

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1783.

Mr. COLLINS and Mr. KOLLOCK, as the Legislature is now sitting at Burlington, I beg that you will each give the inclosed a place in your papers, that every citizen, who thinks the subject worthy his attention, may join in the solicitation with your humble servant.

To the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE-COUNCIL and GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of NEW-JERSEY.

WITH great submission, gentlemen, I beg your attention, while I state a few things for your consideration. You have the honour to form the first senate for New-Jersey, after its being declared by Christendom a free, sovereign and independent state. As far as the nations of the earth are concerned, the United States of America are bid to rise in glory, and display their own importance, until they shall have no superior. But as every man is said to be the smith of his own fortune, the maxim will warrant me in saying that the honour and prosperity of the United States, jointly considered, depend on the justice and wisdom of the Honourable the Congress. Individually considered, the happiness and weal of each state depends on the vigilance, sagacity and integrity, of those gentlemen who may, from year to year, compose its Legislature.

No future period can involve matters of greater import to this state, than those which at present await your serious deliberation. The people which you represent have as much merit to entitle them to all the blessings that peace and empire can give, as those of any state in the union; and your constituents expect that you will do them the justice to place them in *equilibrio* with the citizens of the other states, in two most important points, viz.—Procuring for the state of New-Jersey its dividend of those countries lately ceded to the United States by the King of England; or an equal benefit from the sales thereof, in proportion to its quota of the expences of the war: And that you will also make ample provision for the encouragement of commerce and navigation, that they may no longer lie under the necessity of being tributaries to the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, which they are in a degree proportionate to their purchases at those markets.

I shall leave to others, whose profession it is, the business of addressing your Honours on the subject of trade, while I humbly solicit your first attention to an equitable division of the crown-lands.

At present I will not suffer myself to harbour a suspicion, that there can be even one member in either of your Honourable Houses, who wants a disposition to do every thing in his power that is just and reasonable for the interests of the state of New-Jersey. My prayer is, that early in your present sitting, you take up the business of remonstrating to Congress on the justice and necessity of dividing to each state a certain ratio, either in the profits of the sales, or in acres of those lands assigned to the United States, which cannot, on any reasonable pretence whatever, be considered as the property of any individual state.

In aid of my prayer, I beg leave to call to your remembrance the resolutions of preceding Legislatures of the state on that subject.

On the 8th day of October, 1778, at a time when the Legislature had in view the ratification of the Articles of Confederation, both Houses joined in a Representation to the United States in Congress assembled; in which, among many other judicious remarks on the confederation, in the fifth and sixth sections of the representation, they have these words:

“5th. The boundaries and limits of each state ought to be fully and finally fixed and made known: This we apprehend would be attended with very salutary effects, by preventing jealousies as well as controversies, and promoting harmony and confidence among the states. If the circumstances of the times would not admit of this, previous to the proposal of the confederation to the several states, the establishment of the principles upon which, and the rules and mode by which, the determination may be conducted, at a time more convenient and favourable, and a provision for dispatching the same at an early period, not exceeding five years from the final ratification of the confederation, would be satisfactory.

“6th. The ninth article provides, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States. Whether we are to understand, that by territory is intended any lands, the property of which was heretofore vested in the crown of Great-Britain, or that no mention is made of

such lands in the confederation, we are constrained to observe, that the present war, as we always apprehended, was undertaken for the general defence and interest of the confederating Colonies, now the United States.

“It was ever the confident expectation of this state, that the benefits derived from a successful contest, were to be general and proportionate; and that the property of the common enemy, falling in consequence of a prosperous issue of the war, would belong to the United States, and be appropriated to their use. We are therefore greatly disappointed, in finding no provision made in the confederation for empowering the Congress to dispose of such property, but especially the vacant and unpatented lands, commonly called the crown-lands, for defraying the expences of the war, and for other such publick and general purposes.

“The jurisdiction ought in every instance to belong to the respective states, within the charters or determined limits of which such lands may be seated; but reason and justice must decide, that the property which existed in the crown of Great-Britain, previous to the present revolution, ought now to belong to the Congress, in trust for the use and benefit of the United States. They have fought and bled for it in proportion to their respective abilities, and therefore the reward ought not to be predilectionally distributed. Shall such states as are shut out by situation from availing themselves of the least advantage from this quarter, be left to sink under an enormous debt, whilst others are enabled, in a short period, to replace all their expeditures from the hard earnings of the whole confederacy?” See the Journals of the Legislative-Council for the month of October, A. D. 1778.

