

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1784.

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

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, of Monmouth county, in the state of New-Jersey,

A Valuable tract of pine land, containing two thousand six hundred acres, on which is a good saw-mill and eight tenants; on some of the tenements is twenty or thirty acres of meadow, situate the nearest part about one mile from Horner's-Town, and about nine miles from Allentown; the mill is so near the inhabitants that there is generally a market at the mill for all she can saw.

Also three hundred acres on the north side of Toms river, about half a mile below the bridge, on which are sixty acres of good salt meadow, and some good English meadow.

Also sixty acres at musqueto cove, most of it excellent salt meadow.

Also seventy acres of meadow on a branch of Mataeteunk river, below a saw-mill lately built by Major Walton and company.

Also one hundred and twenty acres on the head branch of Toms river, situate about nine miles from Allentown, on which is a large quantity of paint, allowed by the painters to be as good as any Spanish brown whatever.

Also eighty acres of upland, joining to Mr. Abraham Anderson's and Mr. William Taylor's, about ten miles from Allentown, joining the road to Middletown-point.

Also eighty acres of land lying to the southward of the place generally called Smith's place, fifteen acres of which is where has been an old saw-mill pond; good meadow.

Also one hundred and fifty acres of good pine land, on the main road to Toms river, generally called the half moon.

Also forty-six acres of meadow and upland, above the road that crosses the Indian run by John Imlay's.

Also one half of the Union mill lot, whereon is an extraordinary place to rebuild a saw-mill.

Also several pieces of cedar swamps.

A good title will be given to the purchasers by
JOHN LAWRENCE.

February 5, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

At private sale, in Windsor township, Middlesex county,

A House and lot of land of about fourteen acres; there are on the premises a grist and saw-mill, waggon-house and stables, a good garden, and spring of water at the door with a house over it; the whole have not been many years erected. They were formerly known by the name of Kinnans' Mills, now the property of the subscriber. The above mills stand on a good stream of water, and a healthy part of the country; a good stand for a store. For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILSON STOUT.

N. B. Also a few West-Jersey rights on the lowest terms.

February 9, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted and valuable FARM late the estate of Thomas Norris, deceased, situate in the township of Windsor, county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, containing about 438 acres, having on the same a good house, barn, orchard and other necessary improvements; being convenient to mill and market, within about 4 miles of Princeton, and about 8 from Trenton:—The whole or part will be sold, as best suits the purchaser. It may be very conveniently divided into two farms, having a sufficient quantity of wood-land suitably proportioned to each farm; about 60 acres of good swamp, a part cleared and will make meadow.—Also about 8 acres of the best Maidenhead meadow, within 1½ miles of said farm.—The payments made easy. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

GEORGE NORRIS, } Executors.
JAMES NORRIS, }

February 2, 1784.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to procure an estimate of the number of inhabitants in the state of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS Congress have recommended to the several states in union, to ascertain and transmit to them the number of inhabitants belonging to each state, both white and black, in order that the expences of the war may be more equitably quoad upon the respective states; and it appearing necessary that the said recommendation should be complied with, therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the assessors of the respective townships, precincts or wards, in this state, shall, at the time of taking the first list of the persons and articles made ratable as is directed in and by the act, intitled, *An act for raising a revenue of Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, and for appropriating the same,* take an exact account of the number of white and other free inhabitants of all ages, sexes and conditions, Indians excepted; and also a like account of all slaves within their respective townships, precincts and wards, and shall enter the account of the white and other free inhabitants in a separate column in their respective duplicates, and an account of the slaves in a separate column also; and shall, when met together to settle the quotas of the respective townships, precincts and wards, enter in a separate column in the abstract, to be by them made and signed, the number of white and other free inhabitants as aforesaid taken; and also in a separate column in the said abstract, the number of slaves taken as aforesaid.

