

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1785.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer to the State.

Barnt De-Klyn,

At the corner opposite the Blazing Star, near the market, Trenton, has just opened, and now ready for sale, a large and general assortment of goods, consisting of the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE cloths,
Second do.
Forest do.
Rattinets and shalloons of all colours,
Durants do.
Calimancoes do.
Moreens do.
Brown camblets,
Black everlasting and fattinet,
Broad and narrow worsted binding of all colours,
Jeans and jeanets,
Fustians,
Corduroys,
Spotted and plain velvets,
Fine chip hats,
4 and 4½ pins,
A complete assortment of Irish linens,
Irish and Russia sheetings,
Clouting and other diaper,
Brown holland,
A complete assortment of English and India chintzes,
Calicoes and cottons,
Modes, peelongs and fattins,
Taffetas and perlians,
Ladies gloves and mitts,
Handsome ribands,
Soufflee and other gauzes,
Mullin, lawn and soufflee handkerchiefs,
Mullin, lawn and soufflee aprons,
Scotch thread, from No. 10 to 48,
Assortment of tapes and bobbins,
Sewing-silks of all colours,
Kenting, silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Thread and cotton hose,
Apron-width kentings and lawns,
A very handsome assortment of feathers and plumes,
Italian flowers,
Lawns and cambricks,
A very complete assortment of hard ware, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
Trenton, March 7, 1785.

A Quantity of Wrapping-Paper,

Of superior Quality,
To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

Best Malt, Table and small Beer,

To be sold by the barrel, half barrel or larger quantity, for cash or grain delivered in Trenton, where ready money will be given for a quantity of good hops and barley, by

SAMUEL DOWNING,
GEORGE SOWERBECK.

N. B. Said Downing carries on the taylor's business at his dwelling-house in Trenton, as usual.
Trenton, March 12, 1785. 4w

To be sold, by publick vendue,

At the house of Jacob Smith, in the township of Bethlehem, and county of Hunterdon, on the 11th day of April next,

A Two acre lot, whereon there is a convenient tannery, consisting of 12 vats, 3 limes, 2 bates, 5 handlers, and 2 waffer pools, with the water running through them both. The water is carried to every vat at pleasure, without lading. There is a dwellinghouse, barkhouse and beamhouse on the same. The vendue to begin at 2 o'clock on said day, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by
5w
JOSEPH CURTIS.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

On Saturday the 9th of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the market-house in Trenton,

THE house in which Mr. Robert Singer now lives, adjoining Mr. Joseph Milnor's, in which a store has been kept many years, and is a good stand for any publick business: The lot contains about a quarter and half quarter of an acre of ground, on which there is also a good stable, well of water, &c. Two lots of land near Mr. John Ricky's, containing near one acre each, about one half of which is good meadow, and the remainder may be made so; they are very pleasantly situated, and in a good part of the town for building on. Also a lot of land containing six acres, in good fence, and near the town, on which is a good bearing orchard. Six months credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half, paying interest, and giving security, if required. For further particulars enquire of John Chaloner, William Sykes, or Jacob Baker, in Philadelphia—or Moore Furman, Esq. in Trenton.
March 17, 1785. 3w*

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

THE house in which he now lives, with the spacious lot whereon it stands, the water lot and new wharf of 78 feet front; it is known to be as good a stand for business as any in the city of New-Brunswick. Likewise the house and lot on Water-street, adjoining next below Colonel Taylors, in possession of William Nevius; the lot is in front on the street 75 feet, and extending the same breadth about 175 feet, with a water lot in front of the whole, as advantageously situated, and as capable of improvement, as any lot on the river:—A number of lots and water lots lying on Water-street and the river Raritan, between Doctor Cochran's house and the mine-pits; with a number of lots on Albany-street, New-street, and other streets to be laid out. Also, the freehold right to several lots and houses in Albany-street, upon ground rent.

The city of New-Brunswick is perhaps more advantageously situated for an inland trade, than any town in New-Jersey, it being a thoroughfare between Philadelphia and New-York, and at the head of the navigation of the river Raritan; distant from the former about 60 miles, one half of which is water carriage; and from the latter, about 35 miles by land, and 40 by water. The stage-waggons from both these cities pass through every day in the year, except Sunday; and vessels of very considerable burthen afford daily opportunities of transportation to New-York. It is remarkable for being a healthy spot, and situated in the heart of a well settled fertile country, which affords daily supplies of provisions of all sorts, at lower rates than any town in New-Jersey: No place can be better situated for storekeepers, mechanics or manufacturers, as tradesmen of all kinds may find constant employ, and send or carry their manufactures either to New-York or Philadelphia, at very little expence.—So fine a situation is really an object for a company of honest Germans, whose industry the proprietor wishes so much to encourage, that if their families will become citizens by purchase, he will give them a proper lot to build a church on, and a convenient lot of four or five acres for a parsonage. This place is likewise distant, by land or water, about 12 miles from the city of PERTH-AMBOY, situated at the mouth of the river Raritan, lately made a free port, and endowed by charter with privileges, and by nature with advantages, that cannot but be the means of promoting commerce very rapidly in this state. A number of lots and water lots are likewise to be sold there. Those that incline to purchase, may know the terms and conditions of sale, by applying to

JAMES PARKER.