On the 20th of December, 1780, Mr. Trent, from the committee of the house of Assembly, to whom were committed the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Monmouth and Hunterdon, respecting the western unappropriated lands, reported as follows:

“YOUR committee to whom were referred the petitions of a large number of inhabitants of the counties of Monmouth and Hunterdon, praying the Legislature to remonstrate, in the warmest terms, against the sale of any of the western unappropriated lands, commonly called the crown-lands, by any state for the exclusive right thereof, being convinced of the absolute necessity of opposing the conduct of the state of Virginia in that respect, as being the only one, so far as they are informed, which has yet proceeded to dispose of lands under this description, for their separate emolument; and at the same time of the propriety of intreating the United States in Congress assembled, to open an office for the sale and appropriation of the said lands; the proceeds to be applied to carry on and terminate the war, to aid the funds, and establish the credit of the publick finances; and, by constituting a common interest, to render the union firm and lasting, on the sure basis of justice and equity: And having moreover maturely considered the prayer of the said petitions, and examined a variety of papers and documents to which they have had access, do, in justification of the rights of the people, and from the full conviction of their own minds, report as their opinion,

“That the prayer of the said petitions ought to be granted, for the following, among other reasons, which, on account of their importance to this state in particular, they wish to be entered on the record of the journals of the house:

“1st. Because no position is more clear and incontrovertible than that the property of whatever kind, moveable or immovable, within the territories of the United States, which, previous to the revolution, was vested in and did belong to the crown of Great-Britain, in trust for the use of the nation, part of which the American Colonies, (now the United States) were, is, and of right ought to be, vested in, and does belong to the said states assembled in Congress, as the governing power, in trust for the use of this nation; and every partial application thereof is an abstraction from the right and property of the people.

“2d. Because, with respect to Virginia, had the charter of James the first, granted in the year 1609, never been surrendered or vacated, it would be of no validity, as no potentate on earth has, or ever had, a right to grant the territory of other sovereign, independent princes; more especially lands that were never seen by any of his subjects.

“3d. Because, the limits described in the said charter, which are in the words following: *Beginning from the Cape or Point of Land called Cape or Point Comfort, thence all along the sea coast to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said Point or Cape Comfort all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles; and all that space or circuit of land lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land throughout, from sea to sea, west and norwest*, are inconclusive, and of course void; for if the lines are run agreeably to the construction put on them by Virginia, that is, a northwest line from the northernmost extent of their grant on the sea coast of the atlantick, the said line will wind in a spiral manner round the globe, and at last terminate in the north pole, without ever touching the south sea; and if the northwest line is run from the southernmost extent of the bounds they claim on the sea coast of the atlantick, and a west line from the north bounds on the said sea coast, which seems the most natural construction of the words of the limits of the charter, they will form a triangle, leaving out a great part of their most valuable settlements, and end in an angle somewhere among the Alleghany Mountains.

“4th. Because, on the complaint of the inhabitants of Virginia, against the grantees mentioned in the said charter, a *Quo Warranto* was issued, and the same was surrendered to the crown in 1626, by the said grantees.

“5th. Because, on the surrender of the said charter in 1626, by the grantees, the crown took on itself the government and disposal of all those lands, granting part of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the whole of the states of Delaware and Maryland, and a great part, if not the whole of North-Carolina, from what she claimed as her chartered limits:—And here it is necessary also to observe, that George the third, present King of Great-Britain, at a treaty held at fort Stanwix, in the year 1768, did purchase from the six nations, the true and absolute proprietors thereof, all the lands lying between the Alleghany Mountains and the river Ohio, as low down as the Cherokee river, the same being also within her pretended chartered limits; which purchase, and the crown's right to these lands, Virginia, in her publick transactions since that time, repeatedly acknowledges.

“In 1769 the House of Burgeses, of the then Colony of Virginia, in a representation made to Lord Bute, their Governor (on Donaldson's line) speaking of the lands, say, “So lately ceded to his Majesty;” and Doctor Walker and Colonel Lewis, the two gentlemen who attended as commissioners from Virginia, at the treaty of fort Stanwix, and were afterwards appointed by that colony commissioners to wait on Mr. Stuart, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern department on this line, wrote him a letter, dated Charlestown, South-Carolina, February 2, 1769, from which the following is an extract: “The country southward of the Big-Kenhawa,” (a river that empties itself into the Ohio, about 280 miles below fort Pitt) “was never claimed by the Cherokees, and now is the property of the crown, as Sir William Johnson purchased it of the six nations, at a very considerable expence, and took a deed of cession from them at fort Stanwix.”—And Mr. Nelson, president of the council of Virginia, writes the Earl of Hillsborough, first Lord of trade and plantations, on the 8th day of Oct. 1770, in part as follows: “On the evening of that day, your Lordship's letter of the 20th of July to the Governor was delivered to me; and as it contains matter of great variety and importance, it hath been read in council; and together with several papers enclosed in it, hath been maturely considered, and I now trouble your Lordship with theirs, as well as my own opinion upon the subject of them,” &c. &c.

“We do not presume to say to whom our gracious sovereign shall grant his vacant lands,” &c. &c.

“With respect to the establishment of a new colony on the back of Virginia, it is a subject of too great political importance for me to presume to give an opinion upon: However, permit me, my Lord, to observe, that when that part of the country shall become sufficiently populated, it may be a wise and prudent measure.”—And further, on the 14th August, 1772, the King of Great-Britain, after hearing all that Virginia had to offer on the subject, sold part of the lands which he had so purchased of the six nations, at the said treaty of fort Stanwix, and erected them, toge-

ther with a large tract of country adjoining, which he reserved for himself into a new government, by the name of Vandalia. And moreover, on the 9th of October, 1775, commissioners from Virginia made the following speech to the chiefs of the six nations, Delawares, Shawanese, Wayandots and Ottawa Indians, who were convened at fort Pitt:

"We have reason to believe that great uneasiness and jealousies have prevailed amongst you, respecting our intentions of making encroachments upon your lands. We take this opportunity to assure you, that we have not the most distant thought of possessing any part of your lands.— You must be all sensible the lands on this side the Ohio, as far down as the Cherokee river, were purchased at the treaty of fort Stanwix, by Sir William Johnson, for the King of England," &c. "Your committee therefore anticipate, with real concern, the pernicious consequences which must ensue to the union, and to this state in particular, if Congress much longer delay to ascertain their common right to the unappropriated lands, which, having been wrested by their united efforts from the crown of Great-Britain, are in justice and reality the price of their common blood and treasure.