2. And be it enacted, That if any assessor shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties required of him by this act, he shall, for such neglect or refusal, be subject to the like penalties as is inflicted in and by the before-recited act for neglect or refusal of duty, which penalty shall be recovered and applied in like manner as therein directed.

3. And be it further enacted, That if any inhabitant of this state shall refuse to deliver to the assessors as aforesaid when demanded, an exact account of the number of whites and blacks that compose his or her family, each and every person so refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit by the assessor to whom such refusal shall be made, to be paid by the assessor who may recover the same to one of the overseers of the poor of the township wherein such penalty may be recovered, to be applied to and for the use of the poor of such township.

A. Passed at Trenton, December 24, 1783.

A true copy from the original,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk
of the General Assembly.

To the Printer of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

SIR,

ONE of the most important advantages that the citizens of these United States expect to reap from our late glorious revolution, is the liberty of freely enquiring into the conduct of men in publick trust; and of freely delivering their sentiments upon all publick measures without fear or constraint. From such investigation, while carried on with decency and temper, no man, or set of men, either are or ought to be exempted; and by such investigation our liberties are more likely to be preserved, and those in publick stations more likely to be kept within the bounds of their duty.

I was not a little surprized on enquiring into the proceedings of our Legislature at their last sitting, to find the Council of this state a second time disap-

pointed by the Assembly, in their resolve of ordering a prosecution against Mr. Tucker for the balance, which, by his own account, appears to be due from him to the state, of monies lately in his hands, as treasurer. That he was possessed of a very considerable sum of money in the above capacity, appears by his own shewing:—That he has never paid it, he admits by his account produced; but the reason he assigns for not paying it is merely supported by his own declaration of a loss or a robbery, which, in a case of this kind, is no evidence at all. The question therefore, whether he has been excusably bereft of it, and is in consequence to be forever acquitted against all demands from the state upon that head; or whether, on the contrary, he has either criminally pocketed it, or did so negligently keep it as that it must, by his neglect of not taking the proper steps to save it, inevitably fall into the hands of the enemy (in either of which two latter cases he is equally liable to pay it) the citizens of this state have an undoubted right to have properly determined. But this matter cannot, as I conceive, be properly or satisfactorily determined, save by a jury of twelve men, in a due course of law. To the institution of such trial, they appear therefore to be clearly entitled; and in the opinion of all judicious and impartial men whose sentiments I have heard of the subject, it is matter of mystery and astonishment that the Council have not been able, after two successive efforts, to obtain the concurrence of the other branch of the Legislature to a resolve so manifestly regular and constitutional, as the one above-mentioned for directing such trial. In a former case of the like nature, when the treasurer of this state, on pretence of a robbery, did not account to the satisfaction of the people for the non-production of the money deposited with him, the very gentleman, if I am rightly informed, who is now so fearful of a similar suit against himself, was then the most zealous advocate for this mode of investigation. It is certainly the only proper and satisfactory, because it is the only legal and constitutional mode of ultimately determining his guilt or innocence: Because wretched indeed would be the condition of the citizens of this state (and such would frequently be our case were the Assemblies the final judges) if upon the strongest presumption, either of downright peculation, or notorious negligence in the treasurer, the delinquent officer should have such an interest in either house, that no legal trial could be procured against him, for want of the joint concurrence of both houses. Wretched indeed, if a matter of such serious importance should be slurred over by a body of men no ways competent to the business of such decision; and with whom, from their unacquaintedness, in contemplation of law, with the nature of evidence, the confident assertions of the accused might pass for proof, and his vociferous nonsense for matter of exculpation. For the Legislature to determine whether, as a point of law, the man in question is responsible for the money committed to his charge, is, I am persuaded, entirely out of their department. It is a matter that clearly belongs to the judicial branch; and nothing can be more dangerous to our liberties than an encroachment upon that branch by the legislative. It may indeed be objected that if it rests with the Assembly to order such prosecution, they ought to have proper reason for so doing; and if so, they being the judges of the reason, may consequently refrain from such order on conceiving the reason alleged for it insufficient for the purpose. But this argument is rather specious than solid. The bare responsibility of the officer for the money's not forth-coming, is sufficient for ordering the only legal mode of determining whether he is still a debtor for it to the publick or not. The Assembly's going farther and receiving affidavits, either of the party himself or of any other witnesses in his vindication, and finally determining upon the supposed merits that he is not liable for the cash; or what precisely amounts to the same thing, their refusing to join with the Council in directing a trial at law, which is implicatively adjudging him to be innocent, upon such extrajudicial hearing, is, in my humble opinion, arrogating to themselves that judicial authority which the constitution has delegated to the courts of justice, and in the determination of which alone the people ought to acquiesce respecting all pecuniary demands of the

