

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1782.

Mr. COLLINS,
As there is a scarcity of foreign news at present, I send you an extract of a letter taken out of a late English publication.—It was written by a Mr. John Moore, a Scotchman, from Vienna, about four years ago, to his friend in London; and, as the book is but in few hands, it cannot be unacceptable at this time to the generality of your readers.

VIENNA.

OUR disputes with the colonies have been a prevailing topick of conversation wherever we have been, since we left England.—The warmth with which this subject is handled, increases every day.—At present the inhabitants of the continent seem as impatient as those of Great-Britain, for news from the other side of the atlantic, but with this difference, that here they are all of one mind:—All praying for success to the Americans, and rejoicing in every piece of bad fortune, which happens to our army.

That the French should be pleased with commotions, which must distress and weaken Great-Britain, and may transfer to them an equal right to every advantage we gained by the last war, is not surprising, but why the inhabitants of every other country should take part against England, and become partizans of America, is not so apparent.

I should forgive them, and even join in sentiment with them, as far as my regard for the honour and happiness of my country would permit, if this proceeded from an attachment to liberty, and a generous partiality for men who repel oppression and struggle for independency.—But this is not the case.—Those who can reap no possible advantage from the revolt of America; those who have not an idea of civil liberty, and would even be sorry to see it established in their own country; those who have no other knowledge of the dispute, than that it is ruining England: all join as allies to the Americans, not from love to them, but evidently from dislike to us.

When I first observed this hostile disposition, I thought it might proceed from their being offended at the preference, which the English gave to their own country and countrymen above all others; but this conceit we have in common with every other nation on the globe, all of whom cherish the same favourable opinion of themselves.—It assuredly prevails in France in an eminent degree.—There is hardly one sceptic or unbeliever in the whole nation—it is the universal creed that France is the finest country in the world: the French, the most ingenious and the most able people, excelling in all the arts of peace and war; and that Paris is the capital of politeness and the center of learning, genius and taste.—This satisfaction at the misfortunes of Great-Britain cannot therefore arise from a cause which is applicable to every other country.—It may indeed in some measure proceed from envy of the riches and jealousy of the power of the English nation; but I believe still more from our taking no trouble to conciliate the affection of foreigners, and to diminish that envy and ill-will, which great prosperity often creates.—The French, though perhaps the vainest people on earth of their own advantages, have some degree of consideration for the feelings and self-love of their neighbours.—A Frenchman endeavours to draw from them an acknowledgment of the superiority of his country, by making an eulogium on whatever is excellent in theirs.

But we are apt to build our panegyrick of Old England on the ruin and wretchedness of all other countries.—Italy is too hot, the inns miserable, and the whole country swarms with monks and other vermin.—In France the people are slaves and coxcombs, the music execrable;—they boil their meat to rags, and there is no porter and very little strong ale, in the country.—In Germany, some of their Princes have little more to spend than an English gentleman—they use stoves instead of grates: they eat four crout, and speak High Dutch.—The Danes and Swedes are reminded, that they are rather at too great a distance from the equator; and many

fly hints are given, concerning the inconveniencies of a cold climate.—Of all things I should think it most prudent to be silent on this last topick, as so many paltry states will take precedence of Old England, whenever it is the established etiquette, that rank shall be determined by climate.

But this consideration has no effect on my honest friend John Bull—when he is in a choleric humour, he will not spare his best friends and nearest neighbours, even when he has most need of their assistance, and when those at a distance seem to have plotted his ruin.—If his own sister Peg* should shew a disposition to forget old squabbles, to live in friendship with her brother, and should declare that all who renounced his friendship were her enemies, and resolve to conquer by his side, or if that should fail, to die hard along with him—No, d—n you, says John Bull, none of your coaxing—You be d—d, you are farther north than I: keep your distance—and so he falls a pelting Peg, with her own snow balls; and then turning from her, he attacks Lewis Baboon—lord Strut—lord Peter—and dashes their soup maigre—oleo's and maccaroni, full in their teeth.

