

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.
An ORDINANCE, ascertaining what captures on water shall be lawful:

In pursuance of the powers delegated by the Confederation in cases of capture on water:

BE it Ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of February next, all resolutions and ordinances of Congress relating to captures or recaptures on water, and coming within the purview of this ordinance, except as is herein after expected, shall be null and void: But questions of this nature arising before, or which shall be undetermined at that day, shall be determined at any time during the war with Great-Britain according to them, in the same manner as if this ordinance had never been made.

It shall be lawful to capture and to obtain condemnation of the property herein after enumerated, if found below high water-mark; that is to say,

All ships and other vessels, of whatsoever size or denomination, belonging to an enemy of the United States, with their rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture.

All goods, wares, and merchandizes belonging to an enemy, and found on board of a ship or other vessel of such enemy.

All contraband goods, wares and merchandizes to whatever nation belonging, although found in a neutral bottom, if defined for the use of an enemy; but the goods, wares and merchandizes belonging to an enemy, contraband goods, and goods destined to a blockaded, invested or besieged port, being always excepted, found in a vessel belonging to a foreign nation, other than an enemy, shall in no case be subject to condemnation.

Provided nevertheless, That from and after the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, all goods, wares and merchandizes, of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain, or of any territory depending thereon, if found within three leagues of the coasts, and defined to any port or place of the United States, in any ship or vessel belonging to the citizens of the said States, or the subjects of any neutral power, shall be liable to capture and condemnation, unless the same shall have been previously captured from the enemy and condemned, or in consequence of capture may be proceeding to some port or place not in the power of the said enemy, for trial and condemnation.

All ships or other vessels, goods, wares and merchandizes belonging to any power, or the subjects of any power against which letters of marque or reprisal shall have issued.

All ships or other vessels, with their rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, and with their cargoes, to whatsoever nation belonging, destined to any port or place invested, besieged or blockaded, by a sufficient force belonging to, in the service of, or cooperating with the United States, so effectually as that one cannot attempt to enter into such port or place without evident danger.

All ships or other vessels, with their rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, and with their cargoes, found in the possession of pirates.

The goods, wares and merchandizes to be adjudged contraband are the following; that is to say,

Cannon, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, bullets, balls, fuses, flints, matches, powder, salt-petre, sulphur, carcasses, pikes, swords, belts, pouches, cartouch-boxes, saddles and bridles, in any quantity beyond what may be necessary for the ship's provision, and may properly appertain to and be adjudged necessary for every man of the ship's crew, or for each passenger.

If it shall manifestly appear, that of any entire thing, of which division cannot be made without injury to its value, a subject of the enemy, and a citizen or a subject of a foreign power, not being an enemy, are joint-holders, the whole shall be condemned and sold for gold or silver, the proper proportion of the nett proceeds of which shall be deposited in the treasury of the state in which the sale shall be, to be paid to the order of such citizen, or the subject of such foreign power.

If such division can be accomplished, but neither the citizen, nor the subject of a foreign power, nor his agent, shall require specific restitution of his property, there shall be a sale in the same manner, as if the property were indivisible. But if in such case a requisition be made to this effect, the due proportion shall be specifically restored.

Where property shall have been originally captured on land from a state, or a citizen of the United States, and shall be recaptured below high water-

mark by another citizen thereof, restitution shall be made to the former owner upon the payment of a reasonable salvage, not exceeding one fourth part of the value, no regard being had to the time of possession by the enemy.

In all cases of recapture by an armed vessel, fitted out at the expence of the United States, of a vessel or other effects belonging to a citizen, the court shall adjudge the proportion which would be due to the United States, to be remitted to such citizen, no regard being had to the time of possession by the enemy.

On the recapture by a citizen of any negro, mulatto, Indian or other person, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed by a state or a citizen of a state, specific restitution shall be adjudged to the claimant, whether the original capture shall have been made on land or water, and without regard to the time of possession by the enemy, a reasonable salvage being paid by the claimant to the recaptor, not exceeding one fourth of the value of such labour or service, to be estimated according to the laws of the state under which the claim shall be made.

But if the service of such negro, mulatto, Indian or other person captured below high water-mark, shall not be legally claimed within a year and a day from the sentence of the court, he shall be set at liberty.

In all other cases of recapture, restitution shall be made to the owner upon payment of one third part of the true value for salvage, if the property shall have been re-taken in less than twenty-four hours after the capture. But if it shall not have been re-taken until the expiration of twenty-four hours after the capture, restitution shall not be made of any part.

Besides those who are duly authorized to make captures by a special commission, captures of the property of an enemy shall be adjudged lawful when made:

1st. By a private vessel not having such commission, satisfactory proof being produced that they were made in pursuing the course of her voyage, and repelling a previous attack from an enemy.

2d. By any body or detachment of regular soldiers.

3d. By inhabitants of the country, if made without cannon shot of the shore.

4th. By an armed vessel sailing under a commission of His Most Christian Majesty.

5th. By the crews of British vessels, while captures of this sort are licensed by the British.

Recaptures shall be made by no other persons than those authorized to make captures, except the crews of vessels re-taken.