WILLIAM TRENT,
NATH. SCUDDER,
HUGH HUGHES.

"On the question, whether the house agree to receive and enter the said report on the journals? It was carried in the affirmative, *Nemine Contradictente*. Whereupon,
"Ordered, That Mr. Trent, Mr. Scudder and Mr. Hughes, be a committee to draw up a representation to Congress, agreeably to the said report."

Which representation to Congress, after the concurrence of council, I find to be in these words:

To the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

The REPRESENTATION and REMONSTRANCE of the LEGISLATIVE-COUNCIL and GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of NEW-JERSEY,

Sheweth,

"THAT the Legislature of this state did, by their representation dated the sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, which was read in Congress, and entered in their journals on the twenty-fifth day of the same month, make sundry objections to, and propose correspondent alterations in, the articles of confederation proposed by Congress to the several states in union.

"That although a majority of the said states in Congress did not agree to the said alterations, nevertheless, urged by the then critical state of publick affairs, and particularly by the circular letter of Congress, dated the tenth day of July, in the same year, the Legislature did, by an act of the twentieth day of November following, an exemplification of which was read in Congress, and entered in their journals on the twenty-fifth of the same month, empower the delegates of the state to subscribe the said articles of confederation.

"That, avoiding unnecessary repetitions, they beg leave, in the most earnest and explicit manner, to call the attention of Congress to these several records, as from them it is clearly understood in what confidence this state wavered, for the time, their just pretensions described in the sixth article of the representation before-mentioned, and postponed every private consideration to the happiness and perfection of the union, well convinced that the time could not be far distant, when every partial and unfounded claim would be equitably and satisfactorily relinquished.

"That they saw, with the utmost surprize, an office opened by the commonwealth of Virginia, for the sale and disposal of lands, which, before and at the commencement of the present war, were confessedly vested in the crown of Great-Britain, when, on the plainest principles of the law of nations, of reason, truth and justice, they are become, by the revolution, vested in Congress, for the use of the federal Republick they represent.

"That it is the indispensable duty of this Legislature, in justification and defence of the rights of the people, to except and remonstrate, in the most pointed terms, against the disposition of any property under the foregoing description, for the separate emolument of any state.

"That they acknowledge no tribunal but that of Congress, competent to the redress of such a grievance as the setting up, by any state, an exclusive claim to any of the said lands, in whatever part of the union they may be situated; and they see with pleasure, in the proceedings of Congress of the sixth day of September, and tenth day of October last, the faithful and generous efforts made by that Honourable Body to compromise and adjust differences upon this subject, and have the fullest hopes they will be effectual.

"That it is the habitual predilection of this state, that all causes of complaint, jealousy and contest, not only upon this but every other subject, should subside under the conciliating influence of equity, moderation and liberal affections (an example of which, on the present question, is furnished by an adjoining state) and that it may never become

just to entertain a thought of resorting to other means.

"Confiding therefore in the watchful care, the wisdom, justice and firmness of Congress, they assure themselves that the Republick will be secured against detriment, and the rights of every state in the union strictly maintained." See the journals of the House of Assembly for the 29th of December, 1780.

Notwithstanding these repeated remonstrances to Congress, as yet, nothing has been done by them in justice to New-Jersey, or to any other of the states which are in the same situation with this state. I confess, that these circumstances are discouraging: But, as the Delegates in Congress are yearly changing, and the present period being the fairest and most proper for the discussion of this business, I most humbly request, as a citizen of New-Jersey, that your Honours will remonstrate, once more, to Congress, on the subject, explicitly and for the last time, unless you are honoured with an answer; for I am as jealous of the honour of New-Jersey, as I am of its interests, and would never become grovelling by frequently importuning for a part of that property, to which we are entitled as proprietors in common with the other states, when it is at all times in our power to enter and possess ourselves of a part.

Great numbers of our citizens are intent upon providing for themselves settlements in the new countries; and they will do it: Therefore, unless your Honours will provide lands for them, and receive their money, or secure a just proportion of the profits arising from their purchases, if paid elsewhere, the state of New-Jersey will be deserted of its citizens, and beggared of its cash, while those who remain in the State must be rendered bankrupts by the publick debt.

May 18, 1783.

EQUALITY.

LONDON, March 11.

