

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1782.

MR. PRINTER,

CONSIDERING how many good writers on publick affairs we have had in times past, it may perhaps be thought presumptuous in a plain farmer to obtrude his homely spun sentiments on the publick. I have long felt the full force of this observation, and been silent.—But as Hortensius and others, from their long silence, I presume are otherwise engaged; and as I mean to address myself principally to those who are farmers like myself, I hope my observations, though plain as the coat I wear, may nevertheless, like it, be both substantial and useful.

When people are engaged in any matter of great importance, it appears to me both prudent and necessary, often to look back to the place we started from, as well as forward to the place we wish to arrive at. By attending to this, we not only can determine whether we are in the right line from the one place to the other (which is very necessary, because every deviation encreases the distance we have to go) but it also shews us how far we are advanced, and what more we have yet to do to fulfil all our wishes, and to crown our past labours with triumph and success.

In the beginning of this glorious contest, liberty, the greatest earthly blessing, courted our acceptance; and, in the mean-time, pointed out to our view the ugly Egyptian fiend, slavery, with her iron teeth and talons stalking close behind us. Fools and cowards would have fell prostrate before the beast; and, like the Indians of old, and the Tories now, worshipped the devil from fear. With men of wisdom and courage there was no hesitation.—We flashed indignation in the monster's face, and defied its keepers, the King and Parliament of Britain.—Not ignorant, that the purchase of every good thing is difficult, in proportion to its value, we solemnly engaged to risk our lives and fortunes to secure to ourselves and our posterity, PEACE, LIBERTY AND SAFETY. We rushed to arms, with an eagerness and enthusiasm, that nothing but the justest cause, an influencing Providence, and an approving conscience could inspire. We reversed the scripture; we beat our ploughshares into swords, and our pruninghooks into spears; we turned out alternately in our monthly tours of military duty; the endearments of family connections, and prospects of present gain, caused no delay; we scorned all sneaking considerations of interest, and, without any present prospects of procuring more, we freely parted with what property we had, for the support of the army, and other publick purposes. Though sometimes overrun, and at all times almost surrounded by hosts of enemies, we were once, and but once depressed, and that only for a short time. United in heart, firm and determined in our purposes, we forced our way through streights and difficulties, under a conducting and approving God, that, in the carnal eye of human prudence, would have appeared insurmountable. I avoid being particular, the recital looks like panegyric. Thus, in spite of numberless embarrassments, we have run the glorious race set before us for above seven years, with a rapidity and success unexampled in all other revolutions of the like kind. But alas! a burthen, the longer it is borne, the heavier it seems to grow, without the access of any additional weight. I am sorry to say it, we seem now to flag in our prosperous career, with the goal full in view, almost within our grasp, when a few, a very few spirited exertions more, would triumphantly close the scene forever. From the interposition of some adverse accidents, which could neither be foreseen nor prevented, such as shutting up our ports by the enemy, and the chastising hand of Providence in the late most extraordinary drought, the payment of taxes is become difficult, though, I humbly apprehend, by no means generally impracticable. A review of our past sufferings, I think, will convince us that the burthens we have already borne, and cheerfully too, were really much greater than what we now bear. To prove this, I would wish that every good whig would fairly count up the loss he sustained by his attend-

