

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1784.

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

THE subscribers having obtained certificates for the deficiencies of clothing, to the amount of upwards of Twenty Dollars, for each non-commissioned officer and private in the late JERSEY LINE, who served the full term of the war, do hereby notify to all concerned, that they mean to attend at BRIDGE-TOWN, in Cumberland, on the 28th of June next; and at TRENTON, from the 1st to the 3d of July.

J. PECK, } Agents.
J. BLAIR, }

May 7, 1784.

CAME to the Plantation

where the subscriber now lives, in the township of Hopewell, on the 30th ult. two black mares, one supposed to be about eight years old, the other four; one of the creatures has a little white on both hind feet; the other a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIJAH PHILLIPS.

May 6, 1784.

We the Subscribers,

HAVING made application to the court of common pleas in the term of April last, to receive the benefit of the insolvent act, are ordered to notify each of our creditors thereof; and if any of them have any objections to make, they are hereby notified to attend at Allen-Town on the 15th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, when the judges are to meet in order to give us our discharge.

THOMAS LUCAR,
LEONARD ROBINS.

May 3, 1784.

These are to give Notice,

TO all those that have demands against the estates of the following persons, fugitives and offenders against the state of New-Jersey, to lay such demand or demands, whether it be by *chattel*, before such persons, alty, or note, or other *chattel*, before such persons as are appointed to ascertain the value of such demands, according to the directions of the act, intitled, *mands, agt*, ascertaining the value of debts due from 'An act of certain fugitives and offenders, and for the payment of the same,' passed at Trenton the 23d day of December, 1783: Joseph French, John Taber Kempe, George Warner, William Brownjohn, Henry Vanderhoff, Cornelius Stager, John Connelly, John Crane, son of Joseph, Hugh Wallace, Miles Shearbrooke, James Wilton, Thomas Philips, James Blundell, Duncan Campbell, Luther Baldwin, Philip Brasher, David Cole, James Hetfield, Thomas White, Francis Thomas, Nicholas Huffman, Vincent-Pierce Ashfield, Richard Miller, Oliver Delancey, Cavalier Jonit, Broughton Reynolds, David Oliver, Daniel Moore, James Frazee, Jacob Tucker, Job Hetfield, Robert Gault, David Ogden, Esq. Richard Stanton, James Hetfield, Ichabod Oliver, John Smith Hetfield, Ichabod B. Barnett, John Morfe, John Stites, jun. George Marshall, Isaac Mills, Isaac Stanbury, John Lee, jun. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, Jane Drummond, Joseph Marsh, John Stone, William Luce, John Acley, Dr. Uzal Johnson, James Jauncey, Cornelius Hetfield, jun. James Frazee, jun. John Faiker, John Willis, Samuel Oliver, Hugh Gaine, Samuel Smith, Isaac Ogden, jun. Esq. Robert Drummond, David Ogden, jun. Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Richards, Thomas Brewen, Griffen Jenkins, Stephen Skinner, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingsland, Stephen Farrand, Thomas Burrows, James Moore, Isaac Longworth, jun. Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Jonathan Sayre, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, Esq. John Van Waggoer, Dr. Peter Brown, Richard Yates, Peter Mowison, George Walls, Garret Jacobusse, Isaac Kingsland, Henry Stager, Abraham J. Vangeson, jun. Isaac Stiles, Aaron Pierfon, James Gray, Samuel Hudinot, James Courter, jun. Nathaniel Williams, Benjamin Pierfon, Derick Schuyler, Nicholas Ogden, Ebenezer Ward, jun. Jacob Brower, the Rev. Isaac Brown, Caleb Sayre, Joseph Hallett, Garrabrant Garrabrant, Josiah Banks, Garrat Wouters, Thomas Gillbrath, Peter Woods, Peter Duboise, John White, Thomas Aston, Francis Beaty, William Brooks, Nicholas Garrabrant, James Colvin, Samuel Harrison, Cornelius Brooks. Notice is hereby further given to all persons that are indebted to any of the above-mentioned persons, and have not paid the same to some one or more of the commissioners of the county of Essex, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or they may depend on being prosecuted as the law directs, both as to fine and for the amount of what may be due.

SAMUEL HAYES, Agent
for the county of Essex.

Essex county, April 26, 1784.

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MR. COLLINS,
IN the New-York Journal of 29th ultimo, there is a publication introduced in these terms:— "The following copy of a letter from the titular Governor of the disaffected inhabitants of the Northeastern part of this state, called Vermont, may be depended upon as authentick." It were devoutly to be wished, that the words "titular and disaffected," when used as reproachful, were universally laid aside: A former newswriter at New-York wore them almost threadbare. Upon this letter probably Governor Hancock's proclamation, some time ago inserted in most of the papers, was founded, which deserves publick attention; being as wise and prudent as the present introduction to the letter appears unwise and imprudent. The dispute between New-York and Vermont will, in due time, undergo the discussion of the supreme authority of this country, and the final decree, if a necessity to be deplored should make it requisite, must be enforced for the honour and good of the union. In the mean time every thing should be avoided, as the most dangerous evil, that can possibly tend towards farther dispute and irritation.

