

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1784.

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

New-Jersey Confiscated Lands.

To be sold, by publick vendue,

The following very valuable tracts of land and farms, in the county of Sussex, in the state of New-Jersey, viz.

Lots. Total do.

1. **A** TRACT of land, situate on the river Delaware, near the mouth of Paulingskill, containing 313 acres, being the residue of 1146 acres and three-fourths, under lease and rent, being part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox, Esq.
2. A tract of land, lying on both sides of Pequets river, on the great road from Oxford furnace and the court-house, about four miles from said furnace and Delaware river, containing 1279 acres, having five several improvements thereon, and under lease and rent, being also of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox.
3. A tract of land adjoining Oxford furnace, containing 257 acres and a half, being an undivided fourth part of 1030 acres besides allowance for roads, being altogether wood and timber, and is also a part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox.
4. A tract of land containing 69 acres joining the above, being the undivided fourth part of 276 acres besides allowance for highways, having one improvement thereon, being also a part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox.
5. A plantation near Green's Pond and the Log-Gaol, on the great road to Sussex court-house, containing 168 acres under lease and rent, being also part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox.
6. A tract of land, situate on Paulingskill, joining the division-line run by John Lawrence, containing 343 acres, the residue of 1000 acres, the whole wood and timber, and is also a part of the forfeited estate of the said Daniel Cox.
7. A tract of land, situate on Delaware river, near the mouth of Paulingskill, containing, by the original survey thereof, 850 acres, with an improvement under lease and rent, being part of the forfeited estate of John-Tabor Kempe and Grace his wife.
8. Three plantations near Pequets and the Log-Gaol, containing, by survey thereof, one lot of 385 acres, one other lot of 213 acres, and the other 190 acres, or 788 acres in the whole, with two improvable leases, being also part of the forfeited estate of the said John-Tabor Kempe and Grace his wife.
9. A plantation containing, by survey thereof, 640 acres, situate in Hardwick at the Great Pond, known by the name of Swartwood's Pond, with a valuable improvement thereon under lease and rent, and is also a part of the forfeited estate of the said John-Tabor Kempe and Grace his wife.
10. The undivided fifth part of 125 acres, situated in Greenwich, being part of the plantation which John Schooly lives on, being part of the forfeited estate of William Schooly.
Also the following described tracts and lots of land, being part of the forfeited estate of Col. Oliver Delancy, viz.
1. A tract of land containing 58 acres and fifty-one hundredths, situated in Newtown, on the west side of Papecotting creek, joining a tract of land surveyed for Walter Rutherford, known by the name of the Tamerack Meadow.
2. Two valuable lots of land, containing in both 35 acres and ninety-eight hundredths, situate in Newtown aforesaid, near to the farm of the late Robert Price, deceased.
3. A tract of land containing 54 acres and six hundredths, situate in Newtown aforesaid, on both sides of a branch of Paulingskill, called Provender brook, in possession of Philip Beamer, a valuable improvement thereon under lease and rent.
4. A tract of land containing 413 acres and forty-two hundredths, situate in the township of Wantage, at a place called Collard's Plains and the Pond Meadow, adjoining to the plantation of the late Elijah Collard, deceased.
5. A tract of land containing 136 acres and forty hundredths, situate in the Township of Wantage, at a place called Donkey's Cripple-Bush, and joins Jacob Docker's plantation.

lot. to. do.

6. 16. Three lots of land, near to or adjoining each other, the first contains 88 acres and fifty hundredths, the second 36 and fifty-seven hundredths, and the third contains 30 acres, making in the whole 156 acres and seven hundredths, situate in Wantage aforesaid, with valuable improvements thereon, in the possession of John Tims and others.
7. 17. A lot of land containing 19 acres and forty-five hundredths, situate in Wantage, within the bounds of a larger tract of land belonging to said Delancy, and the heirs of Henry Cuyler.
8. 18. A tract of land containing 64 acres and fifty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage aforesaid, near the head of a stream of water called Hendrickskill, including part of Jeremiah Vanbourn's improvement.
9. 19. A tract of land containing 56 acres and sixty-two hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, on the main branch of Paquanick river, joining lands returned to Harthorn Fitz-Randolph.
10. 20. A tract of land containing 152 acres and fifty-two hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the east side of the main branch of Paquanick river, about one quarter of a mile north-eastward of the said Fitz-Randolph's land.
11. 21. A tract of land containing 39 acres and ninety hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, on the east side of the Walkill, opposite to Mafecotekill.
12. 22. A tract of land containing 67 acres and forty-four hundredths, situate in Hardiston, near to or joining the York line, at a place called Forbes's Field.
13. 23. A tract of land containing 223 acres and five hundredths, situate in Hardiston, in the meadow between Jacob Van-Houter's and William Snodgrals.
14. 24. A tract of land containing 142 acres and sixteen hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on Pochuck Mountain, near where Joseph Head lives.
15. 25. A tract of land containing 50 acres and thirty-nine hundredths, strict measure, situate in Hardiston, near the road that leads from Elijah Collard's, deceased, to Paulingskill.
16. 26. A tract of land containing 74 acres and eighty-seven hundredths, situate in the township of Wantage, on a branch of the Walkill called Redkill, including the improvement of Cornelius Devore.
17. 27. A tract of land containing 36 acres, situate in Newtown, adjoining Capt. Brodrick's plantation.
Also the one full equal and undivided moiety or half part, the whole in two equal parts to be divided, of all those several lots and tracts of land hereafter described, having been taken up in partnership by said Delancy and Henry Cuyler, Esq. deceased, being also a part of the forfeited estate of said Delancy:
1. 28. A tract of land containing 176 acres and twenty-three hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on a small branch of Paquanick river that falls into a branch commonly called Conelius and Crank's Brook.
2. 29. A tract of land containing 154 acres and fifty-eight hundredths, lying below the forks of the Walkill and Papecotting, including Mafecote and part of the Great Meadow.
3. 30. A tract of land containing 62 acres and seventy-eight hundredths, situate in the fork of Papecotting and the Walkill, being drowned land meadow.
4. 31. A tract of meadow land containing 55 acres and forty-seven hundredths, lying at the drowned lands below the forks of the Walkill on the east side thereof, opposite to Mafecote meadow.
5. 32. A tract of land containing 98 acres and twelve hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the road that leads from Wallin's mill to Pochuck, joining Benjamin Wilson's land.
6. 33. A tract of land containing 182 acres and ninety-six hundredths, situate in Wantage township, at a place called the Pond-Meadow-Bog, on the east side thereof, joining another tract surveyed for said Delancy, and the heirs of Henry Cuyler, Esq. deceased.
7. 34. A tract of land containing 66 acres and sixty-one hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a westerly branch of Papecotting, called the Mill-Brook, above Daniel Kirkendall's.
8. 35. A tract of land containing 57 acres and for-