But to drop allegory; the universal satisfaction, which appears all over Europe, at the idea of England's being stript of her colonies, certainly does not intirely originate from political sentiments; but in a great degree, from that reserve which keeps Englishmen from cultivating the friendship of foreigners; that pride which hinders them from stooping to humour prejudices; that indifference which makes them disregard the approbation of others, and betray the contempt they are too ready to shew for customs or sentiments different from their own. These are things not easily forgiven and for which no superiority of genius, magnanimity or integrity, can compensate.—The same causes which have made foreigners take part against us in this dispute with America, induce those of them who are rich, and can spend their revenues out of their own country to prefer France to England for that purpose.—The difference between London and Paris in point of climate, is very small.—The winter amusements of the former are more magnificent; and perhaps every conveniency, and most of the luxuries of life, are to be found there, in great perfection.—During the summer months, by superior skill in agriculture and a better taste in gardening, England displays such scenes of cultivation, of verdure and fertility, as no country on earth can equal.—To these are added the blessings of liberty; yet few or no foreigners reside in England, except those she maintains entirely at her own expence; although the wealthy, after a short visit to London, return to spend their fortunes at Paris.—Exclusive of pecuniary advantages, it flatters the natural vanity of the French to find their society preferred to that of all other people, and particularly to that of their proud rivals—let them enjoy this advantage; let them draw to their capital the idle, the dissipated and the effeminate of every country in Europe:—but, for heaven's sake, do you and your friends in Parliament fall on some measure to prevent them from engaging the affections of our industrious brethren of America.

Such an event would be attended with severe consequences to Great-Britain, and probably to America.

You may naturally suppose, from some things in this letter, that the people here, are in a particular manner inveterate against England, on her dispute with America—but in reality this is not the case; for although in general they favour America, I have not seen so much moderation on that question any where as at Vienna—the Emperor, when some person asked which side he favoured, replied very ingeniously, *Je suis par métier royaliste.† I am a royalist by trade.*

* Scotland. † This was truly an ingenious answer, being directed to an Englishman, as it is capable of being applied to both or either side of the question, and plainly shews, that the Emperor chose to conceal his sentiments.

I wish those of our countrymen, who by your account seem to be carrying their zeal for America too far, would remember, qu'ils font par naissance anglois. *That they are Englishmen by birth!*

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.
An Act for taking charge of and leasing the real estates of the subjects of the King of Great-Britain, lying within this State.

WHEREAS it is highly necessary that agents should be appointed for taking charge of the real estates lying within this state, belonging to the subjects of the King of Great-Britain, for preventing waste and damage being committed thereon, and also to prevent the rents or profits arising from the same being conveyed to the enemy;

SECT. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several agents of the respective counties within this state for the time being, appointed or to be appointed in or by virtue of an act, intitled, "An act for the more speedy settlement of publick accounts," passed the twentieth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, be, and they hereby are severally empowered to take into their care, possession and management all and singular the hereditaments, real estates, lands and tenements of each and every of the subjects of the King of Great-Britain, within their respective counties for which they are appointed, and to demise, set and to farm let, the same to the best advantage annually, taking security for the rent, if necessary, the same having been advertized at least fifteen days in three or more of the most publick places of the respective counties wherein the same lands, tenements or real estates are situated, and to receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, and acquittances and discharges for the same to give, and such acquittances and discharges are hereby declared to be a sufficient bar against any person or persons whomsoever claiming or to claim the profits or rents of the said lands. *Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed, deemed or taken to extend to lands on which improvements have been made, and for which no owner or agent hath at any time heretofore appeared to claim or lease the same, and are now held by occupancy only.**

2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who has entered into or upon or taken possession of any of the said lands and tenements, or any part thereof, shall be responsible and accountable for the rents, issues and profits thereof during the time of such occupancy, which have accrued since the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and which have not already been paid to some person or persons authorized to receive the same, which said rents, issues and profits shall be paid to the agent aforesaid for the time being, of the county where the same lands and tenements lie, to be by him disposed of in manner hereafter directed; and in case of neglect or refusal, such rents, issues and profits shall be sued for, and recovered by the said agent for the time being of the county where the said lands and tenements are situated, in his own name, and disposed of as is hereafter directed; and if any person or persons hereafter shall commit waste or damage on any of the said lands and tenements, he, she or they, shall be liable to an action at the suit of the said agent for the same, which damages, when recovered, shall be disposed of as is hereafter directed.*

3. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several agents aforesaid of the respective counties within this state, shall annually deliver all such monies as they shall respectively receive by virtue of this act, to the Treasurer of this state, and take his receipt for the same, to be disposed of hereafter as the Legislature shall direct, and shall also annually lay the books, accounts and all vouchers relating to the same, before the Auditor of accounts of this state, in order that the same may be examined and settled: and in case the said agents, or either of them, shall neglect or refuse to render account as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to*

pay such money unto the Treasurer of the state for the time being, agreeably to the directions of this act, every such agent so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit for every such neglect or refusal, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and also be liable to an action for the recovery of all monies received by him in virtue of this act, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit, in any court of record of this state where the same shall be cognizable, by the Treasurer of the state for the time being, to and for the use of the state.