ance in the militia. You all know, my brother farmers, that the success of our winter crops materially depends on the sufficient and timely culture given to the fallow; and on seed-time and harvest all our hopes depend: and as to the summer produce, the seasons of sowing and planting are no less critical; and the giving or withholding the after dressings, for one fortnight, will mark it for a whole or but half a crop. At these important seasons, how often have the alarm guns summoned us instantly to the field of battle. Under such circumstances it would have been madness to have attempted cultivating more than half our usual quantity of ground. Notwithstanding our being thus every way abridged of our common encrease, the necessities of the times impelled us to part with more of those gleanings of a crop, as I may call them, to the publick, than our private consumption could well spare, though sure to be paid in money, the value of which evaporated in our hands, and left little more than a bit of pasteboard behind. I purposely omit mentioning the risk of life, for that admits of no valuation. All this we did, and suffered for years, accompanied with this mortifying and provoking circumstance, that the Tories, and parsimonious vapid Whigs, bore no other share of the burthen than some trifling fine in continental money, which they must have considered rather a convenience than an expence, as it rid them of what little money of that sort might happen to be forced upon them against their will. Such, my neighbours, has been our situation. Let us then candidly examine what it is now. Every man sits in safety under his own vine and figtree, with a moral certainty, that he will never be stripped to the skin by the enemy again, as many of us have been heretofore. We are left at liberty to pursue our several employments without interruption; and, under the smiles of Providence, with our usual success. We ought to look on the *bright side* of things, and not to be *hooping and foreboding* like these political screech-owls the Tories. We should consider that if the burthen is heavy, and heavy it undoubtedly is, and of necessity must be for a little while, yet we have the consolation to know that every man's shoulder is under it now, which did not use to be the case: Tories as well as others bear their equal share; and I have my suspicions that it was from that quarter the present uneasiness first began. Rivington, their oracle, tells them and others, in his papers, that they have it in their own power to rid themselves of the tyranny and oppression of Congress at any time; they have nothing to do but to withhold their purse strings, and they instantly fall into naught. They are taught this tune from New-York, and they hum it all round the country. Some, who affect to be Whigs, and who ought to know better, but want their interest upon *some occasions*, sing it too. And some, who love their money very much, and do not know the absolute necessity of parting with it on this occasion, like to *hear it*, perhaps join in chorus, and croak away as loud as the rest, without adverting to what *company* they are in. Upon examination, I believe it will be found, that the fighting active Whigs, who have all along suffered most in their property, do generally pay their taxes well, and without murmuring.—And why? because a willing mind, with industry and economy, can do wonders. And who are the delinquents; considered as counties, townships or individuals? Where-ever disaffection most prevails, there you will find them, by an alarming majority. The very name of taxes grates on the ears of most people, because they are generally, throughout the world, the demands of pride, ambition or avarice, levied by tyrants and their creatures, and mispent or perverted to the worst of purposes. It is not so with us: the present publick calls upon us, for a part of our property, ought rather to be termed the voluntary contributions of a brave and free people, to secure to themselves and posterity the only earthly blessings that are worth a good man's while to live or to die for. They are freewill-offerings at the shrine of liberty; and not the rackrents of

cruel taskmasters wrung from the sweat of slave

I might here add the absolute necessity of heavy taxes for a year or two at present; that it is every man's *interest*, singly considered, to pay them, because it will *save* him money in the end, with sundry other observations; but I am unwilling to trespass too far upon your patience at once. Should these few hints be received with the same benevolence they are given, as the business of the summer is over, and leisure with winter is coming on, you may perhaps hear farther from

A SOMERSET FARMER.

November 7, 1782.

Just PUBLISHED,

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

An elegant AMERICAN EDITION of JULIA DE ROUBIGNE,

A SENTIMENTAL NOVEL

in a SERIES of LETTERS,

By the celebrated Author of the *Man of Feeling*, and the *Man of the World*,In two volumes, *superbly* gilt and lettered, bound in one.

Price TEN SHILLINGS.

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

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

Just PUBLISHED,

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

[Price HALF A DOLLAR.]

A

LETTER

ADDRESSED TO THE

ABBE RAYNAL

ON THE

AFFAIRS of North-America.

IN WHICH THE

Mistakes in the *Abbé's* Account

OF THE

REVOLUTION OF AMERICA

ARE CORRECTED AND CLEARED UP.

By THOMAS PAINE, M. A.

of the University of Pennsylvania, and Author of the Pamphlets and other Publications, intitled, “COMMON SENSE.”

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1783.

CONTAINING,

Besides the usual ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS, a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

C A D I Z, August 26.

THE 4th instant the Duc de Crillon reviewed in the camp before Gibraltar 4000 volunteers, who are to go up to the assault of that fortress; 8000 bombs were distributed on the 5th, by his order, to the gun-boats.

The following is an extract from a journal at Algeiras, from the 22d to the 31st of July:

On the 22d we saw a French convoy, escorted by two frigates, pass by in the Streights.

The 25th, in the morning, a corvette and bilander, both English, the one of 24 guns, and the other of 26 guns, having a crew of 150 men on board, had got into Gibraltar in spite of us; and immediately after General Elliot had received intelligence of the victory on the 12th of April, gave marks of his joy by a salute of 63 bullets, bombs, and grenades, which were returned by 130 red balls, and was repeated in the evening.

The 26th, the English unloaded the vessels which arrived in that port the evening before, of a quantity of sacks and barrels. They added some cannon to the battery below that of Escalerilla; they continued to repair that of Queen-Anne.

