

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1782.

THE CRISIS, No. XI.

On the present State of News.

SINCE the arrival of two, if not three packets, in quick succession, at New-York from England, a variety of unconnected news has circulated through the country, and afforded as great a variety of speculation.

That something is the matter in the cabinet and councils of our enemies on the other side the water is certain; that they have run their length of madness, and are under a necessity of changing their measures, may easily be seen into; but to what this change of measures may amount, or how far it may correspond with our interest, happiness and duty, is yet uncertain; and from what we have hitherto experienced, we have too much reason to suspect them in every thing.

I do not address this publication so much to the people of America as to the British ministry, whoever they may be, for if it is their intention to promote any kind of negotiation, it is proper they should know beforehand, that the United States have as much honour as bravery; that they are no more to be seduced from their alliance than their allegiance; that their line of politics is formed, and not dependant, like that of their enemy, on chance and accident.

On our part, in order to know, at any time, what the British government will do, we have only to find out what they ought *not* to do, and this last will be their conduct. Forever changing and forever wrong; too distant from America to improve circumstances, and too unwise to foresee them; scheming without principle, and executing without probability, their whole line of management has hitherto been blunder and baseness. Every campaign has added to their loss, and every year to their disgrace; till unable to go on, and ashamed to go back, their politics have come to a halt, and all their fine prospects to the halter.

Could our affections forgive or humanity forget the wounds of an infant country, we might, under the influence of a momentary oblivion, stand still and laugh. But they are engraven where no amusement can conceal them, and of a kind for which there is no recompence. Can ye restore to us the beloved dead? Can ye say to the grave give up the murdered? Can ye obliterate from our memories those who are no more? Think not then to tamper with our feelings by insidious contrivance, nor to suffocate our humanity by seducing us to dishonour.

In January 1780 I published part of the Crisis No. 8, in the Philadelphia news-papers, but did not conclude it in the following papers, and the remainder has lain by me to the present day.

There appeared about that time some disposition in the British cabinet to cease the further prosecution of the war, and as I had formed my opinion, that whenever such a design should take place, it would be accompanied with a dishonourable proposition to America respecting France, I had addressed the remainder of that number to expose the baseness of any such proposition. But the arrival of the next news from England declared her determination to go on with the war, and consequently as the political object I had then in view was not become a subject, it was unnecessary in me to bring it forward, which is the reason it was never published.

The matter which I allude to in the unpublished part, I shall now make a quotation of, and apply it as the more enlarged state of things at this day shall make convenient or necessary. It is as follows:

“By the speeches which have appeared from the British parliament, it is easy to perceive to what impolitic and imprudent excesses their passions and prejudices have in every instance carried them during the present war. Provoked at the upright and honourable treaty between America and France, they imagined nothing more was necessary to be done to prevent its final ratification, than to promise, through the agency of their commissioners, (Carlisle, Eden and Johnstone) a repeal of their once offensive acts of parliament. The vanity of the

council was as unpardonable as the experiment was impolitic. And so convinced am I of their wrong ideas of America, that I shall not wonder, if in the last stage of political phrenzy, they propose to her to break her alliance with France and enter into one with them. Such a proposition, should it ever be made, and it has already been more than once hinted in parliament, would discover such a disposition to perfidiousness, and such disregard to honour and morals, as would add the finishing vice to national corruption—I do not mention this to put America on the watch, but to put England on her guard, that she do not, in the looseness of her heart, envelope in disgrace every fragment of reputation.”

Thus far the quotation.

By the complexion of some part of the news which has transpired through the New-York papers, it seems probable, that this insidious era in the British politics is beginning to make its appearance. I wish it may not. For that which is a disgrace to human nature, throws something of a shade over all the human character, and the individual feels his share of the wound that is given to the whole.

The policy of Britain has ever been to divide America in some way or other. In the beginning of the dispute she practised every art to prevent or destroy the union of the states, well knowing that could she once get them to stand singly, she could conquer them unconditionally. Failing in this project in America, she renewed it in Europe; and after the alliance had taken place, she made secret offers to France to induce her to give up America; and what is still more extraordinary, she at the same time made propositions to Doctor Franklin, then in Paris, the very court to which she was secretly applying, to draw off America from France. But this is not all.

On the 14th September 1778, the British court through their Secretary, Lord Weymouth, made application to the Marquis D'Almadovar, the Spanish Ambassador at London, to “*ask the mediation*,” (for these were the words) of the court of Spain for the purpose of negotiating a peace with France, leaving America, as I shall hereafter shew, out of the question. Spain readily offered her mediation, and likewise the city of Madrid as the place of conference, but withal proposed that the United States of America, should be invited to the treaty, and considered as independent during the time the business was negotiating. But this was not the view of England. She wanted to draw France from the war, that she might uninterruptedly pour out all her force and fury upon America; and being disappointed in this plan as well through the open and generous conduct of Spain, as the determination of France, she refused the mediation she had solicited.