4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the several agents aforesaid shall keep a book, in which shall be regularly and fairly entered all the said lands and tenements, the townships in which they are situated, the number of acres they are supposed to contain, the persons names to whom they are respectively leased, the annual rent, together with all the sums of money which shall be by the said agents received by virtue of this act, and which said book shall be delivered to their respective successors.

5. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said agents respectively shall retain in their hands, to and for their own use, ten per cent on all the monies so received and paid into the hands of the Treasurer by virtue of this act, for the service hereby required.

6. *And it is hereby further enacted,* That the agents who are, or shall be appointed in conformity to the directions of this act, shall be, and they hereby are vested with as full and ample power and authority to all intents and purposes for obtaining or recovering the possession of all such estates as are in this act directed to be committed to their care and management, and for the recovery of the rents due or to become due thereon, as the owners or proprietors of the said lands would have been, in case this act had never been passed, or as the owners or proprietors of lands residing within this state now are vested with agreeably to law.

7. *Provided always, and it is hereby declared and enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the estate of any person taken charge of in virtue of the directions of this act from being hereafter confiscated to the use of this state, should inquisition be found, and final judgment entered against the same conformably to law. *And provided also,* That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed, construed or taken to alter or abridge the powers and authorities given in the act for vesting the powers of agency for the West-Jersey society in Joseph Reed, Esq. one of the said society, passed October the fifth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Passed at Trenton, Dec. 29, 1781.

S A L E M, January 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Martinico, dated December 5, 1781.

"The private brig of war Holker arrived this day from a cruise. She has been out a month, during which time she has captured 1 brig from Cork, a sloop from Barbadoes, 2 schooners from Demarara, and 1 from Antigua. The prizes, it is supposed, will amount to upwards of 300,000 livers.

"I have the pleasure of assuring you of the capture of St. Eustatius, by the Marquis de Bouille, with 1200 troops, only 380 of whom were on shore at the taking of the island. They took possession of 670 of the enemy. By the next vessel I will forward you the particulars. Each soldier and sailor received 300 livers for their share of money taken in the island, and every officer in proportion to his rank."

Captain Baker of the brig Diana, who sailed from this port for Virginia last Sunday se'night, having occasion to go ashore at Nantucket, was, with six others, in returning on board his vessel, unfortunately drowned. This melancholy accident was occasioned by the overfetting the boat.

Last night Major REED of Marblehead, returning home from this town, was unfortunately thrown from his horse, and died instantaneously.

B O S T O N, January 10.

The Americans on board the prison-ships in Halifax yet experience the most indelicate and inhuman usage; officers and men thrown indiscriminately together, and no indulgencies of a luxurious island or town to ramble in, as the Britons have here. Retaliation is indisputably necessary to convince the obdurate and dastardly British, that we are not insensible of this vile behaviour, nor wanting in energy to chastise them! 300 yet remain in Halifax prison-ship, who are not under any GREAT obligations to the Governor, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond.

By the last Saturday's post we hear, that 25 of the Tories at New-York, who have for a long time been feeding on the bounties of royalty, being tired of their service, made overtures to General Waterbury, who required of them to do something meritorious, accordingly they took an armed vessel and manned her, but being discovered, a party was sent to bring

them back—an opposition was made by the party, 20 on each side it is said were killed; the other five of the deserting party were secured and sent back to New-York, to plead his Majesty's pardon.

January 24. We hear that the British fleet from New-York, bound to the West-Indies, left two capital ships, viz. the Royal Oak, and the Ruffel, the former arrived at St. Kitts, in so bad a condition that she was condemned as unfit for service, the latter was drove on the rocks at Antigua, and entirely lost. Admiral Graves in the London had sailed for Jamaica. At Antigua and St. Kitts they were under great apprehensions of an invasion by the armament from Martinico. It is also said that at Jamaica they are in daily expectation of an attack from the Spaniards.

