

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

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On the means of promoting human Improvement and Happiness in the United States.

By RICHARD PRICE, D. D. L. L. D.

ON PUBLICK DEBTS.

IT seems evident, that what first requires the attention of the United States, is the redemption of their debts, and making compensation to that army which has carried them through the war. They have an infant credit to cherish and rear, which if this is not done, must perish, and with it their character and honour forever. Nor is it conceivable they should meet with any great difficulties in doing this. They have a vast resource peculiar to themselves, in a continent of unlocated lands, possessing every advantage of soil and climate. The settlement of these lands will be rapid, the consequences of which must be a rapid increase of their value. By disposing of them to the army and to emigrants, the greatest part of the debts of the United States may probably be sunk immediately. But had they no such resource, they are very capable of bearing taxes sufficient for the purpose of a gradual redemption. Supposing their debts to amount to NINE MILLIONS sterling, carrying interest at 5 and an half per cent. taxes, producing a revenue of a million per annum, would pay the interest, and at the same time leave a surplus of HALF A MILLION per annum, for a sinking fund, which would discharge the principal in thirteen years. A surplus of a quarter of a million would do the same in 20½ years. After discharging the principal, the appropriated revenue being no longer wanted, might be abolished, and the states eased of the burthen of it. But it would be imprudent to abolish it entirely: 100,000l. per annum reserved, and faithfully laid out in clearing unlocated lands and other improvements, would, in a short time, increase to a treasure (or continental patrimony) which would defray the whole expenditure of the nation, and keep the states free from debts and taxes forever*. Such a reserve would (supposing it improved so as to produce a profit of 5 per cent.) increase to a capital of three millions in nineteen years, thirty millions in fifty-seven years, one hundred millions in eighty-one years, and two hundred and sixty-one millions in one hundred years. But supposing it capable of being improved so as to produce a profit of 10 per cent. it would increase to five millions in nineteen years, one hundred millions in forty-nine years, and ten thousand millions in ninety-seven years.

It is wonderful that no state has yet thought of taking this method to make itself great and rich. The smallest appropriation in a sinking fund, never diverted, operates in cancelling debts, just as money increases at compound interest; and is, therefore, OMNIPOTENT†, but, if diverted, it loses all its power. Britain affords a striking proof of this. Its sinking fund (once the hope of the kingdom) has, by the practice of alienating it, been rendered impotent and useless. Had it been inviolably applied to the purpose for which it was intended, there would, in the year 1775, have been a surplus in the revenue of more than five millions per annum. But instead of this, we were then encumbered with a debt of one hundred and thirty-seven millions, carrying an interest of near four and one half millions, and leaving no surplus of any consequence. This debt has been since increased to two hundred

* The lands, forests, imposts, &c. &c. which once formed the *patrimony* of the crown in England, bore most of the expences of government. It is well for this kingdom that the extravagance of the crown has been the means of alienating this patrimony, for the consequence has been making the crown dependent on the people. But in America, such a patrimony would be *continental* property, capable of being applied only to publick purposes, in the way which the publick (or its delegates) should approve.

† One penny put out at our Saviour's birth at 5 per cent. compound interest, would, before this time, have increased to a greater sum than would be contained in two hundred millions of earths, all solid gold. But, if put out to simple interest, it would have amounted to no more than seven shillings and six-pence. All governments which alienate funds destined for reimbursements, chuse to improve money in the *last* rather than the *first* of these ways.

and eighty millions, carrying an interest (including expences of management) of nine millions and a half—a monstrous bubble.—And as no effectual measures are likely to be taken (or perhaps CAN NOW be taken) for reducing it within the limits of safety, it must, some time or other, produce a dreadful convulsion. Let the United States take warning.—Their debts at present are moderate. A sinking fund, guarded * against misapplication, may soon extinguish them, and prove a resource in all events of the greatest importance.—Let such a fund be established. Could a sacredness be given it like that of the ark of God among the Jews, it would do the same service.

I must not, however, forget that there is ONE of their debts on which no sinking fund can have any effect; and which it is impossible for them to discharge: A debt, greater, perhaps, than has been ever due from any country; and which will be deeply felt by their latest posterity. But it is a debt of GRATITUDE only. Of GRATITUDE to that GENERAL, who has been raised up by PROVIDENCE to make them free and independent, and whose NAME must shine among the first in the future annals of the benefactors of MANKIND.

The measure now proposed may preserve America forever from too great an accumulation of debts; and, consequently, of taxes; an evil, which is likely to be the ruin not only of Britain, but of other European states. But there are measures of yet greater consequence, which I wish ardently to recommend and inculcate.

For the sake of mankind, I wish to see every measure adopted that can have a tendency to preserve PEACE in America, and to make it an open and fair stage for discussion, and the seat of PERFECT LIBERTY.

* When not thus guarded, publick funds become the worst evils, by giving to the Rulers of States a command of revenue for the purposes of corruption.

Foreign Intelligence.