The 27th, the volunteers of Catalonia attempted to take by force from the quarters of the volunteers of Crillon, a party of women, who were unwilling to go, and who remained, notwithstanding receiving several strokes on both sides. The transportation of the faucisses (to set the mines on fire) continues. The enemy having turned their mortars towards the sea, to the west of the point Europa; they carried stones for the purpose undoubtedly of erecting a new battery at the very summit of the rock; they laboured upon those of the Old Mole. We perceived in the port of the enemy a large felucca, who probably entered there on the 25th, without our having perceived it, with the corvette and bilander. Our centinels have discovered at the west five ships of the line, some frigates, and four other small Spanish ships.

The 28th, we continued to work on the floating batteries. That called the Paula, which is of 24 guns, which will be finished early in August, when a trial of it will be made; and it will be brought to the Bay of Algeiras, at Ponte Majorca, under one of the batteries on shore, which the French have erected, and raised 40 guns upon. An express from the Ambassador of the King of Spain at Lisbon, was brought this day to the twenty Commanders in Chief by sea and land, with despatches, in consequence of which some dispositions have been made; and if the English should come in the way of our gun-boats, they will not speedily escape.

The 29th, a continuation of the transporting of the fascines, for which a gratification was given of a livre of France to each soldier, 30 sols to a corporal, two livres to a serjeant, and three to a Captain. They have already 36,000. In the evening four picquets of workmen relieved four others, who were employed on both sides of the line in arranging the faucisses in piles, so that the enemy who discharged 40 cannon, could scarcely perceive them. On the part of the English they worked on the batteries to the west of the mills, the castle of the Moors, the summit of the rock, and at the epaulement of that of the mortars.

The 30th, nothing remarkable.

The 31st, the General dined at Algeiras with the intendant of the army, and after holding a council, he returned to his general quarters. General Elliot has opened two new batteries upon us towards the Mole. This day and some days past, some ships from Cadiz and Seville entered here, with cannon, some other ammunition, and provisions.

Paris, Aug. 29. It is almost certain, that the Count de Estaing will have the command of the Antilles fleet. M. de Bouille set off yesterday for Rochfort, where he will embark on board the Venus, a frigate of 40 guns. Four regiments which are intended to go to the Antilles this autumn, are already on their march towards Brest.

Lisbon, July 25. The Princess de Brazile frigate entered this port on the 15th, from Rio de Janeiro, laden with the royal revenues, and some commercial remittances in money. The whole sum amounting to two millions and a half of crusadoes. The Queen has consented in favour of the Court of Madrid, to a loan of two millions of piasters, to be repaid from the royal revenues in Paragua. This sum is exported from Lisbon in waggons, laden with chests filled with ingots of silver and gold dust, under the escort of soldiers.

L O N D O N.

July 20. When the commons presented their

address to his Majesty against the further prosecution of the American war, General Arnold stood behind the throne; a circumstance which even the most moderate men regarded as a premeditated insult to the supporters of that address. On the day of Lord Surry's motion he was in the gallery of the house of commons, and narrowly escaped being turned out in the most ignominious manner, by Mr. Gilbert's becoming responsible that he should never shew his face there again. Upon the appointment of Lord Rockingham he withdrew from St. James's as he knew that no encouragement would then be given to treachery of any kind, and he was too wise to hope for an audience from that worthy Minister on the mad project of recommending the American war. From another quarter, however, he sought and found a very different reception. Lord Shelburne had not been Minister many days before Arnold was closetted with him for several hours; and it is a known fact that his Lordship has since more than once suggested the idea of employing this man, giving him at all times the highest character, and pledging his word for his fidelity. The obstacles to this appointment are now probably removed.—General Arnold appears triumphantly at court to grace the appointment of Lord Shelburne, and to proclaim to the refugees, that the happy prospect of continuing the war, and glutting their revenge in the ruin and desolation of their country, is again opened to them! Truth, humanity and wisdom are driven from the cabinet! those whom their country loved and trusted are gone! The men and principles whom General Arnold trusts and approves supply their place!

September 4. We are well informed that the last spirited remonstrance from the Danes to the Dutch, originated in the policy of Lord Shelburne, that nobleman having sent over such instructions to our envoy at Copenhagen, as induced that northern court to give all the secret assistance in its power to Great-Britain.

From the favourable state of the winds, for our homeward-bound Baltick fleet, for these eight days past, Ministry expect their arrival at the different places of their destination, by the latter end of next week.

The value of the fleet expected from the Baltick is calculated at 2,230,000 l. sterling; the cargoes on account of government are reckoned at more than a million.