ty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a westerly branch of the Walkill, called Beaver-Run.

9. 36. A tract of land containing 30 acres and fifty-one hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a westerly branch of Papecotting, called Kirkendall's Brook.
10. 37. A tract of land containing 148 acres and twenty-two hundredths, lying on the great road leading from Elijah Collard's to Paulingskill, called Collard's Plains, with a valuable improvement thereon.
11. 38. A tract of land containing 188 acres and thirty-eight hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, adjoining a tract of 661 acres and sixteen hundredths surveyed for said Delancy and Cuyler, and sold by Martin and Meeker, two of the commissioners for selling forfeited estates, to Simon Simonson, Garlinghouse and others.
12. 39. A lot of land containing 10 acres, situate in Hardiston, on both sides of a brook called Pochuck, on the south side of a mountain of the same name, including a place about a quarter of a mile above Den-Deckers, called the Falls.
13. 40. A lot of land containing 36 acres, situate in Montague, on a small brook between John Welden and Peter Decker's, near a meadow called the Upper Meadow.
14. 41. A tract of land 98 acres and ninety-nine hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the Drowned Lands, near the great road leading from Goshen to Sussex court-house, joining 270 acres, late the said Delancy's, sold to Dotey and Spencer by the commissioners.
15. 42. A lot of land containing 23 acres and fifty-eight hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the Drowned Lands, joining lands of Henry Cuyler.
16. 43. A tract of land containing 65 acres and seventy-four hundredths, situate in the township of
17. 44. A tract of land containing 146 acres and sixty-six hundredths, situate in
18. 45. A lot of land containing 13 acres and eighty-five hundredths, joining the above tract, No. 17.
19. 46. A lot of land containing 39 acres and fifty hundredths, situate in Hardiston, near the York line, at a place called Forbes's field.
20. 47. A tract of land containing 119 acres and forty-two hundredths, situate in the township of Montague, westward of Minifink mountain, between John Welden and Peter Decker's, including a meadow called the Great meadow.
21. 48. A tract of land containing 69 acres and forty-two hundredths, situate in Montague, joining the last described tract, No. 20.
22. 49. A tract of land containing 838 acres and ninety-nine hundredths, situate in Newtown, on the north-westward of Papecotting creek, adjoining the farm of the late Robert Price, deceased.
23. 50. A lot of land containing 76 acres and eighty-five hundredths, situate in the easterly part of Newtown, about half a mile southward of Nicholas Devores, and near David Devores.
24. 51. A lot of meadow-ground containing 16 acres and twenty-seven hundredths, situate in Newtown, including a small bog-meadow, about ten chains east from lot No. 23.
25. 52. A tract of land containing 789 acres and twenty-nine hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the east side of Walkill, at the Drowned Lands, a considerable part whereof is meadow.
26. 53. A lot of land containing 17 acres and ninety-seven hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the east side of the Drowned Lands, joining lands of Henry Cuyler, at a place called Dunings Neck.
27. 54. A tract of land containing 371 acres and seventy-eight hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, near Daniel Decker's plantation.
28. 55. A tract of land containing 260 acres and seventy-one hundredths, situate in Hardiston, near a meadow called Slabslay meadow.
29. 56. A lot of land containing 15 acres and forty hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the waters of the Walkill, one mile below Joseph Wallin's, near the Medicinal spring.
30. 57. A tract of land containing within the bounds