H A G U E, October 18.

THE Imperial vessel called the Attempt, Captain Pittenhoven, after having been detained some time by contrary winds, failed from Ostend to go up the Scheldt to Antwerp with several persons of distinction on board, and was stopped and taken by the Dutch Squadron, and sent into Vlessingen, in Zealand.

On Friday evening the States General were again assembled, and the Prince Stadtholder attended the meeting; the debates lasted until twelve o'clock, and the subject of them is said to have been the further strengthening the frontier garrisons; Colonel Pabst, having sent a Courier from Lillo to their High Mightinesses, requesting them to send him a reinforcement of troops, as the Austrians are daily increasing in the neighbourhood of that fort, and particularly between Bergen-op-Zoom and Lillo.

It is said the Republick mean to take a considerable corps of German troops into their pay, and that the Stadtholder is going to take a journey to the Brabant and Flemish frontiers.

Extract of a letter from Bruges, October 15.

The Prince of Leige has given orders for all the regiments in Flanders to be ready to march at the shortest notice; the regiments lying here are provided with twenty rounds of powder and ball each man, and hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning; the Prince is set off this day for Antwerp.

The garrison of Sluys is augmented to 6000 men; the ferry which passed from thence to Flushing is stop; as are those on all the waters from Flanders to Zealand; and no persons are permitted to pass to or from any of the towns or villages without passports; all lodgers are examined with the most scrupulous exactness; and the innkeepers have received instructions on the same head.

A limitation of the number of Ecclesiasticks in each district, an allowance to all priests to marry, and a future prohibition, that none shall be admitted into the

order of Priest, until after the age of forty, or until after marriage, are said to be some of the new regulations to take place in the Imperial dominions.

The purpose aimed at by the proscribed celibacy of the Emperor, obviously is the preservation of morals and the sacred function of marriage.

L O N D O N, October 2.

In consequence of the distresses brought upon the inhabitants of the Highlands, from the bad crops, the failure of the fisheries, and the hurricanes in the year 1782, it has been found, upon a candid enquiry, that they and their families have emigrated from that part of Scotland and Shetland, for different parts of America, to the amount of 19,000!

Oct. 16. By a paper lately published in the works of Dr. Fothergill, which paper was offered to the British Ministry by Dr. Franklin, and debated on by Dr. Franklin, Dr. Fothergill, and a nobleman of great political experience, before Franklin left London in 1774, it appears that Dr. Franklin was willing to give up the re-payment of the duties collected upon the tea-act, and the disclaimer of all power of internal legislation of England over the Colonies, both which he had contended for, but broke off and went to America, because the repeal of the Massachusetts and the Quebec acts, and the grant of a free government to Canada, were refused.—Let those take horror to themselves, who were the cause of this refusal, with the numberless consequent miseries that arose, and the final loss to Great-Britain of the American Colonies!!!

Whenever an enquiry shall take place into the conduct of prosecutors of the American war, no doubt my Lord North and his coadjutors (for we can by no means think with some people that his Lordship alone is culpable) will shelter themselves behind this screen, that it was *the war of the people*, i. e. the majority of the House of Commons. 'Tis true, the *then* representatives of the people, as they are called, did countenance the ministry in every measure relating to that unnatural war; but as it is well known the wishes of the people did not accord with the measures at that time pursued, it may be asked, Who were those representatives?—A set of men partly chosen by the party influence of the Ministry themselves, and partly bribed by the irresistible charms of treasury guineas, contracts, &c. &c. We trust such can never pass for the representatives of the people of Great-Britain.—No plea therefore on that score can be fairly set up in extenuation of the Minister's conduct. And tho' they may seem to brave the storm that hangs over their heads, and set enquiry at defiance, we hope the day of retribution will at length arrive. The hand of avenging justice, though slow, is always certain in its operation. The wretches will then be dragged forth to publick infamy, from behind their paltry subterfuge, and be made to expiate their offences against this injured country with their *justly forfeited lives*.

When the contractors' accounts during the late war shall be laid open, the world shall wonder at the infamy of a minister who could patronize such profligacy—at the rapacity of those who could prey so voraciously on the vitals of their country. It is a well-known fact, that one house cleared upwards of an hundred thousand pounds by one engagement; tho' even this sum must sink to nothing in the comparison with those profits that arose from the premium, the agency, the interest, and so on, of furnishing the army in America with specie.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated October 6. declare, that great divisions had taken place in the assembly of the States General, relative to the dismissal of the duke of Brunswick, Field Marshal General of the United Provinces. The great reform this able officer, who is allowed to be one of the best soldiers in Europe, has made in the Dutch army, has occasioned the officers in that service to love him with a degree of enthusiasm; and the garrison and inhabitants of Bois-le-Duc, a large strong town in the Netherlands, of which his Serene Highness is the Governor, have made a most spirited remonstrance in consequence of the treatment, equally ungrateful and unjustifiable, which he has received from their High Mightinesses.