The demolition of the works at Pondicherry has given great offence to the French Court, as it argues a determination on our part, to prevent them from having any future settlement upon the continent of India.

They write from Ireland, that many of Mr. Grattan's friends begin to be apprehensive that some advantages will be taken of his absence by Mr. Flood, his great rival in politics, which may tend to depreciate his future merit with his countrymen. In consequence of which opinion, several letters have been sent after him to Spa, requesting his return as soon as his health would permit.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, August 2.

"The severity of our duty is considerably relaxed by a reinforcement to our garrison of 1200 Germans, who seem to be men chosen expressly for our purpose, their constitutions rendering them capable of bearing much fatigue, which they seem not averse to from inclination. Since their arrival every possible effort has been made for giving additional strength to our fortifications, which are in such a state as to keep the enemy at a respectful distance, though it must be confessed we sometimes suffer from their shot, great numbers of which are continually firing against us."

The court-martial which tried Captain Lippencot, was one half Loyalists, and one half British.

The Counselors who defended Captain Lippencot, on his trial before the court-martial, after having vindicated him very ably, closed their defence, by saying, there yet remained one part of their argument, upon which, though they had laid no stress, yet they trusted it would not be wanting in its weight with the court; it was, "that the whole of the Thirteen United Provinces, as they are pleased to call themselves, being by an act of parliament declared in a state of rebellion, it was lawful to put such rebels to death, nor could any indictment lie for homicide, perpetrated on such offenders, which would be always justifiable, until that act which declared these states rebels was repealed."

The subscription now begun by the merchants of London, for the relief of the children and the widows of those unfortunate persons who were drowned in the Royal George, adds a lustre to that noblest of characters, an English merchant. It is to be hoped their liberal example will immedi-

ately be followed by the ladies of fashion, by the nobility, gentry and clergy of Great-Britain and Ireland. What can be more amiable, what can be more patriotick and humane, than to mitigate the distresses of those whose parents, husbands or children, have untimely perished in the service of their country?

Letters from Portsmouth say, that orders were come down for 5000 troops to be embarked on board some merchantmen which are lying there for the West-Indies, and that they are expected to sail from thence in the course of a few days, under convoy of the Proserpine frigate, Captain Taylor, and two others.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 26.

"A report prevails here that Congress have demanded Doctor Franklin to make overtures to our court for a treaty, which, if acceded to on our part, must be as advantageous to us, as ruinous to Great-Britain. The report says, that the Congress wish to drive the English entirely from the continent of America, and consequently, to take from them New-York and its dependencies, Nova-Scotia, Florida and Canada. It is proposed on the part of Congress, that France shall assist with her whole power, in the conquest of these places; Florida to be ceded to Spain, if she will join in the treaty; if not, it shall be united to the dominions of the Congress, together with all the other possessions, which the English hold at this day. France is not to have any territorial acquisition in return for her assistance in this business, but it is proposed to give her a monopoly of the tobacco trade, for a certain number of years, to be agreed upon by Plenipotentiaries on both sides; the use of a port to which her fleets may repair in the course of the hurricane months from the West-Indies; and that America, on her part, shall furnish a stipulated supply in men and provisions, to co-operate in the reduction of the British West-India islands.—These are said to be the outlines of the projected treaty; whether France will accede to it or not, no person out of the cabinet can as yet tell. Dr. Franklin has been at Versailles every day these seven days, and each day he had a long conference with M. de Vergennes, and the Marquis de Castries."

B O S T O N, October 31.

Since the acknowledgment of our independence at the Hague, we hear the subscription for a loan to the states has been filled with astonishing rapidity, and it is said that no less than ten millions of livres have been actually subscribed at four per cent. interest; the first payment of the interest to be made in November next.

'Tis said that a vessel has arrived at Cape Ann, which spoke with a Danish vessel at sea, who informed that Gibraltar had surrendered to his Most Catholick Majesty. We hope in our next to give our readers a confirmation of this most agreeable and important intelligence.

It is confidently asserted by persons who have been lately prisoners with the enemy at Halifax, that the several cruizers mentioned below are destined from that quarter to renew their depredations on our trade in this bay, which is now the only object of these doughty champions, who have so often predicted the total destruction of America; and ought, before now, to have been in full possession of the foil, if they had meant to have preserved the least shew of consistency in their military pretensions.

The perfect reliance, however, which is universally had in the zeal and activity of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, will admit of but little solicitude from this information, as it is not to be doubted, should these enemies to the repose of society be so hardy as to make their appearance on this coast, that they will have full reason to repent their temerity—the cruizers of our gallant allies having the most convenient ports to repair to, which theirs must necessarily be deprived of, in case of misfortune.