State of New-Jersey, New- }
Brunswick, March 17, 1785. } t f

To be Sold, by Publick Vendue,

On Thursday the 7th of April next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing about 200 acres of land, situate and lying in the township of Mansfield, county of Burlington, and western division of New-Jersey, about six miles from Burlington, five from Bordentown, and two from the river Delaware:—There is on the plantation a good dwelling-house, a new convenient barn and stables, an orchard of fruit trees, and a well of water at the door. The cleared land is good either for wheat, rye or Indian corn. There is about 40 acres of wood-land well timbered, about 15 acres of good meadow, and more may be made; the whole is under good fence, and in a very agreeable neighbourhood, in the heart of a healthy country. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and an indisputable title given by
2w* WILLIAM & JOSEPH POTTS.

To the PUBLICK.

MR. HILLS returns his most sincere thanks to those gentlemen that did him the honour to call and point out the errors that he was making in his map of the state of New-Jersey, and he is very sorry he was not at home, and hopes they will excuse him, for he was busily employed in surveying the city of Perth-Amboy, and its environs. As he has returned, he shall esteem it as a particular favour if gentlemen will call on him as they travel thro' Princeton, to point out any more errors, or can any way give him any information: And I do assure the publick, that it will be shortly finished, and I hope it will meet with general approbation.

J. Hills, Surveyor, Architect,
& Draftsman.

Landed estates surveyed, planned or estimated, with the specific valuation of parks, seats, farms, or any parcel of land, &c. either for letting, sale or purchase, and all boundary lines run and settled, though ever so mountainous, marshy, or the bowels of the earth full of iron ore.

Plans of estates and houses neatly drawn or copied, by application or letter, post paid, directed to him at the Post-Office, Princeton, in the state of New-Jersey; or at No. 201, Water-street, New-York.

Princeton, December 10, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

That elegant MANSION-HOUSE, With the out-buildings, and 47 acres of land, lately occupied by the subscriber, in the village of Freehold, county of Monmouth.

THE house, which is almost new, and is built and finished in the best taste, consists of four rooms on the first floor, five on the second, two commodious kitchens and a garret, and under the whole is a good cellar, and at the door a well of excellent water. The out-buildings are two barns, sufficient stabling, a bathing-house, smoke-house, and all others requisite for use or convenience, &c. On the premises is a thrifty young bearing orchard, of 400 trees; and the fruit-garden is furnished with a variety of peaches, plumbs, cherries, and many other kinds selected from Prince's celebrated nursery on Long-Island. The soil is fertile, and 400 acres adjoining, or any less quantity, may be purchased on reasonable terms. The price demanded for the whole estate, is upwards of two hundred pounds less than the prime cost of the improvements. One-third of the purchase-money will be required in specie, the residue will be taken in paper currency of New-Jersey or New-York, the latter in preference. Further information may be obtained by applying to Jonathan Rhea, Esq. on the premises; William-Churchill Houston, Esq. in Trenton; or the subscriber, at No. 36, Smith-street, New-York.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

March 15, 1785.

4w

From the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY. SMOKY CHIMNIES.

IN this city, in this country, in every country under the sun, Smoky Chimnies are a curse to many a good family. A letter from a gentleman in Scotland, agrees so well with my own opinion of the usual cause, and best means to avoid the evil, that I am induced to republish the substance of it; the rather as the writer speaks from experience.

Workmen draw up the funnels of chimnies rather from their fancies or the practice of places, than from sound principles. For the most part, chimnies that smoke, are carried up narrower near the top than below, or than where they go zig-zag in angles. The air in the rooms being rarified, is forced into the funnel of the chimney, and with the smoke ascends up it; but the further the air and smoke ascend, the action of the powers driving them is the less; and where the funnel, as it is higher, is closer and closer, the resistance to the ascent of the air and smoke is increased; there is, too, the increasing friction of the narrowing sides of the funnel. It is said, the wider at top, the more liberty the wind has to blow down the chimney; but it is refuted in its descent by the

form of the chimney, &c. so that it returns again, eddy like. If the funnel widens as it descends, when the wind blows down, the resistance being less, the wind and smoke puff out below, where width gives room for it, and as it were, invites a passage that way.

We were vexed in my house, says the letter-writer, with that bad companion; to remedy which, many things were devised by different workmen. A bonnet was set up on the top of the chimney with a vane that turned it; but it did not answer. Alterations were frequently made about the fire-place, as usual, without effect. The chimnies were even pulled down to as little purpose; every workman pretending he could infallibly remedy it. A chimney in one of the attempts was made with crooks this way and that way. At last we resolved on what appeared the more rational way. The funnel was carried up perpendicular; and was 3 or 4 inches wider at top than at bottom; this widening was gradually produced. The funnel was gathered in a throat directly above the fire-place, and so widened according to this direction. This method has been used in several instances since, and never failed. It is remarkable, adds the letter-writer, my house is directly under a high mountain, from which strong blasts blow down upon us; but we do not now find any inconvenience from them. When the doors are open, the draught is so strong, it will carry a piece of paper out at the head of the chimney.

MU. RU.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, November 27.

HIS Majesty's proclamation has entirely broke up Lord George Gordon's volunteering rendezvous at the Kettle-Drum, and the Protestant Association in support of the Dutch! A well-timed measure! We are happy to see that production breathing the true spirit of neutrality and impartiality between the jarring powers of the continent—"in perfect amity with all the powers of Europe!"—Then we are at enmity with none of them on account of others.