The tumult among the great political leaders is grown still warmer and more important. The design of the cabal has been to keep the Rockingham party from St. James's; and in order to effect this, various wild and incoherent arrangements have been formed, which have as constantly turned to nothing, and the nation has been left for a whole fortnight without a government. At length they prevailed on Earl Gower to take the office of Prime Minister, at least for a time, until they should be able to drive the temporary bills through the two houses. He consented, on the provision that Mr. Pitt should continue Chancellor of the Exchequer, to conduct the business of the House of Commons. In this shape things stood on Sunday: Lord Ashburton to be Chancellor; Lord Thurlow to be President of the Council; Mr. Jenkinson and Lord Stormont to be Secretaries. The only difficulty to be got over was, to prevail on Mr. Pitt to join this new body; and yesterday morning there were many conferences, the results of which were, that Mr. Pitt peremptorily refused to act with this set of men, declaring that he would make no part of an administration which should take in any of the members of the secret juncto. Earl Gower then declared that he would not accept of the premiership. The King being told this, delivered himself, we understand, with uncommon warmth, declaring, that he had been idly amused by men who had not influence in the country to form any Ministry by which the business of the nation could be managed—and having said this, he, much ruffled in his temper, sat off into the country, without going near the levee. Lond. Chron.

March 13. Lord North was yesterday sent for by his Majesty, and desired to form an arrangement of Administration upon as broad and permanent a basis as possible.

We are well informed that a Ministry (so long wanted to this country) is at last formed under the direction of his Grace the Duke of Portland, to whom his Majesty yesterday committed the office of First Lord of the Treasury, and the nomination of the persons whom he thought most adequate to fill the other departments of the state.

The new arrangement, we are informed, is as follows:—Duke of Portland, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Fox, and Lord Fitzwilliam, or Mr. Pitt, Secretaries of State; Mr. Montague, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is uncertain whether Mr. Pitt will join the above, but it is hoped and believed he will be prevailed upon to take a principal office.

If Mr. Pitt does not continue Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Cavendish is likely to succeed him.

March 15. Two merchants of the city who were deeply engaged in the American trade, and had very great arrears owing to them at the commencement of the troubles, have received letters from their correspondents by the way of France, within these few days, wherein they are promised to have considerable consignments sent over as soon as their ports are all open for a trade.

Our readers may rest assured, that though the final hand has not been put to the ministerial arrangements in all the parts of it, yet that the principal departments are actually disposed of, and that the ultimate formation will be announced on Monday next at the levee. The offices already filled are as follows: The Duke of Portland, First Lord of the

Treasury; Mr. Fox and Lord Stormont, Secretaries of State; Lord North, member of the cabinet, as warden of the cinque ports; Lord Keppel, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Carlisle, Ambassador to France; Mr. Eden, Secretary at war; Mr. Burke, paymaster of the forces; Mr. Sheridan, under Secretary of State; Lord Foley, Postmaster-General.

The Chancellorship of the Exchequer is not yet finally disposed of. English Chronicle.

The army in Ireland is to be reduced to 4000 effective men, in which four regiments of horse and three of dragoons are to be included. This is the smallest peace establishment that kingdom ever had.

March 15. Yesterday an express arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, giving an account of the people of Staffordshire having rose in large bodies near Newcastle; they were upwards of 3000. The militia of the county had been employed, but threw down their arms; the principal inhabitants had formed themselves into committees, but hitherto had not been able to disperse them, their numbers increasing every day, on account of the high prices of the necessary articles of life.

March 18. We are happy to acquaint our readers, that a message from his Majesty carried Lord North to Buckingham house, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, when a conversation took place between the King and his Lordship, which ended in a re-establishment of his Lordship's royal commission to form an arrangement of Administration; and we have every reason to believe, that we shall have it in our power to congratulate our fellow subjects on the restoration of a government of Great-Britain within two or three days at farthest.

Letters from Paris say, that a report has been lately circulated there, and generally believed, that a French East-India Company is soon to be established; and that this Company will, according to treaty, have the exclusive privilege of supplying the States of America with oriental commodities, for a stipulated term of years, and that, in return, the Court of France will relinquish all claim to the debt incurred by the United States, during the late war.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 12.

"The orders which have been issued out for all the sailors belonging to the men of war actually in commission, to repair on board their respective ships, forms matter of many conjectures."

March 20. From the late versatile mode of appointing Ministers, it is generally imagined that, in future, they will be pricked down as the sheriffs are for the year ensuing; and of course a new set of men hold the reigns of government annually. It is the flux and reflux of the sea, with the saline particles mixed in the fluid, which prevent the water from putrefaction.

Feb. 20. Some recent Philadelphia papers announce, that on the next anniversary of the declaration of independence the 4th of July, a new order of knighthood, called the Order of Freedom, will be established, and the installation take place in the city of Philadelphia.

Patron of the order, St. Louis.
Chief of the order, President of Congress for the time being.

Grand Master, General Washington.
Chancellor, Dr. Franklin.
Prelate, Dr. Witherpoon.
Genealogist, Mr. Payne.
Gentleman usher, Mr. Thomson.
Register and Secretary, Mr. Diggs.
Herald, Mr. Hutchins.

Twenty-four knight companions, consisting of the Governor of each state for the time being, which they reckon nineteen.

General Lincoln, General Greene, Gen. Wayne, Colonel Washington, and Colonel Lee.

