detaining them for some time, rummaged and turned all their little property topsy-turvy, and otherwise maltreated them. This transaction must convince even the most obdurate republican what implicit confidence is to be placed in the protections and authoritative passports of the British King's Commanders and Commissioners for restoring peace, &c.

DECEMBER 10.

Extract of a letter, dated Uxbridge, near Charlestown, South-Carolina, October 5, 1782.

"To write news I have none scarce worth communicating, except that the fleet of transports from Jamaica are arrived, and which, with the fleet arrived a few days before, make upwards of ninety sail: they have threatened to carry away the 1500 negroes they have collected; but if they do, our government is determined to confiscate every marriage settlement of their friends, and all the debts due to Great-Britain by the good citizens of this state.—Every preparation is making by them for a speedy evacuation, and orders are issued to the troops to be ready to embark on the 10th of this month, but I imagine they cannot go before the third division of transports from Quebec arrives; indeed I look for to enter Charlestown the 25th or 26th at farthest.—The Tories are in a most cursed plight; they are ill used by the British and despised by the honest Americans. Enclosed I also send you one of their orders for the poor devils of loyalists, in order to shew you how they are to be disposed of.

"This day they have evacuated their works on James-Island, and the refugees are on board the transports.

"Our army, under the gallant Major-General Greene, has been very sickly, but is now tolerably healthy, and few deaths have happened among them."

(COPY.)

Charlestown, 29th September, 1782.

THOSE persons who have given in their names to the Q. M. G. D. to go with the army are in-

formed, that the Commander in Chief will not permit the troops to be incumbered with followers; but they will be accommodated with passages for themselves and families, either to Europe, Nova-Scotia, E. Florida, St. Lucia, or Jamaica, as may suit their convenience.

It is recommended to them to decide as soon as possible, as the embarkation for East-Florida will commence to-morrow morning.

JOHN M'KINNON, D. Q. M. G.

Dec. 11. Late advices from Baltimore mention, that there has been a very desperate engagement between five armed barges, fitted out at that place for the protection of the bay against the enemy's picarons, and an equal number of barges from New-York, in which the enemy's Commodore, with the whole crew, it is said, was blown up, by his magazine's taking fire, said to be occasioned by the bursting of a hand-grenade, thrown by one of our people; but we have not yet been able to collect a circumstantial account of this rencontre.

We have just learned, that five French frigates which were sent on a secret expedition, had returned to France, after having effected the entire demolition of the Hudson's Bay company's factories and possessions, and carried off pelts, &c. to an immense value.

Last Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in one of Mr. Benjamin Shoemaker's out-houses, the upper end of Market-street, which threatened destruction to the adjoining buildings, many of which were of wood, as the wind blew very fresh from the north-west; but by the activity of the inhabitants, and the alertness of the fire companies, it was happily extinguished, after consuming Mr. Shoemaker's distillery, stable, &c. and a stable belonging to Doctor Shields, whose kitchen is also considerably injured by the flames.

Sunday last charity sermons were preached at the episcopal churches in this city, when a very handsome collection was made for the benefit of the poor of said churches.

On the 4th of October last departed this life, in South-Carolina, deeply regretted by all who had formed an acquaintance with him, Captain Lieutenant SAMUEL STORY, of the Pennsylvania regiment of artillery. This young gentleman was by birth an Englishman. He came to this country a volunteer with the British army, and while Philadelphia was under their dominion, owing to an impartial examination of the causes which produced the present controversy, his benevolent soul became warmed with a love of liberty, he felt for America, and at once within his own breast determined to see its inhabitants, and share with them in all their difficulties. Accordingly, upon the evacuation of the city, he continued behind, unknown and unfriended but by few. Being soon recommended to the notice of some virtuous whigs, he was introduced as a Clerk into one of the public civil departments, where, finding himself too much confined, and possessing a military spirit, he received, in consequence of application, a commission in the corps of artillery; since which the greatest attention, the most remarkable activity, and cheerful compliance with duty, have marked his character. He was rapidly rising into the highest esteem, and enjoyed the most flattering prospects at the time when he was seized with a most violent fever, which in the southern climate soon put an end to his existence.

Thus fell, yielding to the "King of terrors," this excellent young officer, engaged from principle in the service of these UNITED STATES, who universally, had they but known his worth, would now let fall a tear.

TRENTON, December 18.