We hear that the brig Sally, Capt. Woarth, is arrived at Providence, in 50 days from Nantz, in France, who brings an account that two or three days before he sailed, a frigate arrived there express from Count de Grasse, at Chesapeake, with the account of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army.—The news was received there with great expressions of joy; and a frigate was immediately dispatched to Spain with the important intelligence.

The Cicero, Capt. — has arrived at Beverly, from Bilbao; in her came passengers John Trumbull, Esq. son to his Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, Esq. Governor of Connecticut, as also Master John Adams, jun. son of his Excellency John Adams, Esq.

Monday last Captain Elwell, in the ship Robbin-Hood, arrived safe in port, in 40 days from Gottenburgh.

The private armed ship Grand Turk, belonging to Salem, has taken 6 valuable prizes, two of which, one laden with 500 hogheads sugar, the other with dry fish, have safe arrived at Bilbao.

The Continental frigate Alliance, which sailed from this port the 25th ult. has taken a large ship from Jamaica, bound to New-York, laden with sugars, which has safe arrived in port.

All the West-India islands, even the British, resound with the praises of the Gen. Bouille, and the bravery and generosity of the French in the recapture of St. Eustatius, and restoring it to its original proprietors. This successful enterprise affords a fresh proof in favour of the national character of our Allies.—The British in those islands loudly complain of the behaviour of the commander of St. Eustatius, and of the heavy and encreasing burdens upon their industry and trade.

It is said that Earl Cornwallis some time before his surrender at York, had a commission in his pocket constituting him commander in chief of all the British forces on the continent of America. He had become such a favourite of the British ministry, by shifting about from place to place with his army, and shewing little humanity to those whom the fortune of war had reduced under his power, that the cabinet of London were desirous he should be vested with the supreme command: About that time Gen. Clinton wrote home for leave to resign: Whether he really meant to relinquish his station, or only to feel the pulse of his employers, is not very certain: Be that as it may, Clinton's letter exactly coincided with the views of the British ministry, who were pleased, it is said, with an opportunity of superseding him without any noise, and at his own request: And accordingly the commission of commander in chief was secretly made out for Cornwallis, but not to take place, or be produced by him till Clinton should leave America.—

The friends of the latter having scented this whole affair, gave him an account of it, and that the Ministry had wished, if not determined, to give his place to his rival Cornwallis. Upon this Clinton resolved, we are told, not to gratify his enemies by being laid aside in so easy a manner, but to keep his command till it should be wrested from him, and he should receive positive orders to return to England. This anecdote comes through a channel of no defpicable authority.

A large Spanish ship, with a considerable quantity of specie, about 60 pieces of brass cannon, and some ordnance stores, &c. on board, was lately taken by a British frigate, and ordered for New-York: But, a letter of marque brig, belonging to New-London, falling in with her on her passage thither, recaptured her, without much opposition. The commander of the frigate thought proper to break bulk upon the cash, which he steered her entirely of, but left the cannon, stores, &c. on board (little suspecting, that should she, by chance, be retaken, either by the Americans, French, or even her own countrymen, the cannon, &c. would be of more service to them than all the money she possibly could have on board when taken) with which she is arrived in a safe port.

Capt. Elwell, in a cartel from Antigua, in latitude 26, longitude 66, west, spoke with Capt. Keeler, in a brig from Amsterdam, bound for Philadelphia; but meeting with contrary winds and bad weather, after beating off the coast a considerable time, and being short of provisions, was obliged to put away for the West-Indies.

W O R C E S T E R, Jan. 24.

Near 300 teams, loaded with muskets, which lately arrived at Boston from France, have within these few days passed through this town on their way to camp.

N E W - L O N D O N, January 11.

Last Sunday Mr. — Hammond, of the North-

P. ish in this town, after having thrown some hay from the top of a stack, for his cattle, he attempted to slide down the stack; but a rake standing against it, he came (as is supposed) with his whole weight on the end of the handle, which ran into his bowels. It appears that he pulled the rake out of his body and went about two rods from the stack, where he was found dead.

Captain Jason Chester, in a sloop belonging to this port, is arrived at Newport, in 14 days from Hispaniola.

The above vessel brings an account, that the island of New-Providence, is taken by the Spaniards; and that 400 sail of shipping were collected at Cape Francois, with a large body of troops, in order to make a descent on the island of Jamaica. It was said the men of war belonging to the fleet consisted of French, Spanish and Dutch.

