

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1784.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

H A G U E, October 7.

THE Governor of Fort Lillo has sent information, that last week a vessel under Austrian colours sailed from Antwerp amidst the loudest acclamations of the citizens, in order to pass by the way of the eastern branch of the Scheldt to the ocean, to proceed to France to take in a cargo of the wines of that country. The Governor, in obedience to the resolution of the States General, permitted the vessel to pass before Lillo; but when she arrived at Saftingen, the frigates there obstructed her passage, and therefore she returned up the river to the place from whence she returned, without meeting with any further molestations. The unexpected return of the vessel, however, so exasperated the Antwerpens, that they vented their rage by discharging large stones at the vessel when she had entered the port.

L O N D O N, August 26.

The distresses which are daily overwhelming the American merchants, will prove the necessity of the interference of government, in behalf of that important class. At present, darkness and confusion pervade the exchange. With America, no treaty of commerce, or any stipulation in trade. No ambassador, no consuls appointed. Our doors thrown wide open for the exportation of our manufactures, but closely shut against those articles of their produce by which alone they can pay for the goods sent to them. The duty on tobacco so enormous, that ere long it will be forced to foreign markets. Oil, that staple of all the eastern states, is under an absolute prohibition, and almost every other article of payment feels the effects of similar obstructions.

Not only every tradesman and manufacturer, but also the nation at large, are interested, and ought to put government in mind of their duty, and call upon them to pay early attention to the critical situation of the thousands concerned in the American commerce.

SEPTEMBER 1.

There are a number of Canadian gentlemen now in England, who have come over to prosecute a redress of grievances they have suffered from Governor Haldimand. They charge him with various acts of rapacity, and have preferred complaints against him of a heavy nature, which are now before his Majesty's privy council.

Sept. 24. A letter from Dublin says, "That it is now intended that the Congress shall not meet in the capital, but in the town of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, which stands nearly in the centre of the kingdom. The letter adds, however, that it is not on account of its central situation that Athlone is to be preferred to Dublin, but on account of something that has transpired relative to the intention of government: It has been rumoured, time will tell with what truth, that government intend to prevent the sitting of Congress, and if proclamation should prove ineffectual for that purpose, to call in the aid of the military: The numerous garrison of Dublin, reinforced as it is to be, would prove an overmatch for the volunteers of the capital; and therefore it is, that a small country town is made choice of, where there are no barracks but for a troop of horse; if government should march regiments towards it, it will appear that it can be for no other purpose than that of breaking up the Congress, and in that case each county could march a sufficient body of men, for the protection of its delegates. Be these different reports true or false, certain it is, that the political horizon of Ireland is very clouded; and the prorogation of the Irish parliament to the 2d of November, is thought by many a measure of a very serious nature."

The Dutch navy has lately had an increase, rapid almost beyond conception. In the engagement off the Dogger Bank, in the month of August, 1780, they could only muster eight ships of the line, as the squadron for the home defence, even in that very great emergency. In the succeeding year they added fourteen ships of the line to their fleet; and before the

peace was concluded, they had strengthened their naval force with ten more two-deckers, making in the whole 24 additional ships of the line. The navy of Holland now consists of two ships of 76 guns, five of 74, four of 68, ten of 64, four of 60, and fourteen from 50 to 56 guns, which last, in the Dutch service, are always included under the head of vessels of the line; if to these we add four ships of 74 guns, three of 68, two of 64, three of 60 and four of 66 guns, now on the stocks building, the Dutch naval force, at this time, consists in the following manner: Two of 76 guns, nine of 74, seven of 68, twelve of 64, seven of 60, and eighteen from 50 to 56 guns, in all 55 ships of the line. The number of frigates is not so easily determined, though it is known they have upwards of thirty, of various rates, from 24 to 40 guns, and they are now building some others.—The admiralty of Amsterdam is contributing largely to the advancement of the naval force of the confederate provinces.

October 2. We are well informed, that the Minister has a plan to propose to Parliament early in the next session, for raising publick credit substantially, and for keeping it upon such a respectable footing, as it never has yet experienced in this country.

October 9. A letter from Brest, by Tuesday's French mail, says, that a frigate is ordered to be got ready for sea as fast as possible, and to take on board three months provisions; and according to accounts received, it is to carry Dr. Franklin and his domesticks to America, and that he was expected at Brest, by the 12th of October, to embark, part of his baggage being come to the hotel taken for him in that town.

October 14. Last Thursday morning James Bourdieu, Esq. set out for Paris, to procure his credentials from the court of France; in whose service he is to be employed as one of the commissioners towards settling a treaty of commerce between the two courts; but we understand that the necessary arrangements to be agreed upon between the two East-India Companies, more particularly comes within the limits of his commission.