The ship Congress, Captain Geddes, arrived at Baltimore from L'Orient the 10th instant, which place she left the 26th of October, laden with a valuable cargo of dry goods. By a gentleman who came passenger in the above ship we have received the following advices, viz. That before she left L'Orient accounts were received of the relief of Gibraltar, of the truth of which there is no longer any doubt.—That in the storm which happened on the 17th of September last, in the western ocean, the Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, Canada, Glorieux, Centaur of 74, and the Caton of 54, which were convoy to a large Jamaica fleet, homeward-bound, received considerable damage, and the Ramilies, of 74 guns, foundered: Several of the merchantmen, it is said, were also lost, and the remainder of the fleet greatly scattered.—That the American frigate Alliance, Captain Barry, on his passage to France, fell in with the above fleet just after this disaster, and captured nine of the merchantmen, four of which he carried into L'O-

rient—four more were also taken into that port by the Revolution, Buccaneer, and Cicero, belonging to New-England, all deeply laden with sugars and rum.—And that in consequence of the success of the British fleet over Count de Grasse in the West-Indies, and the raising the siege of Gibraltar, every idea of peace is vanished.

In the evening of Sunday week Captain Jackson, Commander of the galley Greyhound, belonging to Egg-Harbour, with much address, surprized and captured, within the Hook, the schooner Dolphin, and sloop Diamond, each having four hands, bound from New-York for Halifax, with valuable cargoes, and brought them into Egg-Harbour.

About two weeks ago William Clark, John Mott, Samuel Biglow, and Abraham Winner, of Mount-Holly, were informed that a number of refugees were in the neighbourhood; they went in search of them, and took one Kimble Stackhouse, a white man, and the notorious negro Lot, with 3 of his black party: upon searching the houses where these villains were secreted, they found several articles, viz. a woman's scarlet cloak, a new coat and jacket, silk stockings, a silk gown, three guns, cutlafs and belt, and a watch. The captors, suspecting these goods were plundered from their fellow-citizens, have generously put off the trial of them until the 24th instant, to give opportunity for the owners to make their claims. Those villains were safely lodged in Burlington gaol, and have since been removed to Philadelphia to be tried for the robbery of Mr. Ball, near that place."

† MODERN HONESTY is received, but cannot be admitted till the Printer has an interview with the Author.

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.

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.—Tooth-ach 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\*

WILL BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Tuesday the 24th inst. at the house of Col. Richard Westcoat, at the forks of Little Egg-Harbour, the schooner Dolphin, of about 45 tons, and sloop Diamond of about 40 tons, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, being both compleatly fitted for sea: Also their cargoes, consisting of about 300 bushels coarse salt, 25 barrels of flour, and a pretty large quantity of the following articles, viz. Queen's ware in crates, sorted; cutlery and hard ware in cases, do. writing paper, playing cards, silk handkerchiefs and ribbons, Irish linens and Britanias, coarse and fine broad cloths, ready made mens' clothes, English steel, manufactured mustard, ground ginger in bags. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of said day.

By order of the Judge of the Admiralty,  
JAMES M'COMB, Marshal.

December 17, 1782. \*

POCKET ALMANACKS,

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

**TO BE SOLD,**

By the subscriber, the following valuable tracts of land, lying in the county of Monmouth, viz.  
**N**O. 1. in the township of Upper-Freehold, the noted and valuable farm known by the name of Kildare, containing about 300 acres, of which about 200 are cleared, and about 60 acres of that good mowable meadow, about 20 acres of swamp now clearing, an orchard of excellent fruit; the buildings reasonably good and convenient.

No. 2. in the aforesaid township, containing about 200 acres, about three-fourths of it cleared, some very good meadow, a middling good orchard, a good new house; the tilable land produces very good wheat, rye and indian corn.

No. 3. the noted tavern in the village of Freehold, with large stables, &c. &c. &c. and a new ball-alley, near 30 acres of high manured land, chiefly an orchard; also 75 acres of wood land at the distance of 2½ miles.

No. 4. lying in the township of Shrewsbury, near Black point, containing 60 acres, 10 acres of it are mowable, of the best kind of grass, good orchards, a house two stories high, unfinished. The terms will be easy to the purchasers. Certificates of every denomination, bearing interest, will be received.

If the aforesaid lands are not sold before the first day of April next, they will then be let for three years. The house wherein the subscriber now lives, is large and convenient, suitable for a merchant, which he will let for the term of six years from April next. **SAMUEL FORMAN.**

Freehold, October 2d, 1782. e. o. w.