The destruction of papers, or the possession of double papers by any captured vessel, shall be considered as evidence for condemnation, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary.

From and after the first day of February, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, any letters of passport or safe conduct, granted before the 27th of March last, under the authority of Congress, to any person whatsoever, for removal of property from a place beyond sea, within the dominions or possessions of the British King, shall be void.

Upon the capture of a vessel commissioned as a man of war or privateer, by any of the vessels of war of the United States of America, the whole of the property condemned shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided in the following manner (saving to all persons who shall lose a limb in any engagement, or shall be otherwise disabled in the service of the United States, every benefit accruing to them under the resolutions of Congress of the 28th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five) that is to say,

To the Commander in Chief of the navy of the United States, shall be allotted one twentieth part of all prizes taken by an armed vessel or vessels under his orders and command; when there shall be no such Commander in Chief, the one twentieth part allotted to him shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

To the Captain of any single armed vessel two twentieth parts, but if more ships or vessels be in company when a prize is taken, then the two twentieth parts shall be divided equally among all the Captains.

To the Captains of marines, Lieutenants and Masters, three twentieth parts of all prizes taken when they are in company, to be divided equally among them.

To the Lieutenants of marines, Surgeons, Chaplains, Purfers, Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, Masters Mates and the Secretary of the fleet, two

twentieth parts, and one half of one twentieth, to be divided equally among them.

To the following petty warrant officers, viz. Midshipmen (allowing for each ship six, for each brig four, and for each sloop two) Captains Clerks, Surgeons Mates, Stewards, Sail-makers, Coopers, Armourers (allowing for each vessel one of each only) Boatswains Mates, Gunners Mates, Carpenters Mates (allowing for each vessel two of each) Cooks, Cockswains (allowing for each vessel one of each) Serjeants of marines (allowing two for each ship, and one for each brig and sloop) three twentieth parts, to be divided equally among them; and when a prize is taken by any vessel, on board or in company of which the Commander in Chief is, then the Commander in Chief's Cook and Cockswain shall be added to the said petty warrant officers, and share equally with them.

The remaining eight twentieth parts, and half of the one twentieth part shall be divided among the rest of the vessels company or companies as it may happen, share and share alike.

No officer nor man shall have any share, but such as are actually on board their several vessels when any prize or prizes shall be taken, excepting only such as may have been ordered on board any other prizes, before taken, or sent away by his or their commanding officers.

Upon the capture of any other vessel, if made by a vessel of war belonging to the United States, one half of the property condemned shall be decreed to the United States, and the other half to the captors, to be divided as aforesaid; if by a private vessel not having a commission, the whole shall be decreed to the captors; if by any body or detachment of regular or other troops in the service of the United States, the whole shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided in proportion to the pay in the line of the army; if by inhabitants of the country, being in arms, the whole shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided equally among them; provided, that if any such inhabitant shall be wounded in making the capture, he shall be entitled to two shares, and if killed, his legal representative shall be entitled to four shares. If by the crews of British vessels, the whole shall be adjudged to the captors, to be divided at the discretion of the court.

On re-capture by an armed vessel belonging to the United States, of a vessel under the protection of a vessel belonging to the enemy, commissioned as a man of war or privateer, or where the vessel re-taken is equipped in a warlike manner, the proportion to be withdrawn from the original owner, shall be divided as in the case of a capture of an enemy's vessel commissioned as a man of war or privateer.

On re-capture by an armed vessel belonging to the United States, of a vessel under the protection of an hostile vessel not commissioned as a man of war or privateer; and where the vessel re-taken is not equipped in a warlike manner, the proportion to be withdrawn from the original owner shall be divided, as in the case of an hostile vessel not commissioned as a man of war or privateer.

The rules of decision in the several courts shall be, the resolutions and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, publick treaties, when declared to be so by an act of Congress, and the law of nations, according to the general usages of Europe. Publick treaties shall have the pre-eminence in all trials.

This ordinance shall commence in force on the first day of February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

DONE by the United States in Congress assembled, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of our Independence.

JOHN HANSON, President.
Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

The ACT referred to in the foregoing Ordinance is as follows:

IN case the Commander, for the time being, lose a limb in an engagement, or be otherwise disabled, so as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood to subsist upon, he shall receive out of the nett profits of such prize or prizes, or prize goods (as are taken during the cruise) if so much arise, before divided or distribution be declared, the sum of four hundred dollars; or if he lose his life, his widow or children (if any) shall receive the said bounty of four hundred dollars, together with all prize money to him belonging at the time of his decease. And if the Captain of the marines, or any other commission and warrant officer lose a limb, or

be otherwise disabled, so as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a subsistence, he or they so disabled shall receive a bounty of three hundred dollars, if so much arise from the nett profits as aforesaid; and in case of death, the widow or children (if any) is, are, and shall be entitled to the same, together with their share of prize money due at the time of their decease. And if an inferior officer, seaman or marine lose a limb, or be otherwise disabled so as to be rendered incapable afterwards of getting a subsistence he or they shall receive a bounty of two hundred dollars, to be deducted as aforesaid; and in case of death, his widow or children (if any) is, are, and shall be entitled to the same, together with his share or prize money due at the time of his decease.