The dearth of news from the Continent cuts short our lucubrations on the affairs of Europe in general. One observation we are at liberty to make, which is, that the Elector seems to be popular among the Electors and Princes of the Empire, who vie with one another who shall support his cause against the Dutch most vigorously; but what part our Sovereign will act in his Electoral capacity, remains as yet a secret to the publick; however, the two Sovereigns may understand one another by the means of some dignified Intercuncios, beyond the reach of Ministers of State.

The University of Glasgow have re-chosen, or confirmed their first choice of Edmund Burke, Esq. to be their Lord Rector, the highest honour they can confer on any man; we wish to be informed of the reasons which induced that learned body to heap such distinguished honours upon a man who has been a leader of a party in England, which has continually heaped dishonour, contumely, reproach and contempt on the whole Scottish people indiscriminately, for twenty years last past! We should then be able to discover whether this famous election has a mixture of politicks in it, implying their adherence to the coalition party; or proceeds from a mere consciousness of superlative sterling merit in the man they have thus delighted to honour, selected for that purpose from all the men in the three kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland?

Dec. 18. Mr. Pitt has given notice to his friends, that he will, on Tuesday the 8th of February next, introduce his plan of parliamentary reform, and there is good reason to hope it will be carried through in the house of commons, notwithstanding the formidable and determined opposition that awaits it there, as the cabinet, to a man, has declared for it, however injurious it may be to the private interests of some of them. Such a conduct will be an everlasting monument of their virtues, and a proof that the morals and patriotick principles of all the British nobility have not, as some writers of late contend, degenerated into principles of avarice, and a blamable indifference to the welfare and independence of their country.

Advice is received of three Dutch East-Indiamen having sailed from the Texel last month for Asia, in which two regiments were embarked to relieve and reinforce the garrison of the Cape of Good Hope.—Four other ships are equipping at the same place, but it is supposed the severe weather will prevent their sailing; soldiers are also to embark on board these ships for the islands of Ceylon and Batavia. The French and Dutch are both sending large reinforcements to Asia, not only of men, but of stores of every description. The Dutch were but indifferently provided in India when the late rupture happened; but they seem well convinced of their error, and are taking precautions to prevent the like happening in future.

Dec. 21. There is advice in town from Lisbon, of intelligence having been received by the Court of

Spain, of several Indians having perished in descending into one of the mines of Potosi in South-America; and that upwards of an hundred were suffocated by a sudden exhalation from the veins, which are sunk to such a prodigious depth, that a descent into them is become exceedingly dangerous. This same place, Potosi, or Mount Potosi, which is in the form of a sugar-loaf, is reduced literally almost to a shell, from the vast quantities of silver which have been torn from its bowels.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, October 29.

Many ships are purchasing at Genoa, for the service of the Emperor, and all the Tuscan ships and galleys are likewise got in readiness to defend their trade, as it is not doubted but that his Imperial Majesty will soon be engaged in a war with the Republick of Holland. Our trade was never more flourishing than at present, though the vintage in Italy hath not been so productive as usual, on account of the cold and rain which frequently happened in May.

Several Sicilian merchants are come to settle here, since the late terrible earthquakes which have ravaged their country. Few persons are inclined to return to that unfortunate kingdom, the total destruction of which is daily apprehended.

In all accounts received from Vienna, since the affair upon the Scheldt, there is no more ascertaining of any future steps in that important business, than in the daily news from Brussels; so much to the credit of the Imperial Councils, is secrecy a leading characteristic in them.

Her Majesty's brother, Prince George of Mecklenburgh, has been offered an appointment under the Dutch Republick, lately possessed by the Duke of Brunswick. This Prince at present enjoys a high rank in the Austrian service, with an emolument of 12,000l. of our money per annum; but as the station now offered him is of much higher importance, and brings with it an annual income of 50,000l. there is no doubt but he will gladly embrace the change; the Republick by this prudent step makes a powerful friend in a certain Court, which they had much reason to fear contrary to the evident interest of its dominion; and in opposition to the universal wish of the intelligent part of its subjects, were on the eve of adopting a line of policy in the present contest, widely different from what may now be expected.

American Intelligence.

B O S T O N, March 14.

EUROPEAN accounts say, that there is a probability of a rupture between the Emperor of Germany and the Grand Sultan. The cause of this is, the Emperor having demanded of the Sultan to concur with him in fixing precisely the boundaries of the two Empires; and in his proposals on this subject has claimed several districts now in possession of the Turks, and which the Sultan refuses to deliver up. The Court of France has offered her mediation between these two powers.

B A L T I M O R E, March 11.

The ship *Helena*, lately arrived in James-River, Virginia, from Glasgow, but last from Teneriffe, has brought an account of a most bloody massacre, that took place the 7th of December last, in the Island of Heirro, on a number of unfortunate people, put on shore in distress. The circumstances of this bloody tragedy are truly horrible, and in the highest degree shocking to every humane mind; we here lay before our readers the melancholy tale, as brought by Capt. Crawford, commander of the said ship.

Teneriffe, December 17, 1784.