The robe is to be scarlet and blue, with ermine—the ribband a broad satten, with thirteen alternate stripes of red and white; to which will be suspended an embossed medal of gold and enamel, on the front of which will be represented virtue, the genius of the United States, dressed like Amazon, resting on a spear with one hand, and holding a sword with the other, and treading on tyranny, represented by a man prostrate, a crown fallen from his head, a broken chain in his left hand, and a scourge in his right: In the exergue, sic semper tyrannis. On the reverse is a group; libertas with her wand, and Pileus; on one side of her, Ceres with a cornucopia in one hand, and an ear of wheat in the other; on the other side eternity, with the globe and Phoenix. In the exergue, Deus nobis hæc otia fecit. The loop of the medal is to be formed by the figure of a rattlesnake, with the tail in its mouth, as an emblem of eternity: An erect staff of liberty, terminated by the cap at top, will be fixed to the body of the snake, and under it the motto of in rebus decus.

March 1. A considerable society of neighbours and friends from Norfolk and Lincolnshire are preparing to emigrate to America. They have drawn up articles of agreement to share jointly in all the expenses of the voyage, freighting a ship, &c. and in every thing that does not concern the property of land when they arrive there. There are six of them, neighbours to each other, in the same waste, drawing lots who shall choose his estate first, to the extent of 10,000 acres, or 5000, according to his means of settling. The next lot is to choose where he pleases, provided it joins for the length of a mile

the first lot. Then comes the third, under the same condition that his lot shall join for a mile some part of the former, and so on. The great dread of settling in the American wilds is the want of society; but eleven families, the number here united, will form as good a society as they would have met with in Britain. Among the number is a clergyman, with four sons and six daughters; a surgeon, a man-midwife, and an apothecary; a musick master, who is also a dancing master; all of whom have shares of land; likewise three carpenters, three blacksmiths, and other tradesmen, under the same agreement.

March 3. The great distraction in the cabinet encrease emigrations daily; men who want employment are doubly eager to leave a kingdom where confidence between the rulers and the people, is destroyed by a thousand successive and unexpected strokes of political finesse.

Letters from several parts of Norfolk say, that since the farmers have learned by the London papers, that the Americans are bringing their corn to England, they begin to carry theirs to market, which reduced the price of that necessary article of life. They having large stocks by them, are afraid the price will be greatly reduced, and therefore are endeavouring to get their great stocks off their hands before it is much lower.

March 8. On Wednesday Lord Shelburne assisted at a board of treasury, and after the business was over took leave of the board on his resignation.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Feb. 12.

"The 10th of this month, at half past ten in the morning, a shock resembling that of an earthquake was felt all over this town: a most dreadful gust of wind, accompanied by a great clap of thunder, immediately followed the commotion. Two hours after, we learnt that this was the effect of the explosion of the powder magazine at St. Medard, which is three leagues from Bourdeaux; it contained then 45,000 wt. of powder. The mill was blown up, and no vestige remains of the magazine. Of six men, who had taken shelter there during the storm, only one was found whole, at above 100 paces distance; and of the five others, only one hand and one leg was found. All the adjacent houses have either been destroyed or greatly damaged by the shock. All the neighbouring fields are covered with the calcined ruins, and it is reckoned that 39 persons have been bruised and hurt. It has been observed that the unhappy man who was found entire, must have been blown upwards of 60 feet in the air; because, that in the space he was carried there is a wood which is upwards of 50 feet high. Mr. Dupre de St. Maur, our intendant, ever employed in rendering happy the province he governs, and deeply affected at the misfortunes of mankind, repaired immediately to the parish of St. Medard, where he dispensed comfort and relief."

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.
By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled,
April 28, 1783.

The committee appointed to confer with the superintendent of finance, respecting his continuance in office, report, "That they have conferred with him accordingly; and that the substance of the conference was, on the part of Mr. Morris, as follows: "That his continuance in office was highly injurious to his private affairs, and contrary to his private inclinations; but, that he felt the importance of the exertions necessary to be made at the present juncture, towards the reduction of the army, in a manner satisfactory to them, and convenient to the publick; that, therefore, Congress should think his services necessary towards effecting that object of importance, and should desire them, he would be ready to continue them, till arrangements for that purpose could be made, and the engagements taken by him in consequence, as well as those already entered into, could be finally completed; that, in this case, he should hope for the support of Congress:"—Whereupon,

Resolved, that the superintendent of finance be informed, that Congress are of opinion the publick service requires his continuance in office, till arrangements for the reduction of the army can be made, and the engagements that shall be taken by him in consequence, as well as those already entered into shall be finally completed.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

By the United States in Congress assembled, May 2, 1783.

Whereas it is the desire of Congress, when the reduction of the army should take place, to enable the officers and soldiers to return to their respective homes with convenience and satisfaction, for which purpose it will be indispensable to advance them a part of their pay before they leave the field; and whereas at the present juncture there are many other engagements for which the publick faith is pledged, and the punctual performance of which is essential to the credit of the United States, neither of which important objects can be effected, without the vigorous exertions of the several states, in the collection of taxes; therefore,

Resolved, that the respective states be called upon in the most earnest manner, to make every effort in their power, to forward the collection of taxes, that such a sum may without delay be paid into the common treasury, as will be adequate to the publick exigencies: and that Congress confidently rely for an immediate and efficacious attention to the present

requisition, upon the disposition of their constituents, not only to do justice to those brave men who have suffered and sacrificed so much in the cause of their country, and whose distresses must be extreme, should they be sent from the field without the payment of a part of their well earned dues; but also to enable Congress to maintain the faith and reputation of the United States, both which are seriously concerned in relieving the necessities of a meritorious army, and fulfilling the publick stipulations.