I shall now give some extracts from the justifying memorial of the Spanish court, in which she has set the conduct and character of Britain, with respect to America, in a clear and striking point of light.

The memorial, speaking of the refusal of the British court to meet in conference with commissioners from the United States, who were to be considered as independant during the time of the conference, says,

“It is a thing very extraordinary and even ridiculous, that the court of London, who treats the colonies as independent, not only in acting, but of right during the war, should have a repugnance to treat them as such, only in acting during a truce or suspension of hostilities. The convention of Saratoga; the reputing General Burgoyne as a lawful prisoner, in order to suspend his trial. The exchange and liberating other prisoners made from the colonies; the having named commissioners to go and supplicate the Americans at their own doors; request peace of them, and treat with them and the Congress; and finally, by a thousand other acts of this sort, authorized by the court of London, which have been, and are, true signs of the acknowledgements of this independence.

“In aggravation to all the foregoing, at the same time the British cabinet answered the King of Spain in the terms already mentioned, they were insinuat-

ing themselves at the court of France by means of secret emissaries, and making very great offers to her to abandon the colonies, and make peace with England. But there is yet more: For at this same time the English ministry were treating, by means of another certain emissary, with Doctor Franklin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the colonies, residing at Paris, to whom they made various proposals to disunite them from France, and accommodate matters with England.

“From what has been observed it evidently follows, that the whole of the English politics was to disunite the two courts of Paris and Madrid, by means of the suggestions and offers she separately made to them; and also to separate the colonies from their treaties and engagements entered into with France, and induce them to arm against the House of Bourbon, or *more probably to oppress them when they found from breaking their engagements, they stood alone and without protectors.*

“This, therefore, is the net they laid for the American States; that is to say, to tempt them with flattering and very magnificent promises to come to an accommodation with them, exclusive of any intervention of Spain or France, that the British ministry might always remain the arbiters of the fate of the colonies.

“But the Catholick King, (the King of Spain) faithful, on the one part, to the engagements which bind him to the most Christian King (the King of France) his nephew; just and upright, on the other, to his own subjects whom he ought to protect and guard against so many insults; and finally, full of humanity and compassion for the Americans and other individuals who suffer in the present war; he is determined to pursue and prosecute it, and to make all the efforts in his power, until he can obtain a solid and permanent peace, with full and satisfactory securities that it shall be observed.”

Thus far the memorial; a translation of which, into English, may be seen in full under the head of *State papers* in the Annual Register for 1779, page 367.

The extracts I have here given serve to shew the various endeavours and contrivances of the enemy to draw France from her connection with America, and to prevail on her to make a separate peace with England, leaving America totally out of the question, and at the mercy of a merciless unprincipled enemy. The opinion likewise which Spain has formed of the British cabinet character for meanness and perfidiousness, is so exactly the opinion of America respecting it, that the memorial, in this instance, contains our own sentiments and language; for people, however remote, who think alike, will unavoidably speak alike.

Thus we see the insidious use which Britain endeavoured to make of the propositions for a peace, under the mediation of Spain.—I shall now proceed to the second propositions under the mediation of the Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia, the general outline of which was, that a Congress of the several powers at war should meet at Vienna, in 1781, to settle preliminaries of peace.

I could wish myself at liberty to make use of all the information I am possessed of on this subject, but as there is a delicacy in the matter, I do not conceive it prudent, at least at present, to make references and quotations in the same manner as I have done with respect to the mediation of Spain, who published the whole proceedings herself; and, therefore, what comes from me on this part of the business, must rest on my own credit with the publick, assuring them, that when the whole proceedings relating to the proposed Congress at Vienna shall appear, they will find my account not only true but studiously moderate.

We know that at the time this mediation was on the carpet, the expectations of the British King and Ministry ran high with respect to the conquest of America. The English packet which was taken with the mail on board, and carried into P'Ort, in France, contained letters from Lord George Germaine to Sir Henry Clinton, which expressed

in the fullest terms the ministerial idea of a total conquest. Copies of those letters were sent to Congress and published in the news-papers of last year. Col. Laurens brought over the originals, some of which, signed in the hand writing of the then Secretary Germaine, are now in my possession.

Filled with these high ideas, nothing could be more insolent towards America than the language of the British court on the proposed mediation. A peace with France and Spain she anxiously solicited; but America, as before, should be left to her mercy, neither would she hear any proposition for admitting an agent from the United States into the Congress at Vienna.