BY a bark that arrived here the 14th inst. from the Island of Heirro, we have an account of a most melancholy event, which took place there the 7th. On the 6th, a vessel displaying white colours landed 37 people, among whom were five, or as some say, seven women, and one or more of them had infants in their arms. They came ashore on a beach on the S. W. part of the island, surrounded on the land side by high inaccessible rocks, which entirely prevented all ingress into the country, except at one particular part, where there is a steep and narrow defile, through which one person at a time may pass.—This inlet was immediately secured by some of the islanders, who happened to be near, whilst others went to the principal town and gave an account of the coming of these people to the Governor, Don Juan Briz Calderon; this officer convened the Council, or as it is called here, the Cavildo of the Island; and unfortunately for these devoted people, very strict orders had been issued, in consequence of the plague raging in some parts of Europe, not to admit any vessels whatever, until upon a due examination of their papers, it should appear there was no danger of infection. The Governor fearing, or pretending to fear, that these new comers might possibly have the plague among them, proposed the horrid measure of cutting

them all off. Some of the Cavildo, to their lasting honour, strenuously opposed so shocking a step, and pleaded the cause of the innocent victims and of humanity itself; they argued that these unhappy strangers all appeared healthy, and gave no cause to apprehend they were any ways infected; that some unavoidable distress might have compelled them to seek an asylum on their shore; that all possible means of retreat were cut off from them, as the vessel that landed them had failed away; that it was cruelly unjust to inflict the severest of all punishments upon them, for transgressing a temporary law of the country, which they could not possibly be acquainted with, in order to go through the forms prescribed previous to their landing; and finally, that though they should be infected with the distemper so much feared, the spot of ground they occupied effectually secured the inhabitants from any apprehensions of catching the infection from them, by only guarding the single avenue thro' which they could have any possible communication with the country, generously offering, at the same time, to maintain, at their own expence, these unhappy strangers, until the Governor-General of the islands, residing at Teneriffe, should be informed of the case, and his determination upon it be known. Unhappily, these humane sentiments were not listened to by Briz and others, who adopted this scandalous and bloody resolution of slaughtering them, without mercy or delay. Accordingly the militia armed and officered, with the cursed Briz at their head, marched to the place where the horrid murder was to be executed; they found the poor victims dispersed along the beach; the men, some gathering shells fish, and others walking together in sociable parties; the women were, some sitting on the sand, combing and dressing one another's hair; others washing some linen in the sea water, and others fondling their infants. Thus situated they were found by their infernal butchers, who in order to gather them together, to perpetrate with more ease their diabolical purposes, cast down an empty cask upon the beach; the unfortunate people thinking it was some kind relief intended for them, immediately flocked together where the cask stood, and here the massacre began. Humanity revolts at the shocking idea: Suffice it to say, that in a few minutes, an end was put to them all, except of one of the women, who took shelter with her child between two rocks close to the water's edge, and of a man, who, after having a ball lodged in his arm, took to the sea, where he kept swimming upwards of two hours, but being obliged to cling to a rock to escape drowning, was there cut to pieces by a sabre; the poor woman was also soon followed into her retreat, and there stabbed to death with a knife. That merciless miscreant the Governor was the first that fired his piece, and observing a visible backwardness in many of the militia in following his example, he threatened them with instant death if they hesitated in the least, and to shew he was in earnest, knocked down the nearest man to him with the butt end of his musket, for appearing reluctant. The news of this savage act of barbarity, has been received here by all ranks of people with the deepest concern and regret, and by none more than our Governor General, who deploras it extremely. He could not at first give credit to it, but was at length convinced of the fatal truth by letters from the infernal wretch Briz himself. Exasperated to the highest pitch, he has given a commission to an officer of rank, to go over to Heirro, and to take cognizance of this tragical affair, and it is hoped and expected, the shedders of so much innocent blood will, in the end, meet with condign punishment.

"It is not yet known with certainty, of what nation these unfortunate people were, but it is generally supposed they were from Ireland or Scotland, going to America."

MARCH 15.

Captain Robert Ewart, in the ship *Washington*, arrived here since our last, from Jamaica and Port-au-Prince, the latter of which he left three weeks ago. He brings, it is asserted, the following important intelligence: That Don Galvez, Governor of Havana, with an armament of seven sail of the line, and 10,000 land forces, had sailed thence on an expedition against the Musquito Shore, in order to take possession of that country, in right of his Most Catholick Majesty.—That the Spanish army had landed, and the British forts been summoned to surrender.—That Don Galvez had permitted a vessel to go with despatches to the Governor of Jamaica, from the British commander on the Musquito Shore (where he was to remain but 15 days) in consequence of which a British ship of the line, and several frigates, with 1800 land forces, and 10,000 stand of arms, supposed to be for the use of the natives in the British interest, were immediately dispatched from Jamaica, to support and defend the invaded country. It is added, that this affair had occasioned great alarm at Jamaica, where the militia were frequently under arms, and exercising as on the eve of a war.

N E W - Y O R K, March 16.

Yesterday the bill for laying a duty of ten per cent.

on goods imported into this state, upon British bottoms, passed the House of Assembly.

The bill respecting the emancipation of black persons, under certain descriptions, has also passed the House of Assembly, and is now, for the last time, before the Honourable the Senate.