- lot. to. do. 532 acres and twenty-six hundredths, but after deducting three smaller surveys of said Delancy's included therein, containing 155 acres and seven hundredths, there remains 377 acres and nineteen hundredths in partnership, situate in Wantage, on the west side of Papecotting, in the possession of John Tims and others.
31. 58. A tract of land containing 76 acres and eighty-nine hundredths, situate in Hardiston, joining lands surveyed for Abraham Ogden, Esq. late in the possession of Col. Anthony Brod-rick.
 32. 59. A tract of land containing 80 acres and thirty hundredths, situate in Wantage, joining other lands of said Delancy, also joins Abraham Westbrook's plantation.
 33. 60. A tract of land containing 69 acres and fifty-six hundredths, situate in Wantage, near Stephen Mead's plantation, joining lands of Henry Cuyler.
 34. 61. A tract of land containing within the bounds 169 acres and thirty-two hundredths, but after deducting 120 acres of Henry Cuyler, included therein, there remains in partnership 49 acres and thirty-three hundredths, situate in Wantage, at a place called and known by the name of Hendrick's fly or meadow.
 35. 62. A tract of land containing 42 acres and eleven hundredths, situate in Wantage, joining the aforesaid 120 acres of Henry Cuyler.
 36. 63. A tract of land containing 37 acres and seven hundredths, situate in Hardiston, joining Henry Cuyler's land, and includes nearly all the possession of Benjamin Skinner.
 37. 64. A tract of land containing 132 acres and eighty-one hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the southeast side of Pochuck mountain, including the possession of Joseph Godwin.
 38. 65. A tract of land containing 431 acres, strict measure, situate in Hardiston, on both sides of the Wawayonda creek, including part of the improvement of the late Colonel De-kay, deceased.
 39. 66. A tract of land containing 126 acres and forty-six hundredths, situate in Newtown, on the south side of Papecotting creek, on the road leading from Colonel Biddle's farm to Squire Carey's.
 40. 67. A tract of land containing 186 acres and twenty hundredths, situate in Newtown, including the improvement of James Kemble.
 41. 68. A tract of land containing 118 acres and ninety-three hundredths, situate in Newtown, about two miles southward of Papecotting, including the possession of Abraham Montanica.
 42. 69. A tract of land containing 47 acres and seventy-three hundredths, in two surveys, situate in Wantage, near a meadow called McQuin's meadow.
 43. 70. A tract of land containing 212 acres and seventy-two hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the road that leads from Elijah Collard's, deceased, to Paulingkill.
 44. 71. A tract of land containing 53 acres and eighty-two hundredths, situate in Wantage, at a place called Dennis's valley, and near Jeremiah Dennis's house.
 45. 72. A tract of land containing 68 acres and ninety-five hundredths, situate in Wantage, near a swamp called the Beaver-Dam swamp.
 46. 73. A tract of land containing 65 acres and seventy-two hundredths, situate in Wantage, on Beaver-Run, joining David Newman's land.
 47. 74. A tract of land containing 125 acres and forty-two hundredths, situate in Wantage, near Darling Havens's.
 48. 75. A tract of land containing 72 acres and seven hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the Wawayonda mountain, at a place called the Chestnut ridge, and near John Able's.
 49. 76. A tract of land containing 44 acres, situate in Hardiston, on the Wawayonda mountain, at the Little Cedar-Swamp.
 50. 77. A tract of land containing 101 acres and sixty-seven hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the east side of the Walkill, about two miles and a half below Wallin's grist-mill.
 51. 78. A tract of land containing 127 acres and thirteen hundredths, situate in Newtown, near William Havens's.
 52. 79. A tract of land containing 130 acres and ninety-one hundredths, situate in Newtown, on the great road leading from Colonel Biddle's farm to Squire Carey's.
 53. 80. A tract of land containing 102 acres and thirty-nine hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the Drowned Lands, joining Samuel Meeker's land, called Barton's Island-Tract.
 54. 81. A tract of land containing 79 acres and thirty-four hundredths, in two surveys, situate in Wantage, near a meadow called the Round meadow; also near another tract surveyed for said Delancy and Cuyler.
 55. 82. A tract of land containing 84 acres and forty-six hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the east side of Papecotting, about half a mile, adjoining a tract of 130, surveyed for said Delancy and Cuyler.

Also all those several valuable tracts or lots of land herein after described, being part of the forfeited estate of Colonel Joseph Barton, viz.

1. 83. A lot of land containing 11 acres and twenty-

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

From the Publick Advertiser. London, April 28.

A Few years ago some "rules were laid down for reducing a great empire to a small one," which being happily pursued, the success has exceeded expectation. But as the work may be made more perfect, I beg leave to continue the system, and shew how a small empire may be made still less, and the trouble of extensive dominions more conveniently diminished.

1st. As the trade and manufactures of this kingdom are of no consequence, without imperial powers of sovereign rights take special care to abridge the former without any hope of regaining the latter. To effect this with the greater certainty, advise with refugees and deserters, who having no prejudices to mislead or resentments to gratify in America, their information or advice, as in the course of the late war, may always be depended upon.

2dly. If it should happen that from predilection, sameness of language, religion, or other attachments, the people of North-America prefer British manufactures, seek a friendly intercourse, and cultivate private friendship; ascribe it all to their necessities, and the impossibility of doing without you. If you devise commercial restrictions while they allow you perfect freedom of trade, and they complain, tell them to go to their great and good ally, who will relieve them. They may probably take your advice in time, and ease you of the unpleasant burthen of such an unwieldy trade: For what pleasure or profit can there be in a trade which you cannot monopolize, and with a people whom you cannot govern? Besides, they dare not retaliate by reciprocal exclusions or heavy imposts.

3dly. If, notwithstanding all, your merchants will make very large exports, give extensive credit, and press the manufactures of Great-Britain on America in a far greater proportion than that country can consume, or find means to pay, you cannot act more wisely than to abridge those slender means, cut off every source of circuitous remittance, confine them to a severe economy, and punish your improvident merchants by a general bankruptcy. Then you will have the pleasure of reproaching the Americans for their baseness and dishonesty in peace, as you did for cowardice in war.