Jan. 18. Saturday last arrived the brig Marian, Capt. William Packwood, and brig —, Capt. El-dredge, in 18 days from the Havannah. In lat. 40, off Sandy-Hook, Capt. Packwood fell in with and retook a large Spanish ship, mounting ten brass six-pounders and 16 men; which ship had been taken by two British frigates (the Craana and Quebec) on her passage from the Havannah to Porto-Rico, with a large sum of money and a quantity of brass cannon on board, for the use of the troops and garrison there. The frigates, it is said, took out the money, and ordered the ship for New-York.

We learn by the British prize-master, that the above two frigates sailed from Cork the 7th of November, as convoy to 77 sail of transports with provisions for the garrison at Charlestown, South-Carolina.

Capt. Packwood informs, that when he sailed, the island of New-Providence was not taken, as has been reported; but that a fleet was about failing to attack that place.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Jan. 23.

The Olive Branch, Captain Caton, from this port for the West-Indies, has taken and sent into Chesapeake a brig loaded with sugars, &c.

Jan. 24. The Virginia Gazette, of the 12th inst. informs us, that "a French frigate of 40 guns is arrived in Hampton road from Brest, and has brought a considerable quantity of specie, for the payment of the French troops in Virginia. By this vessel we are informed that Providence has been graciously pleased to send an heir to his Most Christian Majesty's Crown and Virtues; and that her Majesty and the young Prince were in perfect health."

Jan. 30. Since our last arrived the ship Flora, Capt. Lyle, in 50 days from Sweden. Capt. Lyle, on his passage, took the following prizes, viz. sloop Hawke, Capt. Murphey, from Cork, bound to New-York, laden with beef, pork, butter, &c. schooner Hope, from St. John's to Dartmouth, in New-England, with 600 quintals of fish, &c. and a brig in the North Sea, which he burnt, after taking out her sails, &c. He also took up at sea 12 men, from the wreck of a brig, Capt. Wheelright, from Boston, bound to Grenada.—The Dutch fleet were in the Texel when Capt. Lyle left Gottenburgh.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of distinction in the southern army, dated Round-O, Dec. 9.

"On the first instant we arrived at Dorchester, but the enemy got intelligence of our approach the night before. Our advance, under Lieut. Colonel Hampton, charged a party of the enemy on this side of the new bridge, killed 8 or 10, wounded 15 or 20 more, took several prisoners, and drove the remainder over the bridge, under cover of their fortifications. The enemy's whole horse came out immediately after this, but were driven back with so much precipitation, as prevented their shewing their face again. Their principal force lay at Goose Creek, 7 miles off, having left Monk's Corner upon our crossing the Congaree. That night they burnt their stores at Dorchester, and all their army retired to the Quarter-house, on Charles-Town Neck, leaving behind them, at Dorchester, two pieces of iron cannon.—They are now very busily employed in fortifying at the Quarter-house, and in felling all the timber from thence to Charles-Town. They have a post at Stone Ferry, to cover John's Island, on which they have a number of cattle.

"The enemy's post at Beaufort is evacuated, and all the cannon, stores and baggage at Ebenezer are removed to Savannah, and it is said the troops are to follow immediately, which will give us complete possession of all the country."

Head-Quarters, Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1782.

O R D E R S.

THE operating force of the army having suffered great diminution by the number of soldiers made use of as servants by persons of different denominations, not immediately connected with the line.

The General, anxious to have the regiments in the most collected state, and as respectable as possible, at the opening of the ensuing campaign, orders, that in future, no person belonging to the civil staff, be permitted to take a soldier as a servant; and that those gentlemen in that department, who now have such, return them to their respective regiments or

corps, on or before the first day of April next; by which time he hopes they will be able to provide themselves otherwise without inconvenience.

Officers commanding corps are desired to pay particular attention to this order, and directed immediately to recal such of their men, as are absent without proper authority; especially those with officers who have retired from the service.

The General is astonished to find by the returns, that some of the absentees are accounted for in the manner last mentioned.

Commanding officers of regiments or corps are not, in future, to furnish servants or waggons from their corps, on any pretext whatever, without an express order from the Commander in Chief, or commanding officer of the army.

Officers actually belonging to regiments or corps, and serving with them, are to be allowed servants from their respective corps in the following proportions, viz.

INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, and all corps serving on FOOT.