October 19. French politicks have at length succeeded, and inveigled the Dutch into a contest with the Emperor, where, it is most likely, they will be left by their Gallick friends, to get out again as well as they can.

The Emperor having publicly declared that he should consider an opposition to a ship with his colours passing the Scheldt as a declaration of war, and the Dutch having gone so far as to fire at one of his vessels for making the attempt, there can be little hopes of matters being now accommodated without bloodshed; and we may expect the next mail will bring over accounts of hostilities having been reciprocal between them.

Extract of a letter, dated Eastern Scheldt, Oct. 8.

"This morning, at seven o'clock, M. Le Lt. Verdooren, who belongs to the schooner Le Dauphin, lying at anchor behind Stockgate, in the view of Lillo, received orders from Lieut. Cuperns, commander of the schooner, to go and reconnoitre a brig under Imperial colours, which was sailing down the Scheldt, on this Lieutenant Verdooren demanded of the commander of the Austrian ship where he was going? to which he answered, "he was going down the Scheldt for the sea." The Lieutenant entreated him, in a friendly manner, desiring him to be on his guard, as his orders were not to allow any Imperial ship to pass by the Scheldt, and advised him to cast anchor. The Austrian captain replied, "that his Imperial Majesty had declared the Scheldt to be open, and that he had orders to continue his route without minding what he might do." Lieut. Verdooren continued his friendly entreaties, in the name of his commander, adding, that if he refused, very disagreeable consequences would ensue, for which he must be answerable; the Lieut. Verdooren made signals for his boat, and rowed towards Le Dauphin. On which Lieutenant Cuperns fired a gun with powder, and requested the brig to approach; but the captain of the brig, holding a paper in his hand, cried out, that what he did was by order of his Imperial Majesty. M. Cuperns, after having

again and again entreated him to come to anchor, for that he could not permit him to pass the Scheldt for sea, while the captain still persisted in his design, when the schooner fired a broadside, on which the brig came to anchor. The damage which the brig received is but trifling."

Extract of a letter from Ostend, October 13.

"News is brought here by express, that the dispute between the Emperor and the United States of Holland is at last come to an open rupture; it is further added, that the Dutch have actually taken possession of Sluys, in Flanders, and of a small Imperial fort in its neighbourhood."

Wednesday the 8th inst. arrived at New-York the brig Mary, Capt. Curry, in five weeks from Londonderry, by whom we have received the following advices:

To the VOLUNTEER ARMY of IRELAND.
Countrymen and Fellow-Soldiers,

THE alarming period is now arrived, when the servants of the crown boldly avow that your existence as an army is at an end; a certain law-officer (who distinguished himself by his mandate to the High-Sheriffs of the city of Dublin) was heard to declare, that he would disarm the Volunteers of the kingdom of Ireland. I know, my dear countrymen, such a declaration should fill you with indignation, and justly too; but I likewise know, that the magnanimity and moderation, which has hitherto regulated your conduct, will still guide you—that magnanimity which has gained you the admiration of surrounding nations—that magnanimity which forced approbation and thanks from both Houses of Parliament, will teach you to despise the attacks of so contemptible an enemy. Be watchful of yourselves, my countrymen, lest artifice should be too successfully used among you; let no little piques or division separate you; let unanimity still prevail. Every court machination will be tried to divide you; force will be the dernier resource; and when that appears, be firm, be resolved. Remember, my dear fellow-soldiers, remember how you are bound to each other; remember how often you have publicly pledged yourselves to your country, that you would never part your arms but with your lives; that you would persevere till corruption was rooted from your senate, the constitution renovated, and a Parliamentary Reform established.

These being your laudable pursuits, I think I know you too well to suppose you will retract.—Let no threats intimidate you, no apprehensions warp you. I know you will meet great trials, and be branded with harsh epithets for your perseverance. No doubt you may be stiled rebels; but you all know, and your country knows, that you are the most loyal subjects his Majesty has in his dominions, and most deserving your sovereign's confidence. Your motives are pure and disinterested; your enemies motives are corruption and avarice; you are patriot soldiers, and should have the love of a patriot king, which I have no doubt your endeavours will gain, with the blessings of peace and a free constitution, your inherent right, which, I hope, will be gloriously contended for

BY ALL IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

D U B L I N, September 28.

There is something very mysterious in the behaviour of those lawyers, who have given their opinions against the meeting of Congress—surely, if their judgment is no way biased—if what they say is the real result of their mature deliberation, why fear to give it authenticity, by the usual mode of affixing their names? What adds more to the oddity of the affair is, that one of the long-robed gentlemen is said to have refused *ten guineas*—this is strange indeed!