Yesterday noon sailed from the East-River, his Britannick Majesty's Packet the Speedy, commanded by Captain D'Auvergne, with fifteen cabin and twenty-five steerage passengers; amongst the former were Major Ross, of the XXXIVth British regiment; Captain Macdonald, of the Quebec Rangers, and Mr. O'Connor, from Canada; John Watts, Esq. Mr. John Miller, merchant, of this city, with his lady; Mr. Stackpole, Merchant, &c. &c. A number of persons also were carried home by Capt. D'Auvergne, at the expence of the crown of Great-Britain, in consequence of orders issued from the Postmaster General in London, for the accommodation of the subjects of Great-Britain and America, who may wish to be removed to their native countries.

At the same time sailed the brigantine Mary, Captain Roxburgh, for Glasgow.

Extract of a Letter from a Member of the Legislature of Rhode-Island, to his Friend in this City, dated Newport, March 8, 1785.

"In our last Session we have passed a Bill for levying the Impost of Five per Cent. but to be raised by ourselves, in the same manner as we have collected the duties of two and an half per Cent. directing eight thousand dollars to be paid out of it to the order of Congress, for paying our proportion of the interest arising on the foreign debt; the remainder for paying the interest on the publick debt, and our own notes, &c. In the same act we have ordered a poll-tax of one dollar, on every male poll of twenty-one years, and upwards; one dollar on every hundred acres of land, and one dollar on every horse kind of two years old, and upwards; the proceeds to assist in discharging the interest of the publick debt and our own.—How far this will meet with your approbation, I cannot tell, or whether it will find its acceptance with Congress."

March 19. It is not unworthy of remark, says a commercial correspondent, that there is no duty laid on the importation of American pearl and pot-ashes into England, though the same articles from other quarters pay from 2s. to 5s. per cwt. The American pot and pearl-ashes are universally allowed to be superior to any in the world, and bid fair to be a valuable staple commodity to this country, which abounds with wood.

March 23. By letters received in the schooner Hercules, Captain Taylor, from Halifax and Shelburne, in Nova-Scotia, we are informed, that the price of Government Bills on England was rising to five per cent. *above par*, owing to the great demands for them from the merchants of Boston, &c. That the price of superfine flour was fallen to eight dollars and an half per barrel, and common flour to six dollars and an half, occasioned by the plentiful supplies of late arrived at the former place from the Continent; and that two thousand persons were preparing to remove this spring from Shelburne to St. John's.

Last Saturday the Hon. John Haring, John Lawrence, and Melancton Smith, Esquires, were elected Delegates to represent this state in Congress.

We are informed that Congress have appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners to treat with the Cherokees and the different Indians southward of them, within the limits of the United States. viz.—Benjamin Hawkins, Daniel Carroll, William Perry, Andrew Pickins, and Joseph Martin, Esquires.

We also hear, that the 20th of June next the Commissioners are to hold a treaty with the said Indians at Port Vincent, on the Wabash river.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.
By the brig Chance, Captain Stafford, arrived in James river from London, we have received the following extract of a private letter from Paris, dated December 12.

"A stranger arrived at the Hotel of the Comte de Mercy, in this city, on Friday evening. However incredible it may at first appear, I have the most undoubted intelligence, that it is no other than the Emperor himself incog, who is come to confer in person with the French Cabinet. The Comte, who is the Imperial Ambassador here, and the above incognito, have been twice at Court. The Emperor's stay will be but short, as he passes on directly to Brussels, where they expect his arrival daily."

Same letter, dated Dec 13, 2 in the morning.
"The stranger is certainly the Imperial Joseph.—The Dutch Envoy has sent an account of this unexpected and very unwelcome news to the Hague, but our messenger will reach London first, unless the bad weather should again stop the packets at Calais. The Emperor's coming here in person is something mysterious, but I will tell ye it bodes the Dutch no good."

March 19. By a gentleman just arrived from London, via Charlestown, we learn, that no less than ten vessels were advertised at the Pennsylvania coffee-

house in that city [London] for this port, at his departure.

A correspondent, who has been announced in the papers the arrival in the new world of Don Galvez, with a most formidable armament, declares, he cannot repress his astonishment and indignation, at the supineness and indifference with which we regard an event, pregnant, he says, in the opinion of every intelligent, reflecting person, with the most tremendous consequences to the prosperity of this rising empire. The entire conduct of the Spaniards towards this country, continues he, is replete with hostility, either avowed or disguised—their interdiction of the navigation of the river Mississippi—their seizing and fortifying the Muscle Shoals—and in fine, their fitting out so warlike an armada, in a time of profound peace, speak to our rulers, trumpet-tongued, to shun the approaching vortex, which threatens to envelope us in ruin.

Our correspondent is also of opinion, that previous to the dispatching any deputies or commissioners to enquire into, or remonstrate on, any encroachments, the country should be put in martial array. The experience of ages serves to evince, that the best means of preserving peace, is, to be prepared for war; and when treaties are to be settled, or knotty points discussed, he has vastly the advantage who comes to the conference with arms in hand.