Totally unconnected, but as a common citizen desirous of our mutual prosperity, in the present controversy, and therefore able to speak dispassionately, it should seem as if the mistakes of other nations have in vain erected themselves into watchtowers that we might more safely conduct our political voyage. One important use of history is to learn from the follies and madnes of its records, in continual detail, how to shun the dangers we must needs pass by in holding the same course: For, substituting other names and climates, what have been, will continue to be, transacted upon the theatre of human affairs. The same causes contain in them the seeds of the same events, which will constantly ripen into new harvests of publick distraction and unhappiness, unless timely eradicated by the hand of experience. Can we suppose that the interest of a few individuals is to be placed in competition with the general tranquillity? for let none pretend to circumscribe the operation of this misunderstanding.—Remember how trivial causes have given birth to the grandest revolutions. Without ransacking the memory we may name the last, which will have more extensive and permanent efficacy upon the interests of humanity than all that have preceded it, tho' as yet it hath scarcely unfolded its possibilities to the speculative. Must the sword decide—bad arbitrator truly; but if it *must* be drawn, and could its cruel effects be felt only within the litigated territory, yet ought not justice to command the use of the direful expedient? Might she not be heard to say, 'Surely there is land enough and to spare; are ye not brethren? fall not out by the way; ye have before you a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of the vallies and hills, a land of wheat and barley, of vines and honey, a land wherein ye shall eat bread without scarceness, ye shall not lack any thing in it, a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills ye may dig brass. You [turning to N. Y.] are indeed the elder brother—shew then the superiority of your wisdom. Upon your own principles, why retain any in an hated allegiance? Has not your brother, as yourself, a right to choose how he will be, and who shall govern him? Have you not as much, nay more land than you properly cultivate? let him try his experiment: You cannot be essentially injured; if he is unsuccessful in the end, even then his fruitless labours will conspire to your advantage. Are the people the true source of power? why not use it? Is all legitimate authority their own? who then, from the simplicity of their manners, the absence of the means of corruption, can lay claim to a ruler so truly theirs as the Vermonsters in their Chittenden? The haughty potentates of the earth, who know not from whom they sprang, or when they can trace, find him in some bloody scourger of the human race, may look askance at this their younger brother, unadorned with the spoils of desolated realms, but he, perhaps, has native dignity enough to pity them, and conceive himself much more elevated than they in the station which he fills, a Ruler of the FREE.' A CUSTOMER.

Burlington, 3d May, 1784.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, March 3.

YESTERDAY Mr. Blanchard, accompanied by an amateur, mounted in a balloon to an astonishing height, made half the tour of Paris from the champ de Mars, came back, and stood a few minutes perpendicularly over the place from whence he sprang, then made the other half tour, and came back again to the same place, and did as before, then went a straight direction to Seave, where they alighted. The balloon is 26 feet in diameter, has an umbrella over the machine in which the navigators sit, to prevent falling too fast in case of accident, and four sails.

Messrs. Palmer and Mesnier, both engineers, think they have found out a method of guiding the balloons in the air, and have asked permission to go up in one from the gardens of Luxembourg, in which they propose nothing less than a journey to England, by tacking when the wind is contrary, and coming down to land again when there is a physical impossibility of going any further.

The workmen are employed at Brest in fitting out the frigate Venus, some cutters, and three scouts. They are destined for the coast of Africa. It is assured that they are appointed to retake from the Portuguese those places on the said coast which they have taken possession of.

It is given out here, that a courtier observed lately to the king, that his majesty would have less pleasure in the chace next spring than last year, as the game had perished in the snow; to which the monarch replied, "What does it signify to me, that those animals perish in the forests, while our fellow creatures die with cold and hunger. I would rather that all the beasts of the woods perish than one man should fall a victim to the long rigour of this winter."

EL SINORE, Feb. 21.

The winter continues very severe, and the Sound is full of ice, so that sledges and horses cross the Sound loaded.

NAPLES, February 3.

It is confirmed that Sicily has been afflicted with new disasters. A dreadful hurricane has occasioned the greatest ravages. The waves have carried away the new mole of Catania, which cost 50,000 scudi. The vessels shipwrecked are a loss of more than 40,000 sequins to the inhabitants of Messina. Not a place upon the coast but what has suffered greatly, and, from time to time, they feel there repeated shocks of earthquakes.

COLONGE, March 1.

We are at last delivered from the most dreadful scourge this city was ever threatened with—large pieces of ice heaped upon ice to an enormous height; our walls and houses, which should have served us as ramparts, tumbling one after another; our two market places, with all the streets around, laid under water; every thing announced a general destruction, when the day before yesterday new pieces of ice coming floating down, broke the dyke formed by those before our port, and thus opening a passage, the waters retired through it with so much precipitation, that in less than two hours we were able to get again into the houses, that had been overflowed even to the second story. This sudden retreat of the waters, however, has not prevented the ravage occasioned by them from being immense.

HAGUE, February 29.

Nothing has certainly transpired concerning the negotiation of peace with the English. It is believed that this important affair will continue incomplete for a long time. If the new English minister be disposed to end that affair, he will meet with strong opposition from the cabal of Mr. Fox.

Private letters from Vienna announce, that the Venetian ambassador at that court has declared on the part of the senate to comte de Wassenaar, that his masters would not make use of reprisals against the States General; but that they desired a negotiation

might be set on foot as soon as the comte de Wasse-
naar shall have received the necessary powers for that
purpose.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.

A letter from on board the Prince William, in the
road of Toulon, expresses the greatest fears concern-
ing the remainder of the Dutch fleet, of which that
ship made a part.

LONDON, February 26.

A scheme is in agitation to import the large beams
of Honduras mahogany from the bay of that name,
for planking the bottoms of our men of war, it being
more durable than the wood hitherto used for that
purpose, and while wet, the worms, so common in
other timber, never take it.

Sir Benjamin Thompson, late sec'y to lord Sack-
ville, is appointed master of horse to the electress of
Bavaria.

March 2. By the last accounts from Germany, it
seems, that the Emperor is determined to open the
navigation of the Scheld. This is a circumstance
more interesting and alarming to the commerce of this
metropolis and Amsterdam, than short-sighted politi-
cians may conceive, as it is not improbable, from the
unremitting attention of Joseph the II, that Antwerp
may again become the emporium of Europe.