Nothing ought to be held more sacred than the character of a magistrate; if once he becomes open to the insults of men in power, he loses his dignity, and is no longer respected by the lower orders of the people, who ought to venerate his name. A sheriff is a superior officer to the attorney-general—petulance and ill temper should yield to becoming decency; and if the magistrate acts improperly, he is to be punished by law, and not with insolence.

When the evil counsellors of Rehoboam prevailed to have the sanction of royal authority to oppress God's people, they cried unto the king, petitioned and supplicated for relief; their cries were unheard, and their petitions rejected; and in the bitterness of heart they said, *What portion have we in David? neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse: To your tents, O Israel!* Ten tribes revolted, and Rehoboam's kingdom was reduced to a single province.

When Albert the First made the execrable Grisser Governor of Switzerland, virtue was depressed and vice reigned paramount at court; the tyrant grew intolerable; the virtuous *Wm. Tell* opposed it; *Tell* was prosecuted; *Tell* was imprisoned; *Tell* KILLED THE TYRANT, and Switzerland was FREE!

How sore are our aristocratic tyrants with respect to the much dreaded demolition of that Babel of corruption, which, like the rebellious descendants of Noah, they have erected on the constitution of their country: But let them beware of the fate of those illustrious villains, their prototypes, when the proud edifices or borough influence, feat buying and parliamentary jobbing, shall tremble from the foundations, and a universal confusion seize the guilty wretches, who have so long triumphed in the spoils and liberty of the people.

There are few so blinded by prejudices as to deny such a degree of merit to the American General, as to place him in a very distinguished point of view; but even those who have been accustomed to view him as the most illustrious character of this or any other age, will be astonished at the following instance of his integrity, which we give from the most unquestionable authority:

"When General Washington accepted the command of the American army, he rejected all pecuniary reward or pay whatever, and only stipulated for the reimbursement of such sums as he might expend in the publick service. Accordingly, at the conclusion of the war, he gave into Congress the whole of his seven years expenditure, including secret service money, &c. &c. which only amounted to 16000l. Pennsylvania currency, about 10,000l. sterling!

In the eyes of modern British Generals, the above circumstance will appear totally incredible, at least they will deem Mr. Washington little better than a fool; for, if we judge from certain accounts*, 10,000l. would scarcely have answered the demands of a Commander in Chief at New-York a single month.

B E L F A S T, October 1—14.

"These are the times that try mens souls. The SUMMER SOLDIER and the SUN-SHINE PATRIOT will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country; but he that serves it now deserves the thanks of man and woman." The words of one of the ablest writers who has latterly defended the rights of mankind; and applied to the county of Antrim, they certainly cannot put it to the blush. Strongly tinctured with the principles which in many of their forefathers wrested the British diadem from a family that had forfeited it, and placed it in the present illustrious line, our freeholders do not "shrink" in the day of trial, but come forward like men, and declare in language becoming independents, the fundamentals of the British and Irish constitution. Conscious that the rights of royalty, and of the people, are intimately interwoven, they do not scruple to avow veneration for the *Prerogative*: And certain that the true interests of Britain are connected with their own, they express from their heart a solicitude to promote the *prosperity of Britain and the glory of the Empire*.—The enemies of freedom may be challenged to lay their finger on a single position contained in the proceedings of this county, which is not warranted by the constitution, or that does not stand upon that noblest monument of British and Irish valour—the REVOLUTION. Shall we then find a single gentleman or freeholder in the county, who, after a little deliberation, will refuse to go hand in hand with their electors or fellow-electors even while they are acting within the line of the constitution—at a moment that requires the countenance of every great and good man?

The insult offered to the people of this loyal nation by a late illiberal letter addressed to the sheriffs of Dublin, is the most barefaced and unconstitutional ever attempted by any daring tool of despotism. To attempt to prevent freemen and freeholders from meeting to deliberate upon matters which immediately concern themselves, is such a stab to the confessed liberty of the subject, as no man who deserves the blessing of walking upright should lose a moment in reprobating. Surely the citizens of Dublin cannot be such traitors to their own rights, and to the rights of their countrymen, as to overlook this glaring act of tyranny?—If they do, they must fall indeed far below contempt.

The spirited town of Roscommon has taken the lead in censuring the above insolent stretch of power; the inhabitants met the 25th September ult. and una-

* *Vide the expenditures of the last war.*

nimously came to the following Resolutions, Counselor C. Lyfter in the chair:

"Resolved, That as the present imperfect representation of the people in Parliament is felt and complained of as a national grievance, we conceive a National Association, to deliberate upon the redress of the same, as perfectly warrantable and constitutional.

"Resolved, That we regard the accusation of the high sheriffs of the city of Dublin (and consequently of the majority of the high sheriffs throughout the kingdom) by his Majesty's attorney general of Ireland, as a most desperate attempt to overawe the free spirit of the people, and to misinterpret the free principles of the constitution.