Another correspondent, treating on the same subject, says, if it prove true (of which he has very little doubt) that the Spaniards really meditate a breach with the States of America, they will afford as strong a proof as can be had from history, of the justice of the old remark, "*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*" For human sagacity cannot discover a single well-founded reason which should induce the Spaniards to wish a rupture, but every possible one to avert it, as most eminently pernicious. Money and territory, the general objects of ambition, they cannot seek for, from a contest. Of the former, by a too partial division, they have monopolized almost the whole to be found in three quarters of the globe, and cannot hope to acquire any from us; and of the latter they have engrossed so much, as to render their empire too unwieldy for management, in so much as to call aloud for pruning. The children of the southern hemisphere, doubly enervated by the climate, and by the galling yoke of slavery, and anxious for an opportunity to rend their chains, would afford a too easy victory to the warlike bands that the rage of a recent war has trained up to oppose them: And if the inhabitants of Old Spain are not equally enervated, still the depopulation of the country must preclude any hopes from that quarter. In whatever point of view, therefore, we consider the matter, we must conclude, that nothing but the madness of folly could precipitate them thus headlong to their destruction!

TRENTON, March 28.

We are informed that Congress have appointed the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia, Minister to the Court of France, in the room of Dr. FRANKLIN, who, on account of his advanced age, has leave to return to America.

A correspondent informs us, that Congress have now twelve states on the floor, and that another Delegate is daily expected from Georgia—the same correspondent adds, that there has not been an instance of a complete representation under the confederation.

A correspondent expresses astonishment, that Congress have not yet fallen upon some mode of opening a Land-Office for the sale of the Western Territory, which, were it well conducted, would be a mean of sinking a very considerable part of the national debt.

The Honourable JOHN BROWN, Esquire, of Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island, was lately elected by Congress one of their Commissioners for erecting the Federal Buildings on the banks of the Delaware, in the room of General Schuyler, whose ill state of health has obliged him to decline that appointment.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island have at length passed an act, empowering Congress to lay the Continental Impost of five per cent. They have likewise passed another act investing Congress with the power of regulating the trade of the United States for twenty-five years.

To the General Proprietors OF WEST-JERSEY.

WHEREAS a meeting of the General Proprietors was requested by advertisement, to have been on the second day of February last, which, from the extreme hardness of the weather and difficulty of crossing the river, the Committee appointed for transacting the business of the General Proprietors were prevented from attending; therefore, the Proprietors of the Western Division are requested to meet at the house of James Idell, in the city of Burlington, on Monday the 11th day of April next, by 11 o'clock in the morning, for the purposes mentioned in the former advertisement; as the business proposed concerns the general interest of the Western Proprietors.

DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

March 3, 1785. 2w†

A few NEW-JERSEY ALMANACKS, For 1785, may be had at the PRINTING OFFICE.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

IF Mr. Scawm You Neet had known the particular circumstances of the Monmouth commissioners' supposed debt, the Monmouth commissioners could not have been disobliged at the publication. The subscriber thinks it very right delinquents should be exposed, but does not look on himself as one. This supposed debt (he calls it supposed) had been paid twice; the payments returned to the disadvantage of the state. A receipt in discharge is now given; I hope Mr. Scawm You Neet and every other person satisfied.

SAMUEL FORMAN.

March 23, 1785.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled. March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it must conduce to the preservation of publick credit, and the equal distribution of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition; and as delay in the settlement of accounts tends to render them obscure, and to encourage frauds, by preventing the means of detecting them.

Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, be, and they are hereby required, within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abstract of such claims to some commissioner in the state in which they respectively reside, who is authorized to settle accounts against the United States. And any person or persons, neglecting to deliver their claims as aforesaid, shall be precluded from any adjustment of the same, except at the board of treasury; provided that in those states where there is no commissioner of accounts, the citizens of such state or states shall be allowed one year for delivering their claims, from the time when a commissioner shall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect to deliver in a particular abstract of their claims as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the benefit of settlement or allowance.

Resolved, That the commissioners of accounts, appointed under the resolutions of 27th February, 1782, be, and they are hereby instructed to remove their respective offices to the place in which Congress resides, before the first of May next, except such of them as by special order of Congress have been appointed to settle accounts in some other place.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

ALLENTOWN ACADEMY, WHICH was opened in November last, is still attended to with the utmost care, where are taught the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetick, Mathematicks, Book-keeping, Geography, English Grammar, and such other branches as are usually taught at institutions of the like nature, by

ALEXANDER VASS, A. M. a gentleman whose character is well attested both from Europe and America, and whose ability and fidelity, as a Teacher, are known and approved.

The situation of said Academy is peculiarly eligible, being in a pleasant healthy part of the country, on the publick stage-road, near midway between New-York and Philadelphia, where the stages pass twice every week from the above places, so that those who choose to send their children from either of the cities may have frequent, and the most convenient and safe conveyances. Said Academy is distant twenty-seven miles from New-Brunswick, fifteen from Princeton, twelve from Trenton, eight from Bordentown, and eighteen from Burlington.

Good board and lodgings may be had at convenient houses near the Academy, and at as low rates as perhaps can be had at any place of education in the state. The Rev. Mr. Clark, who resides in Allentown, inspects the business of the Academy; and besides other occasional visits, attends regularly with the Trustees at the examinations once every quarter, to judge of and encourage the improvement of the students.

The vacation this spring will commence on the 12th of April, and continue a fortnight, so that the students will collect again and sit down to their studies on Tuesday the twenty-sixth of April. Those who choose to send their children, are requested to have them at the Academy punctually at that time, that they may be classed to more advantage, and suffer no inconvenience by others getting before them.