The John and Nelly, Bailey, from New-York to
Charleston, left New-York the 22d of September, and
is supposed to have foundered in the severe gales of
wind that happened on the coast the beginning of Oc-
tober, as she has not since been heard of.

Some officers of the 59th regiment arrived in town
a few days since from Gibraltar, where there is now
a free communication with the Barbary coast, and the
troops are supplied in a plentiful manner, with vege-
tables and other provisions.

By the late agreement which has taken place be-
tween the Turks and the Russians, the whole Crimea
is ceded to the latter in full sovereignty, and the free
navigation so long contended for. This is the real
downfall of the Ottoman empire, and not the war,
which will infallibly take place in four or five years,
when Russia has fortified that peninsula, so as to have
nothing to fear.

By the late treaty, Russia gains the entire sove-
reignty of one of the finest countries in the world, in
a climate happy as the south of France, producing al-
most every luxury, and all the necessaries of life, and
situated so fortunately that it communicates with the
Mediterranean Sea as ready as if situated on it. The
conquest of this territory, which the Russian court in-
tends to improve to the highest pitch, will be a fatal
blow to the interests and trade of France. The great
import at Petersburg from that kingdom, is wines
and brandies; these will be made in Crimea to equal
any in the world, and that vast empire thus supply
itself with those objects for which it has hitherto paid
such large sums to France.

The climate, fertility, and population of the Cri-
mea are such, that will maintain an army of 60,000
men, without trespassing on the inhabitants; so great
an accession of force has the Empress made by this
peace; and what is of yet more value, a decided and
uninterrupted passage through the Hellespont to the
Mediterranean, which will give a ready market to all
sorts of productions, not only of the Crimea, but also
of her old dominion of the Ukraine.

The facts relative to the outrages committed in St.
James's street, on the return of Mr. Pitt from the city,
have been misrepresented in some of the papers,
glossed over by most of them, and not truly stated in
any. The behaviour of those who accompanied Mr.
Pitt from Grocers-hall, was peaceable in the extreme,
not an unprovoked outrage being offered to the house
or person of any individual. When the procession
reached St. James's street, from the balcony of
Brookes's, the cry of "Fox for ever! No Pitt!" was
vociferated by several persons above the vulgar rank.
This caught the attention of the multitude, who re-
torted the insult by bestowing the loudest censures on
those from whom the cry originated. A party of
chairmen, who, to all appearance, were ready pre-
pared for the purpose, having the poles of their sedans
broken, and converted into bludgeons, issued forth
with all the savage fierceness which a desire of blood
inspires. The multitudes who accompanied Mr. Pitt,
neither designing nor apprehending any attack, were
entirely defenceless, and, of course, many of them
were most inhumanly treated. One man, in particu-
lar, whose name is Barrow, had his skull fractured,
and the arms of several were broken. The carriage
of Lord Mahon was soon demolished, and it was with
some difficulty that Mr. Pitt escaped with his person
unhurt. These are facts which are attested by the
most credible testimonies of gentlemen who were spec-
tators of the scene; and, when it is recollected that
the business originated from Brookes's, that the out-
rage was provoked by a party of Mr. Fox's friends,
and that the chairmen were previously armed with
bludgeons, the publick will determine how far the af-
fair carries the appearance of preconcerted design.

The decay of the woollen manufactures of this
kingdom is going on very rapidly. One of these
causes, it is said, is owing to the inhabitants of our
territories in the East-Indies, purchasing all kinds of
cloth from the French, who sell it at a price something
lower than the English. Surely this impolitic practice
should be immediately restrained, and an obliga-
tion laid on our oriental subjects to use the national
produce, which would throw a great influx of wealth
into this country.

MARCH 9.

Extract of a letter from Nymegene, March 5.
"Last Saturday evening the ice broke near this
city, in the Waal; since a most terrible scene! The
dykes broke in many places; so that from the Pan-
derse Gat to Gorinchem (a district of 72 villages) are
all under water; near the Maaswaal dyke two breaches,
whereby 34 villages are under water; in the Betuwe
the houses are in water to the tops; people and cat-
tle are drowned in great numbers; near Thiel and
Kraanburg large dams of ice."

March 11. An armament has certainly gone from
France for the East-Indies.

A letter from Toulon, received on Monday, says,
that all hands are employed there and at Marseilles
to get a fleet of men of war ready to go against the
Moors, and that a vigorous war is expected, as the
Moors have now as good ships as most of the Euro-
pean powers.

Extract of a letter from Venice, dated February 18.

"Every thing for some time past in this city bears
the appearance of hostile preparation. Upwards of
3000 artificers are employed in building ships and
galleys. The arms in the arsenal are directed to be
put in complete repair, and great numbers of new
ones are ordered. The forges, rope-walks, docks, &c.
are all constantly crowded with the different handicraft
men. The Dutch, unless matters are settled by the
mediation of the Empress of Russia, will certainly re-
pent giving offence to this distinguished Republick.—
Great sums are constantly drawing out of the bank
here by the agents of the States General."

March 12. A letter from Copenhagen, by the way
of Holland, says, that advice is received from Leg-
horn, of a Danish merchantman being taken by the
Moors, and carried into Barbary; the King, there-
fore, is determined early in the spring to send a fleet
into the Mediterranean, to join the Dutch to clear
the seas of the Barbary corsairs.

According to an Edinburgh paper of March 8, the
count of Albany (the pretender) as he had been com-
monly called for sometime past, died at Florence of
an apoplexy, on the 2d of January, in the 64th year
of his age, having been born on the 31st of Decem-
ber, 1720, N. S.—Since the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle,
when he was obliged to depart out of France, he
has had little opportunity of showing himself to the
world. He married the princess Louisa Maximiliana
de Stolberg Guerderan, on the 17th of April, 1772,
but they have had no issue; so that the male line of
the royal family of Stuart is now reduced to the car-
dinal alone, after giving Kings to Scotland for three
or four hundred years, and, by the princesses of it,
sovereigns to almost all Europe.