Resolved, That the superintendent of finance be directed to take the necessary arrangements, for carrying the views of Congress into execution, and that he be assured of their firm support towards fulfilling the engagements he has already taken, or may take on the publick account, during his continuance in office.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

We are informed, that on the 3d of this month, the superintendent of finance wrote to the president of Congress, and informed him, that "upon consideration of the acts of Congress, of the 28th of April, and the second instant, he has determined to comply with their views, but prayed that it may be understood, that his continuance in office is limited to the particular object of fulfilling his present engagements, and those which the necessity of our affairs may compel him to form." And at the same time entreated his Excellency to inform Congress, "That he entertained a proper sense of their assurance of firm support, and that in a reliance on it, he would continue his zealous exertions for the service of the United States."

TRENTON, May 28.
Jersey Cantonment, near New-Windfor, May 12, 1783.

ON the 1st inst. a large number of the sons of St. Tammany met at Mrs. Mandervill's tavern, in the vicinity of camp, for their annual celebration. After the business of the society was gone through, and regulations entered into for the better government thereof, the members partook of a collation which was prepared for the occasion. Dinner being ended, the following toasts were drank by the society:

1. May the virtues of the sons of St. Tammany increase their society!
2. May no society be in contempt for bad conduct in some of its members!
3. May conscience and nature be our guide!
4. May the sons of St. Tammany be the patrons of virtue, and the guardians of the indigent!
5. May the orphan find a father, and poverty a friend, in the order of St. Tammany!
6. May war or peace, when the publick good requires, be our choice!
7. May each member of this society merit the first post of honour in the state of New-Jersey!
8. May the spring put us in mind of our powers, and the autumn of our decays!
9. May the enemies of peace be always involved in war!
10. May the virtues of justice, charity and munificence, be most conspicuous in the sons of St. Tammany!
11. May gratitude be enlivened by the recollection of the hours of danger!
12. May the virtuous fair give their hearts and hands to those only who have contributed to make them free!
13. May we have a happy meeting this day year.

Extract from the minutes,

EBEN. ELMER, Secretary.

* * * The piece signed MERCATOR was received too late for this week's Gazette, but will be inserted in our next.

T O B E S O L D,

By wholesale or retail, at Stacy Potts's in Trenton, a number of excellent

S C Y T H E S,

both for grass and cradling, at Philadelphia prices. The general approbation which these scythes, made at Potts's and Downing's factory, obtained last season, and entire satisfaction they gave to all who tried them, it is presumed will be a sufficient recommendation. c. t. f.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Chesterfield township, in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, a dark bay mare, about 14½ hands high, about 10 or 11 years old this spring, lost the near eye, has some white spots on her back that are generally called saddle marks; trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JONATHAN LIPPINCOTT.

May 12, 1783.

3w¶

ALL persons indebted unto the estate of William Vance, late of South-Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, have had publick notice by advertisement in this Gazette, to meet the subscriber at the late dwellinghouse of said Vance, on Thursday the first day of May last past, and make payment: And as little or no regard has been paid thereto, it is hereby further requested, that they meet at the afore-mentioned place on Monday the 9th day of June next, or they may thereafter depend on being proceeded against as the law directs; and all those having any demands against the said estate, to meet at same time and place, in order for settlement, otherwise those that attend, the subscriber expects to settle with to the amount of such assets as shall be paid into his hands; and those who neglect must expect to be excluded, by

STEPHEN HOOPER, Adm.

May 26, 1783.

2w†

T O B E S O L D,

At vendue, for cash, on Monday the ninth day of June next, at Morris-Town, all the publick stores remaining in the hands of the subscriber, among which are the following articles:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| waggons, | 870 shoemakers' tacks, |
| 3 500 sets new harness, | 9 pincers, |
| 2000 pair iron traces, | 1 pair faddlers' strainers, |
| 180 pair horse shoes, | 12 stirrup irons, |
| 24 jack serews, | 300 spades, |
| 90 leather portmanteaus, | 500 shovels, |
| 14 faddle-bags, | 150 fascine hatchets, |
| 100 narrow axes, | 300 fascine knives, |
| 7 pair dragoon pistols, | 300 powder-horns and pouches, |
| 195 fursingles, | 7 scale beams, |
| 30 crosscut-saws, | 25 fifty-six pound weights, |
| 100 plane-irons, | 30 twenty-eight do. |
| 600 chisels, | 100 cutting-knives, |
| 70 augers, | 35 doz. American grass scythes, |
| 40 grindstones, | 15 cast-iron stoves, |
| 5 blacksmiths' bellows, | 200 iron wedges, &c. |
| 3 anvils, | &c. &c. |
| 9 bickirons, | |
| 75 shoeing hammers, | |
| 156 coopers' frows, | |

The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock, and will be continued from day to day until the sales are completed. AARON FORMAN.

Morris-Town, May 20, 1783.