**C**AME to the place of the subscriber, in the county of Middlesex, and township of Windsor, on the first of August last, two steers, marked two half crops on each ear on the upper side; one a dark red, and the other a light red: Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the subscriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again. **COERT VOORHIES, senior.**

December 4, 1782. 2w

**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 Witherspoon'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

**C**AME 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**

**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.  
**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

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

November 21, 1782. 3w

State of New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of a writ to me Burlington county, ff. } 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

**A**LL persons indebted in the co-partnership between Abraham Van-Dike, and Isaac Veghte, deceased, for fulling and dressing cloth, are desired to settle the same by the fifth of January next; the cloth from Lambertton 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

**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

**TO BE SOLD,**

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

- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>C</b> HINTZES and calicoes,  | Shoe-buckles and sleeve-buttons,     |
| Fine Russia linen,              | Writing paper,                       |
| Fine Holland do.                | Flowered do.                         |
| Narrow Britannias,              | Testaments,                          |
| German dowls,                   | Spelling-books,                      |
| Cambricks and lawns,            | Watte's psalms,                      |
| Printed linen handkerchiefs,    | Primers,                             |
| Barcelona silk do.              | Brimstone and copperas,              |
| White gauze,                    | Pepper and rice,                     |
| Bedticks,                       | Raisins,                             |
| Cotton denim,                   | Pocket knives,                       |
| Fustian,                        | Fine hair powder,                    |
| Boys castor hats,               | scented,                             |
| Yellow and red flowered serge,  | Pomatum, do.                         |
| White flannel do.               | Shirt buttons,                       |
| Mens worsted and thread hose,   | Taste of different colours,          |
| Grey and brown coatings,        | Buckram,                             |
| Sewing silks and mohair,        | Wire,                                |
| Shalloons of different colours, | Mens wollen caps,                    |
| Paper snuff-boxes,              | Tea,                                 |
| Basket and death-head buttons,  | Indigo,                              |
| Pins, needles and nutmegs,      | Tobacco,                             |
| Cotton checks, 7-8ths,          | Chocolate,                           |
|                                 | Earthen ware,                        |
|                                 | Sugar by the barrel,                 |
|                                 | 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 continuation 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.**

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

Trenton, November 13, 1782. 6w

**To be fold 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,)

**T**HE 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.

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

October 29, 1782. 7w

**For the good of the Publick.**

**Q**UINTA essentia cortices Americani, or the quintessence of American bark, is an extract of the said bark prepared with considerable labour and expence, very serviceable in many diseases; it is a gentle purgative, carries off all bilious and other noxious humours; is an excellent preservation against the piles, and a certain cure thereof: It is likewise of great utility to persons afflicted with the *Fistula, Abscesses,* and other complaints proceeding from inflammations; it is an approved remedy for worms, both in adults and children: It is an excellent bitter when dissolved in water or wine, and mixed with any liquid: It is also a preventative and cure in agues, intermitting fevers, &c. and has been found by experience to effect a cure when *Peruvian bark* has failed.

This very useful medicine is prepared by Peter Low, and sold at his house in New-Brunswick, and by Mary and Sarah Barnes, nearly opposite the Printing-Office in Trenton.

**N. B.** Three or four pills is a dose for a common constitution, and one or two for children:—Make the pills about the size of a large pea.

It may be taken with the greatest safety, as it is free from any mercurial, antimonial, or any other poisonous quality—'tis simple and innocent, so that if it should in some cases not prove serviceable, it will not in the least degree prove prejudicial.

The most proper time for taking them is either late at night, or very early in the morning.

The said Peter Low also makes and sells chocolate, where traders and others may be supplied at a reasonable rate. 3w

**TO BE SOLD,**

**F**IFTY-SIX years lease of a house and lot in the city of New-Brunswick, pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Raritan. The house is built of stone, two stories high, forty-four feet in front and twenty-four in depth, three rooms on the first and four on the second floor, with six fireplaces, a cellar under the whole, with a large fireplace for a kitchen. The lot is 70 feet in front and 200 in depth. The lease is renewable at the expiration of the above term for 70 years, paying a fine of twenty-five pounds five shillings, subject to a groundrent of fifty shillings per annum. The house is somewhat out of repair, having been occupied for some time by the British troops, who were not the most remarkable for their attention to the interest of the owner. For terms of sale apply to Mr. Archibald Mercer at Millstone, Mr. Henry Guest of New-Brunswick, or the subscriber with the army, **JOHN COCHRAN.**

October 13, 1782. 4w†

A few copies of **ALLINSON'S** edition of the **L A W S OF NEW-JERSEY** may be had of the **PRINTER.**

† **ALMANACKS,** by the gross or dozen, to be fold at the Printing-Office in Trenton.