4thly. As your West-Indies are of no consequence to you in point of navigation or revenue, pay no regard to their complaints. Colonists, you know, are always discontented. If they spend all their money here, it is because they cannot help it. If they are obliged to get provisions and lumber from America through the neutral islands, and lose the sale of their rum, it does not enhance the price of the former, or lessen the value of the latter. The consumer never pays the duties, or feels the weight of a double insurance, freight, &c. and as to the rum, you may import that here, without any disadvantage to your distillers or corn trade. Besides, the sounds of navigation act, palladium of British power, &c. are as fascinating and influential now, as Wilkes and liberty. No. 45, were twelve years ago, and will be equally permanent. If the West-India islands, insensible to these solid arguments, complain, remonstrate to their governors, petition yourselves, and state the almost impossibility of subsisting without a direct intercourse with North-America, despise their arguments, laugh at their complaints, and reject their petitions. You did so before with America, and succeeded to your wishes. They do not know the true interests of Great-Britain, which now and then require them to starve pro bono publico. If they tell you that Canada has seven months winter, and Nova-Scotia is rocky and too unsettled to supply them, they must be assured the climate of Canada will alter, and Nova-Scotia mend daily, and at the end of seven or ten years they will be fully supplied, so that they have only to starve patiently in the mean time.

5thly. If you find the French issue arrets and edicts similar to your own, then you have no reason to be alarmed. They never court the American trade or connection, or have any interest to detach you from them. Perhaps they may not execute their arrets and edicts as you do your acts of parliament and proclamations: But what of that; they look as well on paper, and a sword is a sword, whether it is drawn or in the scabbard. Besides, the French are allowed by yourselves to stand preeminent in honest policy and candour, holding all duplicity and deception in the utmost abhorrence.

6thly. As the remaining colonies are become more valuable for those you have lost, support as much despotism as you can in them. Let their governors imprison and oppress them at pleasure; make large grants to a few individuals of the best lands, that they may find convenient tenants in the poor loyalists, who must be sufficiently humbled now, so as to prevent aspiring to become landlords or landholders. By such means you will dispose them to accept the invitation which the new states will give them to return, as soon as resentments subside a little more.

* Printed originally in the Publick Advertiser, and supposed to have been written by the celebrated Dr. FRANKLIN.

7thly. Though the seventh article of the treaty has been expressly violated by carrying away from New-York the negroes, the property of American inhabitants, when applied for by their masters; and though some of the new settlers of Nova-Scotia, countenanced by government, have seized on lands long since granted to companies of gentlemen now subjects of the new states, and which they were at great expense to settle agreeably to the terms of their grants, no bad consequences can ensue, as breaches of treaty on one side can never produce or justify a disregard of it on the other; and you have a right to expect a punctual performance of every part in your favour, if you should not comply with any one in theirs. And as to those lands, the property of Americans, which happen to fall under the British government, the subjects of Great-Britain have no lands under American government to be retaliated upon, or if they have, the Americans will not dare to treat Britons as foreigners and aliens. It is true, lord Sheffield says, with great truth and general approbation, that America must henceforward be viewed as a foreign country, as in a state of alienage, and prohibitions and exclusions now go forth on that principle, but this is to be understood only as operating on America, and by no means reciprocal, or ever likely to become so. It is true one would have expected that provision would have been made in the treaty for the security of the titles of British subjects in the care of lands as well as debts, at least until time had been given to dispose of them as is usual in cases where the sovereignty of a country is changed. The Americans had too few lands in England to draw their attention, and they will be too good not to permit British subjects to hold lands in America, and other privileges of natural born subjects as formerly, though an American cannot hold lands in England, nor indeed ought, as Mr. Eden fully convinced the house of commons in the debate on Mr. Dempster's bill for naturalizing the issue of English women married to foreigners, for he particularly remarked that in this case if an English woman married an American, their children might inherit lands in England: On this principle the bill was rejected; but we know the Americans are so weak and timid, and extremely ignorant withal, that they will not see or raise any such distinctions.

8thly. If the Americans, by acts of the Congress, or the publick bodies, shew a spirit of conciliation, and a disposition to comply with the treaty, pay no regard to it, but exclaim against them as false and faithless, who do not mean to perform it, as men who disregard all the obligations of private honesty and publick faith; encourage printers and paragraph writers to publish every idle story and misrepresentation of the proceedings of the country, and of their enmity to this, and believe them; it will work finely, and you may possibly, as has happened to many a husband, jealous without cause, produce the very effect which existed before only in his own imagination. Though you have desolated their country with fire and sword for seven years, annihilated their trade, reduced thousands from affluence to poverty, and brought general distress on all, it would be mean and pitiful, unworthy a free born Briton, to shew any sympathy or concern. On the other hand, you will act nobly, by insulting them with their fancied wealth, rigorously demanding the payment of old debts with the intervening interest, which you have disabled them from paying, and then reproach them with dishonesty.

9thly. If you apprehend emigration from this country to that, pass severe laws against it, and publish them in every Gazette; set spies over the gentlemen of that country to trepan them. Experience shews that such laws are fully sufficient to check the disposition to emigrate where the necessities and comforts of life are easily procured, more equal liberty enjoyed, and wages doubled and trebled. If there is a chance of carrying on some trade up the Mediterranean, from which they may draw a balance of specie to help to pay for your manufactures, use your influence with Portugal to distress and embarrass it. If the edicts pass, favoured by language and similarity of appearances, afford some opportunity to elude the Barbary corsairs, call them all in and change their form. Every vessel taken from the Americans is added to your stock. Besides, you cannot take too many methods to convince them how sour and ill tempered you are, and the pleasure you enjoy in making them suffer for having defended themselves so successfully. It is true at present it will lessen remittances, and in time the consumption of your manufactures, but you have already shewn they are of no sort of consequence.