British ships of war at Halifax the 20th October, and out upon a cruise.—Renown, 50 guns, out—Husar, 32 ditto, out—Charlestown, 28 ditto, out—Savage sloop, 18 ditto, out—Chatham, ditto, to sail in three days—three frigates, names unknown, in port, and fitting to sail in a short time—three or four sloops of war ready to sail—several brigs in the King's service, and private property, will sail on a cruise.

Nov. 7. On Friday last the ship Alexander arrived here in 31 days from l'Orient, which place she left on the first of October.

The accounts brought by the Alexander are decidedly against the prospect of an approaching peace, and talk of nothing but the vast preparations making by the belligerent powers, to continue the war.

WORCESTER, November 7.

Hezekiah Merrill, Esq. receiver of continental taxes for the state of Connecticut, for the month of October, received Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-nine Dollars.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 8.

Last Sunday was brought into port by the brig Marshal, Captain Bulkley, the brig Thomas, Bancroft, late master, from Liverpool, bound to Charlestown, South-Carolina. She has a valuable cargo of well-fortified articles.

HARTFORD, November 12.

The America, a new seventy-four gun ship, was lately launched at Portsmouth.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.

The following important intelligence, we can assure the publick, is received from the best authority:

A new negotiation is opened under the auspices of Lord Shelburne—Mr. Fitzherbert is the agent from England.—The American independence is conceded by England in its utmost latitude; but there are some commercial points to adjust between the neutral and belligerent powers, which can be settled by a free discussion only: A Congress is to be held for this purpose, at which the American Commissioners are to be on the same footing as those of other sovereign powers.

One hundred and seventy-two of our people, who have been prisoners with the enemy at Canada, are sent out on their paroles, many of whom are expected in town this day: By some who are already arrived we learn, that the remainder of the American prisoners in that quarter, are sent by water to New-York, in order to be exchanged from that post.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

Last Sunday evening arrived his Majesty's ship Germain, Captain Ball, from Charlestown, which port she left the 19th ult. and brings account of a fleet having failed from it for St. Augustine, on the 13th, with two regiments of provincial troops, and a great number of loyalists on board. Another fleet was preparing to sail from Charlestown: it was said that troops were to embark in it for Halifax.

The first division of the fleet which failed from this port the 20th of September last, arrived at Charlestown about the 1st ult. and a brig which failed with the second division, had also arrived there before the Germain left it.

Nov. 9. On Thursday arrived the Barrier sloop of war and another vessel from Nova-Scotia, by whom we learn, that the loyalists who failed from hence about five weeks ago, were safe arrived, and found themselves very happy in the prospect of a comfortable, plentiful, and desirable situation, allotted to them in that province by His Excellency the Commander in Chief. [Cold, hunger, rags, nakedness, and the curse of a tormented conscience.]

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Nov. 2.

We hear Harry Innes, Esq. of Bedford, is appointed by government Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the district of Kentucky, and Samuel M'Dowel, Esq. of Rockbridge, one of the assistant judges.

Two flags, one from Charlestown, and the other from Bermuda, with prisoners, are arrived in James river. A gentleman who came passenger in the former, informs, that a fleet of transports, bound to St. Augustine, with a part of the garrison, came over the bar with them: That on their way here, they spoke with a fleet of transports bound to Charlestown, to take off the remainder of the garrison; and that we may hourly expect to hear of the evacuation of that place.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated October 6, 1782.

"We are all well, and hope to see you here shortly.—The first division, with troops and refugees, are to sail to-morrow for East-Florida; the other divisions are to embark immediately. In the course of this month the town, I believe, will be cleared."

Thursday last, His Excellency JOHN DICKINSON, Esquire, was elected President, and the Honourable JAMES EWING, Esquire, Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. After the election, the Assembly and Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Magistrates, militia officers, and other officers of government, proceeded to the Court-house,

from whence their commissions were proclaimed by the Secretary of the Council, amidst an unusual concourse of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, who expressed their happiness upon this occasion, by repeated acclamations of joy.

Yesterday His Excellency the President of the Supreme Executive Council, was waited upon by the merchants of this city in a body, and a large number of the citizens of Philadelphia, who testified, by their behaviour, the greatest satisfaction upon having a gentleman placed at the head of the government, whose immortal letters laid the foundation of the present glorious revolution.

TRENTON, November 20.