ELISHA LAWRENCE, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

Allentown, March 23, 1785. 4w

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

On Friday the 15th of April next, on the premises, pursuant to the last will and testament of Tobias Polemus, late of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, deceased,

THE plantation whereon the said Polemus lived, near Allentown, containing 130 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-house, an exceeding good barn, and the other buildings in good repair; a quantity of good meadow; the land is good either for grain or pasture; there is an excellent orchard thereon of good fruit, and all under good fence, with a sufficient quantity of wood-land for the use of the place, and water in all the fields: Also horses fit for either saddle or gears, cows and calves, sheep and lambs, hogs, a variety of farming utensils, rye and Indian corn by the bushel, green grain in the ground, household goods, consisting of beds and bedding, tables, chairs, a desk, chest of drawers, a clock, and a great variety of household and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

ARTHUR LEFFERSON, Execut.

March 19, 1785. 3w†

Written a few Weeks before the late PEACE.

RECITATIVE.

LOUD how!d the voice of all-destructive War, And desolation swept th' ensanguin'd plain; Stern vengeance mounted on his crimson car, And drove regardless over heaps of slain.

In vain did mercy stretch the tender hand, And kneeling innocence in vain implor'd; The giant Terror, led the cruel band, And gave a keener edge to ev'ry sword.

Far from the scene dejected Pity flew, The tear still trembling in her glitt'ning eye: So on the vi'let shines the morning dew, Before exhal'd into its native sky.

The lovely Mira's angel form she wore, The sprightly look alone exchang'd to woe; Across her arm the plaintive lute she bore, And thus she bade the moving song to flow.

A I R.

Fairest, softest child of heav'n, Peace! Oh peace! again return; Close the wounds the sword has giv'n, And bid sorrow cease to mourn: Lead the woe-worn child of anguish From the dreary cypress gloom; Bid him cease at length to languish O'er the unremitting tomb.

From yon starry sky descending, Here come raise thy hallow'd shrine, At the bloodless structure bending, Freedom's Votaries shall be thine! There the hardy soldier bowing, Shall present the broken spear, And the sword of honour shewing, Wet the blade with pity's tear.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation in Somerset county, on Raritan river, near the courthouse, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres of land, near 60 acres of which are good well timbered woodland; better than half the cleared land is good meadow, a new barn, and tolerable house; the land, in general, as good as any on that part of the river. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, near the forks of Raritan, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

JOHN TEN-EICK.

Raritan, December 7, 1784.

To be Sold, by Publick Vendue,

On the 1st day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, if not disposed of before at private sale,

THAT well known place of trade, in the township of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the river Delaware, where Mr. John Sherrard kept a large assortment of merchandise for the subscriber near four years, and one year and an half for himself, and was conducted five years on account of Lowrey and Sherrard, during which times large quantities of goods were disposed of. It is a fine wheat country; and millers are fond of supplying the storekeeper with cash for the purchase of wheat on commission. Good granaries for grain, &c. Any person inclining to purchase, may have their own time for payment, with interest, giving security, if required; and, should they want a further sum for carrying on trade, the subscriber will furnish it, provided he likes the person and security. Also a plantation in Nottingham township, Burlington county, in the state aforesaid, where Mr. B. Biles lately lived, containing 300 acres, with a new two story house and kitchen thereon, an old barn, a good orchard, and a large piece of meadow now out of order; the plough-land good, and a large proportion of timber-land. The terms of sale will be easy to the purchaser, and be known by applying to the subscriber, or Isaac Hicks, at the Four Lanes End, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. THOMAS RICHE.

March 2, 1785.

WHEREAS by the Deva-

station of the British army in December, 1776, the subscriber lost the title deeds of a certain lot of land, containing about three hundred and fifty or sixty acres, situate in the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, Greenwich township, and Suffex county, and bounded by lands of Anthony White, Esq. Peter Smith, John Beamer, and others, which deeds have not since been found; for remedy whereof, he intends to apply to the Supreme Court to be held in Trenton, on the first Tuesday in September next, in order to have the title of said lot or tract assured to him, as by law in such case made and provided; of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

DANIEL VLEET.

Bethlehem, March 1, 1785.

New-Jersey, Bur- } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri lington county, fl. } Facias to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on Friday the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Peter Tallman, Esq. in the township of Mansfield, viz. horses, cows, waggons, feather-beds, bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, with a variety of other household goods and kirchen furniture. And on Saturday the 2d of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township aforesaid, containing about 250 acres.—Also about 25 acres of very valuable meadow ground, lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield—all late the property of said Peter Tallman, Esq. Seized and taken in execution by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

For sale, a good MILL-STONE. Enquire of Jacob Phillips, near Trenton.

January 15, 1785.

11W

FOR SALE,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of William Shute, Esq. late of the township of Pilesgrove, county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT valuable plantation on which he lived, containing upwards of 260 acres, of which 160 are cleared, some part meadow, and more may be made; the remaining part good wood-land and swamp.--- There are on said plantation a frame dwelling-house, two stories high, two rooms on each floor, with a good cellar under the whole, and brick kitchen adjoining—barn, milk-house over a never failing spring of excellent water, and a large apple-orchard. The situation of this place renders it very advantageous for farming, raising of stock, or carrying on any publick business, as there is one or more springs in each field, which do not fail in the driest season; and it is not more than thirty miles from Coopers ferry, nine from a publick landing, within three of Presbyterian, Anabaptist, and Friends meeting-houses, and within one mile of grist, saw, and fulling-mills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made very easy, by applying to the subscribers, on the premises.