state against an individual; nay, whenever the probability of recovering against a defendant is as great as it is in the present case, they ought, in justice to themselves, to insist upon it—I say, as it is in the present case, because, though I will not in opinion absolutely judge or condemn any man without a fair trial, yet we may adduce probabilities of a verdict in favour of the state, from what we know of this man's conduct respecting the premises. And I think whoever considers his suffering the money to fall into the hands of the enemy by ridiculously hovering with it about their lines, when he might so easily have saved it by transporting it and himself across the Delaware, which is within a mile of his house; and his invention of the sickness of his family as his inducement to return into the British camp, of which I will undertake to prove the falsehood by his family itself—whenever, I say, considers these matters, not to mention many others equally evincive of his culpability, cannot doubt but the state has probable grounds for a successful trial against him. Indeed, was there no other presumption of his misconduct, at least in point of negligence, his extreme aversion to a legal trial, and the perpetual display of his singular oratory in the Assembly, of which he happens to be a member, to avert it, must naturally increase the suspicion. For why should a man, who is conscious of his innocence, be under such excessive terror from an impartial enquiry into this conduct by a jury of his country? Rather, why should not an innocent man, or a man of the least delicacy, earnestly desire the only legal mode of decision that can constitutionally acquit him; that can effectually illustrate his innocence, vindicate his character, satisfy the publick, and completely prevent the further operations of that suspicion which will otherwise eternally rest upon his reputation?

It is therefore ardently wished by all lovers of justice and friends to their country, that the good people of this state would instruct their representatives, before we lose the evidence necessary to convict him of the negligence which is imputed to him, to direct that this gentleman be brought to an impartial trial for the money. If he is really faultless, I sincerely hope that he may be honourably acquitted. If he is legally culpable, the sum in question will be some alleviation to us in the payment of our taxes; and he will certainly have the less reason to complain of an impartial trial by his peers as a delinquent treasurer, considering his own most patriot prosecution, if not persecution of our late treasurer, who every body knows is an honest man.

S C I P I O.

Foreign Intelligence.

WEST-RUSSIA, October 17.
M. de Lindonowski, the Prussian resident, quitted Dantzick yesterday evening; and at ten o'clock this morning, the Russian troops took possession of the suburbs of that city, without opposition.

VIENNA, September 13.
It has been notified to all the merchants, by order of the Emperor, that the Sieur de Beelen has, by him, been sent to Philadelphia, as Councillor of Commerce, in order to treat with the Americans; and all who have dealings in that part of the world, are ordered to apply to the said Sieur de Beelen.

LONDON, November 3.
Advices from Hamburg, by the last mail, declare, that a Bank on a new plan was erecting at Berlin.—The different effects of plenty and scarcity of money have not escaped the penetrating genius of the Sovereign of Prussia. Money is not so plentiful in his dominions, as to make it necessary to withdraw a quantity by heaping up treasure. This Monarch indeed always retains in his treasury six or seven millions sterling for answering unforeseen demands; but being sensible that the withdrawing from circulation any large sum would be prejudicial to commerce, every farthing saved from the necessary expence of government is laid out upon buildings, upon operas; in short, upon any thing rather than cramp circulation. In his Prussian Majesty's metropolis, therefore, a bank established for lending money must promote industry and manufactures in an eminent degree.