Last week the Court of Commissioners for settling the dispute between the states of Connecticut and Pennsylvania met here, and have proceeded to business.

The following members of the Court are attending:

The Honourable
WILLIAM WHIPPLE, President,
WELCOME ARNOLD,
DAVID BREARLEY,
WILLIAM-C. HOUSTON, and
CYRUS GRIFIN, } Esqrs.

Agents on behalf of Connecticut:
ELIPHALET DYER, JESSE ROOT, and WILLIAM-SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esquires.

Agents on behalf of Pennsylvania:
JOSEPH REED, WILLIAM BRADFORD, JAMES WILSON, and JONATHAN-DICKINSON SERGEANT, Esquires.

Solicitor, HENRY OSBORNE, Esquire.

Complaints having been presented to the Assembly against John Peck, David Banks and Robert Wade, Esqrs. Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex, for mal-practice in the execution of their office. After a full hearing of the allegations and evidence of the parties, Messrs. Peck and Banks, were unanimously cleared of the charges; Mr. Wade was impeached by the Assembly, but afterwards acquitted by the unanimous voice of the Council.

Yesterday was lodged in the gaol at this town, a certain Isaac Burk and a George Dramer, refugees from New-York. They were taken in a boat near Bergen Point, with about 60 quarters of beef, which they had purchased from the inhabitants.

The Honourable ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq. a delegate to Congress from this state, is elected President of that August and Honourable Assembly.

††† The owners of shares in the Trenton academy are desired to remember that they are to meet this day at the academy, precisely at four o'clock.

A YOUNG woman is wanted, in a small genteel family, to do housework, who can be recommended for her morality and industry. Enquire of the printer.

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

TO BE SOLD, BY JAMES DOUGLASS,

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

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

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

TO BE SOLD,

ONE sixth part of seven hundred and two acres of land, and iron mine, lying in Oxford township, Suffex county, near Delaware river and Van-etta's farm; some improvements are made on said tract, being well timbered, and water suitable for waterworks: Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Alexander Reading, near Ringo's tavern, in Amwell, or to

HENRY BAILIE,
JOSEPH READING, } Execut.
THOMAS READING,

Amwell, November 12, 1782. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, in Windfor, Middlesex county, a negro wench 26 years old, a boy 8 years old, and a girl 2 years old, either together or separate, as best suits the purchasers.

3w|| SAMUEL MINOR.

ALLENTOWN ACADEMY

IS nearly compleated, and will be ready for the reception of scholars very shortly.

A person of good character, and well qualified to teach the languages and mathematicks, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the Trustees.

ELISHA LAURENCE, Clk.

November 19, 1782. 3w†

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Ichmael Shippey, on Thursday the 19th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Captain John Baudouine, against a yall or long-boat, together with two cables, three fails, three muskets, fundry kinds of rigging, and cabin furniture, captured the twelfth inst. near the mouth of the Narrows; to and as well against the whaleboat Chance, commanded by—Burk, together with her cargo, consisting of 60 quarters beef, 9 sheep, a quantity of poultry, 3 muskets and 1 pistol, taken by the said Captain Baudouine the 15th inst. near Newark bay; to the intent that the owner, or any other person claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said boats and cargoes should not be condemned to the captors, agreeably to the prayer of said bills.

JOHN BRAY,
JAMES DUYCKINCK, } Agents.

New-Brunswick, November 19, 1782. 3w||

SEVERAL hogheads of good West-India RUM, a quantity of excellent hard SOAP in boxes, and hard and shore SALT, of the first quality, to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton, on the lowest terms for cash.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dirck Van Veghter, late of Raritan, deceased, are hereby requested to appear and settle their respective accounts on the tenth day of December next, as this is the last notice they are to expect from

PETER DUMONT,
JACOB VAN-NOORSTAND, } Execut.
DIRCK MIDDAGH,

N. B. On said day the above Executors will attend at Tunison's tavern, in order to adjust matters agreeably to law.

ROBERT BARR,

Has for sale, at his store on the east side of second-street, between market and chestnut-streets, the 2d door above Black-Horse ally, Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of East-India and European goods, by wholesale and retail, amongst which are,