Oct. 24. The King of Spain has appointed the

Count de Galvez (the conqueror of Pensacola) Governor of Havana, and Captain General of the Isle of Cuba, at the same time allowing him to retain his government of Florida and Louisiana, and his post of Inspector General of the troops in America. This officer was the most successful the Spaniards had in the late war, and was noted for his humanity and generosity to the vanquished. He was greatly esteemed by the English inhabitants of West-Florida.

American Intelligence.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) November 17.

Saturday Morris Keaton (who was concerned with Joseph Twentyman and Benjamin Johnson, in the piracy and horrid murders lately committed on board the schooner Friendship) was apprehended at Mrs. Debois's lodging house, in Rum Lane. The unerring hand of Divine Providence was so conspicuous in the detection of this inhuman monster, that we cannot resist the impulse of laying a short statement thereof before the publick.

A gentleman, who was a lodger at Mrs. Debois's, having learned that a sick stranger, who called himself Captain Carney, had been brought to the house the evening before, determined, from motives of humanity, to enquire after his health; accordingly, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, he went into the sick man's room, seated himself by his bed side, after the usual salutations, and entered into a conversation with him, during the course of which Keaton, in great agitation, asked the other if some pirates had not been lately apprehended and committed to prison; upon which the visitor replied, with great energy, that they were the most bloody and abandoned miscreants that ever were upon record; which made such an impression on Keaton, that he instantly exclaimed, after striking his forehead with great violence, and falling into an universal tremour—"My God! what a pain I have got in my head, and deadly sickness at my heart! For God's sake, Sir, send for a barber, that I may get my head shaved, as I am sure it will abate the fever in my distracted brain!" The other, whose suspicions were instantly awakened by this extraordinary behaviour, after measuring the man from head to foot with his eye, retired out of the room, and referred to a news-paper for Keaton's description, which having dispelled every doubt of his being the pirate in question, he gave notice to a magistrate, who issued a warrant against the villain, and gave it to a party of the town guard to execute.

They immediately repaired to the house, and taxed Keaton with his guilt, which at first he strenuously denied; but upon one of the party reading aloud the name of J. Wilkinson, at full length, on the tail of his shirt, which hung out of his breeches, he again fell into an universal tremour, and again sunk down upon the bed, in superlative agony, confessed he was the identical person they were in search of, and was carried to the courthouse, where he underwent an examination of three hours and an half, in which he made a full and ample confession of his guilt, and at the end thereof was committed a close prisoner to the common gaol of this town.

Nov. 20. On Wednesday died, in the gaol of this town, Morris Keaton, the pirate and murderer who was concerned with Johnson and Twentyman, and apprehended on Saturday last.

PORTSMOUTH, December 17.

On Monday last the son of Major James Gray, of Epfom, about sixteen years old, in attempting to lead a very unruly horse of his father's to water, made the end of the halter fast about his wrist; the horse in prancing threw him down and run away with him, dragged him over a four board fence and through the field, until the halter broke. The family, supposing the young man had gone to spend the evening with his relations, were unconcerned about him until the next morning, when, to their great surprize, they found the blood on the fence where the horse had dragged the young man over, then followed the blood, after some time found him at a considerable distance alive, but perfectly helpless and senseless; his life is despaired of, as it is supposed that most of his bones were broken.

BOSTON, December 20.

From a London paper of October 19.

We have had occasion to mention, in a former paper, that the Chevalier de St. George had acknowledged and legitimated a daughter of his; of this event the following particulars will, we trust, prove acceptable to our readers:

Lady Charlotte, now created Dutchess of Albany, is daughter to that Monarch in nubibus, commonly stiled the Pretender. Her mother, we hear, was a Scotch lady of the first fashion; but whether now alive or not, we cannot take upon us to assert. Lady Charlotte lived retired and alone among the nuns of St. Mary, in the Rue St. Jacq. on a pension of sixty