L O N D O N, September 3.

Advice was received on Saturday evening at the Admiralty, of the combined fleets, consisting of 49 sail of the line, being seen off Scilly; the cutter that brought this intelligence says, their station was between 47 and 49 north latitude; their object is of course, the homeward bound British fleets from Jamaica, and the leeward islands.—Vice-Admiral Darby's fleet will, in a few days, consist of 30 sail of the line, including two 50 gun ships. Commodore Keith Stewart's squadron, which is probably ordered round as a reinforcement, will give him eight ships more, making the whole 38; but whether it is the design, or not, of government, to hazard an action with a force so superior, has not yet transpired.

Capt. Walker, of the Prince Alfred privateer, of Kinsale, has likewise brought a confirmation of the above account; and further adds, that he perceived several letters of marque under American colours, in company with the combined fleets, three of which he saw with his glass, mounted from 20 to 28 carriage guns each.

Admiral Darby's squadron is completely watered and victualled, and still remains at Torbay.

By Saturday's Dutch mail we learn, that advice was received at Amsterdam from Port P'orient, of the Dutch East-Indiamen, which have been to long lying at Cadiz, being safe arrived at that port.

They sailed in company with the combined fleets, and parted from them on the 15th ult. in lat. 47.

Paris, August 23. The Sybil French frigate, of 32 guns, commanded by M. de Vintimille, arrived at Brest on the 10th of this month. She was one of the combined fleet, and relates, that this fleet was at the entrance of the channel. It was composed of 36 ships of the line, which extended from Ushant to the Sorlingues; and that M. de Guichen with a light squadron of observation, composed of 13 ships of the line, six of which were Spanish, and seven French is cruising upon the coast of Ireland. This cruise, which has for its object, the intercepting the English fleets of merchant ships, will last until the 15th or 20th of next month.

Hague, August 26. The Prince Stadholder has presented Admiral Zoutman with a sword of gold; the Admirals extraordinary, Dedel, Van Braam, and Kimbergen, with a sabbat and belt of great value; a fabre of less value, with its belt, to the Captains Braac and Staringh, with permission to them also, as well as to the flag officers, to wear a white feather in their uniform hat. The Captains Mulder, Dekker, Walderen, Aberson, Boisch, and Smaasen, have likewise each of them a fabre with its belt. The Lieutenants of the line of battle are to wear epaulettes of gold; and the cadets one on the left shoulder.

E D I N B U R G H, September 7.

This day's post did not arrive until near 6 o'clock, which is eight hours later than on Tuesday.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 3.

"The reports concerning the combined fleet being in the mouth of the channel, which have been circulating for a week past, are confirmed to-day. The enemy's fleet were seen last Wednesday near Scilly, by his Majesty's ships Agamemnon and Prothee, as they were steering down the channel, with the Quebec convoy, they very luckily escaped being taken, and on Thursday returned to Plymouth. In this general belief, that the Bourbon fleet is cruising between Ushant and Scilly, quite across the channel, in order to intercept the Jamaica fleet, and other ships homeward bound, but, it is supposed they will not attempt coming further up the channel, at this advanced season of the year.

"Orders it is said have been sent to collect all the men of war that are fit for service, and it is reckoned, when the ships from Plymouth, Portsmouth, the Nore and Chatham (including the North sea squadron) do join Admiral Darby's fleet, it will amount to 40 sail of the line, and in ten days hence may be able to offer the enemy battle. At present there is no likelihood of an action, as our fleet is too weak to go down, and the enemy will likely keep their present station, as long as the weather permits."

B O S T O N, December 6.

Last Monday Capt. Adams arrived here from Cadiz, which place he left the 20th of October, and informs, that the combined fleets had returned into port, from their late cruise in the channel of England—the French into Brest, and the Spanish, consisting of upwards of 30 sail of the line, into Cadiz: That the siege of Gibraltar was vigorously continued; that a large reinforcement had arrived at Minorca

from Toulon, to assist the Spaniards in the reduction of that place, which it was thought would be accomplished in a few days after this arrival.

Two large Spanish frigates arrived at Cadiz before Capt. Adams sailed from the Havannah, with a vast quantity of money on account of the King and the merchants.

W O R C E S T E R, December 6.

The *ingenuity* of the typographical gentry in the city of New-York, especially that of the *Printer to the excellent Majesty of Britain*, is really diverting to US poor REBELS!! "Congress annihilated!—the American army sold to France!—French colours only allowed to be displayed in Virginia and Rhode-Island, Boston, &c.!! the American flag not permitted to be hoisted in Europe, Asia, Africa, nor America!"—But why, ye *Grub-Street geniuses*, did you not inform your readers, that the STANDARDS of invincible BRITAIN and her powerful ALLIES were LAID at the FEET of CONGRESS—that REBEL Congress who are now your terror—the glory of America—and esteemed by the greatest monarchs in Europe!—and who lately purchased ANOTHER whole British army on reasonable terms?