A VARIETY of superfine, second and coarse broadcloths, coating, ratteens, duffils, plains, kerseys and half thicks, ratinets, shalloons, ferges, sewingsilks, and best scarf twist, white, yellow, gilt, fancy and death-head coat and waistcoat buttons, corduroys, velvets, plushes, fustians, jeans and jeanetts, thickfets, mens and womens black fattins, tasseties, modes, ell-wide persians, mantuas, lute-frings and sarcenets, black fattinets, serge-denim, everlasting, calimancoes, durants, moreens, tamies, hairbines and boiled camblets, cambricks, lawns, kentings, silk-gauzes, bandana, romall, policate, taffety and barcelona silk handkerchiefs, chintzes, cottons and calicoes, silk and cotton merseilles quilting, silk, worsted, beaver and kidskin gloves and mits, Irish, laval and Dutch linens, Russia sheeting, ticklinburgh, Flanders bedticking, silk thread, mens and womens worsted stockings, fine threads, white chappel and common needles, pins, tapes and bobbins, &c.

Likewise a quantity of Philadelphia and Germantown dressed deerskins. This last article he don't retail, but makes a generous allowance to shop-keepers, breeches-makers and others, that take quantities.

Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being supplied on the lowest terms, for either cash, bills of exchange, or country produce.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the partnership of Isaac Vecte, deceased, and Henry Vankirk, of Hope-well, for fulling and dressing cloth, are desired to come and settle their accounts with said Vankirk, by the 25th of December next; on failure the accounts will be put into the hands of a magistrate.

HENRY VANKIRK.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, the following valuable tracts of land, lying in the county of Monmouth, viz.

NO. 1. in the township of Upper-Freehold, the noted and valuable farm known by the name of Kildare, containing about 300 acres, of which about 200 are cleared, and about 60 acres of that good mowable meadow, about 20 acres of swamp now clearing, an orchard of excellent fruit; the buildings reasonably good and convenient.

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT SINGER,

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

C HINTZES,	Mantuas, and white far-
Calicoes,	fenet,
Broad-cloths,	Russia sheeting,
Naukeens,	Ozenbrigs and Check,
Linens of all sorts,	Jeane and Cassimer,
Black and white gauzes,	Snuff and tobacco, by
Book, Jaconet and Man-	the quantity,
chester Mullins,	Tea and coffee,
Lawns and Cambricks,	White and brown sugar,
A neat assortment of	Stone and earthen ware,
ribbons,	Window-glass of dif-
Silk and check handker-	ferent sizes,
chiefs,	Sattinets of different co-
Modes, fatten and pink	lours,
peeling,	Men and women's thim-
Persians of different co-	bles;
lours,	Awl-blades and tacks,
	Temple-spectacles,

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

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

STRAYED, on Monday the 14th ult. a small pale red milch cow, about nine years old—she has a few white spots in her forehead, her face greyish, a little white on her shoulder, the switch of her tail white, and a white stripe under her belly. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber living in Trenton, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, from

PHILIP LOTT.

November 2, 1782. 2w

TO BE SOLD,

THE farm on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres, one third of which is excellent, well timbered woodland, seventy acres of good mowing-ground, the rest good plough land; there is on said farm a good dwellinghouse almost new, two stories high, with a large kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, several barracks, sheds, &c. two large apple orchards, a great number of peach trees, and two large nurseries of apple and peach trees. The whole farm is enclosed, and under complete fence, is exceedingly well watered, and distant eighteen miles from Raritan landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth-Town. For terms of sale apply to the owner,

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, October 15, 1782. 4w

The subscriber has for sale in Trenton, **G**REEN, London brown, blue, claret, ash, sky blue, chocolate, white and grey superfine cloths, shalloons and ratinets, swanikin, flannel, and green baize, which he will sell very low for cash or produce. Also mahogany furniture.

3w*

JOHN DIXON.

State of New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of a writ to me Burlington county, ff. } directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Monday the 30th day of December next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Nottingham, containing about 743 acres of land, late the property of Benjamin Biles, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Riche, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

October 29, 1782. 7w

Bergen county, itate } **A**T an Inferior Court of New-Jersey. } Common Pleas held for the said county, on the 22d day of October, 1782, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, against John Demarest and Antie his wife, Catharena Golet, Cornelius Van-Vorfi, Fredericus Cadmus and Sarah his wife, of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any person on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be allowed; but no traverse was offered: therefore, notice is hereby given, that if neither they, or any person in their behalf, or any interested, do not appear to traverse at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held for the said county, the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the state. **CORNELIUS HARRING,** Agent.