thousand livres, allowed her by her uncle, Cardinal York. Her ladyship's surprize must have been equally great and flattering, when, after so many years past without taking the least notice of her, requesting her company to comfort him in his old age. This letter enclosed the various instruments acknowledging her birth, granting her letters of legitimacy, and creating her Dutchess of Albany, together with the copy of his will, by which he appoints her heir to all his possessions both ideal and real; amongst the latter are included his goods and chattels in France, the Parliament acknowledging that the former should not be subject to the right of *escheat* or *aubaine*, by which the said estates must otherwise have reverted to the crown. The bulk of the Chevalier's fortune in France, including his jewels and moveables, are valued at about two millions of livres (about one hundred thousand pounds.) Those who are acquainted with the wretched situation in which he was found by the King of Sweden, whose sensibility was so greatly affected by the Chevalier's distress as to offer the latter his friendship, and to pay him a subsidiary stipend, will look upon the above estimate as somewhat exaggerated; but they should be told, that it is to this very visit from his Swedish Majesty, that the Chevalier is indebted for the recovery of the best part of the possessions alluded to. The fact is as follows: The King of Sweden being informed by the Chevalier that the Cardinal York kept from him all the family jewels, to a very considerable amount, waited on him when at Rome, and there expostulated with him, on the wretched plight to which the Chevalier, his brother, was reduced, exhorting the Cardinal to return the jewels to his unfortunate brother; but this application, even from so great an intercessor, would have failed of success, with a man equally conspicuous for his immense wealth, and a parsimony that would degrade the meanest character, had not the King of Sweden called to his assistance the powerful influence of the Pope. The jewels were returned, and part of them sold by the Chevalier. Thus the Cardinal, who carries the love of money so far as to exact of his sister in law, the Princess de Stolberg, five hundred crowns for the hire of a part of a palace which he never inhabits himself, was forced, by the apprehension of incurring the disgrace of his holiness, to do his brother that justice which neither nature, humanity, nor the interference of an amiable monarch could have extorted from him. Since that time the Chevalier is said to have totally forsaken that debasing habit of drinking, which has degraded him in the opinion of his best friends. With sobriety, his peace of mind, natural good sense and understanding, are returned, and his royal friend is highly well pleased both with his conduct and conversation. It is worthy of remark, that the Chevalier, notwithstanding the natural forbearance and the humiliations he has experienced, assumes the imperious stile of a Sovereign: In the letters written by him to M. de Vergennes, concerning Lady Charlotte, he does not request the King to legitimate her, &c. but does it of his own authority, and only expresses a wish that the King may not withhold his consent, which has been readily granted."

Dec. 23. It is astonishing, says a correspondent, to observe the rapid progress in arts, commerce and population, in America, since its first settlement, this day completing only one hundred and sixty-four years since our worthy ancestors first landed at Plymouth.

We are assured from good authority, that the petition from the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, which was presented to the British House of Commons by Mr. Powis, before the prorogation of Parliament, contains the three following requests: In the first place, it desires that the Quebec act, passed in the year 1774, immediately before the American war, (of which it was, conjointly with the act for altering the charter of the Massachusetts-Bay, a principal cause) may be immediately totally repealed.

And secondly, it desires that the province may be governed for the future by an assembly of the freeholders thereof, in the manner as Nova-Scotia, and the late provinces of North-America, that were governed by virtue of the King's commissions under the great seal of Captain-General and Governor in Chief, without a charter, and were therefore called Royal Governments, were governed before the late troubles; instead of being governed as it has hitherto been, by the Governor and Legislative-Council only, consisting of members appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the crown, suspendible even at the pleasure of the Governor. This request of an Assembly they ground upon the King's promise, in his proclamation of October 1763, to such of the subjects of his British and other ancient dominions of the crown as should resort to, and settle in the four new civil governments thereby erected, to wit, Quebec, East-Florida, West-Florida and Grenada. "That so soon as the state and circumstances of the said colonies will admit thereof, the King's Governors of the said provinces shall, with the advice and consent of the members of the Council of the said provinces, summon and call General Assemblies within the said governments respectively, in such manner and form as is used and directed in those colonies and provinces in America, which are under the King's immediate government."

And in the third place, this petition requests that certain improvements (which are specified in the petition, and are 13 in number) may be made in the government of the province, over and above the repeal of the Quebec act, and the establishment of a House of Assembly; and that all these things may be done by the authority of Parliament in the most permanent and effectual manner possible. These improvements seem for the most part to be very judicious, and likely to prove very beneficial to the province, if they should be established. One of them is to transfer the ultimate jurisdiction, or right, of deciding appeals from the highest Courts of Justice in the province in civil matters, from the King's Privy Council, or rather the King in

Council (to which it now lies) to a court consisting of the Lord Chancellor of England and the twelve Judges.

This petition is signed by about two hundred and thirty persons, mostly of the British inhabitants of the province, and is said to contain the sentiments of that whole body, who are now encreasing to the number of 6000. It is also signed by some few of the French, or Canadian inhabitants of the said province; and Mons. Adhemar and Mons. de Lisle, two Canadian gentlemen of Montreal, who have been deputed by their countrymen to represent their sentiments to His Majesty's Ministers, and of whom, the former (Mons. Adhemar) is still in England, have declared that the Canadians, their employers, have no objection to the establishment of the government and regulation prayed for in the above-mentioned petition by their British fellow-subjects, but only desire, that whatever mode of government be established in the province, the Roman Catholics may be admitted to all the privileges of it (such as seats in the House of Assembly, capacity to hold judicial and other offices, &c.) indiscriminately with the Protestants. So that the above-mentioned petition may be justly considered as an expression of the general wishes of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, Canadians or French, as well as British, with respect to the regulation of their government.

HARTFORD, Dec. 21.

On the evening of Monday the 13th inst. at half past seven o'clock, a meteor was seen passing rapidly from S. E. to N. W. nearly in the zenith of this place; it left a luminous train after it, of several yards apparent length, and its disappearance was followed by a loud report.