It is reported that a French fleet from Europe, under the command of M. de Suffrein, has taken possession of St. Helen, an island (belonging to the British) in 16 deg. south lat. about midway between the continents of Africa and South-America.

N O R W I C H, Dec. 6.

Monday last arrived at New-London, from the West-Indies, the sloop—, Capt. Rogers, with a cargo of salt.

Also arrived at New-London since our last, from a cruise, the privateer brig Jay, Capt. Havens, and the brig Fair American, Capt. Champlin, of 16 guns each. The Jay was very much shattered, having been in a gale of wind a little before her arrival.

F I S H - K I L L, Dec. 13.

On the morning of the 2d instant, a skirmish happened near the lines, between one of our scouts and a party of the enemy, commanded by the infamous Holmes; in which the latter were repulsed with the loss of one killed and eight wounded: Holmes, and a Captain Kipp, a noted partizan are amongst the latter; and the inhabitants say Kipp is mortally wounded. Captain Sackett, of the New-York levies, being advanced of the party, was unfortunately taken a few minutes before the skirmish commenced.—The enemy's party consisted of 45, well mounted; ours were only twenty-two militia, commanded by Lieutenant Mosier.

Since our skirmish with a party of Delancy's horse, the 2d instant, seven of that corps have come in; one of whom was a Captain, another an Ensign.

A packet arrived at New-York from England last week, but no news of importance hath transpired.—No papers were permitted to come out of the city. A fleet was ready to sail, and a number of tory citizens had taken their passage and gone on board.

Accounts had reached England before the packet failed, that the French fleet had blocked in Earl Cornwallis; and that General Washington was on his march to Virginia.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Albany, dated December 8.

"A corporal of mine who was taken prisoner last summer on the Mohawk river, and carried to Bush-Island, and made his escape from there since, reports, That Major Ross had returned, and that he brought but 210 men with him. The corporal is a man of veracity, and this intelligence may be relied on."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Dec. 12.

By a letter from a gentleman of veracity, dated the 25th ult. at Peterburgh, in Virginia, we have advice of the enemy's having evacuated Wilmington, in North-Carolina, and retired by water to Charlestown, leaving their deluded friends in that state to shift for themselves. Governor Burke was sent prisoner to Charlestown a few days before the evacuation.

Extract of a letter from New-Jersey, dated Dec. 10, 1781.

"The packet arrived Thursday last from Britain, in eight weeks, which puts, as yet, a stop to the fleet's sailing. The officers that held commissions under Lord Dunmore, were ordered on shore with their baggage, that were bound to Europe.

"His Lordship is daily expected at New-York with his suite, civil and military, to take the reins of the government of Virginia.—It's truly laughable. Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan were not arrived in England; they were in different ships, but the Admiral took care to have the cash with him; it's thought in New-York, that they are taken and carried into France. Since the arrival of the packet, they won't suffer one of their publick papers to come out, however you have the latest and the only one since.

"Governor Johnstone is arrived in England, and carried in six Dutch East-India ships homeward bound, which I am sorry for."

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, November 20, 1781.

"A letter is just now received from Gen. Marion, informing that on the 15th instant, he detached Col. Mahan with 180 cavalry, and Col. Shelly with 200 riflemen, to endeavour to intercept some of the ene-

my's plundering parties.—Col. Mahan went down below Monk's Corner, and took at Fair Lawn, one subaltern, two surgeons, and eighty convalescents; the officers he paroled, and brought off the men. He found so large a quantity of arms and stores in the house, which he could not bring off, that he thought proper to burn the house and its contents.

"The Governor has issued a proclamation for calling an assembly, who are to meet at Cambden the 8th of Jan.—By his proclamation no person who has borne arms with the enemy or taken protection with them, unless they have returned and complied with his proclamation of amnesty, will be allowed to elect or be elected."

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

AFTER an attentive perusal of Lord Cornwallis's letter to Sir Henry Clinton, containing the account of the reduction of his posts and army, in Virginia, I think the following observations are equally just and natural.

I. That his Lordship is no GENERAL.—This is evident, 1. From the nature of the posts he occupied. 2. From the structure of his works. 3. From his presuming it practicable to escape to New-York by land. 4. From his neglecting to obtain earlier intelligence of the approach of General Washington at the head of the allied army.

II. His Lordship is no SOLDIER.—This is evident, 1. From his neglecting to attack the Marquis of Fayette and the French troops, before the arrival of General Washington. 2. From his evacuating his out posts at the approach of the French grenadiers. 3. From his not daring to make a sortie, by which means he might have injured our works, and protracted the siege for several weeks.

III. His Lordship is no POLITICIAN.—This is evident, 1. From his neglecting to take notice of the conduct of the German troops during the siege. This impolitic omission will probably be resented by large and immediate desertions from the German corps who are now in captivity among us. 2. From his account of the strength of the American army. The powers of Europe must soon see the impossibility of conquering America, when they perceive from Lord Cornwallis's letter, that only one of our armies consisted, after a war of near six years, of 8000 regulars, and 5000 militia-men.

IV. His Lordship is no GENTLEMAN.—This is evident from his ungrateful silence as to the noble and generous conduct of General Washington and the American officers to him and his army after the capitulation.