"Resolved, That we solemnly recommend it to our fellow-citizens, to consider of the expediency of instructing their representatives to impeach the present attorney general at the bar of the house of lords, or of transmitting an address to our most gracious sovereign, praying his removal forever from his Majesty's council, or to pursue such other temperate and constitutional means as may be best calculated to redress an insulted people.

"Resolved, That the copy of a letter in the publick papers, signed John Fitzgibbon, containing the above accusation, be committed to the flames by the hands of the common hangman.

"Resolved, That we agree with our fellow-citizens of Antrim, in the expediency of holding the National Congress in some place more central than Dublin, and that we take the liberty of recommending Athlone, both on account of its situation and the very liberal offer of its independent sovereign and inhabitants, as well entitled to the honour of being the seat of Congress."

The VOLUNTEERS of IRELAND at this critical time, when every illegal and unfair art is practised to prevent the assembling of the *Peoples'* delegates in Congress, should certainly come forward and confirm to their fellow-citizens that they feel themselves bound by their former declarations, to support the great body of the nation in pursuit of a *Parliamentary Reform*, at the hazard of life, fortune, and every thing dear to them upon earth. The necessity of union and indefatigable ardour in a cause which was taken up upon the fullest conviction of its justice, should bear upon every good mind; and, like the power of the loadstone, draw the men of Ireland to one common point of exertion. If ever we shrink, we are undone.

BELFAST WHITE LINEN-HALL INTELLIGENCE.

As the business of the Hall closed last night, we are enabled to take a retrospect of this great and successful attempt: the complete establishment of which, in the heart of a manufacturing country, promises equal benefit to the buyer and seller of the staple article of the kingdom.

The whole number of packages and boxes amounted to upwards of six hundred, comprehending a very general and valuable assortment; and the sales very far, in reality, exceed the warmest hopes of all the persons concerned, particularly in the coarser species, which met a very rapid demand, and were all sold off. Several of the rooms in the course of the market were twice, and some thrice filled.

Many circumstances combine to render Belfast singularly eligible as the site of a market; but none more so than the union and mutual regards that subsist between our merchants, as well as the possession of a very considerable actual property, generally diffused among the trading part of our inhabitants.

On the whole, the decided success of this first attempt is so great, that no doubts can be now entertained but that a very considerable market cannot fail to be firmly established in this place.

American Intelligence.

HALIFAX, November 12.

(The following is published by authority.)

An account of buoys laid down for the better guidance of vessels sailing in and out of Halifax harbour.

Litchfield rock, 15 feet depth of water, buoy white. Mars rock, between Chedabucto and the Litchfield rock, 21 feet depth of water, buoy white. Point Pleasant Shoal, the south-east parts of it, 22 feet depth of water, buoy white. Shoal between Cornwallis and George's Island, 30 feet depth of water, buoy red.

NEWBURY-PORT, December 1.

The storm last Friday morning raised the tide higher than ever was known in this town before, whereby many people have suffered much loss, as the water entered their stores and destroyed considerable quantities of sugar and salt, besides clearing most of the wharves of the boards, shingles, and other lumber, &c. which were thereon. The towns of Salem and Portsmouth, we hear, were in similar circumstances.

B O S T O N, December 6.

From the Utrecht Gazette of October 7.

About a week ago the following extraordinary experiment was tried at the Hotel of the Baron de Dietrichstein. They took a sheep and a calf, and having tied their legs, they were laid upon a table; they then opened a jugular vein of the sheep, and let him bleed till the physicians and other spectators owned there was no sign of life left; they then opened the same vein of the calf, which was placed near the sheep, and by means of a quill let the blood out of the calf into the sheep, and in a short time, to the great astonishment of the spectators, the sheep began to move, and shew signs of life; and when the sheep was thought to have received blood enough, the vein was tied up, and the sheep loosed; he immediately began to run and eat grass, and joined the flock which were in a neighbouring field.

H A R T F O R D, Nov. 30.

The following melancholy accident happened at Hebron on the night of the 18th inst.—Two young men, about twenty years of age, the one a son of Capt. Elisha Beach, and the other a son of Mr. Thomas Summers, had erected a hut in the woods with poles, supported with stakes, thatched with straw, and covered with a large quantity of dirt and turf, for the purpose of sheltering themselves from the weather, while they watched the burning of a coal-kiln. Here they slept securely till the last night, in which they expected the kiln would require their attendance, when a fall of rain, accompanied with considerable wind, added so much to the weight of the roof, that it fell and buried the two hapless young men in its ruins. Their bodies were taken out next morning, and by the appearances on them, it is supposed they were not crushed to death instantly, but struggled for some time, and were rather suffocated. Their faithful dog lay by the pile and forbid the approach of any person. On Saturday the twentieth, the deceased were both interred in one grave, and a sermon delivered from these words in the first of Job: "And the building fell upon the young men and they are dead."