NEW-YORK, January 1.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in town of many Members of the Continental Congress; that they have already met with such accommodations as were to be wished—and such is the deference and affection of the government and inhabitants of this city towards that supreme body, that every opportunity and means to extend them will be seized, and most liberally exerted, by a people who feel themselves eminently distinguished, and very highly flattered, by their late gracious vote of residence in New-York, where their session, for proceeding on publick business, will commence on the eleventh instant.

Yesterday arrived the brig Betsey and Polly, Captain Lippincot, from South-Carolina; she has performed the enterprize out from hence and home in 6 weeks, and brings an account of the arrival at Charleston of the brigantine Governor Guerard, after a passage of twenty-one days.

The new town of Claverick, building about ten miles distant from Albany, goes on with an unparalleled rapidity. Mr. J—g, lately one of the first merchants on the continent, has sold off his landed property on Rhode-Island, and devoted its entire value towards building a large part of the new town.—The expected advantage is the entire trade of the back country.

The principal gentlemen in and about East-Hampton, on Long-Island, have come to a resolution to erect a seminary for learning at that place; a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, requesting his patronage and encouragement of an undertaking so propitious to erudition: His Excellency was pleased to approve highly of the plan, and not only engaged to give it every possible assistance, but also said, he had no doubt but that the Legislature would readily grant a charter, and such pecuniary assistance, as an infant college would necessarily stand in need of.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

On Christmas-day there was 209 vessels lying along the docks and wharves of this city, viz. 94 square-rigged, several of which are loaded and prepared for sea, and 115 coasters and river-craft, among the latter 24 loaded with fuel.

Upwards of 900 vessels have entered at the custom-house in this city, from the first of May last to the end of the year.

The following paragraph is taken from a Georgia paper of the 30th of September.

Last Thursday, between the hours of four and five in the evening, was set off from near the Vendue-House, in Savannah, in view of a number of spectators, a beautiful AIR BALLOON; but what is enough to stagger credulity itself, we are informed she has taken in, previous to her departure, near 600 bushels of corn, exclusive of six men and provisions for the trip, and is intended for the Island of Jamaica. Bets of great amount are offered that she makes a safe and expeditious voyage.

N. B. Should things turn out as expected by the projectors, they intend making great experiments in future for this so expeditious and easy conveyance.

TRENTON, January 10.

Extract of a letter from Haddonfield, in this state, dated December 24, 1784.

"A most melancholy accident happened near this place early this morning by fire. A man of the name of Kinsey, alias Bennet, being married the preceding day, his wife, and children (by a former wife) and several wedding guests being there, and lying all night

at said Kinsey's, the house unfortunately took fire by a cedar log in the chimney wall, and Kinsey, his son, a young woman, and a Mr. George Hudson's son (a young man) were unfortunately burnt to ashes in the flames, and one hundred pounds worth of effects, beside several more persons badly burnt in making their escape. The fire was providentially discovered by said Mr. Hudson (father to the deceased) lying below in the house. Being awaked by the flames, happily time enough to save some of the people, and even Kinsey himself, had he not attempted to save the remaining children and people, and lost his own life.—From the time the fire broke out it was not above 5 minutes before the house was consumed. The wind being high, drove the cinders of the ruins upwards of 100 yards from the place.

"The above unfortunate man has left a wife and six children, in ruined circumstances, to lament their loss.

"We insert this by way of a caution to the world at large, to be particularly careful of that excellent servant, but turbulent and slaying master, fire.

"N. B. The coroner's inquest sat on the remains of the bodies, and brought in their verdict, accidental death."

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

A supplementary act to an act, intitled, An act for raising a revenue of Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, and for appropriating the same.

WHEREAS by the twenty-eighth section of the act, intitled, 'An act for raising a revenue of Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, and for appropriating the same,' the treasurer is directed immediately, upon the receipt of the taxes directed to be raised in each and every year, during the continuance of said act, except the last mentioned tax, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, to pay one year's interest that may then be due upon loan-office certificates, and also upon all certificates given to officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Jersey line, late in the service of the United States, for their monthly pay and subsistence, due from the time they were in service until the respective times of their discharge, or disbandment: And whereas, in the final settlement with the officers of the army, the notes given for commutation or five years pay after the war, are not distinguished from those given for their monthly pay and subsistence while in service; and moreover, that the said certificates or notes do not distinguish to what line the officers to whom given do belong; for remedy in the above cases,

Sec. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That the treasurer of this state be, and he is hereby directed and required, before he payeth any interest on certificates or final settlement notes given to officers of the Jersey line, to procure, from the paymaster general of the forces of the United States, an exact account, certified by himself or deputy, of the number, amount, and date of each final settlement note given to the officers, regimental, staff, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, with the names of the officers and men to whom the same were given, with the time the interest on all notes for the arrears of pay became respectively due thereon; from which the said treasurer is directed to take a particular account of the said certificates or notes given to each officer respectively, and deduct out of the whole amount the commutation or five years pay allowed by Congress to each respective officer, which deduction shall be made out of the notes beginning to draw interest from the latest date; which account, so stated, shall particularly contain the numbers and amount of each note, or part of a note, deducted for commutation as above, and also the numbers and amount of the certificates or notes remaining for their monthly pay and subsistence while in service; on which sum, exclusive of commutation, the said treasurer shall, and he is hereby required annually to pay one year's interest according to the direction of the before recited act.