On the other hand, France with an open, noble and manly determination, and the fidelity of a good ally, would hear no proposition for a separate peace, nor even meet in Congress at Vienna, without an agent from America; and likewise, that the independent character of the United States represented by their agent, should be fully and unequivocally defined and settled before any conference should be entered on. The reasoning of the court of France on the several propositions of the two Imperial courts, which relate to us, is rather in the style of an American than an ally, and she advocated the cause of America as if she had been America herself—thus the second mediation like the first proved ineffectual.

But since that time a reverse of fortune has overtaken the British arms, and all their high expectations are dashed to the ground, the noble exertions to the southward under General Greene, the successful operations of the allied arms in the Chesapeake, the loss of most of their islands in the West-Indies, and Minorca in the Mediterranean, the persevering spirit of Spain against Gibraltar, the expected capture of Jamaica, the failure of making a separate peace with Holland, and the expence of an hundred millions sterling by which all these fine losses were obtained, have read them a loud lesson of disgraceful misfortune, and necessity has called on them to change their ground.

In this situation of confusion and despair their present councils have no fixt character. It is now the hurricane months of British politics. Every day seems to have a storm of its own, and they are scudding under the bare poles of hope. Beaten but not humbled, condemned but not penitent, they act like men trembling at fate and catching at a straw. From this convulsion in the entrails of their politics, it is more than probable that the mountain, groaning in labour, will bring forth a mouse as to its size, and a monster in its make. They will try on America the same insidious arts they tried on France and Spain.

We sometimes experience sensations to which language is not equal. The conception is too bulky to be born alive, and in the torture of thinking we stand dumb. Our feelings, imprisoned by their magnitude, find no way out, and, in the struggle of expression, every finger tries to be a tongue. The machinery of the body seems too little for the mind, and we look about for helps to shew our thoughts by—Such must be the sensation of America, whenever Britain, steaming with corruption, shall propose to her to sacrifice her faith.

But exclusive of the wickedness, there is a personal offence contained in every such attempt. It is calling us villains; for no man asks another to act the villain unless he believes him to be inclined to be one. No man attempts to seduce a truly modest woman. It is the supposed looseness of her mind that starts the thought of seduction, and he who offers it calls her a prostitute. Our pride is always hurt by the same propositions which offend our principles; for when we are shocked at the crime, we are wounded by the supposition of our compliance.

Could I convey a thought that might serve to regulate the publick mind, I would not make the interest of the alliance the basis of defending it. All the world are moved by interest, and it affords them nothing to boast of. But I would go a step higher, and defend it on the ground of honour and principle. That our publick affairs have flourished under the alliance, that it was wisely made and has been nobly executed, that by its assistance we are enabled to preserve our country from conquest, and expel those who sought our destruction, that it is our true interest to maintain it unimpaired, and that while we do so no enemy can conquer us, are matters which experience has taught us, and the common good of ourselves, abstracted from principles of faith and honour, would lead us to maintain the connection.

But over and above the mere letter of the alliance we have been nobly and generously treated, and have had the same respect and attention paid us

as if we had been an old established country. To oblige and be obliged is fair work among mankind, and we want an opportunity of shewing to the world that we are a people sensible of kindness and worthy of confidence. Character is to us, in our present circumstances, of more importance than interest—We are a young nation just stepping upon the stage of publick life, and the eye of the world is upon us to see how we act. We have an enemy that is watching to destroy our reputation, and who will go any length to gain some evidence against us, that may serve to render our conduct suspected, and our character odious; because, could he accomplish this, wicked as it is, the world would withdraw from us as from a people not to be trusted, and our talk then would become difficult.

There is nothing sets the character of a nation in a higher or lower light with others than the faithfully fulfilling or perfidiously breaking of treaties. They are things not to be tampered with; and should Britain, which seems very probable, propose to seduce America into such an act of baseness, it should merit from her some mark of unusual detestation. It is one of those extraordinary instances in which we ought not to be contented with the bare negative of Congress, because it is an affront upon the multitude as well as on the government. It goes on the supposition that the publick are not honest men, and that they may be managed by contrivances, tho' they cannot be conquered by arms. But, let the world and Britain know that we are neither to be bought nor sold. That our mind is great and fixt, our prospect clear, and that we will support our character as firmly as our independence.

But I will go still farther. Gen. Conway who made the motion in the British parliament for discontinuing offensive war in America, is a gentleman of an amiable character. We have no personal quarrel with him. But he feels not as we feel; he is not in our situation, and that alone, without any other explanation, is enough.

The British parliament supposes they have many friends in America, and that when all chance of conquest is over, they will be able to draw her from her alliance with France. Now if I have any conception of the human heart, they will fail in this more than in any thing they have yet tried.

This part of the business is not a question of politics only, but of honour and honesty; and the proposition will have in it something so visibly low and base, that their patrons, if they have any, will be ashamed of it. Men are often hurt by a mean action who are not startled at a wicked one, and this will be such a confession of inability, such a declaration of servile thinking, that the scandal of it will ruin all their hopes.