The magnanimity, humanity, and politeness of the Commander in Chief of the American armies, would have extorted expressions of gratitude and respect from an Indian savage, a Tartar, or a Turk. A British General and an English nobleman, is the only human being that could have treated such superlative virtue with such sullen disrespect.

A SUBALTERN.

T R E N T O N, Dec. 19.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, Dec. 1, 1781.

"Mr. Caldwell has left nine small children in a very helpless and unprovided state, to mourn a loss that cannot be made up to them, and to make trial of the benevolence and humanity of others, to which they have a just claim from the greatness of that of their father. It is perhaps scarcely paralleled in history, that a husband and wife who maintained such blameless characters, should have met with so similar and cruel a fate.—It is but about 17 months since Mrs. Caldwell, one of the most amiable of women, was shot by a British soldier, when the enemy came out to Connecticut Farms, as she was sitting in her house with her two infants by her side. It may be truly and justly said, that the tragical death of Mr. Caldwell will be a very great publick loss, and is justly lamented by every friend to his country; and though he filled, with great approbation, several publick offices since the present war, which have enriched many less deserving than himself, yet he has left little more than will pay his debts; and what is doubly hard, he has no connections in this country to whom his helpless orphans can look to for assistance in this day of adversity. Publick subscriptions have been opened for their relief, which it is hoped will meet with generous encouragement."

By a gentleman from Elizabeth-Town we are informed, that on Saturday last a fleet of upwards of one hundred sail, under convoy of three or four ships of the line and two frigates, sailed from New-York for England, on board of which Lord Cornwallis, General Arnold, and a great number of inhabitants took their passage.

Thursday last was observed as a day of thanksgiving, agreeably to the Governor's proclamation of the 12th ult.

At the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, lately held in the county of Monmouth, John Thomson and Joshua Peirce were convicted of horse-stealing and robbery, and Richard Bell of robbery, and were all sentenced to be executed on Saturday last.—We hear that Thomson and Bell were executed accordingly, but that Peirce is respited for a few days. These fellows belonged to a band of villains who have committed so many murders and robberies in the county of Monmouth, and whose principal lodgment is on Sandy-Hook.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
The GOVERNOR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, TRENTON, Dec. 14, 1781.

AT a General Court Martial, whereof Colonel Silvanus Seely was President, held at Charham, the twenty-third day of October last, by order of His Excellency the Governor, and continued by several adjournments, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Crane was tried upon the following charges:

- 1st. That he traded with the enemy when commanding officer at Elizabeth-Town, in the year 1780.
- 2d. That he allowed others to trade with the enemy whilst commanding officer at the same place, in the year aforesaid.
- 3d. That he was so disguised with liquor when on Staten-Island, under the command of General Dickinson, as to be wholly unfit for duty, and also at other times, when commanding officer at Elizabeth-Town, in 1780.
- 4th. For unofficer like behaviour in an attack of a party of refugees near Elizabeth-Town, with a superior force under his command.

The Court having maturely deliberated upon the evidences, are of opinion, and do accordingly find, that Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Crane is guilty of the first and second charges, and also of the latter part of the third charge, and that the said Colonel Crane is not guilty of the first part of the third charge, nor of the fourth charge.

And the Court do sentence the said Lieutenant-Colonel Crane to be publickly reprimanded by His Excellency the Governor.

By the same Court-Martial was tried Captain Isaac Gillam, upon the following charges:

- 1st. For neglect of duty in a variety of instances.
 - 1. In staying a great part of his time since his late appointment in the twelvemonth's service of the state, at home.
 - 2. In going home and continuing there several days and nights when he knew that a number of vessels were coming up Newark Bay, towards Newark, and had got to the mouth of the river.
 - 3. In drawing provisions for himself and men without having the proper necessary returns, or knowing how many men he had on duty, or in town.
 - 4. In not calling the muster-roll, or knowing who appeared on the parade and did duty.
 - 5. In not sending out patrols or placing centries, and not visiting them when placed.
- 2d. For giving unnecessary and unreasonable furloughs to his men.
- 3d. For not supporting authority and discipline in his company.
- 4th. For ungentlemanly and unofficerlike behaviour to Lieutenant Burnet.
- 5th. For giving permissions to a number of persons to go into and return from the enemy's lines.
- 6th. For encouraging, protecting and supporting the illicit trade and intercourse with the enemy, and for the sake of a bribe, releasing and discharging a large quantity of goods seized by some of his men, on the way from the enemy's lines, by which means the state is deprived of a considerable sum of money, and the punishment of offenders evaded.

The two following charges were made by the Court.

- 7th. For leaving his company when on its march to Dobbs's Ferry, in the month of August last, without permission.
- 8th. That before and on the march of the said company to Dobbs's Ferry, the said Captain Gillam did begin and excite a mutiny; and that at the same time and place he did join in a mutiny, and that also knowing of an intended mutiny, he did not without delay, give information thereof to any superior or commanding officer, nor endeavour to suppress the same.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence offered on the several charges against Captain Isaac Gillam, do find him of the first charge guilty in the fourth instance.