December 7.

From Long-Island we are informed, that, on the 25th ult. the wreck of a brig was discovered near Southampton, the tops of her masts only above water: Some human bodies and some horses were found floating; from the latter circumstance, she is supposed to have been outward bound, but from what place is yet unknown.

Last Wednesday night three dwellinghouses and shops in this city were broke open, and robbed of cash, plate, &c. to a considerable amount.

N E W - Y O R K, December 15.

Last Saturday arrived the ship Skinner, in six weeks from London, by which we have a confirmation of the firm intentions of Holland to risk the event of a war with Imperial Joseph, as hostilities had already commenced on the side of the States-General, not only in the river Scheldt, but in their attack and carrying the Emperor's post of Sluys*.

On Sunday arrived, in 8 weeks from London, the ship Sarah, Capt. Melnard—and, after a passage from London of ten weeks, the ship Melborough, Captain George Dancer, at two o'clock on Monday morning, unfortunately ran on shore on the beach of Hamsted South; the passengers are happily landed, amongst them are James Ricketts, Esq. and his lady; the ship had three feet of water in her hold, but the merchants interested met yesterday, and ordered round every necessary assistance for recovering the vessel, and securing as much as possible of the cargo.

The ship Jenny, Capt. William McGill, from Glasgow, arrived at Norfolk, in Virginia, the 24th ult. and brought in Nathaniel Howard, commander of the schooner Young Peter, from Philadelphia bound to St. Croix, William Sadler, the mate, the crew of the said schooner, and two passengers, John Lobby and William Barret, jun. The Young Peter left the Capes of Delaware the 2d of November, wind W. S. W. On the second day from their departure, a violent gale of wind obliged them to clear their decks of all the lumber. The wind shifting to N. W. and the gale increasing, they sprung a leak, and kept both pumps going, and lightened her of what cargo they conveniently could, for the preservation of their lives. On the 6th of November they happily spoke the above vessel, and were taken on board. The schooner had then upwards of four feet water in her hold, and a gale of wind blowing, they saved their lives with the loss of every thing they had.

Extract of a letter from London, October 8.

"I thank you sincerely for your kind invitation to visit America, but am inclined to stay at home, more especially as the violent party spirit which has been lately so turbulent seems daily to die away. This agreeable change is in a great measure owing to the appearance of affection and good will which subsists between his Majesty and the Prince his son. They are always together, and appear in such a friendly manner as to

* A large town in the Netherlands, one of the five sea ports of Flanders, having a very good harbour; thought impregnable because of its sluices; lies ten miles N. E. of Bruges, and twenty-one N. W. of Ghent, and was subject to the Emperor.

lead all lovers of peaceable government to expect that we shall be able to subdue that hydra opposition, of which the prince was the life and soul.

Your favourite Siddons, *The Queen of Tears*, has been hissed off the stage in the most indecent and illiberal manner. The ostensible cause was an accusation of refusing to perform in Ireland for the benefit of a performer, at that time distressed by the heavy misfortune of bad health and an empty purse. The matter has since been investigated, and turns out very different from the first representation. Mr. and Mrs. Mattocks decline an engagement with the manager of Covent Garden this season, although they were offered a very large salary. I understood that their brother, Mr. H—, is about to open a theatre in America, in which case they intend to join him, with several capital theatrical auxiliaries, and such a set of scenes, and splendid dresses, as were never before exhibited in the Western world.

ANNAPOLIS, December 9.

The Honourable William Smallwood, Samuel Chase, James M'Henry, Thomas Johnson, Gustavus Scott, and Richard Ridgely, Esqrs. are elected Delegates to represent this state in Congress for the ensuing year.

TRENTON, December 20.

Extract from the Journals of Congress.

In Congress, December 9, 1784.

The Committee to whom was referred a letter of the 6th from the Marquis de la Fayette, report, That in the opinion of the Committee the merit and services of the Marquis render it proper that such an opportunity of taking leave of Congress be afforded him, as may strongly manifest their esteem and regard for him—whereupon,

Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of one member from each state, be appointed to receive the Marquis, and, in the name of Congress, to take leave of him. That they be instructed to assure him, that Congress continue to entertain the same high sense of his abilities and zeal to promote the welfare of America, both here and in Europe, which they have frequently expressed and manifested on former occasions, and which the recent marks of his attention to their commercial and other interests have perfectly confirmed. That as his uniform and unceasing attachment to this country has resembled that of a patriotic citizen, the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honour and prosperity; and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him.