By a careful observance of these excellent rules of the former, be assured you will in time get rid of their trade as you have done of their dependence, and not be plagued with either. And should you have another war, which may possibly happen, you will not only be rid of them yourselves, but, perhaps, fairly saddle them upon France, who are foolish enough to think the trade and friendship of three millions of people in the neighbourhood of the West-India islands rather beneficial than burthenome. But this nation

can never want any powers, except her moderation.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.

The plague has again broke out here, with very alarming symptoms.

H A G U E, April 19.

M. Gockings, captain of a regiment of Pabst, arrived here on Thursday last, in fourteen hours from Lillo, bringing advice to the states, that 1200 Austrian troops had appeared before Lillo and Lieskenbock, and that a more numerous corps was in march. The States General assembled extraordinary, as well as their noble and grand Mightinesses the council of state; a second assembly took place in the evening, from six till half past nine, at which his Serene Highness was also present.

April 12. Our hopes for the recovery of the health of the Elector of Cologne are at an end; that Prince died at Bonn on the 15th inst.

L O N D O N, April 26.

Friday one of the Lord Lieutenant's aid-de-camps arrived in town from Dublin. The intelligence he brought over was doubtless of a very particular nature, for he came post-haste; a council was directly summoned at the secretary of state's office, Cleveland-row, which sat till one o'clock. The result of their deliberation was reported to the king at St. James's by Mr. Pitt.

April 27. This country is indefatigable in destroying its character throughout the world. France, by the most mild and free system, is gaining friends in every part of the globe. The press is now flourishing throughout the dominions of Louis, whilst in the principal part of British sovereignty, laws are making to abolish its freedom. What a change from the days of Elizabeth to the present hour!

In Switzerland, in all the cantons, all persons under thirty years of age are excluded from the great councils of the Republick. A similar law in this kingdom would not tend to lessen the respectability of the senate.

April 28. Europe begins again to stand still and gaze at Great-Britain, and her remaining connections and dependencies, to see what turn things will take in Ireland, and what part we shall take in the affairs of that disturbed kingdom, half dependent and half independent on England.

The new ministry will not have the majority they expected in a new parliament. They will be hard run even on the first day, and it is a doubt with some whether they will be able to carry the address.—Should that be the case, there is yet a glimmer of hope that this country may be saved from ruin.

April 30. The accounts from Bengal which have been so industriously concealed, contain all that the prophetick spirit of Mr. Fox declared would happen. To the scenes of general outrage and misery, the decay and depopulation of the mighty empire of Indostan, are to be added the hostilities which exist in our own councils. The supreme council of Bengal is in a state of absolute warfare, and Mr. Hastings declares, that the opposition which he now meets with in every measure, is more irksome to him even than the struggle which he had with Mr. Francis.

May 3. If a disposition to coalesce with any man, or set of men, be patriotism, the first patriot in the kingdom is, no doubt, he who coalesced with Lord Shelburne against Lord North; he who coalesced with Lord North against Lord Shelburne; and he who, rather than be excluded wholly from power, would coalesce with Mr. Pitt, and leave Lord North to shift for himself.

May 4. Sunday evening the gardens of Bagnigge Wells exhibited a strange scene of riot and confusion. How the affair began is not easy to be determined; but, at the same moment, several hundreds of the Stentorian lungs vociferated the cry of "Hood and Wray," and these were answered by the exclamation of "Fox forever." Intoxicated with liquor and politics, those who were for Hood and Wray boxed with the friends of the coalition and Fox, and many on both sides were knocked down with the canes and sticks of their adversaries. So sudden a disarrangement of the tea-table apparatus was perhaps never before seen, and innumerable fragments of china shone on every walk, and served to give issue to the inflamed blood of the fallen and sprawling heroes.—Though peace-officers were sent for, the tumult was not appeased for near two hours and a half. Three men who had been active in fomenting the disturbances, were taken into custody, but were soon rescued.

May 4. An express arrived yesterday from Dublin, which brought an account that the tumults in that city are now suppressed entirely.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, April 23.

"It is said, that an express arrived here yesterday with the news of a revolution in Denmark; but the letters by the post do not mention particulars. The report is, that the king is dethroned, and his son pro-

claimed in his stead; and his mother-in-law (the queen Dowager) and her son put in confinement."

The reports that prevail of the revolution in Denmark, are said to be founded on the best authority. The character of the monarch is despised by his subjects, who have long waited to throw off their allegiance. His morals are degraded in the extreme, and his abilities of the lowest kind in the estimation of that country; and the treatment which an unfortunate queen received some years ago, excited a resentment against the authors of it; which, though silent, has not expired, and has had no small part in the commotion which actuates the people. The king has been compelled to subscribe an instrument, by which he surrenders the government of the state to his son, who is but sixteen years of age; and it is said he intends to retire without any view of recovering his sovereignty.

A private letter from an Irish gentleman at Paris gives the most splendid account of the very distinguished manner in which his majesty the king of France received the celebrated M. de Suffrein, late commander in chief of the squadron in the East-Indies. This gentleman, who is just arrived at POrient in the Medea frigate, was no sooner announced at Versailles, than the king and royal family, who were that moment sat down to dinner, arose, and went into a chamber, where the admiral waited.—His majesty, with that condescending affability and familiar grace, which, when properly shewn, do majesty so much honour, embraced the gallant warrior, now returned to the bosom of his country, with the well earned laurels of many a severe victory, won in the service of his prince. I have read of many heroes of this nation, said the queen, and I rejoice to see them united in the brave Suffrein. The king then knighted the admiral with his sword, and throwing a broad blue riband, with a rich emblem annexed, over his shoulder, saluted him a companion of the most illustrious Order of the Holy Ghost. "This is all I shall do for you to-day," said his majesty. "Tomorrow you shall be a peer of France, with an estate suitable to that dignity, and my own acknowledgment of your eminent services." The ostentatious honour of a Roman triumph cannot vie with so gracious a reception, by a whole royal family; nor will a prince who knows how to reward true merit, in a manner no less honourable to himself, than to the person so highly distinguished, ever want servants, emulous of acquiring some share of the glory so justly attributed to the gallant Suffrein!