In the first instance	not guilty
Second ditto	not guilty
Third ditto	not guilty
Fifth ditto	not guilty
Of the second charge	not guilty
Third ditto	guilty
Fourth ditto	guilty
Fifth ditto	guilty
Sixth ditto	guilty
Seventh ditto	not guilty
Eighth ditto	guilty

And it is adjudged by the same Court that the said Captain Isaac Gillam be deprived of all and every military commission which he holds in the service of this state.

And by the same Court Martial was tried Lieut. John Burnet, upon the following charges:

- 1st. For disobeying the orders of Captain Isaac Gillam, his superior officer.
- 2d. For giving the soldiers of the said Captain's company strong liquor, to induce them to sign a paper which tended to encourage a mutiny.
- 3d. For ordering the said soldiers to mutiny.
- 4th. For neglect of duty in suppressing the illicit trade with the enemy.
- 5th. For refusing to deliver up the muster roll to Captain Gillam.
- 6th. For abusing the character of the said Captain Gillam.

The Court having considered the evidence, do find Lieutenant Burnet of the

First charge	guilty
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Second ditto	guilty
Third ditto	not guilty
Fourth ditto	not guilty
Fifth ditto	guilty
Sixth ditto	not guilty

And the said Court do sentence the said Lieutenant John Burnet to be cashiered.

The Governor having duly considered the evidence produced to the said Court Martial, and the several sentences and acquittals of the same, approves of and confirms the sentence and adjudication of the said Court against Captain Isaac Gillam (whose several offences do not admit of the least palliation, and with which he could not have imagined that any officer of the militia of this state would have stained his character or disgraced his country) and orders the same to take place accordingly.

Relative to the sentence passed by the said Court on Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Crane, he thinks it more favourable than an officer of his rank had reason to expect for so atrocious a crime as that of trading with the enemy, and allowing others to trade with them (an offence not only extremely injurious to his country, which had reposed so great confidence in him, but which it was an essential part of his duty and a grand object of the post he occupied, to suppress) and for which, as well as for the other offence proved against him, he is hereby publickly reprimanded.

With respect to the sentence passed by the said Court on Lieut. John Burnet, it is with great regret that the Governor finds that an officer who has distinguished himself for his zeal and activity in the service of his country, should so far forget the absolute necessity of maintaining subordination and discipline as to disobey the orders of his superior officer, and whatever allowance may be made for the precipitation of youth, or personal provocations offered, the publick interest indispensably requires so pernicious an example to be uniformly discountenanced, and he therefore approves of and confirms the sentence passed by the said Court Martial on the said Lieutenant John Burnet, and orders the same to take place accordingly.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

JOHN SINGER,

Has for sale, at his store opposite Mr. Abraham Hunt's in Trenton, the following articles:

- S**CARLET broad cloth, Black and white striped
- Blue and green ditto, and spotted gauze,
- Brown, blue and flesh Broad & narrow ribands,
- coloured velvet, Black fatin and mode,
- Brown and white coarse Ell-wide perian,
- cloths, Pelong and mantuas,
- Blue and crimson baize, Pink and white tarcanets,
- Brown and scarlet serge, Pins and threads,
- Checks and stripes, Sugar and tea,
- An assortment of calicoes Pepper,
- and chintzes, Copperas, indigo,
- Silk and linen handker- Cotton,
- chiefs, Shoe buckles, and some
- Gauze ditto, hard ware,
- Cambricks and lawns, Snuff and tobacco,
- Black and white laces, Holland gin.

With fundry other **GOODS.** 4w

WANTED,

AS a house-keeper, a sober industrious middle aged woman, who understands country business, to live within nine miles of Philadelphia. Any person who can bring a good recommendation, may hear of good encouragement by applying to the printer. Also wanted to purchase or hire, a negro man and wife, or a negro man and girl separate, who understand country business. Apply as above.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, Waterford township, Dec. 10, 1781. 4w

ON the night of the 17th of November last the shop of the subscriber, living in Cranberry, was broken open, and the following articles taken therefrom, viz. One bolt of ozenbrigs, containing upwards of forty yards, one piece of fine yard-wide linen, one piece of yard-wide mode, two buckskins, two wool hats, one piece of broad stamped riband, a quantity of fine thread, and fundry other articles. Whoever apprehends the thief with the above goods, shall receive a reward of **TWENTY DOLLARS** in gold or silver, or an equal proportion for any part thereof, from **WILLIAM SLOAN.**

Cranberry, Dec. 12, 1781. 3w†

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 18th of March, in the year 1779, an apprentice lad named Joseph Phillips, about 16 years of age, by trade a shoemaker.—Whoever will apprehend the said apprentice, and bring him to the subscriber living at Sanpink, near the Dutch Meeting-House, shall receive One Dollar reward, and all reasonable charges paid by **WILLIAM DE-HART.** 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Friday the 28th day of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of James Willis, at Cape-May;

THE SLOOP BETSEY, burthen about 40 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, consisting of flour, wheat and Indian corn.

By order of the Judge,
JOHN BURROWES, Marshal.