Colonel, two without arms.
Lieut. Colonel, } two each { one without arms,
Major, } } one with arms.
Captains, }
Subalterns, } one each, with arms.
Surgeons, }
Mates, }

C A V A L R Y.

Colonel, } two each, without arms or publick
Lieut. Colonel, } } horses.
Major, }
Captains, } one each, without arms or publick
Subalterns, } } horses.
Surgeons, }
Mates, }

And to each regimental waggon is to be allowed one waggoner without arms.

Field officers of regiments or corps may take one servant with them on furlough, but no other regimental officers to take one from their regiments on any account.

No officer or Doctor to take a convalescent from the hospital for a servant, on pain of being tried by a court martial.

The general and military staff, and officers not belonging to corps, are to be allowed servants in the following proportions, and when they are not otherwise provided, may take them from the army, viz.

Major-General, four,
Brigadier-General, four,
Colonel, two,
Lieut. Colonel, } without arms.
Major, }
Captain, } one each,
Aid-de-Camp, }
Brigade-Major, }

The servants carrying arms are to be exempt from guards and other camp duties, but are to appear under arms whenever the regiment parades, and are to mount guard with the officers on whom they wait.

The servants without arms are never to appear in rank and file, except at the inspection.

When a regiment marches and leaves its camp standing, one servant to each company is to be permitted to remain; but on the camp's being struck, and the baggage loaded, they are to join their regiments.

EDW. HAND, Brigadier and Adjutant-General.

The printers in the several states are requested to publish the above.

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

The ROYAL ADVENTURER.

PRINCE William, of the Brunswick race,

To witness George's sad disgrace,

The royal lad came over

Rebels to kill by *Right Divine*;

Deriv'd from that illustrious line,

The beggars of Hanover.

So many chiefs got broken pates

In vanquishing the rebel states,

So many nobles fell,

That George the Third in passion cry'd,

"Our royal blood shall now be try'd;

'Tis that must break the spell:

To you (the fat pot-valiant SWINE

To Dipby said) dear friend of mine,

To you I trust my boy.

The rebel tribes shall quake with fears,

Rebellion die when he appears;

My tories leap with joy."

So said, so done—the boy was sent,

But never reach'd the continent,

An island held him fast—

Yet there his friends danced rigadoons,

The Hessians sung in high Dutch tunes

"Prince William's come at last"

"Prince William comes!"—the Briton cry'd---

The glory of our empire wide

Shall now be soon restor'd---

Our monarch is in William seen,

He is the image of our Queen,

Let William be ador'd!

The tories came with long address,

With poems groan'd the royal press

And all in William's praise—

The boy astonish'd look'd about

To find their vast dominions out,

Then answer'd in amaze,

"Where all your empire wide can be,

Friends for my soul I cannot see:

'Tis but an empty name;

Three wasted islands and a town

In rubbish bury'd--half burnt down,

Is all that we can claim:

I am of royal birth, 'tis true,

But what alas, can princes do,

No armies to command?

Cornwallis conquer'd and distress'd---

Sir Henry Clinton grown a jest---

I curse--and leave the land."

TRENTON, FEB. 6.

At an election held at Cape-May, on the 24th ult. Jeremiah Eldredge and Robert Harris, Esqrs. were elected to represent the said county in the General Assembly of this state for the remainder of the present year, in the room of Hugh Hathorn and Daniel Hand, Esquires, who declined accepting their seats.

On the 19th ult. arrived in Tom's-River, the schooner Dart privateer, from Salem, in New-England, Captain William Gray, and brought in with him a prize sloop, taken from the Black Jack, a galley belonging to New-York; and next day his boat, with seven men, went in pursuit of a brig which was near the bar, but neither boat or men have since been heard of.

We hear from South-Brunswick, in Middlesex county, that Col. John Wetherill of that place, was on Saturday the 12th ult. married in the 86th year of his age unto Miss Mary Mesler, a young lady of about twenty-five.

S A L E

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

EVAN RUNYAN,

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

C H I N T Z E S, Wide and narrow black
Calicoes, lace,
Irish and Britannia linens, Tape, bobbin and thread,
Moree gown patterns, Ribans,
Ell wide persian, Pins,
White sarsenet, Calimanco,
Jaconet muslin, Shoe and knee buckles,
Lawn, Sleeve buttons,
Cambrick, Sweeping brushes,
Cotton checks, Cloths brushes,
Cambrick romal handkerchiefs, Buckle brushes,
Cotton check handkerchiefs, Shoe brushes,
Rum, fugar and tea.