In short, we have nothing to do but to go on with vigour and determination. The enemy is yet in our country. They hold New-York, Charlestown and Savannah, and the very being in those places is an offence, and a part of offensive war, and until they can be driven from them, or captured in them, it would be folly in us to listen to an idle tale.—I take it for granted, that the British ministry are sinking under the impossibility of carrying on the war. Let them then come to a fair and open peace with France, Spain, Holland and America, in the manner they ought to do; but until then we can have nothing to say to them.

COMMON SENSE.

P A R I S, February 18.

THE count de Guichen sailed the 11th from Brest, and was entirely out of sight next day. His fleet is composed of fourteen ships of the line, seven frigates, cutters, &c. The troops and ammunition are embarked on board sixty-one transports, and 2 ships armed en flute; other vessels are laden with provisions of every kind. Two transports, said to have run foul of each other, have put back. There are 11,000 effective men on board this armament, exclusive of the usual garrison of the troops.

Feb. 22. They are employed at Brest on another armament, which will consist of about 100 ships, to carry 12,000 men. Each regiment is to furnish 150 dollars, and some of them 200 and 250. On the return of M. de la Motte Picquet, the whole will be ready for sailing under his orders: Many persons say, that on his return he will convoy to port l'Orient the Dutch East-India ships, which have been at Cadiz a long time.

L O N D O N, March 9.

The expectations of the publick are very great from papers which are now in the press; some in favour of Sir Henry Clinton, and others in favour of Lord Cornwallis.

The Ceres man of war, which arrived at Portsmouth from Plymouth, is ordered to be got ready to sail with some officers and persons of distinction for America, who are going over, it is said, to hear on what terms the Congress will agree to a reconciliation with their mother country.

B O S T O N, April 29.

Last Wednesday arrived at a safe port the brig Peggy, with 500 barrels of provisions, from Ireland, bound to Barbadoes—prize to the letter of marque brig Hind, Captain Leach, of Salem.

May 6. Authority have made choice of the Honourable Major-General Timothy Danielson, Esq. and Jonathan Jackson, Esquire, as Delegates to represent this Commonwealth at the Honourable the Continental Congress.

May 9. Last Saturday the privateer ship Grand Turk, of Salem, returned from a successful cruize, having captured several valuable prizes; one commanded by the doughty Captain Mowat, who some time since was confined in the gaol of this town, for his good behaviour, and who effected his escape by seizing on the gaoler, locking him up, and running off with the keys: The said Mowat has infested this coast, in a privateer brig, for some time, and never discovered much humanity to those who became prisoners to him; he was taken in a vessel bound from Antigua to Penobscot, and reports, that the French fleet, in the West-Indies, have lost seven ships of the line, in an action with Rodney, on the 13th April; but we can't credit this intelligence as unquestionable, by coming from the mouth of a man whose character is so imperfect as that of Mr. Mowat.

Sunday arrived here a letter of marque brig of twelve 18's and two long 9's, copper bottomed, loaded with coffee and cotton, prize to the letter of marque ship Robin Hood, Captain Smith, of but 8 6's.—She was from St. Lucia, bound to England, and was taken without opposition. The brig had ten hands more than the ship.

The above prizes sailed the 2d ult. under convoy of the British fleet, bound for Jamaica; but as the French fleet sailed 24 hours before, 'tis supposed they arrived time enough to lay siege to Jamaica.

N E W - L O N D O N, May 10.

Friday last was sent into port, a sloop laden with flour, from New-York, bound to the West-Indies, captured by the sloop Randolph, Capt. Fofdick.

Last Monday the galley Black-Sloven sent into port a schooner laden with boards, which she captured at Fire-Island inlet. And the same day was brought in a galley with seventeen men, captured by the John and Fair American galleys, which they captured the back of Long Island.

Wednesday arrived the brig Alegater,—Stutson, late commander, from St. Croix, bound to Boston, with 130 hogheads of rum,—taken by the Centurion, and re-taken by the sloop Randolph, Captain Fofdick.

Same day was brought into port by the brig Samson, Captain Brooks, a privateer brig called the Jolly Tar, of twelve guns and forty men; she sailed from New-York on Sunday last. She was formerly called the la Impromptou, Captain Peo, who arrived at this port from Norway in October last.

R I C H M O N D, May 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer of Gen. Greene's army, dated April 13, 1782.