Dec. 17, 1781. 2w

THIS is to inform the publick, that **JAMES SHEA** takes in and dresses boot legs in the neatest and best manner. Also carries leather of all kinds, for boots, shoes, &c. He is to be found at his dwelling nearly opposite the gaol, and next door to Archibald Yard's, in Trenton. 3w

TO BE SOLD,
By **WILLIAM RICHARDS,**

At his **STORE** at Trenton Landing, the following general assortment of Medicines, Groceries, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Ironmongery, and Dry Goods, viz.

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

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

SCHOOLMASTERS Assistants, Newbery's books for children, wafers, quills, &c. to be sold at the Printing-Office.

AN ENTIRE NEW WORK.
Now selling at Bell's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, Philadelphia; also by James Burnside, in Trenton, and James Martin, post-rider to Morris-Town;

'The Revolution of America.

By the **ABBE RAYNAL**,
Author of the philosophical and political history of the establishments and commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies. Price Half a Dollar.
* * Variety of curious and useful **BOOKS** in history, divinity, voyages, travels, poetry, novels, and entertainment, may be had at said Bell's Book-Store. 8w†

L O S T,

ON Tuesday the 4th of December, 1781, a parchment slip, containing two state notes; one, No. 14, for Three Hundred and Seventeen Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Eight-pence; the other, No. 133, for Fifty Pounds. The former my own property, the latter the property of Joseph Wright, soldier in the first Jersey regiment. Said parchment also contained about One Hundred State Dollars. Whoever finds the same, and will return it to me or the printer hereof, shall receive Sixteen State Dollars as a reward. All persons are forewarned purchasing the above notes, as they will be stopped by the treasurer, and are requested to apprehend them if offered for sale.
E. WHITLOCK, Adj. 1st Jer. Regt.

December 5, 1781. 3w*
WAS taken up on the fifth instant, a certain Peter Fisher, and another person whose name is unknown. They had with them two horses supposed to be stolen; one of them black, fourteen hands high, with a star; the other a sorrel, about the same height. The owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away.
JOHN PIATT.
Middlesex, Six Mile Run, Dec. 10, 1781. 2w†

L O S T,

ON the 4th or 5th instant, a steel mounted pistol. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the printer, shall receive Three Hard Dollars reward.
2w Dec. 10, 1781.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that I Martin Long, of New-Hanover, and county of Burlington, do hereby acknowledge and confess that, contrary to the principles of honesty and truth, I did endeavour to injure the character of Jacob Phillips, Esq. High-Sheriff of the county of Burlington, by falsely and unjustly reporting that the said Jacob Phillips, Esq. had demanded and taken from me more fees than allowed by law:—For which report and misrepresentation, in this publick manner, I do beg his pardon, and am fully convinced of the justness and uprightness of his behaviour to me at all times, and the baseness of my own intentions. In testimony of which, I publish this in the publick New-Jersey Gazette.—Witness my hand at Burlington, December 3, 1781. 2w
MARTIN LONG.

T O B E S O L D,

At **PUBLICK SALE**,
On **TUESDAY** the eighth day of January next,
A HOUSE and lot of land, situate in Kingstreet, in Trenton, in which David Pinkerton, deceased, lately lived. Possession of the premises will be given in April. The house is two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, well finished; a good kitchen and store-house adjoining, with cellars under the whole, and a smoak-house and stable on the lot, which contains one quarter of an acre, and a good well of water in the yard.—The whole in good repair, and very convenient for a store or other publick business. To be sold at the same time, situate within half a mile of Trenton, five acres of meadow, and two lots of upland; one containing six acres, the other five acres and a half, each having a good collection of fruit. Conditions will be made known at the day of sale, by
MARY PINKERTON,
DAVID PINKERTON, } Execut.
ISAAC D'COW,

Trenton, December 4, 1781.

WILLIAM INNES

AQUAINTS the publick, and also his customers, that he has begun brewing, and has beer for sale, which he hopes will give satisfaction, at the current prices.
Said **INNES** gives the highest price for good clean barley.
N. B. All persons who have casks of his are earnestly requested to return them, or pay the worth of them.
Burlington, Dec. 3, 1781. 3w

Writing Paper

To be **SOLD** cheap for **CASH**, by the Printer hereof.

W I L L B E S O L D,
At **PUBLICK VENDUE,**

In pursuance of the direction of the last will and testament of Robert Priest, deceased, late of Windsor, in the county of Middlesex, New-Jersey, on Monday the 24th of this inst. December; **A**LL that valuable plantation, situate, lying and being near Princeton, whereon the said testator lately dwelt, containing about 156 acres of land, part thereof good meadow, and more may be made. There is on the premises a frame house and kitchen, arn and other convenient out-houses, a young bearing orchard in its prime: The whole in good fence, is well watered, and hath a sufficient quantity of excellent timber.