American Intelligence.

ANNAPOLIS, April 15.

Extracts from the Journal of Congress.

Feb. 3. THE committee to whom was referred a
letter of the 29th of January from J.
Carleton, secretary in the war-office, stating that on
the final adjustment of his accounts, as paymaster to
the late board of war and ordnance, there remains a
balance of three hundred and twenty dollars due from
him to the United States, report,

"That they find upwards of sixty millions of dol-
lars passed through the hands of Mr. Carleton in his
negotiations, and in the opinion of the committee,
the loss of three hundred and twenty dollars, in the
course of business of such extent, is very inconsider-
able, and cannot be imputed to want of fidelity or ne-
glect, but to unavoidable casualty." Whereupon,

Resolved, That the register of the treasury be, and
he is hereby directed in the settlement of the account
of the said Joseph Carleton, to credit him with three
hundred and twenty dollars for the loss thus by him
sustained.

On the report of a committee to whom was refer-
red a letter of the 19th of January, from lieutenant
colonel Murnan, of the corps of engineers, desiring
leave to resign,

Resolved, That the resignation of lieutenant colonel
Murnan be accepted.

Resolved, That congress entertain a due sense of
lieutenant colonel Murnan's abilities and services; and
that the secretary deliver him a copy of this act, as a
testimony of their approbation of his conduct.

On the report of a committee to whom was refer-
red a letter from brigadier general Armand, in behalf
of the foreign officers of the corps of engineers, the
legionary corps, &c.

Resolved, That the superintendent of finance be,
and he is hereby directed to take measures as far as

may be consistent with the finances of the United
States, for remitting annually to the foreign officers
of the late corps of engineers, the legionary corps
lately commanded by brigadier general Armand, to
major Seconde and captain Beaulieu, late of general
Puliski's corps, and to captain Ponthiere, late aid-de-
camp to Baron Stuben, the interest of such sums as
may remain due to them respectively after the pay-
ments which shall have been made to them in conse-
quence of the resolution of the 22d of January last.

Feb. 6. On the report of a committee to whom was
re-committed a report on a letter of the 22d of Janu-
ary, from brigadier general Armand, and a letter from
the honourable the minister of France,

Resolved, That the commissions of major by bre-
vet, be issued to captains de Bert, le Brun and M. G.
Houdin; and the commissions of captain by brevet, be
issued to lieutenants Verdier, Fontivieux, le Roy and
Marcellin.

Feb. 11. The committee to whom was referred a
note from the honourable the minister of France, dated
the 30th of January, informing that his most christian
majesty, from a desire to favour the progress of com-
merce between his realm and these United States, has
nominated four consuls and five vice consuls, to reside
in the towns of the continent where he has judged
their presence to be necessary; and that he has ap-
pointed Mr. de Marbois consul general for the Thir-
teen United States, report, that they have conferred
with Mr. de Marbois, who produced to them four
commissions for the said consuls, and five brevets for
the vice consuls, whereby it appears, that the sieur de
Marbois is appointed consul general of France for the
Thirteen United States of America; the sieur de
l'Etombe, consul of France for the states of New-
Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island; the sieur
de St. Jean de Crevecoeur, consul of France for the
states of Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey;
the said sieur de Marbois consul of France for the
states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and the cheva-
lier de Anmours, consul of France for Maryland and
Virginia; also that the sieur Toscan, is appointed vice
consul at Portsmouth in New-Hampshire; the sieur
de Marbois, vice consul at Rhode-Island; the sieur
Oster, vice consul at Richmond in Virginia; the sieur
Petry, vice consul at Wilmington in North-Carolina,
and the sieur de la Foret, vice consul at Savannah in
Georgia. Whereupon,

Resolved, That the commissions and brevets of
the said officers be registered in the secretary's office;
and that thereupon acts of recognition in due form be
immediately issued to the states concerned, in order
that they may furnish them respectively with their
exequatur or notification of their quality, that the
same may be published.

On the report of a committee to whom were re-
ferred petitions of captains Goulet, Olivie and Lie-
bert, Canadian officers, lately in the Regiment com-
manded by brigadier general Hazen, requesting that
they may be furnished with money in payment of that
dry articles with which they supplied the troops in
the United States in Canada.

Resolved, That the Canadian officers be furnished
with a copy of the act of August 9, 1783; and that
the commissioner therein referred to, be required to
give dispatch to the settlement of the accounts of
those officers.

The committee to whom was referred a letter of
the 20th of January last, from J. Pierce, paymaster
general, respecting claims which have been made by
certain officers to half pay and the commutation for
half pay, report,

"That by a resolve of November 24th, 1778, it
was provided, that all deranged officers should be en-
titled to one year's pay; and it was further provided,
that officers who had been prisoners with the enemy,
and then were, or thereafter might be exchanged,
should, if appointed by the authority of the state, be
entitled to return into the service in the same rank
they would have had if they had not been captured,
under certain restrictions, and that they should receive
half pay till the time of their entering again into ser-
vice, under this act, certain officers claim half pay to
the end of the war, and the commutation for half pay
from that period during life. On which the commit-
tee observe, that the half pay first mentioned was
promised as a temporary support to such officers as
should be re-appointed by their respective states, and
to none besides; and that all other continental officers
who have been prisoners with the enemy, and derang-
ed, are entitled to one year's pay, and nothing be-
sides. That such was the intention of Congress, is
explained by the subsequent acts of May 22d, 1779,
and May 26th, 1781. There is no act under which
those officers can claim the commutation for half pay.
It is provided by a resolve of the 28th of June, 1782,
"That there shall be such additional pay and emolu-
ments to the pay of captains and subalterns serving
as aids-de-camp to major and brigadier generals, and
to brigade majors, as shall make their pay and emolu-
ments equal to the pay and emoluments of a major
in the line of the army." Under this resolution, cer-
tain aids and brigade majors, who are captains and