2. AND WHEREAS, by the twenty-eighth section of the before recited act, the treasurer of this state for the time being is authorized and directed, immediately upon receipt of the taxes directed to be raised by said act, out of the production of the same to pay one year's interest which may then be due on all certificates which have been given since the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, for

supplies furnished the army, or transportation thereof, or which may be given for the same upon the liquidation of such debts due from the United States to the inhabitants of this state. And whereas doubts have arisen respecting the extent, true intent and meaning of that part of the said act last recited; for removing all which doubts and misconstructions, and fully to explain the same, *Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of this state for the time being is hereby authorized and directed, upon receipt of the taxes directed to be raised by the before recited act, out of the production of the same, to pay one year's interest annually during the continuance of said act, except in the year eighteen hundred and eight, upon all certificates which have been or may be given by Benjamin Thompson, Esquire, commissioner appointed for this state, or his successor in office, pursuant to a resolution of Congress, upon the liquidation of debts due from the United States to inhabitants of this state. Provided always, That before the treasurer pay any interest on certificates for liquidated debts, the persons applying for such interest shall take an oath or affirmation before the treasurer, or produce to the treasurer a deposition or affirmation taken before a magistrate, that the certificate on which interest is applied for is bona fide the property of such deponent or affirmant; or if an executor or administrator, that the same was the property of the deceased whose estate he or she administers, at the time of his or her decease, or held in trust for the lawful representative of such deceased; and that he or she possessed of such certificate is at that time an inhabitant of this state.*

3. AND WHEREAS, by the third section of the before recited act, it is enacted, that the said sum of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings, shall be assessed, levied and raised, in the several counties in this state, according to the quotas that shall be fixed by the legislature every four years during said term after the first tax; therefore, *Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the quotas of the several counties, in each of the next four succeeding years, for raising the sum mentioned in said recited act, shall be as follows:*

By the county of Bergen, the sum of two thousand and ninety-nine pounds sixteen shillings and four-pence.

By the county of Essex, the sum of two thousand and seventy-five pounds eighteen shillings and ten-pence.

By the county of Middlesex, the sum of two thousand five hundred and forty-nine pounds one shilling and six-pence.

By the county of Monmouth, the sum of three thousand and eighty-seven pounds seventeen shillings and two-pence.

By the county of Somerset, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and sixteen pounds seven shillings.

By the county of Burlington, the sum of three thousand four hundred and twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and four-pence.

By the county of Gloucester, the sum of two thousand four hundred and eighty-six pounds two shillings and eleven-pence.

By the county of Salem, the sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight pounds four shillings and five-pence.

By the county of Cape-May, the sum of four hundred and sixty-eight pounds four shillings and six-pence.

By the county of Hunterdon, the sum of four thousand two hundred and eight pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence.

By the county of Morris, the sum of two thousand three hundred and twenty-one pounds sixteen shillings and five-pence.

By the county of Cumberland, the sum of one thousand one hundred and sixteen pounds six shillings and six-pence.

By the county of Sussex, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fourteen pounds seventeen shillings and seven-pence.

(The remainder in our next.)

A Quantity of Wrapping-Paper,

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

Trenton, January 5, 1785.

t. f.

TO BE SOLD, A large House and Lot,

In Trenton,

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

TO BE LET,

THE Farm called SPRING-BROOK, commonly known by the name of DOUGLASS'S TRACT, situated on the river Delaware, and joining the flourishing town of Lambertton, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres clear land, beside woodland, with the dwellinghouse, barn, stables and coachhouse, and a small house joining Lambertton; the situation beautiful; a fine prospect of the river up and down; a very large handsome garden, in good order, the houses all in good order, and the dwellinghouse newly repaired, and neatly finished in the inside, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer—a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the soil suitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have possession the first of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouse, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the same. 3* t f

John-Christian Hummel,

BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Trenton and the publick in general, that his shop is situated between Mr. Hunt's store and the treasury-office—where he shaves and dresses gentlemen, and where false queues and ladies curls, and soft and hard pomatum, may be had. He also waits upon gentlemen at their houses, and upon travellers, to dress and shave them, in any part of the town.

Gentlemen who will please to oblige him with their custom, may depend, that due attendance will be given, and the utmost of his abilities exerted to give his employers satisfaction in the line of his profession.

Trenton, January 5, 1785.

4w

JOSEPH PARKER, GOLD & SILVER-SMITH,

PURPOSES carrying on his business in its various branches, in Princeton, nearly opposite the College. He makes and disposes of all kinds of gold, silver and jewellery, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.—He gives the highest price for old silver, &c.