Also will be sold at same time, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of an eight day clock, feather beds and bedding, looking glasses, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture too tedious to enumerate: A large quantity of hay, flax, Indian corn in the crib, wheat, rye and oats in stack, and about 16 acres of green wheat in the ground, together with all the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, &c. The vendue will begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, on the premises, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by
EZEKIEL SMITH, Executor.
December 11, 1781. 2w†

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, ff. } **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the dwelling-house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 27th day of December inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Adam Hyler, (who as well, &c.) against the ship Father's Desire, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, taken from the enemy at the Narrows, near Long-Island, and also a certain negro fellow named Will, taken on board said ship: To the end and intent, that any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said ship, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, together with the said negro, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.
By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.
December 1, 1781.

The trial of the schooner Hare, and a certain cutter advertised for trial the 22d day of November last, together with the other articles mentioned in the said advertisement, is adjourned over to the day and place above mentioned.

To whom it may concern:

State of } **NOTICE** is hereby given, that New-Jersey, ff. } a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 27th day of December next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Robert Magee, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Sally, lately commanded by John Harman, taken on her intended voyage, as is said, from Maurice-River to New-York, loaded with lumber, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.
By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.
Burlington, Nov. 24, 1781.

T O B E S O L D,

The following tracts of **LAND**, situate on the south-branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon county, about 30 miles from Trenton, 12 from Delaware river, and 28 from New-Brunswick, viz.

LOT No. 1, containing 150 acres, near one half cleared, about 15 acres of which is excellent meadow, and more may be made; the remainder timber land. There is on it a frame dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn, a large stone grist-mill with two pair of stones, two water wheels and every necessary conveniency for merchant and country business; also an oil-mill and saw-mill, the whole being almost new, and stands on the south-branch of Raritan, a large and constant stream of water.—There is also a small orchard and fundry small tenements, &c.

LOT No. 2, adjoining the above, containing 234 acres, about 100 is cleared, between 40 and 50 acres of which is excellent meadow, a great part watered, the rest timber land; there is a lime kiln and plenty of good limestone convenient to the kiln, an orchard of near 200 apple trees, &c.

LOT No. 3, adjoining lot No. 2, containing 145 acres, one half cleared, the rest wood-land.—There is thereon a frame house and barn, a small orchard, and a spring of good water near the door. For terms apply to **MAHLON TAYLOR**, on the premises. 6w

POCKET ALMANACKS

T O B E S O L D,
By the dozen or single, at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

THE subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry a little above the Falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, and the distance being nearly the same from Bristol to Trenton to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, at the following rates, which are as low as they were twenty years ago, viz.

Waggon and four horses	4/6d.
Ditto with two ditto	3/6d.
Horse and chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A footman	3d.

And all other ferriages in like proportion.
Travellers who come from Bristol the new road are requested to turn off to the left at the 29 mile stone, which is about three quarters of a mile from the ferry—and those from the eastward are to turn to the right at the market-house in Trenton, which is about one quarter of a mile from the ferry, where constant attendance is given by the publick's humble servants,
JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

THE owner of the ferry known by the name of the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road leading to Philadelphia, and where the publick all crosses, has provided the said ferry with the best boats that ever have been constructed for the safety of transporting passengers, horses and carriages, in time of freshes, wind or ice, and a number of careful hands that have nothing else to do but work the boats, and are always ready on the spot. The ferriages are as follow, viz.

Waggon and four horses	5s.
Waggon and two horses	3/9d.
A chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A foot person	3d.

And all other ferriages in Proportion. 1w*

T O B E S O L D,

A Small farm on Raritan in the county of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, containing about 113 acres, of which 40 is low land, some very fertile, the rest with little improvement will make good meadow; wood in proportion to the quantity of the land. For terms apply to Mr. Matthew Lane near the premises, and a good title given by
JACOB R. HARDENBERGH.
November 22, 1781. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

AN improved farm, situate at Raritan, containing about 360 acres, near one third part of which is timber land, and has meadow sufficient to cut upwards of forty loads of hay in a season, and much more meadow can be made with little expence; has a good frame dwellinghouse on it, &c. is watered by two never failing streams that water every field. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises, by whom an indisputable title will be given.

Raritan Nov. 30th, 1781. 3w†
THO. FARMER.

TWO FARMS to be sold, the one on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres of land, one third of which is good mowing ground, one third plough land, and the other third covered with timber of the first quality: The whole farm is inclosed and under complete fence and small inclosures. There is on it a good dwelling-house almost new, two stories high, a large Dutch barn, barracks, sheds, &c. two large apple orchards, a number of peach trees, and a large peach nursery fit to plant out. The other farm joins this one, and contains one hundred and sixty-three acres, above one third of which is well timbered wood-land, fifteen acres of mowing ground, and much more may be made at an easy expence, the rest good plough land. There is on this farm a good dwelling-house, a shop, and an English barn, two good apple orchards and a number of other fruit trees; the whole under good fence. Both farms are exceedingly well watered, and are distant twenty-two miles from Elizabeth-Town, and sixteen from Brunswick Landing, and will be sold very cheap by the owner,
JOHN SHAW.
Bernard's-Town, Baskenridge, Nov. 26, 1781. 4w

T O B E S O L D,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
The New-Jersey
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1782.

Containing, besides the usual astronomical observations, several necessary tables, and a variety of other useful and entertaining matter in prose and verse.

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