subalterns in the line, claim commutation equal to that of a major in the line. This claim appears, for sundry reasons, to be ill founded. The offices which those gentlemen held out of the line, were temporary, and the additional pay and emoluments were certainly promised to them while they continued to serve in those offices, and no longer. If they are supposed to found their claim to the commutation of a major, under the head of additional emoluments, their claim must be ill founded; for it is clear from the terms of the resolution, that pay and emoluments do not signify the same thing, but the commutation is the substitute for the pay alone or half pay, and not for rations nor any other emolument. On the whole, the committee are of opinion, that the paymaster general in settling the accounts of the army, in all claims which may be brought for half pay or commutation, should be determined by the act of the 26th of January, 1784."

Feb. 24. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter of the 31st of January, from the Governor of the state of New-York,

Resolved, That the president inform the Governor of the state of New-York, in answer to his letter of the 31st of January, 1784, that nine states not having been represented but for a few days since the adjournment of Congress to this place, the arrangement of garrisons for the western and northern posts has not been entered upon, nor can it be considered till the states become more attentive to keeping up a full representation in Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

Wednesday last the ship America, Captain Keeler, arrived here from Bristol, after four weeks passage; and on Thursday arrived the ship Grange, Captain Roberts, also in four weeks, from Liverpool. By these vessels we learn, that very great confusion still continues in England, the controversy for power being between the king with the house of lords, and the house of commons, whose majority, however, was much decreased:—The parliament was not dissolved, but that event was expected daily.

May 5. On Saturday last his Excellency General WASHINGTON, our late worthy and much respected commander in chief, arrived in this city, from his seat in Virginia.

Extract of a letter from London, March 18.

"This afternoon a dissolution of parliament is said to be determined on, and to take place on Tuesday next, if not earlier.

"It is now rumoured that the French and Dutch, in conjunction, are meditating to strike a most fatal blow against all our eastern territories, while we are squabbling at home about the mode of a reform there. A large force is gone out to that quarter. What makes such a conjecture more probable is, Mr. Hastings has wrote word, that if government does not allow him to resign and give him time to adjust his affairs, he will not be forced out. This gives rise to various conjectures: Certain it is, that the French are a restless people, and it is no unlikely thing to suppose, that after they have stripped us of our possessions in the West, they will be glad also to snatch every opportunity to overthrow our territories in the East."

Last Monday night, after a short illness, departed this life, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. ANTHONY BENEZET, one of the people called Quakers. His catholicism in religion, his universal philanthropy, his unwearied acts of benevolence, endeared him to all who knew him. He was kind without reserve, courteous without deceit, and charitable without ostentation. The fertile bosom of the poor, which yields an hundred fold, was the receptacle of his annual income. He industriously laboured throughout a long and most useful life, to advance the best interests of mankind, in an humble and private sphere. For some years past he devoted his attention considerably to the education of negro and mulatto children, from a desire that they might hereafter prove useful members of society, and worthy of that freedom to which the humane and righteous law of this Commonwealth, passed in 1780, has restored them; and to this use, we understand, he has given all his property (above 2000l.) after providing for his antient and feeble widow.

TRENTON, MAY 17.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of distinction in France, to his friend in this country, dated December 25, 1783.

"The affairs of Ireland are still unsettled—the parliament and volunteers are at variance—the latter are uneasy, that in the late negotiations for a treaty of commerce between England and America, the British seem to desire a separate treaty of commerce between America and that kingdom.

"The Dutch definitive was not then ready, and the British court now insists on finishing it either at London or the Hague.

"With respect to the British court, we should, I think, be upon our guard, and impress strongly upon our minds, that though it has made peace with us,

it is not in truth reconciled to us, or to its loss of us, but still flatters itself with hopes, that some change in the affairs of Europe, or some disunion among ourselves, may afford them an opportunity of recovering their dominions, punishing those who have most offended, and securing our future dependence. 'Tis easy to see by the general turn of the ministerial newspapers, and by the malignant improvement their ministers make in all the foreign courts, of every little accident or dissent among us; the riot of a few soldiers in Philadelphia; the resolves of some town meetings; the reluctance to pay taxes, &c. &c. all which are exaggerated to represent our governments as so many anarchies, of which the people themselves are weary, the Congress as having lost its influence, being no longer respected: I say, it is easy to see from this conduct, that they bear us no good will, and that they wish the reality of what they are pleased to imagine. They have too a numerous royal progeny to provide for, some of whom are educated in the military line. In these circumstances, we cannot be too careful to preserve the friendship we have acquired already, and the union we have established at home, to secure our credit by a punctual discharge of our obligations of every kind, and our reputation by the wisdom of our councils, since we know not how soon we may have fresh occasion for friends, for credit, and for reputation."

The Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court have appointed Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Nisi Prius, to be holden 29th of June, in the county of Burlington.

27th of July, in the county of Monmouth.

10th of August, in the county of Somerset; and,

17th of August, in the county of Sussex.

By the ship Cruger, Capt. Jones, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, we learn, that the British Parliament was dissolved on the 25th of March last, the writs for calling a new one to bear teste on the 26th, and to be returnable on the 18th inst. May.

The Great Seal of England, soon after the dissolution of the Parliament, was stolen, an accident which greatly obstructed the issuing of writs for the new election, and was the occasion of some trouble and confusion.

DIED, on Monday evening last, Mr. Samuel Henry, of this town, after a lingering illness. The next day his remains were interred in the Episcopal burying place, attended by a number of respectable citizens.