May 5. On the 28th of April last, the lords of the admiralty, and gentlemen belonging to the arts and sciences in London, were happy in seeing that day, what they never expected to see, which was the perpetual motion; also to know how to make a true reckoning, by throwing the log-line, particularly at night; also of knowing how a watch gains or loses time from the sun, if no observation can be taken; and to find out the north and south pole at sea, without the help of sun, moon, stars or compass; and of knowing the cause of the variation in different latitudes. All those various, new and useful discoveries, the above gentlemen have seen that day, by that divine and moral philosopher, Doctor Katterfelto, at No. 24, Piccadilly. More than 3000l. have been spent on that perpetual motion these three years, before it was finished; and as Katterfelto wishes that his name, as well as his merit, may be remembered for these hundred years to come, in this kingdom, he will therefore, for a few days, shew to the publick at large, the above new experiments, as well as the perpetual motion, which will be carried to Petersburg in a short time.

In Scotland, upon the whole, the elections will go in favour of Mr. Fox's friends, to whom that country looks for redress from the most humiliating grievances that can exist in a country reputed free. Their peasantry are the slaves of their landholders, because they weigh nothing in the scale of representation; and a member of parliament there, has only to secure the interest of a few self-created magistrates, in order to be elected as a representative for thousands, to whom he by no means holds himself responsible, and who neither can nor dare call his conduct in question. On this subject many of that country have written ably, and the writings have disseminated a spirit of liberality, and a just idea of the consequence of the people in a government like that of Great-Britain.

American Intelligence.

B O S T O N, June 12.

BY a gentleman from Canada, we are assured, that the Canadians behold our present growing importance in the scale of empires with a longing eye.—Oppressed with the weight of tyrannick jurisprudence—connected to the inhabitants of the United States by vicinity—and prompted by the part the illustrious monarch of their mother country and his subjects have taken, they most seriously meditate a revolt from their present usurped masters, and seem determined to add another star in the American constellation. The extent of that fertile province—the

advantageousness of its situation for commerce—and its proximity to us, make their revolution an event devoutly to be wished.

R I C H M O N D, June 26.

The following cruel murder was committed on Friday the 11th instant, by one Matthew Womble, in the Isle of Wight county, who killed his wife big with child, by cutting off her head with a broad axe; also four of his children, and would have put two more to death if they had not made their escape. He always supported the character of an honest industrious man, not accustomed to drunkenness, though in this instance it appears, that drinking too freely of new brandy deprived him of his senses, which occasioned this unheard of barbarity. He is confined in the county gaol, and it is said he acknowledges the fact.

A L E X A N D R I A, June 24.

We are informed from the back settlements, that a number of robbers have been discovered about the Ohio, who rob the inhabitants of cattle, negroes, and every thing they can lay their hands on. Five have lately been killed, and two wounded and taken, who have discovered their number to be about eighty-five.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 14.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, July 11, 1784. "On Friday evening last the clock in the courthouse struck eight for the last time. The courthouse was burnt to the ground in a few minutes, and the houses N. E. of it was saved from the same fate by the vigilance and activity of the inhabitants only. I will be shortly able to give you a history of the rise and progress of this ACCIDENT, and the prime movers in it; the secondary ones are already known to yours, &c." P.

T R E N T O N, JULY 19.

The publick are cautioned to beware of counterfeit and fraudulent surplus certificates. Many of both kinds, but particularly of the latter, are, from good reasons, suspected to be circulating. They are generally of a considerable amount, given upon the payment of a trifling tax, are antedated, &c. The agents of forfeited estates will do well to take notice of this caution.

On Sunday the 11th inst. died, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with truly christian patience, resignation and fortitude, Mrs. Mary Van-Cleve, wife of Benjamin Van-Cleve, Esq. of Maidenhead.—Her goodness of heart, and complacency of manners, had rendered her dear to all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, who lament in her the loss of a worthy and valuable friend.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Allen-Town, in the state of New-Jersey, Monmouth county, a negro man, who says he belongs to Ebenezer Coally, in the state of Connecticut, and Fairfield county.—He is about five feet eleven inches high, and appears to be about forty-five or fifty years of age; he says he is a native of Africa. Any person claiming the said negro, are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take him away. DAVID HAY. July 15, 1784. 3w¶

T O T H E P U B L I C K.

CAPTAIN Edward Thomas having advertised for sale a plantation containing 227 acres of land, situate at Matchaponix, in the county of Middlesex, adjoining land of Nicholas Van-Wickle and others, now in the possession of Azariah Culvert: The publick are hereby informed, that I purchased the aforesaid farm of Nicholas Van-Wickle, by deed dated in the month of February, 1778: That I contracted with Captain Thomas for said farm in the month of December following for £. 2000: That he did not pay me any of the money according to contract; and that a considerable part remains unpaid to this day: That I have never given Captain Thomas any conveyance for the premises, neither do I intend so to do, until he pays me for the same: That being possessed of an absolute fee in the premises (as I am informed by council learned in the law) I intend to defend my title, in a legal manner, against all persons purchasing, or pretending to purchase, any right thereto, until I am fully satisfied, pursuant to an award which I have lately obtained against said Thomas for that purpose. JOHN POPE.