Princeton, January 4, 1785.

2w

Land to be Sold.

34⁰ Acres of good land, situated in Frederick county, Maryland, within three miles of the river Potowmack, fourteen miles from Fredericktown, and eight from Harper's ferry; in a very good neighbourhood—a small stream runs just by the house, and the land otherwise well watered. There is a barn and other buildings handily situated to the house, a very good spring, an orchard of about 40 or 50 trees, and about 40 acres of cleared land. The above will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash, and for a proportioned advance in payments by instalment. Other particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Turner, lower end of Second-street, Philadelphia.

Also four good brick houses in and near the city of Philadelphia. Enquire as above.

4w

TO BE LET,

Until the first day of October next, and may be entered immediately,

THE house wherein Stacy Potts lately lived in Trenton, which was taken for the use of the President of Congress, and is now become vacant by his removal.

The house is two stories high, spacious and elegant, having three rooms with fireplaces, beside a large dining-room with two fireplaces, on the lower floor, five rooms on the second floor, a large and convenient kitchen, a cellar under the whole, a pump at the door, a convenient lot, with a stream of water running through it, and an excellent garden—a stable sufficient to contain eight horses, with room for hay to keep them, may be had with it. For terms enquire of the subscribers.

MOORE FURMAN,
CONRAD KOTTS,
JAMES EWING.

W A N T E D,
A Good PRESSMAN,
Whose services will be necessary for at least nine months.—Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

At SHOTWELLS
WHOLESALE STORE in RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY,
May be had by wholesale only, a large and general assortment of goods, imported in the last vessels from England, via New-York, amongst which are,

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>BROADCLOTHS,
Coatings,
Cassimers,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
Vilverets,
A large assortment of
2 purple, purple,
ground calicoes,
Light ground 2 purple
ditto,
Light and dark ground
chintz,
2 purple, olive and pom-
padore, cottons,
Chintz cottons,
Copperplate furniture
cottons, Washington
patterns,
Red, chocolate, blue and
white, Scotch check,
check silk, scarlet and
black barcelona, black
do. and bandano hand-
kerchiefs,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Dowls,
Muslin,
Nankeens,
7-8 Irish linen,
Yard wide do.
9-8 Irish sheeting,
Oznabrigs,
Huckaback,
Clouting diaper,
Scotch clear lawn,
Spotted do.
Bordered lawn handker-
chiefs,
Do. do. aprons,
10 nail linen stripe,
10 nail linen check,
3-4 cotton and linen do.
7-8 and yard wide do.
Yard and 3-8 do.
6-4 bed bunts,
6 and a half-quarter do.
7-4 ditto,
Harlem stripes,
Brown buckram,
White do.
Ell wide black India per-
sians,
Black taffeta,
Narrow and wide black
mode,
Peelongs,
Half ell and 3-4 wide
fattins,
Gauze,
Lutestring, black and
cloth coloured, fatten
and padufoy, ribands,
Black farcenet do.
Silk ferrets,
An assortment of sewing-
silks,
Jeans,
Fustians,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Rattinets,</p> | <p>Camblets,
Dorsetteens,
Black fattinet lasting,
Wide and narrow crapes,
Green, light blue, dark
blue, brown and black,
moreens,
Green, blue and cloth-
coloured, taboreens,
Writing-paper,
Shirt buttons,
Death-head, coat and
vest do.
Scarf twist,
3 corded silk and hair,
Shoe, coat, and quality
bindings,
Lettered, scarlet, and
tully gartering,
Tapes,
Bobbin,
Stitching and Scots
thread,
Small looking-glasses,
Felt, castor, and beaver
hats,
Womens' shoes and
pumps,
Womens' worsted mitts,
Womens' blue hose,
Mens' plain and patent
ribbed hose,
4 and 4½ lb. pins,
Womens' laces and stays,
Striped tape,
Pocket-books,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling-books,
Primers,
Queens-ware in crates,
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by
11, window-glass,
T. Crawley's steel,
Brafs kettles,
4d. 10d. 12d. and 20d.
nails,
Pewter basons, plates,
mugs, table and tea-
spoons,
Buffalo, buck, barlow,
and sealed handle pen-
knives,
Pistol capt, buck and
buffalo cutteaus,
Split-bone and sham-buck
knives and forks,
Shoe-tacks,
Knee-buckles,
Knee-chapes,
Glass and plate-metal
links,
Watch-keys,
Brafs, pinchbeck, steel
and open top thimbles,
Plate, metal, lacquered
and horn buttons,
Horn and ivory combs,
Cork-screws,
White-chapel, milliners,
darning and common
needles,
Corks.</p> |
|--|--|

They also have for Sale,

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Wine,
Sugar,
Brimstone,
Grindstones,</p> | <p>Powder,
Shot,
Indigo,
Snuff.</p> |
|---|---|
- They expect a large and more general assortment of ironmongery, cutlery, and other kinds of goods, which they doubt not they can sell at as low or lower prices than they are to be had in Philadelphia or New-York, as they import them free from duty.