Letters from Vienna mention, that since the late act of toleration in the Emperor's dominions the Protestant religion has been embraced by great numbers of his subjects. Even the Roman Catholic priests are often present at Protestant sermons.

A letter from Copenhagen says, that a house is fitting up in that city for a gentleman who is shortly expected there from America, in order to reside in the quality of an Ambassador from the United States, who is to settle a treaty of commerce and amity with that Court.

Of all the French commanders, not one has shown more determined bravery than M. Suffrein. In the engagement where his ship received so much damage, that she sunk going into Trincomale, his courage al-

most drove him into a phrensy; it being well authenticated, that some of his officers, thinking it impossible to carry the ship out of the line of battle, begun a murmur about striking, on which Suffrein instantly seized a lighted match, and making towards the powder-room, declared that no enemy should capture him, and therefore they had no alternative to choose, but either to attempt carrying the ship into port, or be blown up in her. By this threat he preserved himself and crew from being made prisoners, though it proved afterwards impossible to save the ship.

It is certain, that Dr. Franklin has in a particular manner recommended it to Congress, to suppress gaming throughout all the domains of the United States of America.

When Washington's Circular Letter was read, a few days since, at a Coffee-House not very distant from the Royal Exchange, every hearer was full of the writer's praises, the composition was said to be equal to any thing of antient or modern date.

There are (says a correspondent) I believe, many people who frequently read newspapers, without attending to the importance of the word NEWS, or the idea it ought to furnish us with. In the first place, as news comes from all quarters of the terraqueous globe, so the very word itself clearly points out to us, viz. N. North, E. East, W. West, S. South; so that, I believe, no language in the world can furnish us with a title more equally expressive. Again, when seriously considered, it recommends to us the practice of the four following virtues, viz. Nobleness in our thoughts, Equity in our dealings, Wisdom in our conduct, and Sobriety in our lives.

Though the French claim the honour of the new invention of air-globes, there is little doubt but the English will be the men to make a rational use of them. Dr. Priestley is said already to have made some collateral discoveries on the subject, which will excite greater astonishment than the original invention itself!

The salary of Mr. Fox, as Secretary of State, is 7000l. a year, and he is allowed what he pleases to draw for on the head of *secret services*.

Travellers lately returned from the Continent, agree that in France the people are well satisfied with the peace, though they ascribe it to the magnanimity of their prince, in being content with procuring liberty to America, for which the grand Monarch began the war.—In Spain they stroke their whiskers, and stalk quietly away whenever the war is mentioned; but in Holland they splutter and frown, and are ready to devour every Englishman they meet. In that country, it is evident a prevalence for the French still prevails, which is not likely to be changed during the remembrance of the late hostilities.

Many of the Dutch merchants are deeply interested in the new bank formed at Philadelphia, which seems likely to be a capital institution; and we hear they are going to lend Congress a sum of money for the use of the states, which is to be sent in specie from Holland.

Nov. 17. The Commercial Treaty with America is said to be still as far from being settled as it was the first day the negotiation began: It was, indeed, an unlucky circumstance, that the different parties thought themselves obliged to carry it on at Paris, as whenever the treaty appeared to be in a fair way of being concluded, the French Ministry constantly interferred, and overturned all that had been done, so that Mr. Hartley found it impossible to conclude upon any terms in France, and therefore, gave up the matter till an opportunity shall offer for renewing the negotiation, either in London or Philadelphia.

Nov. 18. The Parliament is now met. No set of Ministers ever had so much indulgence from the publick. There is not as yet the shadow of opposition in either house. Every thing is left to the management of those whose possessions have long been handed to the people in every vehicle.

The speech was cautiously worded, but affords no great specimen of ministerial openness; for that subject, which seems of all others to engross the attention of all men, viz. Ireland, is not so much as hinted at.