Resolved, That a letter be written to his Most Christian Majesty, to be signed by his Excellency the President, expressive of the high sense which the United States in Congress assembled entertain of the zeal, talents, and meritorious services, of the Marquis de la Fayette, and recommending him to the favour and patronage of his Majesty.

December 13, 1784.

Mr. Jay, Chairman of the Committee, consisting of a member from each state, appointed to receive and take leave of the Marquis de la Fayette, reported, That on the 11th inst. they received the Marquis in the Congress chamber and took leave of him, agreeable to the instructions given them on that subject:—That they communicated to him the purport of the resolutions of the 9th, and that he thereupon made the following answer:

SIR,

While it pleases the United States in Congress so kindly to receive me, I want words to express the feelings of a heart which delights in their present situation, and the bestowed marks of their esteem.

Since I joined the standard of liberty, to this I wished for hour of my personal congratulations, I have seen such glorious deeds performed, and virtues displayed, by the sons of America, that in the instant of my first concern for them, I had anticipated but a part of the love and regard which devote me to this rising empire.

During our revolution, Sir, I obtained an unlimited, indulgent confidence, which I am equally proud and happy to acknowledge. It dates with the time when an unexperienced youth, I could only claim my respected friends' paternal adoption—it has been most benevolently continued throughout every circumstance of the cabinet and the field; and in personal friendships I have often found a support against publick difficulties. While on this solemn occasion I mention my obligations to Congress, the states, the people at large, permit me also to remember the dear military companions, to whose services their country is so much indebted.

Having felt both for the timely aid of my country, and for the part she, with a beloved King, acted in the cause of mankind, I enjoy an alliance so well rivetted by mutual affection, by interest, and even local situation:—Recollection ensures it—futuraity does but enlarge the prospect, and the private intercourse will every day increase, which independent and advantageous trade cherishes in proportion as it is well understood.

In unbounded wishes to America, Sir, I am hap-

py to observe the prevailing disposition of the people to strengthen the confederation, preserve publick faith, regulate trade, and in a proper guard over continental magazines and frontier posts; in a general system of militia, in foreseeing attention to the navy, to ensure every kind of safety. May this immense temple of freedom ever stand a lesson to oppression, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind! and may these happy United States attain that complete splendour and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their government, and, for ages to come, rejoice the departed souls of its founders.

However unwilling to trespass on your time, I must yet present you with grateful thanks for the late favours of Congress; and never can they oblige me so much as when they put it in my power, in every part of the world, to the latest day of my life, to gratify the attachment which will ever rank me among the most zealous and respectful servants of the United States.

We are informed, that the continental troops, under the command of Capt. Lane, who attended the commissioners during the late Indian treaty at Fort Schuyler, are ordered to return to Fort Mifflin, where they will go into winter quarters.

Amount of deficiencies due from the several counties.

	State money.	Revenue.	Specie.
Bergen, £. 272 16 4	703 0 2	315 3 0	
Essex,	1510 19 0	5007 1 3	
Middle,	3 2	1839 3 0	2876 7 5
Monmouth, 2535 18 4	2305 13 1	1416 12 1	
Somerset,	379 17 1	498 4 0	
Burlington, 6568 15 6	740 16 7	5007 4 5	
Gloucester,	476 3 0	521 19 6	
Salem,	655 13 10	1024 10 11	
Cape-May, 173 9 9	278 2 6	306 14 4	
Hunterdon, 3981 3 8	3123 0 9	6632 2 0	
Morris, 2853 1 7	1993 16 10	4620 14 6	
Cumberland, 1000 3 1	115 16 6	920 16 2	
Suffex,	3886 8 1	1944 17 5	7756 3 5

£. 21721 19 8 16127 0 1 36903 13 3

Extract from the Minutes,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to amend and explain an Act, intituled, an Act for directing the settlement of certain debts contracted by the citizens of this state previous to the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, on principles of equity; and to repeal an Act, intituled, an Act for the relief of persons holding publick securities, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether the act, intituled, 'An act for directing the settlement of certain debts contracted by the citizens of this state previous to the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, on principles of equity,' passed the eighteenth day of June, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-three, extends to debts contracted before the war in specie, and to debts contracted during the war in paper money, issued on the faith of the United States: And whereas the debts aforesaid ought, by reason of the fluctuating value and depreciation of the paper money, and of the ravages of war, to be settled upon principles of equity and good conscience; therefore,

SECT. 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 above recited act shall be, and the same is hereby extended to all debts contracted before the thirteenth day of June, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-one, whether the same were contracted for specie, paper money issued on the faith of the United States, or on the faith of this state, or any other currency whatsoever; and that the mode prescribed in the said act shall be observed by all courts and juries in this state, in the settlement of debts contracted before that period.

2. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in all debts contracted before and during the late war as aforesaid, no interest shall be allowed on the demands of any creditors from the fourth day of July, Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six, to the third day of December, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-three, by whose conduct the non-payment of such demands has been occasioned, whether the same was owing to their removing or remaining within the lines of the enemy, or places in their possession, or to any other act of such creditors, by which their debtors were prevented from discharging their obligations, any law, usage or custom, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

3. AND WHEREAS the act, intituled, *An Act for the relief of persons holding publick securities, and for other purposes therein mentioned*, is injurious to the good citizens of this state; therefore, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the act,

intituled, *An Act for the relief of persons holding publick securities, and for other purposes therein mentioned*, passed the second day of September, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-four, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed at Trenton, December 8, 1784.

Amusement and Instruction!

William Prichard,

Bookseller, from Philadelphia, Requests Leave to inform the Gentlemen of Trenton, and the Country adjacent, that he has selected a choice and curious Variety of

FOOD FOR THE MIND, Consisting of a very Valuable, Entertaining, and Instructive,

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Which he will dispose of by

PUBLICK AUCTION,

On Monday evening the 20th of December, 1784, and for three succeeding evenings, at the courthouse, Where those, whose chiefest luxury is the refinement of reason, are requested to attend, and embrace this favourable opportunity of purchasing (at their own prices) the works of the most eminent authors in history, biography, voyages, travels, mathematics, husbandry, gardening, navigation, novels, poetry, plays, law, physick, divinity, &c. &c. Hours of sale from 6 to 9 o'clock each evening.

THE Members of *The Trenton Society for Improvement in useful Knowledge*, are desired punctually to attend the Society at the Academy, on Wednesday Evening next, six of the Clock.

MASKELL EWING, jun. Sec^{ry}.

TO BE SOLD,

A Young Negro Wench,

24 years of age, and a child 9 months old—sold for no fault, but want of employ—

Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS by the Deva-

station of the British army in December, 1776, the subscriber lost the title deeds of a certain lot of land containing about 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*

TO BE SOLD

OR RENTED,

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¶

TAKEN up and confined in

the gaol of Trenton, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, 3 negro men, one named Jack, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about thirty years of age, and says he belongs to Robert Montgomery, in Mill-Creek Hundred, in Newcastle county, and state of Delaware. One other negro man by the name of George Potter, about 23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, who says he belongs to James Crossan, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, in Newcastle county, and state aforesaid. One other negro man who calls himself Francis Lewis; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, with a scar over his right eye, left handed, and his left leg much larger than his right; says he was born in Prince George county, in Virginia, in John Andrew's family, and that his master gave him his freedom twelve months ago. The masters of said negroes are requested to apply and pay the cost, or they will be sold for the same in four weeks from the date hereof, by

DANIEL GANOE, Gaoler.

N. B. The Printers of the Pennsylvania papers are requested to insert the above advertisement in their papers.

December 18, 1784.

3w

LONDON, October 19.

Our letters from Amsterdam assure us, that the report of the disposition of the States General to yield to the views of the Emperor, in the opening of the Scheldt, is void of foundation. Far from disapproving the conduct of Captain Volbergen, and from attributing it to the non-arrival of orders, they have made in an Assembly extraordinary, of October 9, a firm and vigorous resolution. Whilst they enumerate their concessions to the Emperor, in the relinquishment of the barriers, and the provisional recal of the guard-ships from Lillo, they assert their incontestible right to keep the Scheldt blocked up; a right founded not only on the solemnity of treaties, but also on the possession of both banks of the river, and the fortresses on the mouth of it. They declare, that they consider the attempt of the Antwerp vessels as the most flagrant violation of their rights.

The last letters from Constantinople say, that the Porte is augmenting its navy in the Black Sea to 13 ships of war, which will render it nearly as respectable as the Russian fleet in the Asof; that they are reinforcing the different garrisons throughout the empire; and that a great number of French engineers have been engaged in the Turkish service. The same advices say, that there are at present 38,000 troops in garrison at Bulgaria, and the same number on their march to Moldavia; which two provinces adjoin the Emperor's dominions; so that, should the Court of Vienna engage in a war with any of the Christian Powers in alliance with the Ottoman Porte, a very powerful diversion may be made in their favour.

The water-bearers at Paris, a very hardy and laborious set of people, and so numerous, that they muster to the rate of near 40,000, are, by suitable encouragements from the French Government, to be invited into the marine service of France.

The Duke of Brunswick has yet very strong interest in many of the Provinces, where French influence is not so powerful as it is in the Province of Holland.