SAMUEL M. SHUTE, } Execut. ENOCH SHUTE, }

February 21, 1785.

4W

TO BE SOLD, A large House and Lot,

In Trenton,

In a central part of the town—fit for any kind of publick business.—Title indisputable. For terms apply to the printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

For cash or liquidated certificates of any date, that are due to the citizens of New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, or to the soldiers late in the line of either of these states,

A Healthy strong negro wench, with a female child near three years old.—She washes and irons very well, is a good cook, and is otherwise capable. Also an elegant bay horse of fifteen hands.—Enquire of the Printer.

Trenton, January 5, 1785.

t. f.

TO BE SOLD

For cash or short credit,

A Negro Man, Woman and Child.

THE man is about 23 years old, understands all kind of farming business, and is a complete master of a team; the wench washes, irons and cooks well—they are man and wife; the child about thirteen months old, all well, stout, healthy, and can be recommended for their honesty and good economy.—It would be most agreeable to sell them altogether.—For particulars enquire of the Printer.

THE MAP

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

BY

WILLIAM M' MURRAY,

Late Assistant Geographer,

Is now issuing to subscribers from the Printing-Office

in Trenton, where those who want to purchase may also be supplied.

2m

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business is wanted. Enquire of the printer.

WHEREAS many of the general proprietors of East New-Jersey, considerable for their numbers and the shares they hold, have applied to me as President of the Board of Proprietors, requesting that, at their next stated general meeting, a dividend may be made of rights to locate vacant land: And whereas it has been customary before such dividend, to make publick advertisement of the same; this is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that the above application will be taken under consideration at the meeting above-mentioned, which will be held at Perth-Amboy the second Tuesday of April next ensuing.

Given under my hand this 2d day of March, 1785. JOHN STEVENS.

TO THE PUBLICK.

WHEREAS I the subscriber did several years past give a bond unto George Hopkins, for a sum of money, which money I have sufficient testimonies to prove has been nearly all paid: I do hereby request any person having said bond in possession to produce it to me, and I will settle the same immediately: And I do hereby forewarn any person from taking an assignment on said bond, as I will not pay any part thereof until a settlement is made.

RICHARD FRANCIS.

Monmouth county, March 3, 1785.

4W†

TO BE SOLD,

NINE thousand acres of land, situate on the river Lachawaxen, about ten miles from Delaware river, and about one hundred miles from Trenton-Landing, to which large boats and rafts do commonly run from Lachawaxen in two or three days. On this tract there is a great quantity of white and yellow pines of every size, from an eighty feet mast to the size of a spar; the pines are straight and thrifty, and are equal to any on the Delaware for masts, spars or boards. It is accommodated with four millseats, on which sawmills may be erected to great advantage—and the whole tract may be properly divided in two equal parts, to each of which there would be three hundred acres of excellent meadow ground, an hundred acres of which are cleared, and produces wild grafs in abundance. From the mills, when built, rafts, from twenty to thirty thousand feet of boards in each, may be sent down these rivers to Philadelphia.

Time will be given for payment of part of the purchase money, and the remainder will be taken in loan-office certificates. Apply to Michael Hillegas, Esquire, Reuben Haines or Richard Wells, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber at Trenton.

The inland navigation of the Delaware has been so little attended to for several years past, that at present it is imperfectly known to many, who, if they were acquainted with its advantages, would suddenly reap profits that in future cannot be obtained without a great increase of their capital: I have therefore subjoined an estimate of the expences for which a sawmill, with four saws, may be carried on on the above estate.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cost. Items include cutting logs, hauling, lawyer fees, manager's wages, rafting, and delivery. Total cost is 408 per m.

N. B. If the boards are delivered at Trenton-Landing, the expence of rafting will not exceed 12/6 p. m.

I suppose four saws will cut 800 m. feet per annum, and that when delivered at Philadelphia they will sell for £. 6 per m.

Deduct 4c/ per m. first cost, 1600 0 0

£. 3200 0 0

I allow, in addition to this estimate, for accidents and charges arising from delays, per annum, 500 0 0

Net profit gained per annum, £. 2700 0 0

IN the foregoing estimate no notice is taken of the profits arising from rafts of masts from sixty to seventy feet long, each stick proportioned; nor of the singular advantages gained by sawing deck-plank of forty-five feet long: They will, I believe, readily sell for thirty-five shillings per hundred feet; and if reduced to board measure, would be equal to seventeen shillings and sixpence per hundred; it is therefore evident, that deck-plank will produce a greater profit than boards—and they may be rafted with as little trouble, and more safety, than masts or spars.

We find, at present, a ready market for boards and scantling at Trenton; and if they are of the first quality, they will generally sell for six pounds per thousand; but when the permanent seat of Congress is fixed on the banks of the Delaware, may I not say that the demand for those articles will increase, and that the prices will rise in proportion to the demand?

ROBERT-LETTIS HOOPER, jun.

Trenton, January 27, 1785.

t f