“About a fortnight ago Captain Rudolph, of the legion infantry, with twelve men only, took an armed sloop in Ashley river—His address upon this occasion was something singular, and deserves much to be applauded. The enemy had stationed this vessel in Ashley river, to prevent any communication with the town; after reconnoitring her situation, the Captain prepared a boat, and a quantity of straw to cover his party, and about ten o'clock at night rowed immediately down the river, as if he intended to pass her. When he got within sixty yards, he was challenged by the sentinel; he answered in the Negro dialect, “that some poor negroes were going to town to sell some live stock: Massa, we got some fat goose, will you buy?” “Yes, yes,” replied the sailor, “heave too and let us look at them.” As soon as the boat struck the side of the vessel, the men jumped up, mounted the deck, knocked the sentinels brains out, and shut down the hatches, by which he secured forty prisoners, three officers included, and captured a very fine sloop of 10 or 12 guns. He was obliged to burn the vessel; but he brought off the prisoners.

“All Georgia, except Savannah, is in our possession.—General Wayne confines the enemy closely to their lines.

"Two fleets have lately failed from Charlestown, one to New-York with a number of women, and 150 officers on board; and the other to Europe, all empty transports.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the southern army, dated April 3, 1782.

"Our little army lies at Bacon's bridge, about twenty miles from Charlestown. Every preparation is making in the town for an evacuation—Some circumstances have put the matter almost out of doubt. General Wayne is in Georgia with about 150 cavalry, and the militia of that state, 25 miles from Savannah—Colonel Posey's detachment has gone to reinforce General Wayne. It is the general opinion that we shall be in possession of both places before the first of May."

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

Last Saturday the brig Holker, Captain Kean, arrived here from Martinique. We have no further account by this vessel of the late engagement in the West-Indies; but a flag which arrived on Sunday from Providence, which she left the first of May, confirms the account already published, with the additional circumstances of Admiral Rodney having been killed, and the count de Grasse wounded in the said engagement; and that there had been great rejoicings and illuminations at Cape-Francois, on account of the victory gained by the French fleet over the English, in the action of the 12th ult. in the West-Indies.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, May 9, 1782.

Resolved, That in consideration of the distinguished talents and services of Colonel O. Williams, he be and hereby is appointed a Brigadier-General in the army of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

On Saturday last arrived here the brig Holker, belonging to this port. She was chased off our capes, by some hungry Englishmen, but by her superiority in sailing, got clear of them. She has taken fourteen prizes during her cruize.

Sir Guy Carleton in consequence of his instructions for discontinuing the offensive war on this continent, has broke up the board of refugees at New-York.

Letters of the third of April, from Carolina, mention that Major Hyrne, taken in a late excursion of the enemy, is paroled; but that Mr. Pendleton is committed to the provost. He is not, however, treated with that rigour, which he would, in all probability, have experienced some time ago; no thanks to the mercy of our enemies! The same letters add, that General Leslie opened a correspondence with General Greene, on the subject of the estates of refugees lately confiscated, by an act of the assembly; proposing to leave safe and inviolate all American property within the lines, on condition of their not carrying the act into execution. General Greene declared this to be intirely out of the line of his power; in consequence of which, interviews took place between Leslie's officers, and gentlemen of consequence in the state, but without producing any effect. and we are told that the affair is now before Congress.

Some particulars from the speeches of the Duke of Richmond and Lord Abingdon, respecting the execution of Colonel Hayne. Feb. 5.—London Chronicle.

After strongly marking the several stages of Lord Rawdon's and Colonel Balfour's conduct in this affair, his grace the Duke of Richmond particularly re-capitulated the inhumanity of allowing Colonel Hayne twenty-four hours respite, because he had given proofs of the kindest treatment to such British as were so unfortunate as to become his prisoners of war. Common humanity therefore should have operated in favour of the man who himself had exercised that virtue; and evil in such a case, should not have been returned for good. His grace soon after moved, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to desire that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house copies or extracts of letters and papers relative to the execution of Colonel Isaac Hayne." &c.—for at present the virtuous character of the British nation was called in question, and its humanity sullied by publick report in all foreign courts, and therefore that by a parliamentary disapprobation of what appeared wrong, the nation might be rescued from the improper stigma.

Lord Abingdon said, what is this case my Lords? it is the case of a cruel barbarous murder of an individual. But what is the cruel and barbarous murder of an individual when compared with the cruel

and barbarous murders, not one jot more justifiable, which the whole of the American war has occasioned? What is this case my Lords when compared with a noble peer of this house [Cornwallis] solemnly protesting against the principles of this war, and yet going forth of himself, and in his own person, to counteract these principles, and to perpetrate a thousand acts like these? What is this case my Lords when compared with the case of one Arnold, who coming to this kingdom, with his hands treacherously and traitorously seeking in the blood of his countrymen, to be clostetted with the King, to be received at court, to be smiled upon, to be caressed, to be rewarded, in contamination and to the disgrace of the British army; and like his brother refugees, to be made instrumental in deluding this country? What is this case when compared with the American Secretary [Germaine] who failing in his military character, and now in his civil capacity, finds himself rewarded with a peerage? Let us my Lords politically murder this cabinet, and in so doing let us in some little degree appease the injured ghost and expiate the blood of Colonel Hayne by offering up a sacrifice in which even humanity itself is so much interested and concerned.