An evening paper says, we are well informed that Lord John Cavendish will certainly resign his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer on or before Christmas recess; and that an arrangement, including Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, will be brought about by the retreat of Lord North, with his pension of 4000l. per annum.

Extract of a letter from Shields, November 12.
“I am extremely happy to inform you of the arrival, last night, of his Majesty's sloop Kite, commanded by Lieutenant Gunter, which we had given up for lost, some time back. She is greatly damaged, and her ship's company has experienced every hardship that is possible to imagine, having been out in one of the most severe, and at the same time longest gales of wind that ever was remembered by the oldest seaman on this coast. She is without masts, bowsprit, sails, and anchors, and had not even a boat on board (they being stove to pieces by the violence of the sea) to

send on shore for refreshment; and in this distressed situation she was lying at the mercy of the waves for fifteen days, and when she arrived she had but one day's provision on board. Just before the gale came on, she took, off the Isle of May, a large Dutch smuggler, after an hour's obstinate resistance, which, I am sorry to add, foundered in the gale, and every soul on board perished. They also saw two sloops go down, one of which was close to the Kite, but it was impossible for her to afford them the least assistance, she being, except foundering, in as bad a condition. I am fearful one of these is the Hopewell, commanded by our friend Captain Brown; I am also fearful that we shall have but bad accounts of our shipping. The Kite put into three different bays, but was always drove out to sea again by the violence of the wind. The wind for these seven weeks past has blown terribly hard from the westward, sometimes to the southward of west, but generally W. S. W.”

Extract of a letter from Dublin, November 13.

“A difference of opinion on the most serious subjects is held by the Delegates of the Volunteers, and the Representatives of the people; but what is most extraordinary, the Roman Catholics and Dissenters have formed a junction, and in their writings and speeches insinuate a necessity of resorting to the first principle of government. Be assured of this, that a general alarm pervades the whole country.”

By the resolutions proposed at the meetings of the Irish Delegates, it appears that their military representatives think differently from the civil representatives, and the business of reform they are determined to carry at all events.

The Delegates of the province of Munster, previous to their going off for Dublin, came to the following resolution: “Resolved, That all our former resolutions be put into immediate execution.”

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.

THE severity of the cold has been such, that, within these three weeks past, it has froze our harbour to so great a degree, that carriages of every description pass and repass, on the ice, so that we have a free, easy access with the towns of Charlestown, Cambridge, Brooklyne, Dorchester, &c.

We are told that the demand, from this country, for British goods, is so great, that the manufacturers in England, many of whom were lately out of employ, now cry out—“Blessed are the Peace-Makers.”

JANUARY 22.

The following are the particulars concerning the national bankruptcy that lately happened at Paris—taken from a British publication of October, 1783.

In the year 1776, thirteen bankers, the most eminent in France, funded five and twenty millions for the establishment of a Caisse d'Escompte, literally a chest of discount, that is, a discounting bank; the purport of which was to discount bills of exchange, part in cash, and part in notes, in imitation of our Bank notes, for the purpose of facilitating trade, and at the same time of supplying the occasional wants of government. This scheme had the desired effect, and answered the publick expectation till the 25th of last month, when an extraordinary and unexpected run of creditors put the Directors under the necessity of stopping payment. The deficiency is not yet ascertained, but it must be very considerable, since they were hardly able to pay 700,000 livres. The event being soon spread abroad, occasioned an universal alarm; upon which the Ministry made use of every political measure to prevent any bad consequence, as in the time of the famous Scotchman Law. Soon after appeared four edicts of the King, which they had the precaution of antedating of five days. The first forbidding all notaries to protest the notes issued from the Caisse d'Escompte, under the penalty of a mulct, besides corporal punishment. The second stopping all the demands on the aforesaid bank till the first of January, 1784. The third, enjoining all persons to receive the above notes in payment, without any sort of difficulty. The fourth, laying a very heavy duty on all the specie exported—in the mean time orders were dispatched to all the mints throughout the kingdom, to enable the Bank to continue its payment.