* * * The merchants of the western part of New-Jersey are requested to meet at Mr. Williams's coffeehouse in Trenton, on Saturday next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration a circular letter received from the merchants of Philadelphia, on the subject of trade and commerce.

To be sold, at publick vendue,

On Saturday the 22d of May, on the premises,

A Valuable TRACT OF LAND, containing between three and four thousand acres, situate in the township of Stafford, and county of Monmouth:—There are above twelve hundred acres of salt meadow, as good as any in the county, lying on navigable waters, convenient for the transportation of hay to New-York market or other places; above one hundred acres of timothy and clover meadow may be made without any expense of banking; the upland is well timbered, and most part within one mile of a good landing:—There is a large proportion of cedar swamp, some young and thrifty, the rest will afford a great quantity of rails and short shingles for transportation; the upland is kind for grain, and with the advantages of the meadows several good farms may be made. The whole tract together will be sold cheap and time given for payment of the greatest part of the money; or it will be divided into lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to Richard Stevens, near Pitts-Town, Hunterdon county; Revaud Kearney, at Shrewsbury; or John Lawrence, in Burlington.

April 29, 1784.

IW

State of New-Jersey, to wit.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey at the courthouse in Burlington, on Monday the 28th of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Thomas Quigley, commander of the armed boat Lively, who as well, &c. against the brigantine or vessel called the Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, Henry Bogart, formerly master, captured on her voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Little Egg-Harbour in this state, on or about the 23d of May, 1782, and heretofore advertised for trial at Burlington on Tuesday the 25th of June, in the year aforesaid: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said brigantine Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, pursuant to the prayer of the Libellants.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, May 7, 1784.

6w

Publick 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†

Staten-Island, May 11, 1784.

BEING maliciously accused by ill minded designing men, of being instrumental and accessory to the unhappy end of a Mr. Ball, illegally executed and put to death in the year 1781, I must, in justice to my own innocence, request the favour of you to insert the following in your impartial Gazette, and you will oblige your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JAMES HETFIELD, junior.

County of Rich- } PERSONALLY came and appeared, si. }
I appeared before me David Mersereau, one of the judges of the county of Richmond, Anthony Bird, Peter Amerman and Ezekiel Dennis, credible inhabitants of the county aforesaid, who depose, upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, as follows, to wit, That they the deponents are personally and well acquainted with James Hetfield, junior: That they the deponents, Anthony Bird and Peter Amerman, in the year 1781, saw several men come down to the shore side on Staten-Island, near their habitations, and opposite Bergen Point, with a prisoner whom they the said Bird and Amerman since suppose to have been a Mr. Ball: That the said James Hetfield, jun. was not present or in company with the said men that had so charge of the prisoner: That they the deponents saw the said men that had charge of the prisoner, embark together with the prisoner, for Bergen Point, but were entirely ignorant of their intention: That about or between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, to the best of the deponents memory and recollection, they the deponents, to their great surprize, saw the said men that had charge of the prisoner, execute him by hanging him the said prisoner on a tree: And they the said Bird and Amerman farther say, that they the deponents saw the said men, that had executed the prisoner as aforesaid, return from Bergen Point; and that at that time the said James Hetfield, jun. was not in company with the said men, and farther they the deponents say not: But Ezekiel Dennis, one of the deponents, deposeseth and saith, that he well remembers the day that Mr. Ball was said to have been executed: That on that day he the deponent was in New-York, where he saw James Hetfield, jun. about the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. That he the deponent came down from New-York with the said Hetfield, and in the same boat, about 2 o'clock, P. M. and never had heard mention of Mr. Ball's death, until he the deponent came ashore on Staten-Island with the said Hetfield, who was equally surprized at the intelligence with himself, and farther the deponent saith not.

PETER AMERMAN,
ANTHONY BIRD,

his

Sworn this 11th of May, 1784, before me

DAVID MERSEREAU, Judge

AFTER having clearly demonstrated that I was not present at the time of Mr. Ball's execution, and in New-York at the very hour in which he was executed, I hope the generous publick will discredit every thing that is said in respect to that affair to my prejudice.

JAMES HETFIELD, jun.

County of Rich- } PERSONALLY appeared before me, David Mersereau, Esq. one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of Richmond county, Paul La Tourette, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, saith, that he the deponent helped James Hetfield, jun. off with the pettyauger to go to New-York, at the time when the party were gone to fetch from the redoubts the said Ball, to carry him over to Bergen, and that he saw them go over with said Ball to Bergen; at that time James Hetfield, jun. was going to New-York, and was between Robin's Reef and Oyster Island; and that said Hetfield was going from that time he helped him off with the pettyauger, and had not stopped, and farther this deponent saith not.

PAUL LA TOURETTE.

Sworn this 11th day of

May, 1784, before me

DAVID MERSEREAU, Judge.

County of Rich- } PERSONALLY appeared before me, David Mersereau, Esq. one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of said county, Wm. Merrell and Edward Dehart, that they the deponents being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, saith, that they saw James Hetfield, jun. in New-York before twelve o'clock said day that Ball was executed, and that the deponents came passengers with said Hetfield the same day in the afternoon, and never knew that said Ball was executed until they landed at James Mackatee's, Staten-Island, and farther the deponents saith not.

WM. MERRELL,

Sworn this 11th day of

May, 1784, before me

DAVID MERSEREAU, Judge.

EDWARD DEHART.