After several speeches for and against the motion, it was negatived by a majority of 48.

House of Assembly, May 21, 1782.

On Motion,
Resolved,

THAT the doors of this house be kept open, and that the inhabitants of the state be permitted to be present at the transacting the business of the house, except on such particular occasions as in the opinion of the house shall require secrecy.

Extract from the minutes,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clk.

THE trustees of Queen's-College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at New-Brunswick on Wednesday the twelfth day of June next, precisely at 11 o'clock in the morning, on business of importance,

By order

J. R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

May 13, 1782.

3W

FOR SALE,

THE grist-mills and saw-mill of the subscriber, situate on the south branch of Raritan, near the forks of Raritan, a never failing stream, consisting of a large mill-house with two run of stones, merchant and country bolts, a convenient saw-mill, two dwelling-houses, with a large merchant's store, Dutch barn, and out houses—a large orchard, moily grafted, with 80 acres of good land adjoining the mill, 15 acres of which is excellent meadow, lying on the river, 20 acres wood-land, and the rest tillable, well watered, and had and other fish caught by the door—a very healthy place, and is a good mill seat, lying in the midst of a thick settled country, and a good stand for trade, being 16 miles from New-Brunswick, 30 miles from Trenton, and 50 miles from Philadelphia; the purchaser can enter on the premises immediately. For terms apply to Peter Dumont, on the premises.

May 2, 1782.

4W

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the directions of the council of general proprietors of West Jersey, a petition will be presented to the honourable the Legislature at their next session, for a law to appoint commissioners from some of the neighbouring states to ascertain the line of partition between the eastern and western divisions of New-Jersey.

JOSEPH REED,

JONA. D. SERGEANT,

CLEMENT BIDDLE,

EBENEZER COWELL,

DANIEL ELLIS,

May 4, 1782.

3W*

} Committee.

TO BE SOLD, AT VENDUE, FOR ready money, on Saturday the 25th day of May, 1782, at the house of Hugh Smith, in Trenton, in the county of Burlington, one new milch cow, one heifer, and sundry household furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, chairs, tables, and several other articles too tedious to mention; the sale to begin precisely at 11 o'clock.

N. B. The said Smith requests all persons whosoever, having any demands against him or his deceased wife Elizabeth Smith, should immediately send in their accounts; and he also requests all those who are in any respect indebted to him, may without further trouble pay off their accounts to himself, or in his absence to Mr. Jacob Benjamin, in Trenton, opposite the Printer's.

1W

TO BE SOLD,

at PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the tavern commonly called Ringo's, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, on Friday 31st May, instant.

A Considerable number of horses, mares and colts, most part half and 3-4ths blooded, got by noted full blooded horses; these colts are from one year to four years old, most of them in good order: There is a very likely full blooded bay mare, rising six years old, of the Juniper and Pacolet breed, now heavy with foal to the noted horse Traveller; those are the stock of a person who has been careful and curious to get good blood, and are sold as he intends to quit farming as soon as convenient; there will be a short credit given, and the owner will attend the sale, which will begin at 12 o'clock on the said day.

May 20, 1782.

2W

Two Famous Full Blooded Horses,
LIBERTY AND FLEETWOOD,

WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Maidenhead township, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, at Four Pounds the season, in gold or silver, to be paid on or before the first day of November next. Twenty Shillings abatement will be made to those who pay the cash before that time: Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them by

EDM. BAINBRIDGE.

N. B. Their genuine pedigrees may be seen at the stand.

3W

April 5, 1782.

New-Jersey, Middlesex county, } NOTICE is hereby given that the sales of sundry lots of land, situate in Perth-Amboy, of and belonging unto the estate of Elias Bland, deceased, adjourned for want of buyers, to this day, is further adjourned to Monday the 27th day of May next, to be sold at publick auction at the house of John De Grew, inn-holder, at the Ferry house, in New-Brunswick, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a draft of the lots will be shewn to the purchaser.

JOHN PIATT, late Sheriff.

N. B. the administrator of Elias Bland, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the said estate, also those who have any demand, to attend on the said 27th day of May, at the time and place aforesaid.

WILLIAM CALVERT.

New-Jersey, Middlesex county, } BY virtue of sundry writs directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said county of Middlesex, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of and belonging unto John Vankirk, I have seized and taken hortes, cattle, hogs, sundry sorts of household goods and farming utensils, together with about 180 acres of land situate at Cranberry, all which I shall expose at publick sale; the goods and chattels on Monday the 3d day of June next ensuing, at twelve o'clock, and that valuable and noted house and tavern called Gordon's tavern, at Cranberry, opposite the mill, together with the aforesaid 180 acres of land, &c. on Monday 24th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Vankirk's house, at Cranberry aforesaid.