Mansfield, July 11, 1784. 3w¶

To be sold or rented,

A FULLINGMILL & DWELLINGHOUSE, WITH any quantity of land under one hundred acres, and may be entered on immediately.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, who will give a good title or lease for the same.

July 14, 1784. 3w¶

SAMUEL STOUT.

- lot. to. do. five hundredths, situate in Wantage, near Westbrook's mill.
2. 84. A tract of land containing 22 acres and eighty hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the Drowned Lands, between Samuel Crowel and Benjamin Wilson's.
 3. 85. A tract of land containing 45 acres and twenty-three hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the east side of Minifink mountain, at a place called the White rock and Washburn meadow.
 4. 86. A tract of land containing 12 acres, situate in Newtown, between Hugh Hagerty's and Ellis M'Quin's.
 5. 87. A tract of land containing 20 acres, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the Walkill, joining land surveyed and returned to the devisees of Mary Alexander.
 6. 88. A tract of land containing 38 acres and fifty-six hundredths, situate on Wicker's meadow brook, in the township of Newtown.
 7. 89. A tract of land containing 50 acres and fifty hundredths, situate in Newtown, joining Henry Beemer's plantation.
 8. 90. A lot of land containing 35 acres and sixty-six hundredths, situate in Montague, on a branch of Mackacomack, called the Mill-Brook, including part of Nearpos's possession.
 9. 91. A lot of land containing 15 acres and twenty-three hundredths, situate as above, adjoining 21 acres, surveyed to the devisees of David Lyell, at the request of Catharine Westbrook.
 10. 92. A lot of land containing 13 acres and thirty-four hundredths, situate in Wantage, on Cripple-Bush run, fifteen chains above where said run empties in Deep Clovekill.
 11. 93. A lot of land containing 10 acres, situate in Montague, on both sides of the path leading from John Welding's to Peter Decker's, near the head of an easterly branch of Flat-Brook.
 12. 94. A tract of land containing 23 acres, situate in Wantage, at the foot of Pahaqualing mountain, on the east side thereof, near the Hawbush-Kill or Beach-Brook.
 13. 95. A lot of land containing 28 acres, situate in Wantage, on Hawbush-Kill or Beach-Brook, adjoining Abraham Cortright's land.
 14. 96. A tract of land containing 16 acres and ninety hundredths, situate in Wantage, about 25 chains northeasterly from Jacob Dewitt's.
 15. 97. A lot of land containing 10 acres and eighty-five hundredths, situate in Montague, near the head of Flat-Brook, adjoining land surveyed at the request of Lewis Morris, Esq.
 16. 98. A lot of land containing 22 acres and eighty-one hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the westerly side of the Drowned Lands, adjoining Stephen Decker's land.
 17. 99. A tract of land containing 24 acres and twenty hundredths, situate in Montague, the wife side of Minifink mountain, on the road that leads from Shippycunk to Papecotting, and on an east branch of Flat-Brook.
 18. 100. A tract of land containing 41 acres and six hundredths, situate in Newtown, adjoining Uriah Adams's plantation.
 19. 101. A tract of land containing 39 acres and ninety hundredths, situate on the east side of the Drowned Lands, opposite to Maffecote kill, known by the name of Maffecote meadow.
 20. 102. A plantation containing 122 acres and thirty-six hundredths, situate in Wantage, known by the name of Collard's place, with a valuable improvement thereon, now in the possession of James Hulstead.
 21. 103. One moiety or half part of 1748 acres, situate in the township of Walpack, on the northwest side of Pahaqualing mountain, being the same that was formerly surveyed and taken up for Richard Salter.
 22. 104. A tract of land containing 155 acres and fourteen hundredths, situate in Newtown, near Paulingskill, joining the plantation where David Baxter lived, with two improvements thereon, now in the possession of John Kase and John Bowman.
 23. 105. A lot of land containing 28 acres and thirty-seven hundredths, situate in Newtown, on a westerly branch of Papecotting, called Laurel-Brook.
 24. 106. A lot of land containing 15 acres and twelve hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a northerly branch of the Walkill called Beaver-Run, and is known by the name of Green-Swamp, near William Havens's.
 25. 107. A lot of land containing 14 acres and eighty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage, on both sides of Beaver-Run, now in the possession of Samuel Wilson.
 26. 108. A lot of land containing 28 acres and forty-nine hundredths, situate in Wantage, on both sides of an easterly branch of Deep Clovekill, about a quarter of a mile from Jacob Decker's Cripple-Bush.
 27. 109. A lot of land containing 19 acres and eighty-five hundredths, situate in the Wawayonda mountain, including the saw-mill in possession of Reuben Hall and John Wolley.
 28. 110. A tract of land containing 58 acres and forty-eight hundredths, situate in Wantage, on Hendrick's kill.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition.