TO BE SOLD,

THE valuable mills in Allentown, in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, containing one pair French burrs, one pair country stones, two reels in the merchant box, one country cloth, and one for Indian meal, all in good repair: She grinds twenty thousand bushels country work per year, and ten thousand bushels merchant work per year:—Likewise a good kiln to dry corn for shipping. There are forty-two acres of land, fourteen acres of meadow of the best kind, seven acres woodland, and two dwelling-houses on the same, together with a barn, forty feet by thirty, a brick springhouse, and a pump of excellent water at the door, with twenty bearing apple-trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to **PETER IMLAY,** on the premises.

Frankford, December 4, 1784.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the subscriber's pasture at Point-no-Point, a chesnut sorrel MARE,

FIFTEEN hands high, big with foal, in good order, and no shoes on. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to me living at the sign of the French Crown, at Frankford Bridge, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES MARTIN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price Thirty-five Shillings]

And to be sold by ISAAC COLLINS, at his Printing-Office in Trenton,

**A C T S
OF THE
C O U N C I L**

**AND
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OF THE STATE OF
NEW-JERSEY,

FROM THE

Establishment of the present Government, and Declaration of Independence, to the End of the first Sitting of the eighth Session, on the 24th day of December, 1783;

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 LEGISLATURE, by

PETER WILSON, A. M.

A L S
A few Copies of

ALLINSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey may be had at the same place.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by ISAAC COLLINS, at his Printing-Office in Trenton, the NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK,

For the year of our LORD 1785.

CONTAINING,

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

TO BE SOLD,

THAT very commodious house and lot of ground next to Jonathan Deare's, Esq. in Princeton, some time ago occupied by Major John Berrien. The house has, on the first floor, three very excellent rooms, besides kitchen, pantry and servants bedroom, and cellar underneath; on the second floor three commodious bedchambers, besides a garret over the kitchen, adjoining a large store, completely fitted for the reception of goods, which communicates with the house by a door opening into one of the back rooms—behind the house a new stable, capable of holding three horses.—The lot contains upwards of an acre of land, with a front of more than eighty feet on the main street:—The situation is an exceeding eligible one for a person inclined to open a store, the stand being esteemed an exceeding good one, or for a family who may wish to take in students of the College to board, for which the house is well calculated, as well from the number of rooms it contains, as from its being so convenient to the College.—Publick securities of all descriptions will be taken at the current value—also the paper currency of Jersey.—For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr. James Armstrong, in Princeton, or to Major William M'Pherson, in Philadelphia. 6*

Just come to Hand,

And now selling at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—The

CHORISTER'S COMPANION;

OR,

CHURCH MUSICK revised.

CONTAINING,

Besides the necessary Rules of Psalmody, A Variety of plain and fuging Psalm Tunes; Together with

A Collection of approved HYMNS and ANTHEMS, Many of which were never before published.

By **SIMEON JOCELIN.**

These SINGING-BOOKS are allowed, by the best Judges, to be equal to any extant.

W A N T E D,

A MILLER.

Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Reuben Armitage, late of Hope-well, deceased, either by bond, bill, note, book debt, or vendue contracts, are requested to make payment by the first day of January next, otherwise they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs.

BENJAMIN VAN-KIRK, } Adm.
ENOCH ARMITAGE, }

ALL 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, } Execut.
CHARLES AXFORD, jun. }

Trenton, November 22, 1784. 3m

TO BE SOLD,

NINE Thousand acres of land, situate on the river Lachawaxen, about ten miles from Delaware river, and about one hundred miles from Trenton-Landing. 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. 9w

Trenton, Nov. 4, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

**LUCERNE, red and white CLO-
VER, TIMOTHY and RYE,
GRASS-SEEDS.**

Letters by post or otherwise, shall be immediately attended to, by

GEORGE MORGAN,

Near Princeton.

Nov. 10, 1784. 7w

TO BE SOLD,

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

DUTCH ALMANACKS

For 1785.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

Ran away, on the 4th day of October, 1784, from the subscriber, living on Deer-Creek, in Harford county, Maryland, a negro man, named

O L I V E R,

Though commonly called NOL.

HE is a well set fellow, about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, of a good black colour, a high round forehead, middling large ears and mouth, his feet and legs are of the larger size, with a small scar over and across one of his eye-brows (I think his right eye-brow)—He is left-handed. Had on and took with him when he went away, a brown cloth coat with bright-faced buttons, a white jacket, white shirt, and some kind of trowsers, shoes and stockings, with some things in a bundle. He probably will change his name and procure a pass, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. He once before ran away, and was taken up in Pennsylvania, by the above described scar. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

FREEBORN BROWN.

N. B. It is thought there is a yellowish fellow in company with him, who is also run away, that has been used to the water, and that they may attempt following that profession; and that they will probably make for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York or New-England. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harbouring or carrying him or them off. 4w*

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