JOHN PIATT, late Sheriff.

May 22, 1782.

4W

New-Jersey, Middlesex county, ff. } BY virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this state, I am directed to give notice to the publick, that courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the 11th day of June next: All Judges, Justices, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of said county, are hereby required to be then there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offender in said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance at the time and place aforesaid.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.

New-Brunswick, May 17, 1782.

3W*

TO BE SOLD, By William Richards,

AT Lambertton, near Trenton, a fine negro boy, about thirteen years old; the owner of said negro wants money, is the reason he is sold.

May 14, 1782.

3W

IS in excellent order, and will cover mares the season in Allentown, at David Gordon's, inn-keeper; and at Menolopon, at Mr. Kenneth Hankinson's, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey, to stand week and week about alternately at each place, beginning at Allentown on Saturday the 27th instant, at the rate of Three Guineas the season, and if paid by the first of September ensuing, an half Guinea abatement will be made; Six Dollars the single leap, and Twenty Dollars to ensure a foal.

Mercury is full bred, a chestnut sorrel, 15½ hands high, rising seven years old, equal in make to any horse on the continent and has established his credit to the satisfaction of judges, to get the best of foals. Mercury was bred by Doctor Tennant, of Virginia, and his dam was Ohio, an imported mare, and was got by the celebrated running horse Apollo.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided for mares. 3w†
GILBERT LONGSTREET.

For sale, eight stall fed oxen and one cow, at Captain Kenneth Hankinson's, Monmouth county, which he would wish the commissaries of the continental army to have; likewise seven three years old steers, in excellent good order.

New-Jersey, Middlesex.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri facias* to me directed, issuing out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of said state, at the suits of Aaron Smith and John Johnson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Elias Bland, deceased, (in the hands of William Calvert, Administrator) I have levied on and taken three tenths of a propriety (or one twenty fourth part of the undivided lands in the eastern division of New-Jersey) purchased of Samuel Woodward, &c. Also sixteen hundred and two ten thousandth parts of a propriety of East Jersey purchased of William Terril, &c. Also a lot of salt meadow at South Amboy, containing 22 acres and eighty-three hundredths: Which I shall sell at publick vendue, at De Grave's tavern, in New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the 29th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.
New-Brunswick, March 22, 1782. 7w

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order Burlington county, ff. from the Honourable the Chief Justice of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a court of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at the courthouse, in Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of June next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other ministers of justice, of the said county, are hereby desired, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.
Burlington, April 12, 1782. 6w

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward.

STOLEN out of the stables of the subscriber, on the night of the 2d instant, one chestnut coloured horse, fifteen hands high or upwards, six years old this spring; a wart has lately been taken off one side of his nose, and the scar remains visible, shod before. A large dark bay mare, fifteen hands high, nine years old this spring, has been lately cut on the fore part of her near hind leg, which has left a large scar: both natural trotters, and in good order. Also a bright bay mare, near fifteen hands high, four years old this spring, very straight limbed, trots and canters well, of a gay carriage, light shod before only. has lately had some hairs cut square off at the end of her dock.

Any person securing the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive One Hundred Hard Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for either of the above-mentioned creatures, paid by

THOMAS LOWREY, and
MATTHIAS HOWSELL.

Flemington, Hunterdon county, May 6, 1782.

N. B. The same night was stolen a fine full-bred bay stallion, known by the name of Figure, the property of General Heard. 3w†

SEVERAL dozen watch springs, on the banks of Sahpink. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, at Trenton landing, proving his property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have them again. 3w NATHANIEL MOORE.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the second day of May, a likely light brown mare, about fifteen hands high, five years old this spring, branded with the letter S on the near shoulder, a blaze in her face, trots and canters well, in good order, shod before: whoever secures the mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the mare, by applying to REUBEN COMPTON. Somerset. May 4, 1782. 3w†

The full blooded well known Old Sterling WILL cover mares this season, at the stable of John Filher, near Bound-brook, Somerset county, at the moderate price of Five Hard Dollars the season, and half as much for the single leap.

Sterling is a beautiful bay, with a small star, fifteen hands and a half high, moves remarkably well, and is allowed, by good judges, to get as fine colts as any horse in this state.