HARTFORD, February 2.

The state of New-York having lately passed an act to prevent the inhabitants of Vermont from commencing any suit or action at law within that state unless the said inhabitants acknowledge the jurisdiction of New-York, so far as to take an oath of allegiance to the same. The General Assembly of Vermont lately made a similar act respecting the inhabitants of New-York, to be in force until the Legislature of New-York shall allow the inhabitants of Vermont full liberty to commence suits, &c. within their jurisdictions, without any lets or hindrances.

In our last we intimated a dissatisfaction having arisen between the government of the state of Vermont, and a number of persons in the lower part of the county of Windham, relative to the jurisdiction of said state:—Since which, a gentleman directly from that state, gives us the following particulars, viz. That on the 18th ult. the party who call themselves Yorkers, headed by a certain Captain Carpenter, of Guilford, attacked the inn of Mr. Josiah Arms, of Brattleborough, the quarters of J. Farnsworth, Esq. Commissary General, Major Boyden, Capt. Waters, and Lieutenant Fisk, of the state troops, and demanded the immediate delivery of Captain Waters; on which Mr. Farnsworth expostulated with them for some time, to no effect; when being exasperated, they fired about thirty balls through the house, wounded Major Boyden in the leg, and shot a traveller through the thigh. The gentlemen before-mentioned finding themselves unable to resist numbers (the troops being quartered about a mile distant) Captain Waters voluntarily resigned himself up to the party, who immediately carried him into the state of Massachusetts: But being pursued the next day, by six Vermonters, they were overtaken at Northampton, and Captain Waters released. On the 22d Lieutenant Fisk, with a party of about 40 men, having patrolled to Guilford, were fired upon by a number of the Yorkers, and Lieutenant Fisk, with several others, wounded: Lieutenant Fisk was wounded in the groin, supposed mortal. On this intelligence about 50 Green Mountain-Boys appeared, when the whole body of Yorkers (who before held their head-quarters at Guilford) dispersed; some of whom to the state of New-York, and others to different parts of the United States.

NEW-LONDON, February 6.

Tuesday last arrived Captain John Smith, in a brig, in 36 days from St. Eustatia; on the passage one of his hands, named Samuel Goffe, of Middle-Haddam, fell from aloft, in a gale of wind, and was drowned.

Same day arrived Captain Thomas Robinson, in a brig from Cape-Francois, and Capt. William Loring, in the sloop Hancock, from Oukoys.

Wednesday sailed for the West-Indies, brig Industry, Captain John Gartwright; brig Lucy, Captain William Van Deursen, and sloop —, Capt. Pond.

BALTIMORE, February 6.

The celebrated Irish Patriot, Mr. Grattan, moved in the Irish House of Commons, on the 16th of October last, an address of thanks to his Excellency General Elliott, for his gallant defence of Gibraltar, and another address of thanks to Lord Howe, for relieving that fortress. These addresses were ordered unanimously.

At the same time Mr. Hartley moved for the continuance of the importation of corn at the small duty, as the poor were in a miserable situation, and bread little more than 7lb. the shilling; added to this, that there were ships at Liverpool, and other places, ready to bring such wished-for relief to that kingdom.

The Mary, Captain Mahony, from Boston, and the Henry, Captain McNeill, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Cork.

The Hananel, Captain Hayes, from Philadelphia, lay at Deal the 16th of October.

TRENTON, February 24.