- lot. to. do.
29. 111. A lot of land containing 16 acres and twenty-eight hundredths, situate in Wantage, joining a meadow by the name of M'Quin's meadow.
 30. 112. A tract of land containing 17 acres and twenty-two hundredths, situate in Newtown, on the waters of Paulingskill, and near the head of Henry Paugh's brook.
 31. 113. A lot of land containing 23 acres and fifty-eight hundredths, situate
 32. 114. A lot of land containing 11 acres and six hundredths, situate in Hardiston, at the north end of a large bog meadow, known by the name of the Upper meadow.
 33. 115. A lot of land containing 11 acres and three hundredths, situate in Hardiston, about five chains southeasterly from the above lot, No. 32.
 34. 116. A lot of land containing 10 acres and seventy-seven hundredths, situate in Montague, on both sides of Great Flat-Brook, below John Welding's.
 35. 117. A lot of land containing 9 acres and eighty-nine hundredths, situate on the Blue mountain, in the township of Wantage, about 30 chains from a place called the White Rock, and about half a mile north from Henry Depew's house, near said Depew's path.
 36. 118. A lot of land containing 4 acres, situate in Newtown, joining lands of Peter Hopkins, Esquire.
 37. 119. A tract of land containing 132 acres, situate in Hardiston, near Sealey's tavern, nearly 40 acres thereof is cleared meadow of the first quality, and a considerable quantity more may be made, with other valuable improvements thereon, now in the possession of Captain Richard Edfall.
- Also the following lots of said Delancy omitted:
1. 120. A plantation containing 150 acres in Knolton, near Henry Snover's, with an improvement thereon, being part of the forfeited estate of James Clandenon.
 2. 121. One-fifth part of a tract of land in the township of Montague, being part of the forfeited estate of Jeremiah Kettle.
- The sales of the above-mentioned confiscated lands to begin on Monday the twenty-third day of August next, at twelve o'clock of the same day, beginning with the sale of the lands on Delaware river, near the mouth of Paulingskill, and so on by adjournment until the whole is sold in succession, on or as nigh the premises respectively as conveniently may be. Besides cash, the following state obligations will be received in payment, to wit, officers' and soldiers' notes given for the depreciation of their pay, notes given to the militia for the arrearages of their pay, contractors' certificates, and collectors' surplus certificates of the state of New-Jersey.
- EDWARD DUNLOP,
Agent for Sussex County.
- July 9, 1784. 4w

ALL Persons indebted to the
estate of Doctor DAVID COWELL, late of Trenton, deceased, either by bond, bill, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement: It is expected due attention will be paid to this notice.

CHARLES AXFORD, junior,
acting Executor.

June 10, 1784. 3m

Public Notice is hereby given
To whom it may concern,

THAT the subscribers intend to apply to the supreme court agreeably to law, for an assurance of their lands, the title deeds whereof were burnt by the enemy in the month of April, 1780. These lands lie in the precinct of New-Barbadoes, in the county of Bergen.

ALBERT P. VAN-VOORHEES,
ALBERT A. VAN-VOORHEES.

May 11, 1784. 3m†

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, at public sale, on Thursday the 20th of July next,

A Valuable farm, on which Major William Trent lately lived, situated on the river Delaware, within two miles of Trenton, containing about seven hundred acres; three hundred and fifty cleared, one hundred of which is meadow of the first quality; two orchards of six hundred trees of the best grafted fruit, an excellent shad fishery, and old accustomed ferry, known by the name of the Trenton Lower Ferry, (with boats) also the frame of a large shallop.— There are on the farm a large brick dwellinghouse and kitchen, barn, stables, and other outhouses.— One-sixth part of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder the purchaser may have a considerable time, upon paying the interest annually.

ELIJAH BOND.

Trenton, June 28, 1784. 3w

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE for adjusting
the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of NEW-JERSEY,
NOTICE.

THE following resolution of Congress, relative to a settlement of the continental lottery debts, is published for the information of such of the inhabitants of New-Jersey as may have drawn prizes in either class of the said lottery, and who have not received the amount of such prizes, viz.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, December 21, 1782.

Resolved,
THAT the commissioners for settling accounts, according to the act of the 20th of February last, do receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States, at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON,
Commissioner.

Stolen or Lost,

On the afternoon of the second instant, the following certificates, issued on the final settlement of an account between the United States and Richard Long, and signed by J. Pierce, commissioner, viz.

ONE of 97½ dollars, and two of 80 dollars each. Whoever will deliver the above notes to the subscriber, at the Blackhorse, in Burlington county, who has been an old and faithful soldier in the Jersey line, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

RICHARD LONG.

3d July, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of land, lying in the county of Sussex, in the Delaware state, late the property of General John Dagworthy, deceased, viz.

1st. A TRACT of land called Bathon, containing

1000 acres, situate about three miles below Doggsbury, within a mile of navigable water; the soil is chiefly a deep rich bottom, suitable for arable land and meadow, and is covered with the finest timber, calculated for all uses, particularly ship-building.

2d. A tract adjoining the former, called Timber Land Enlarged, containing 1946 acres, of the same quality as the former, and equally well timbered.

3d. A tract adjoining the two former, called Dennis's Folly, containing 50 acres, on which there is a house and small improvement.

4th. A considerable part of a large tract called Dagworthy's Conquest, containing in the whole 6,000 acres, lying on the branches of Indian River, of an excellent quality, and well timbered.

The above lands are situated in the neighbourhood of three sawmills and two gristmills; and if not sold in the great, will be laid off to suit the purchasers.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said John Dagworthy, are desired to make payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to produce them to the subscribers properly proved.

MARTHA DAGWORTHY, Phila. }
LAMB CADWALADER, Trenton. } Execut.
LEWIS DERRICKSON, }
GEORGE MITCHELL, } Sussex, }

June 10, 1784. 4w†

WANTED,

A Good Milch Cow.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing 115 acres of good land, in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, on which is a good dwellinghouse, 3 rooms on a floor; also a good barn and stables, a good bearing orchard, and a sufficient quantity of good meadow and timber. Said plantation is in good repair, and lies on the York road, about three miles from Coryell's ferry: Also a lot of woodland, containing 21 acres, about two miles from said place.—For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN PRALL, Senior.

July 8, 1784. 3w¶

TO BE SOLD,

For want of employ,

THE time of a healthy Irish servant man, who has better than three years to serve—fit for farming business. Enquire of the Printer.