T O B E S O L D,

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

JOHN TEN-EICK.
Raritan, December 7, 1784. t f

The Subscriber has for Sale

A valuable PLANTATION, formerly the property of Derrick Hoogland, of Amwell, deceased,

CONTAINING two hundred and forty acres, situate in the township of Amwell, on the Old York Road, about two miles from Ringoe's old tavern, and has on it a frame house, covered with cedar, four rooms on a floor—a very good kitchen adjoining said house, a large Dutch barn, barracks and cowhouses, an old apple orchard, a very good meadow, that affords about five and twenty tons of hay in the season; a very good spring a few rods from the house, and other waters convenient for creatures—about one hundred and eighty acres cleared and in good fence, the rest good timberland. Any person inclining to purchase said plantation, by applying to Joseph Hoogland, living on the premises, will be shewn the boundaries thereof. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, near Howell's Ferry, in Amwell, who will give the purchaser a good deed for said land. Possession given next April.

WILLIAM HOOGLAND, Execut.
Amwell, December 27, 1784. 3w*

To the PUBLICK.

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

**J. Hills, Surveyor, Architect,
& Draffsman.**

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

Plans of estates and houses neatly drawn or copied, by application or letter, post paid, directed to him at the Post-Office, Princeton, in the state of New-Jersey; or at No. 201, Water-street, New-York.
Princeton, December 10, 1784.

T O B E S O L D,

By ISAAC COLLINS, at his Printing-Office in Trenton, the NEW-JERSEY

A L M A N A C K,

For the year of our LORD 1785.

CONTAINING,
Beside the usual astronomical observations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter in prose and verse.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of John Valentine and Peter Trout, insolvent debtors now confined in the gaol at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the said county, on Tuesday the 25th of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Cornelius Hegeaman, innkeeper at Freehold, Monmouth county, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvents estate should not be made, and they be discharged from their confinement, pursuant to an act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.
Monmouth county, December 16, 1784. 4w*

A L L Persons indebted to

the estate of Samuel Henry, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts and vouchers for settlement.

ABRAHAM HUNT,
CHARLES AXFORD, jun. } Execut.
Trenton, November 22, 1784. 3m†

T O B E S O L D,

NINE Thousand acres of land, situate on the river Lachawaxen, about ten miles from Delaware river, and about one hundred miles from Trenton-Landing. On this tract there is a very great quantity of white and yellow pines of every size, from an eighty feet mast to the size of a spar.—It is accommodated with four millseats, on which sawmills may be erected to great advantage—from either of which large rafts of boards and masts may be sent down the Lachawaxen and Delaware to Philadelphia. The title is indisputable. For terms, apply to Michael Hilligas, Esquire, Reuben Haines and Mr. Richard Wells, merchant, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or to Robert-Lettis Hooper, junior, in Trenton.

Trenton, Nov. 4, 1784. 9w

T O B E S O L D,

By wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

D U T C H A L M A N A C K S
For 1785.

W H E R E A S by the Deva-

station of the British army in December, 1776, the subscriber lost the title deeds of a certain lot of land containing about ten acres, situate in the township of Chesterfield, in the county of Burlington, and bounded by lands of Isaac Cowgill, Esquire, John Sager, Abel Thorn, and others, which deeds have not since been found; for remedy whereof, he intends to apply to the Supreme Court to be held in Trenton on the first Tuesday in April next, in order to have the title of said lot assured to him, as by law in such case made and provided—of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ISAAC IVINS.
Chesterfield, December 14, 1784. 13w*

**T O B E S O L D
O R R E N T E D,**

Any time between this and the first of March next, A PLANTATION containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Hopewell, on the river road, eight miles from Trenton. There are on the premises a good dwellinghouse and barn; the stand is very convenient for any publick business, and has been kept as a tavern these forty years. There are forty acres of woodland, an orchard, and a well of water at the door. There is a sufficient quantity of meadow for the place. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

ANDREW MERSHON.
December 15, 1784. 4w†

W A N T E D,

A few Barrels of

S O F T S O A P.

Enquire of the Printer.

T O B E S O L D,

At PRIVATE SALE,

A FARM containing 170 acres of land, lying in Bernard's township, in the county of Somerset, and state of New-Jersey. Said farm is now in the possession of Jonathan Whitaker, jun. There is on the premises a good dwellinghouse, with three rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining. Also a good new barn, suitable to said farm, an orchard of near 300 apple-trees, 150 peach-trees in their prime, beside pear, quince and mulberry-trees; also about twenty acres of cleared meadow. Said farm is well watered and timbered, and lies joining to a grist and sawmill, in a healthy place, in a good neighbourhood, and is in good repair. The purchaser will have possession on the 1st of April next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, adjoining said premises.

MOSES M'COLLUM.
Bernard's-Town, December 21, 1784. 3w†