A writer in the Connecticut Gazette, speaking of the manufactures of this country, says, "All the danger to a country lies in not having exports equal to imports, which will inevitably drain it of its cash, and throw the landed interest into the hands of foreigners. He that uses in his family one shilling per day more than he raises for market, will soon find himself growing poor, while he that sells one shilling worth per day (free of debt otherwise) will find himself enriched eighteen pounds five shillings at the year's end. Raw materials then, on which we can spend our labour, and the grosser manufactures, if I may so call ship-building, wherein we may have good wages, is the true road for a young country, until the inhabitants become too numerous for the demands of agriculture, then lesser manufactures become necessary for the support of the surplus labourers. But here we ought to remember, that we should not neglect our flax and our wool in our household manufactures, for though you may buy cloth at half the price, yet all that is manufactured in our families is so much gain. It is better to work for a penny per day, than play for nothing. In a word, working iron into anchors, ship-bolts and spikes, sawing your timber, and working it into vessels, raising hemp and manufacturing it into cordage and duck, raising provisions, wool and flax, and manufacturing them into a coarser kind, taking fish and oil, seems the language of Providence to America, especially to the New England States at this period, while the very ashes of the wood we burn, converted into pot and pearl ash, is a considerable branch of export."

From a late eastern paper we learn, that his Excellency Thomas Chittendon, Esquire, is elected Governor of the state of Vermont, his Honour Paul

Spoooner, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor—the Hon. Ira Allen, Esquire, Treasurer—and Micah Townsend, Esquire, Secretary.

The General Court of the State of New-Hampshire, in their last session, passed an act, granting the United States, in Congress assembled, certain imposts and duties upon foreign goods imported into that State; and for paying the principal and interest of the debt contracted in prosecution of the war with Great-Britain.

Wednesday last Henry Hyland was committed to the gaol at this place on suspicion of forgery.

To be sold or let,

From the 1st of April next,

POINT BREEZE,

SITUATED near Bordentown, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, about twelve acres of meadow cleared, and twice as much more may be made. There is on the premises a good frame house, barn, stable, cowhouse, carriagehouse, milkhouse, &c. also a fine young orchard of between 2 and 300 trees of the best grafted fruit; a large paved in garden, with the best collection of fruit in the neighbourhood, consisting of a variety of sorts of pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, almonds, apricots, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, &c. with a large collection of flower-roots; well calculated for a gentleman's country seat from its delightful and extensive prospect, and healthiness of its situation, the vicinity where the federal town is to be built being about four miles distant, and where they can twice a week have any thing brought or carried to or from New-York by the stages, within four hundred yards of the door, at a cheap rate.—There is good sport for the lovers of shooting and angling near the premises. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, at Trenton; Mr. Samuel Farnsworth, at Bordentown; or the subscriber at New-York.

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Thursday the twenty-fifth of March next, A House and lot in Kingston, situated about midway between New-York and Philadelphia, on the post and stage road: The lot contains one acre of land; the house is large and roomy, having four rooms on the lower floor, and two rooms and a garret above, with a kitchen joining the house; has been occupied for a long time before the war as a store and tavern, situated in a well settled part of a country abounding in wheat, &c. being the property of William Douglass, deceased.—Where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

GEORGE DOUGLASS, } Execut.
JOHN DOUGLASS, }

3w†

READY MONEY

Will be given by

STACY POTTS,

For any quantity of good

A S H E S

Delivered to Michael Bettenger in Trenton. 5†

A choice TRACT of LAND.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land lying on both sides of Paulin-kiln creek, and within 3 miles of the river Delaware, formerly surveyed and returned for 900 acres, with the usual allowance, but is supposed to contain 1000 acres. The quality of the land is extraordinary good for wheat, lies level, and is very free from stones and easily worked; it may be conveniently laid out into four or five plantations, each to have a front on the water, as the creek runs nearly through the middle of the tract. There is a good and convenient landing on the creek, about a mile and a half from the land, where Durham boats of any burthen load, and rafts may be floated down to Philadelphia. There are on the land two good and inexhaustible limestone quarries, one on either side of the creek; and three well improved plantations, now in possession of John Puffon, Ralph Brugler and Samuel Bonham, whose leases expire next spring. A considerable deal of upland and some meadow already cleared, and much more to clear. The pleasant and convenient situation, the good quality of the upland, meadowland and bottom ground, must always render this tract of land equal, if not superior, to any of the same extent in Suffex county. The subscriber wishes to sell the whole to one person; or, if too much for one, to several, who would jointly purchase, and agree to divide the land to suit their own convenience. As the whole of the land may be cleared, the purchaser or purchasers can be supplied with a tract of timberland which lies very handy, at a cheap and reasonable rate. The payments will be easy. The title is clear. For particulars and terms of sale apply to the subscriber living in the township of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, near the South branch of the river Raritan.