2w†

TO BE SOLD,

For a term of years, for want of employ, A Healthy, likely, NEGRO GIRL, about 13 years old, very handy: Also a likely NEGRO WENCH, 22 years old, with her three children, all healthy, and have had the small-pox and measles. If security is given, and interest paid, credit will be given for the greatest part of the price. Enquire of the Printer.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A LARGE and general assortment lately imported, of superfine, fine, middling and coarse, suitable for boulding every kind of meal, are for sale, by the subscribers, at their STORE on STAMPER'S wharf, next below the draw-bridge, or in Spruce-street, near the corner of Third-street. Millers and others may be supplied with boulding cloths, the best in quality, and, if required, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, and using them to the greatest advantage. Those who buy in quantities, will have a reasonable allowance made to them.

Quarry Stone, & White Oak Timber.

They have also for sale, a quantity of good quarry stone, and a parcel of white oak timber, hewed to different sizes and lengths, on navigable water near Bordentown, New-Jersey, from whence the stone may be carried in flats, and the timber floated in rafts at a small expense.

They have likewise MILL-STONES of different sorts, one set of sawmill irons, and gristmill irons of several kinds, to dispose of on reasonable terms. Apply to NATHANIEL LEWIS, at Mount-Holly, or as above, to ROBERT LEWIS & Sons.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1784. 8w

GOLDFINDER,

WILL cover at the stable of the subscriber in Cranberry, at Eight Dollars the season, and Four Dollars the single leap. He was got by Lath, who was got by Shepperd's Crab. Lath was an established running horse in England and America; his dam was Mr. Norris Lawrence's famous mare Kid, who was got by Merry-Andrew, brother to the noted horse True Briton.

GOLDFINDER is a chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, strong and boney, and in all probability will get excellent colts either for running, hunting, riding or carriage. He is allowed, by good judges, to be one of the best horses ever got by Lath.

GEORGE M'ELROY.

Cranberry, April 13, 1784. 3w e. o.

TO BE SOLD,

A small, but very elegant FARM, of about 120 acres of land, at the place called Long Branch, near Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, in the state of New-Jersey.

THIS place, which has been often called by gentlemen of taste the MONT PELIER of America, is situated on the atlantick ocean, about 6 or 7 miles south of the lighthouse on Sandy-Hook, and commonly known by the name of the White-House. It is directly opposite, and within a mile of the great banks, which supply the city of New-York with black-fish, sea bass and cod, in such abundance; and the Jersey fishing-boats bring their fish to the very landing of this place. There are on the premises a handsome frame house, a good large barn, and other out buildings. The house has a commodious piazza on the south and east sides, from whence may be seen, in a clear day, Long-Island. It is most delightfully situated, built by a man of taste, in the middle of a fine sporting country, and from its windows may be seen every vessel going into, or coming out of, Sandy Hook, many of which pass directly before the door. There are about 10 acres of exceeding good meadow-land, some salt-meadow, and a small piece of woodland:—And it has within itself an inexhaustible quantity of excellent manure.

It is peculiarly well situated for raising and supporting a great number of sheep the year through, without the least expense or a cock of hay, and the mutton is allowed, even in Philadelphia market, to excel in flavour every thing of the kind. This place is most delightfully situated for a gentleman's seat of retirement, or for the purposes of a house of entertainment, for the great concourse of people that every year fly to this sweet spot from the fatigues of business, want of health, &c. to inhale pure air, and taste true delight. Any person disposed to become a purchaser, will please to apply to Mrs. Leonard, at Long Branch; to Mr. Scarle, in New-York; or to Mr. John Meate, merchant, in Philadelphia, from whom the terms of sale may be known. An indisputable title will be given, and the payment made very easy.

Long Branch, April 25, 1784. 3w e. o. w.

To be sold, by publick vendue,
On the 25th day of May next, on the premises, by adjournment,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in the township of Nottingham, Burlington county, adjoining William Lewis's mills, containing 125 acres, late the property of Joseph Tantum, deceased, on which is a large quantity of good low bottomed meadow ground, capable of great improvement; a dwellinghouse, good orchard; the land is good in kind, the whole of which is now under, and divided by, a cedar rail fence, almost new: Also a valuable piece of young timber.—Any person inclining to become a purchaser, may have eight years for the payment of the larger part of the purchase money, if required, with giving satisfactory security, and paying the interest yearly. Attendance will be given by

SAMUEL W. HARTSHORN,
ABRAHAM SKIRM.

Nottingham, April 23, 1784. 3w

State of New-Jersey, } WHEREAS inquisition was
Cape-May county. } found, and final judgment entered in favour of the state of New-Jersey, in the county of Gloucester, in December term, 1778, against John Hatton, late of said county of Gloucester, collector of the customs to the King of Great-Britain:

Notice is hereby given,

That in pursuance of such judgment, and in virtue of the act of Assembly in that case provided, all the lands, tenements and estate, of said John Hatton, which can be found in the county of Cape-May aforesaid, will be exposed to sale, at publick vendue, on Saturday the 29th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Thomas Buck, innkeeper in the Lower Precinct of said county; where attendance will be given by

JESSE HAND, Agent of forfeited estates for said county.

N. B. Gold and silver money, officers' and soldiers' notes given for depreciation of their pay, contractors' certificates, and collectors' surplus certificates, will be taken in payment for said estates.

April 23, 1784.

4w

YOUNG BULLYROCK,
Seven-Eighths Blooded,

WILL cover the ensuing season, at the plantation of the subscriber near Pennington, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, at Four Silver Dollars per mare; the money to be paid any time within six months from the first of May.

YOUNG BULLYROCK is about 15 hands high, a beautiful brown, with a blaze in his face, hind feet white, is allowed, by good judges, to move equally gay, lofty and fine, to any horse of his blood in the county. Young Bullyrock was got by a full-blooded Bullyrock, now the property of General Heard; his dam is three-quarters blooded. Good pasture will be provided, and proper attendance given by

EDWARD CORNELL.

April 27, 1784.