2w¶

T O B E S O L D,

A Complete and extensive distillery, ingeniously designed and well executed. The works are finely situated on the banks of the Delaware, at the head of Trenton falls, and calculated for distilling either malt, molasses or cyder. They consist of two stills, one of six hogheads, the other of one, with the best and entire block tin worms, fixed in a tub of nine hogheads. The tub receives water by spouts, from two never failing springs, without any labour. There belong to the works a sufficient number of cedar cisterns, properly fixed for receiving and for charging the stills. If more convenient to the purchaser, certificates, at the current value, will be taken in payment. For terms apply to Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, Philadelphia; Robert Neil, at Newark; John Pool, at Brunswick landing; John-Patrick Lynch, at Burlington; or William-Churchill Houston, Esquire, at Trenton. May 26, 1783. t. b. c. t. f.

JAMES DOUGLASS

Has for sale, at his house opposite the market-house in New-Brunswick, the following articles:

- | | |
|--|---|
| RUM, molasses, tea, | plain and spotted jeans, |
| coffee, sugar, chocolate, pepper, allspice, | black and white gauze, |
| nutmegs, indigo, frying-pans, chest and padlocks, | fine corded dimity, durans, shalloons, mo-reens and calimancoes of different colours, |
| pepper-boxes, tobacco do. tea canisters, pocket knives, pins, scissors, | apron and 7-8 checks, Russia and Dutch linens, |
| shoe and knee-backles, gilt and basket buttons, | Irish and French do. black laces, ribands, |
| bibles, testaments, spelling-books, primers, | fine and coarse threads, silk and linen handkerchiefs, cambrick and muslins, lawns, black and coloured sewing silks, womens' leather gloves, apron and cap tapes, an assortment of queens-ware, &c. &c. |
| writing-paper, bonnet do. ink powder, quality bindings, buckram and twilts, modes and taf-feties, sattins and perfi-ans, chintzes, calicoes, corduroys, fustian, | |

Said James Douglass returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom; and they may rest assured it shall be his constant study to give them every possible satisfaction. He desires likewise to inform his customers, that he intends retailing at as low, and, if possible, lower prices than in New-York. 6w¶

PROPOSALS
For printing by **SUBSCRIPTION,**
ACTS
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the *State of New-Jersey,*
From the establishment of the present government
and declaration of independence to the end of the
sixth session on the 5th day of October 1782;
With the **CONSTITUTION** prefixed.

To which is annexed,
AN APPENDIX,
Containing the **ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION** of
the **UNITED STATES, &c.**

With two alphabetical **TABLES** and an **INDEX.**
Compiled under the appointment of the **GENERAL**
ASSEMBLY, by
PETER WILSON, A. M.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work, which is now in the press, and will be finished with all expedition, will be done on a large type and good paper—and to be neatly bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers *Thirty-five Shillings,* one half of which sum to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the book.

N. B. Subscriptions are received by the members of the Legislature of this state; Joseph Cruikshank, Printer, in market-street, Philadelphia; and by the subscriber in Trenton.

ISAAC COLLINS.

BURLINGTON.

READY for sale, at the porter brewery in York-street, bottle beer, bottle porter, and porter in casks.—Any quantity for exportation, and good allowance made to captains of vessels.—Also caik beer at forty, thirty, and twenty shillings per barrel, brewed from the very best pale amber malt, light and bright for the warm season.

April 7, 1783.

7w¶

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of land, lying in Middlesex county:

A Plantation lying near George's road, adjoining Swego mill, known by the name of Saplin-Ridge, within seven miles of Brunswick; there is on it a good new frame house, a new English-frame barn, a young bearing orchard, about ninety acres of the said tract cleared, and a sufficient quantity of meadow may be made on it; the land is very fertile and well timbered.

Also five hundred acres of land adjoining the Crossroads, whereon Richard Slover now lives; this tract will be sold altogether or separately, as may best suit the purchasers: On this place is a good convenient house, a good barn, and as fine an orchard for bearing as any in the state.

Also a tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres, adjoining lands of Jacobus Snidecker and Thomas Wetherill, on which a great deal of meadow may be made; this tract is unimproved. For terms of sale enquire of Samuel Tucker, Esq. at Trenton, or Thomas Lawrence, Esq. at Princeton.

State of New-Jersey, February 11, 1783. 3m

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered on immediately,)

THAT pleasantly situated house and gardens in the city of Burlington, West New-Jersey, on that well known and beautiful spot called Green-Bank, on the Delaware; it is a commodious double two story brick house, with a good kitchen, stables, coach, hay, corn, waggon, wood, smoke and spring-houses, a pump of good water in the yard; the lot in depth from the water to pearl-street is 366 feet by 73 wide, on do. the whole, except what the building occupies, is a complete garden, abounding with all kinds of the most choice fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c. &c. For particulars apply to Benjamin Randolph, in Philadelphia; or Joseph Bloomfield, Esquire, adjoining the premises.