Trenton, February 4, 1782. 2w||

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

TO BE SOLD,
FOR CASH, at the NEW-BREWERY, in YORK-STREET, BURLINGTON,
American Porter,

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

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

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

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

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

JONATHAN PEW, Executor.

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

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

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

Burlington, Jan. 17, 1782. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

JOHN OGDEN, C. Collector.

February 1, 1782. 3w†

WANTED,

For the use of the troops, &c. stationed at Burlington and the post of Trenton, BEEF, pork, mutton and whisky, for which a generous price and cash will be given, by the publick's most obedient servant,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Trenton, January 22, 1782.

Wanted immediately,

At HIBERNIA FURNACE, A NUMBER of WOOD-CUTTERS, who will meet with great encouragement by

MARK BIRD,
GEORGE ROSS.

4w†

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

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

At the same place may be had:

Tea,	Chintzes,
Coffee,	Calicoes,
Chocolate,	Holland,
Muscovado and	Cambrick,
Spanish Sugars,	Lawn,
Pepper,	Striped and plain
Ginger,	Mullins,
Soap,	Barcelona and Pocket
Indigo,	Handkerchiefs,
Pins,	Mode,
Tailors Thimbles,	Sarfenet,
Darning,	Sewing Silk,
White-Chapel and	Taste,
Common Needles,	Crooked Combs.

An Assortment of Queen's Ware, consisting of
Dishes,
Common and
Delicat Plates,
Quart, Pint, and
Half-Pint Bowls,
Chocolate Bowls
with Plates,
Tea-pots,
Cups and Saucers,
Quart, Pint, and
Half-Pint Mugs,
Sauce Boats,
Sugar Bowls,
Beer Glasses,
Half-Pint and
Gill Tumblers.

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

By order of the Committee,
KENNETH HANKINSON,
Jan. 19, 1782. 3† Chairman.
Morristown, Jan 22, 1782.

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

THIS is to notify such persons as have mortgages against the house and land wherein Elias Bland, deceased, lately lived, in Woodbridge, to make them known to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, as said house and land was bought at Sheriff's vendue by me, living on the aforesaid farm.
3w* JAMES KINSEY.

Woodbridge, Jan. 18, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing 180 Acres, about 120 acres in tillage and meadow ground, the rest well timbered, situated in Maidenhead about 2½ miles from Trenton, on which is a new large brick house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with convenient cellars, a good barn, stables and cow-houses, young bearing orchard, very convenient to mill and Market. Also, a tract of 126 acres on the opposite side of the Maidenhead road, principally woodland, the whole enclosed with a new post and rail fence, very advantageous for pasture, having a constant stream of water 2 miles from Trenton: These two tracts will be sold together, or separate, as will best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to view the farm, may apply to Philip Palmer, the tenant in possession; any reasonable time will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money, and possession will be given the 1st day of April next. For terms apply to
GEORGE DAVIS.
Trenton, Jan. 29, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE thousand acres of excellent limestone land, lying in Frederick County, in Virginia, about ten miles from that flourishing town of Winchester. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Pitt's-Town.
3w MAHLON TAYLOR.

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

RICHARD THROCKMORTON.

Trenton, January 23, 1782. 6w†

WITT AND LOTT,

HAIR-DRESSERS,

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

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

N. B. A small house and lot to be let, enquire as above.
Trenton, January 21, 1782. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

A VERY valuable FARM in Greenwich township, Sussex county, state of New-Jersey, adjoining the Musconetcong Creek, near Robert Johnson's forge and mill: The land is very good for raising all sorts of grain, and exceeding fine for pasture. There is on the premises a good bearing orchard, besides a young one planted last spring: also some good meadow and more may be made. The whole in good fence, and wood in proportion to the land. Any one inclining to view the land before the day of sale may see it by applying to William McCullough or Jacob Piatt, and an indisputable title will be given by
BENJAMIN McCULLOUGH.
N. B. The farm contains 243 acres. 6w 3†

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first day of April next,
A Good large framed house, wherein Thomas Nixon now lives, almost new, with cellars under the whole, and eleven acres of land, on which is a thriving young orchard of divers fruit besides apples, with a good stable and garden well inclosed. The whole in good repair, at the Cross-Roads, ten miles from Brunswick and five from Cranberry, and is a good stand for a merchant or tradesman. The title indisputable. The value of the purchase will be taken in stock, if agreeable to the purchaser. Enquire of John Guest, near Brunswick.
January 1, 1782. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND on the great road between Crosswicks and Allentown, and within three-quarters of a mile of the latter, containing 64 and an half acres, well watered, four of which are meadow, and more may be made, 15 acres, beside the meadow, are cleared, the rest well timbered; thereon is a good apple orchard. The title is indisputable.—For terms apply to the subscriber at Bordentown.
3w† GABRIEL ALLEN.