November 12, 1782. 3w

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

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

October 29, 1782. 7w

RAN away from the above farm last night, a negro man, about twenty-three years old, middle-sized, bandy or bow-legged; had on a blanket or white coarse short coat, with red cape and red buttons, an iron collar about his neck, which had been on a few days on account of his concerting with another negro to rob his master and attempt for New-York. He is fond of playing on the fiddle, which he does badly, and is a great thief, liar and drunkard: Whoever takes up the said negro man, and delivers him to the subscriber on the above farm, two miles below Bristol, on the river Delaware, shall receive Thirty Dollars reward.

ROBERT M. MALCOLM.

Monckton Park, Nov. 5, 1782. 2w||

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscribers, a lot of good wood-land, containing about forty-five acres, whereon may be made a quantity of good meadow, lying in the township of Nottingham, and county of Burlington, about two miles from Trenton, and about two miles from John Watton's landing, where shallops and flats carry wood constantly to the city of Philadelphia; for terms enquire of Alexander Glass near the place, or Robert Sproull living at Trenton landing. 3w†

V E N D U E.

ON Tuesday the twenty-sixth of this instant, November, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, the plantation of John Vanderbelt, deceased, situate in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, containing two hundred and nine acres, now in possession of the subscribers, adjoining lands of Mr. Joseph Chamberlin and others, a large quantity of which is good meadow, and a sufficient quantity of wood-land, the other good tillable land and well watered, with a convenient log house and barn thereon, a spring of running water near the doop, and stone spring-house; also a good bearing orchard. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises at any time. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and due attendance given by us on said premises

AGNESS VANDERBELT, } Execut.

JACOB VANDERBELT, }

Alexandria, Nov. 1, 1782. 2w*

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered on immediately.)

A FARM containing 102 acres, seven acres of which is meadow, and more may be made, and twenty acres woodland, situate on the road leading from Rocky-Hill to the Baptist meeting-house in Hopewell, about three miles from Princeton, and two from Rocky-Hill. There are on said plantation a good frame house and kitchen adjoining, and a large Dutch barn, with a good young bearing orchard. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

3w†

c. t. f.

MARGARET FURMAN.

RAN away from the subscriber at Middlebury in Somerset county, State of New-Jersey, mulatto wench, about fifteen years of age, five feet four or five inches high; had on when she went off a linen short gown and petticoat: Whoever takes up the said wench, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Twen Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JEROMUS RAPPELYEA.

N. B. It is supposed she went off with the French troops. 3w†

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwellinghouse of Ishmael Shippey at Raritan landing, on Thursday the 19th day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, there then to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain John Boudouine against a yall or long-boat, together with 3 bale of cotton, and 4 barrels of molasses, some rigging &c. lately captured by said Captain Boudouine near Sandy-Hook; to the intent that the owner or any other person claiming the same, or any part thereof, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors, agreeably to the prayer of said bill.

New-Brunswick, **ROBERT HUDE,** } Agents.

Nov. 4, 1782. 2w **JOHN DRAY** }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court will be held at the dwelling house of Charles Jackson, inn-holder in Woodbridge, on Thursday the fifth day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain John Storer, against the sloop Chance, of the burthen of fifty tons or thereabouts, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and six iron cast stoves taken on board her, late commanded by James Clephin, and employed in his Britannic Majesty's service; to the intent that any person or persons may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and the stoves taken on board of her, may not be condemned, according to the prayer of said bill.

3w† **JARVIS BLOOMFIELD,** Agent.

THE mode of supplying the army will render a permanent establishment of the Quarter-Master General's department in this state unnecessary in future; the office will therefore be discontinued after the first of January next: The subscriber, desirous to have his accounts in such a state as to close them immediately thereafter, requests all persons who have any demands against him as a publick officer, to present them before that time for settlement: the propriety of this measure will be obvious to all who consider the great obstructions that must inevitably arise to claimants in procuring an adjustment of their accounts after the employment of the officer under whose direction the business has been transacted expires.

JOHN NEILSON, D. Q. M.

Trenton, November 13, 1782. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

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

JOHN COCHRAN.

October 13, 1782. 4w†

To be sold, at publick vendue, **O**N Thursday the 21st day of November, instant, the sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the morning precisely, at the Quarter-Master's office in Trenton, a quantity of old harness and other stores, some strong carriages, a few pieces of scantling, a scow and a small boat, &c.

JOHN NEILSON, D. Q. M.

Trenton November 13, 1782. 2w

TO BE SOLD,

For cash or country produce, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton:

CHOICE old Madeira China,
Wine, Queen's ware,
Rum, Leather breeches and
Sugar, Dressed skins.
Indigo,

And a variety of dry goods as usual.