Likewise a plantation in East New-Jersey, situate at Musqueto Cove, on Toms River, containing about 350 acres, the greatest part thereof excellent salt meadow, with a frame dwellinghouse, salt-works, a very good fishery, &c. a number of surveys of good cedar-swamp, lying on different branches of Toms River, known by the names of Devanport, Wrangle-Brook, &c. &c. For particulars apply to

BENJ. RANDOLPH, Philad. or
TOB. HENDRICKSON, E. N. Jer.
Executors of James Randolph, late of N. Jersey.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1783. c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable house and lot of land in Pennington, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey; the house well finished, five good rooms with fire-places, and an entry through the whole, with a cellar, and a cistern for rain-water that will hold eight hogheads, within one yard of the kitchen door; a good stable, chair-house and cow-house, &c. The lot contains an half acre of rich fertile land, garden and orchard of good fruit trees; the whole in good repair. Also a lot of five acres of good timber land, lying about two and an half miles from the premises. The stand is very convenient for a merchant or tradesman, it being in a place where there has been much business done.—Price for the whole £. 270 pounds. As no part of the money is wanted at present, the payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

HEZEKIAH-STITES WOODRUFF.

N. B. Twenty-five acres of good arable land one quarter of a mile from said house to be sold with, or separate from, the above, as may best suit the purchaser. 3w¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Sarjant, Esquire, formerly of Amboy, in New-Jersey, but late of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, deceased, by bond, bill, note, book account or otherwise, are requested to make payment by the 10th day of June next; and all persons having any just demands against the said estate, are desired to make them known to the subscriber, that the same may be settled.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,
A Good dwellinghouse and lot of land in Amboy, in a convenient part of the town for business.—Also several other lots in and near the town belonging to the said estate. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Princeton,

JONATHAN DEARE, Adm.

N. B. Such persons as are indebted by bond, bill or note, and cannot make payment, are requested to renew the same.
May 8, 1783. 4w¶

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

[Price **NINE-PENCE**]

A
SERIOUS ADDRESS

TO THE
RULERS OF AMERICA,

On the Inconsistency of their Conduct respecting

S L A V E R Y:

FORMING A CONTRAST

Between the **ENCROACHMENTS** of England on
AMERICAN LIBERTY,

AND,

American INJUSTICE in tolerating **SLAVERY.**

As for me, I will assuredly contend for full and impartial liberty, whether my labour may be successful or vain.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Matthias Kreamer, late of the township of Lebanon, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, either by bond, note, book account, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, in order to receive payment.

GEORGE YOUNG, } Execut.
WM. KREAMER, jun. }
Lebanon, April 8, 1783. 3w¶

Warrants for Lands in Virginia.

SOLDIERS rights, for about seven thousand acres of land, lying between Green River and the Ohio, which is a rich soil, in a country which is likely to be very speedily settled, and worth the attention of farmers removing to the frontiers. These warrants will be sold on reasonable terms, and the payments made easy, by applying to Samuel Throckmorton, in the lower part of Amwell; or Clement Biddle, in Philadelphia. 3w¶

State of New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of a writ of
Burlington County, ff. } **Fieri Facias** to me directed, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue on Monday the 16th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the house of Peter Tallman, Esq. (at the Black-Horse) horses, cattle, waggons, beds and bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, with a variety of other household goods and kitchen furniture; And on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, between the hours of twelve in the morning, and five in the afternoon of the same day, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the house of James Eddall, inkeeper in Burlington, a plantation or tract of land lying and being in Mansfield township, containing about 230 acres of land; also 25 acres of meadow situate and lying in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, late the property of said Peter Tallman, Esq. seized and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Smith by

April 16, 1783.

8w

Hunterdon county, } **BY** virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to publick sale, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, containing 30 acres, lying about four miles distant from Trenton, on the river road, adjoining lands of Wm. Green, Benjamin Clark and Joseph Roberts; late the property of Benjamin Roberts; seized and taken in execution at the suit of William Green, and sold by

April 8, 1783.

3w¶

To be sold, at publick vendue,
To the highest bidder, on the second Tuesday in July next,

A Plantation or tract of land situate in the county of Morris, about three miles from Baskenridge meetinghouse, part of the Great Swamp, lately the property of Lord Stirling, containing about one hundred and seventy acres. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock. The conditions to be made known at the day of sale—and an indisputable title given by

TIMOTHY SHALER.

May 13, 1783.

6w¶

ALL persons indebted to Maxwell West and Co. either by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to make payment of their respective balances to the subscriber on or before the first day of July next. A punctual compliance with the above will save further cost and trouble.

JACOB WEST.

Greenwich townsh. Suffex coun. May 1, 1783. 5†

THE subscriber having lately removed from Baltimore to this town, dies blue in the neatest and best manner: All those that may please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having it done with neatness and dispatch—Also makes horse nets.

AUGUST WILLE.

Trenton, May 20, 1783.

3w¶

Hunterdon county, } **BY** virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Francis Witt, inn-keeper in Trenton, on Wednesday the 11th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, that noted and well accustomed house, lot and stabling, now in the occupation of Francis Witt, inn-keeper, and John Singer, merchant. The house is large and convenient for both the aforesaid branches of business, and is judged to be one of the best stands in town: The stables are large and convenient, with room for fifty or sixty horses; late the property of William and Robert Chambers; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Downing, and to be sold by

April 8, 1783.

3w

ALL persons that are indebted to Michael Bettenger, skin-dresser in Trenton, and Paul Figner, breeches-maker, late deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against them, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted as soon as possible.

April 20, 1783.

3w¶

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