TO BE SOLD,
By WILLIAM RICHARDS,
At his STORE at Trenton Landing, the following general assortment of Medicines, Groceries, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Ironmongery, and Dry Goods, viz.

ANTIMONY, Court plaster,
Arg. viv. White and red lead,
Borax, Spanish brown,
Bacc. junip, Venetian red,
Lauri, Yellow oker,
Balsam Capivi, Prussian blue,
Peruvian, Verdigrise,
Traumatic, Litharge,
Calomel, Rose pin,
Camphor, Spanish white,
Cantharides, Vermion,
Cortex. Peru. Brafetto,
Crem. tart. Ground red wood,
Carolina pink root, Log wood,
Elect. Lenitive, Alum,
Theriac. Copperas,
Elix. asthmaic. Madder.
Vitriol, Fine old spirits,
Flor. Benzoin, West-India rum,
Chamomel, Taffa,
Sulphur, Whisky,
Gall. aleppo, Geneva,
Gum. ammon. French and cherry brandy,
Aloes. hepatic, Molasses,
Succotr. Loaf, lump, Muscovado
and Spanish sugars,
Raisins,
Arabic, Tea,
Affaetid. Coffee,
Opium, Chocolate,
Hiera. Picra. Ichyocolla,
Lap. calam. ppt. Rice,
Laud. liq. Sago,
Magnesia, Scotch, French and pearl
barley,
Merc. dulcis. Precip. rub. Oatmeal,
Precip. rub. Sugar candy,
Ol. amygd. Cinnamon,
Castorei, Cloves,
Mintze, Nutmegs,
Pulegi, Alspice,
Sassafras, Ginger,
Vitrioli. Pepper,
Oxymell. scillitic. Mustard,
Barbad. tar, Cotton,
Pulv. jalap. Ipecacuanha,
Rhubarb, Hair powder & pomatum,
Pompholix, Fine mould candles,
Sal. ammon. White and Castile soap,
Epsom and glauber salts, Ink powder,
Sal. Nitri. Indigo and powder blue,
Tartari. crud. Threads, needles & pins.
Vol. ammon. German steel,
Iron pots,
Seeds anise. Waggon boxes,
Card. min. Iron tea kettles,
Carui. Broad axes,
Coriand. Narrow ditto,
Fenicul. Nails and nail rods,
Sperm. ceti. Locks of different sorts,
Spir. c. c. with a good assortment
Lavend. com. of cutlery,
Vol. olevs. English & Dutch scythes,
Spongia, Cradling ditto,
Succ. glycyrr. Fishing hooks and lines,
Tart. emetic. Bed cords,
Tinct. cort. Peru. Halters and lines,
Thebaic. Powder and shot,
Vitriol. alb. Window glass,
Roman, Putty for glazing,
Ung. ex. althea, Mens shoes,
Basil. flav. Chalk,
Tutty, Tobacco,
Manna, Sauff,
Senna, Fine and coarse salt,
Tamarinds, Stone lime by any quan-
Liquorice ball, tity,
Orange peel, Grind stones,
Extract of lead, Whetstones,
Swt. spirt. nitre, Tar,
Wine bitters, Spirit of turpentine,
Pearl ash, Oakum,
Lancets, Leather breeches,
Whiting, Linseed and sturgeon oil,
Anderlon's, Hooper's Indian corn,
and Lockyer's pills, Pickled herrings and
Bateman's drops, sturgeons.
British oil, Corks of different sorts,
Balsam of honey, Earthen, stone and
Daffy's elixir, wooden ware,
Godfrey's cordial, Oars and poles for vessels
James's fever powders, A L S O,
Turlington's balsam, An assortment of DRY
Paulian's American GOODS suitable to
balsam. the season.
Harlem oil,
And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.
Said Richards takes in country produce.

POCKET ALMANACKS

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

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