3w

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of William M'Laughlin, gun founder, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts within a short time.

JOHN ROSS, } Adm.
DANIEL SHEILDS, }

Mount-Holly, April 22, 1784.

4w

Two noted full blooded horses,
LIBERTY AND FLEETWOOD.

FLEETWOOD will cover the ensuing season at the stable of John Van-Mater, Colts Neck, Monmouth county, at the rate of one half Johannes each mare.

LIBERTY will cover the ensuing season at the stable of Edmund Bainbridge, Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at the rate of one half Johannes each mare. Gentlemen who live at a distance, and choose to send their mares, may depend on having good pasture provided, and the best care taken of them.—For the satisfaction of those who may wish to know the said horses pedigrees, they may be seen at their stands.

April 5, 1784.

6w

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND,

SITUATE on Barnegat Bay, near Toms River, Dover township, Monmouth county, containing 1000 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared and fenced with cedar, 250 acres of salt marsh, about 40 acres of cedar-swamp, part of which is very good, and within one quarter of a mile of a landing. There are on the premises a good new dwellinghouse, stable, &c. The land is good for rye and Indian corn, and is well situated for fishing and fowling. Title indisputable. Any kind of state obligations will be received in payment. For terms apply to Abiel Aken, Esquire, at Toms River; or to the subscriber at Trenton.

3w

JAMES MOTT.

Trenton, Treasury-Office, May 3, 1784.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that the bills emitted pursuant to the Act for raising a revenue of Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, &c. passed Dec. 20, 1783, are printed, in part signed, and ready to be paid out for one year's interest on certificates of loans, and other liquidated debts due from the United States, to the inhabitants of this state, for supplies furnished the army, &c. dated before the 1st of May, 1783.

N. B. The hours of business in the Treasury-Office are from nine o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon; and from three in the afternoon till six. Although the subscriber devotes his whole time to the duties of his office, he finds it absolutely necessary to establish office hours, that he may be enabled to keep up his accounts.

JAMES MOTT, Treasurer.

Will cover this Season,

AT the stable of the subscribers, in the Falls Township, at Trenton lower ferry, the well-known full-blooded horse WILDAIR, belonging to Mark Bird, Esquire, at the rate of six dollars the season, or four dollars the single leap: The money to be paid by the last of August; or any kind of grain will be taken at the market price, at said ferry, by

JOSEPH BUNTING,
ROBERT SHAW.

N. B. All mares from Jersey shall come and return without paying ferriage, if they cross at said lower ferry.

April 27, 1784.

3w

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the gaol of Trenton, Hunterdon county, last night, a certain David Cook, about 5 feet 11 inches high, had on homespun blue clothes.—Whoever takes up and secures said runaway, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought to this gaol, paid by me,

DANIEL GANO, Gaoler.

April 21, 1784.

3w

New-Jersey Confiscated Lands.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK SALE,

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

I. THAT elegant house and lot of land whereon Captain Samuel Smith now lives, in Elizabeth-Town, being part of the forfeited estate of Thomas White; the lot contains about three acres of land, and fronts on the Broad-street, and the rear on the river. The house is a large two story house, with four rooms on a floor, all neatly finished, and in good repair, and is very convenient for a merchant or tavern: The vendue will be held on the premises, on Monday the seventh of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

II. Also at the same time and place will be sold all the remainder of the forfeited lands of James Frazier, lying in Rahway.

III. Also on Tuesday the eighth of June next will be sold, on or near the premises, all that valuable farm at the little falls in the county of Essex, being part of the forfeited estate of James Grey; the farm contains about 230 acres of land, a great part of which is meadowland, some ploughland, with woodland sufficient for fuel and fencing the farm: There is on said farm a large dwellinghouse two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen at one end, with stables and other outhouses, a garden, with a variety of grafted fruit, &c. The said farm joins near a mill on Passaic river, where is a commodious place for building almost any kind of waterworks, particularly a grist and saw-mill, on a never failing stream of water, which privilege will be also sold with the farm. The said vendue to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

IV. Also on Wednesday the ninth of June next, at the house of Edmund Lasley, at Second River, the house and lot of land whereon Hendrick Franke now lives, about a mile from Second River: The lot contains about 12 acres; is adjoining the land of Mrs. Depyster and John Kingland; is part of the forfeited estate of Francis Thomas: There is on the land a good stone dwellinghouse, with two rooms and two fireplaces, a garden, with a number of fruit trees, &c. The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Besides cash, the following state obligations will be taken in payment, to wit, officers' and soldiers' notes given for the depreciation of pay, contractors' certificates, or collectors' surplus certificates of the state of New-Jersey.

SAMUEL HAYES, Agent for the county of Essex.

April 26, 1784.

4w

FOR SALE,

A Likely hearty NEGRO GIRL, about 18 years of age, who can come well recommended; she would suit either town or country—sold for want of employ— a reasonable credit will be given, or any kind of country produce will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer.

A COOPER

Wants employ as a journeyman—can come well recommended. Enquire as above.

May 8, 1784.

3w

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

ON the twenty-fifth day of May, at the house where Charles Selsey now lives, in the township of Chesterfield, and about one mile from Recklestown; the plantation formerly belonging to Joseph Hanes, containing 149 acres of good land, fit for wheat or any other grain, or grass; there are 27 acres of swamp and run meadow, part lies on the mill creek, where is plenty of good water in the driest season; there is good woodland, a log house, a frame barn, and a good orchard; the land joins to William Satterthrite's, Mary Newbold's, and Anthony Taylor's. Likewise will be sold the house and lot where George Taylor now lives, containing 9 acres of land, are on joining to the above farm. The vendue to begin at 1 o'clock on said day, where the conditions will be made known by

CALEB SHREVE.

May 3, 1784.

2w