Good pasture will be provided for mares at a low rate, by VINCENT KUNYON.
Bound-Brook, May 2, 1782. 3w†

TO BE SOLD PLANTATION lying in Middlesex county, state of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within two hundred yards of Vanpelt's mill, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres; there are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees, the land is exceedingly fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of John Laurence, in Philadelphia, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, at Trenton, or Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises. 3m

THAT NOTED HORSE PACOLET,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's, at Eight Dollars, in gold or silver, to be paid when the mares are brought, or (if credited) Nine Dollars, to be paid in three months from the time of covering. Pacolet is to stand for that purpose until the 14th day of May, and, after that time, to cover one week at Mr. William Parker's, in Shrewsbury, and the next at the subscriber's, and so to remain the season. Pacolet was got by Janus, the celebrated horse in Virginia, his dam by Selim, his grand-dam by Pacolet. It is unnecessary to mention their pedigree, they being noted. Pacolet is a fine full blooded chestnut sorrel, with a star in the centre of his forehead, is full fifteen hands high, and is esteemed, by the best of judges, to be equal to any horse in America for strength, beauty, and the saddle. 4w*

N. B. Mares that missed foal last season by Pacolet shall be served at half price.—Good pasture will be furnished by the subscriber at Two Shillings and Six-pence. BARNEY SMOCK.

GODOLPHIN.

A FULL sized beautiful bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horse in America. He stands at Trovos, in Bucks county, to cover mares at Three Pounds Ten Shillings the season. Godolphin was bred by old Colonel Baylor, and was got by Old Fearnought out of Jenny Dismal: Fearnought's sire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian's; Jenny Dismal was got by Old Dismal, who won a sweep stake of one Thousand Guineas and five King's plates without ever being beat. His sire was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot. In 1774, the only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of Colonel Lloyd's, a match for Four Hundred Guineas at Leed's-Town. He since received forfeit from Sir Peyton Skipwith's horse Figure.

The money must positively be paid before the mares are taken away.

N. B. Good pasturage may be had at Trovos, at Five Shillings per week. 4w*

Authentic certificates of Godolphin's pedigree are in possession of his groom.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the armies of these United States has given the most peremptory orders, to the officers under his command, that no flag from the enemy shall be received at any other place or post than Dobbs's-Ferry, on any business or pretext whatever; and that no flag from us to them shall (for any reason however pressing) be permitted to pass to the enemy's lines, except from the same place; and hath solicited my concurrence and assistance in the execution of this measure—I do therefore hereby notify the same to all the officers of the militia of this state, and all others whom it may concern: and all such officers are hereby directed not to receive any flag from the enemy at any other place or post than Dobbs's-Ferry, on any business or pretext whatever, nor to permit any flag from us to them (for any reason however pressing) to pass to the enemy's lines, except from the same place. And for the more effectually carrying into execution the said regulation, which from the present juncture of affairs is become peculiarly necessary; every officer of the said militia who is now, or hereafter may be, on command at any post in this state, is hereby directed to put under immediate arrest any other officer who shall presume to contravene the intention of this order on our side; and to detain, as prisoners, all persons that shall come from the enemy with flags, at any other place or post than the one as aforesaid for that purpose established.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

INFORMATION.

THE underwritten intends to apply to the hon. the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey, at their next sitting, for a law to invest him (as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Aaron Doud, Esquire, deceased) with as good and sufficient a title to certain lands near the log gaol in the county of Sussex, and state aforesaid, now in the possession of Benjamin Willcocks, as the said Aaron Doud in his life-time had, and held, by deed of bargain and sale of Alladah Wright, to enable him, the surviving executor, to fulfil the directions of the said last will and testament; of which this is for notice, to all manner of persons who may conceive themselves interested in the premises.

JOS. PHILLIPS, surviving Execut.
May 10, 1782. 3w

WANTED,

A Middle aged woman, to tend children and sew in a small family—Enquire of the printer. None need apply except they can be well recommended. 3w*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Compton, deceased, are desired to pay by the middle of June next; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement.

ICHABOD COMPTON, } Executors.
3w† JOHN COMPTON, }
Upper-Freehold, Mon. County, May 8, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG healthy negro man, about five and twenty years old, bred to farming, has had the small-pox and measles, is very honest and sober: the purchaser will have a satisfactory assurance of his character, and that he is sold for no fault. Enquire of Thomas Norris, of Windsor township, Middlesex county. 3w†

TAKEN up for horse-stealing, one Jesse Meredith; there was found with him a brown horse, thirteen hands high, about twelve years old, paces under the saddle, without brand or ear mark; also an old hunting saddle, snaffle bridle, a pair of odd holsters, and a pair of brass barrelled holster pistols, marked Barker on the lock; one pair of leather saddle-bags, at the end of the strap that laces them is a pewter hasp, and in them were sundry articles, &c. which are in the hands of the subscriber. Any person or persons owning any of the above-mentioned goods, may have them again, by proving their property, and paying charges.

JOHN CORYELL.
Bucks county, May 7, 1782. 3w†