9w†

CHARLES COXE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy strong NEGRO WENCH, with a female child two years old. She is fit for town or country service. Enquire of the Printer.

February 23, 1784.

c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD

By PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Thursday the first of April, at the house of Mr. Jacob G. Bergen, in Trenton,

THAT large and well built house in which the late Treasurer lived, in Trenton, adjoining the bridge: This stand has many advantages, such as renders it one of the first stands in that town, for store, tanyard, brewery, or distillery, the latter of which it has been occupied for, having a house erected for that business, and with very little expence would be one of the first houses in this place for a tavern; the lot is near two acres, and yields the best crops of hay. Also a lot of land containing fourteen acres, a quarter of a mile distant from the courthouse, three of which, at a small expence, would make excellent meadow, having been highly manured. The whole will be sold for such certificates as the present confiscated estates are sold for, by

BERNARD HANLON.

Trenton, February 21, 1784.

6w

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy, likely,

NEGRO WENCH,

25 years of age; has had the smallpox and measles; with or without a male child. Enquire of the subscriber, in Cranberry.

NATHANIEL HUNT.

February 23, 1784.

3w

Lately imported from London,

A Quantity of superfine and forest cloths, spotted and plain velvets, corduroys, everlasting, prince's stuffs, pernellos and fattinets, with a good assortment of excellent trimmings, and to be sold on the most reasonable terms at Samuel Downing's, in Trenton, by

M' Carr and Company,

who carry on the taylor's business in all its branches, and make ladies stays and habits, in the neatest taste and newest fashions.

All gentlemen and ladies who please to favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, on the lowest terms, and with punctuality and dispatch.

4w

To be sold,

And may be taken possession of the 20th of March next,

A Valuable plantation, containing three hundred and seventy-five acres of land, pleasantly situated in the county of Monmouth, one mile from Imlay's-Town, and three from Allentown. There are on the premises a frame house, kitchen, barn and waggon-house; a good bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit.—There are twenty acres of meadow, eighty acres tillable and pasture-land, the remainder wood-land; all of an excellent quality: It would make two good farms, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. An indisputable title will be given, and the payments made easy to the purchaser. Enquire of Benjamin Van-Cleve, Maidenhead; Joseph Wright, Philadelphia; or Ebenezer-Smith Platt, New-York.

February 23, 1784.

3w

Freehold, New-Jersey, Feb. 23, 1784.

The executors of James Randolph, deceased, give this

Publick Notice once more,

THAT they continue doing the business of the estate at the house of Tobias Hendrickson, in Upper Freehold, agreeably to their advertisement continued from the tenth of October last, &c.

They have yet for sale several lots of cedar-swamp; a lot of one acre of land, with a small frame house thereon; a small young orchard near Shrewsbury, about one mile below Red-Bank, and half a mile from the water, pleasantly situated; two young negroes, a boy and girl, the girl about 12, the boy about 10 years old; that excellent farm at Tom's River, known by the name of the Cove place, containing about 400 acres, chief part excellent salt meadow, of which a great part may be made clover with a small expence; it is supposed to be the best in all those parts, on which there is a good frame dwelling-house and old salt-works, and a most excellent fishery, where above a thousand sheeps-head have been taken at one haul, and kept in a pond prepared for that purpose alive, to use as occasion may require. The whole will be sold for cash, or bonds against the estate, or part in cash:—The Cove place, if not sold at private sale before Monday the 12th day of April next, on that day, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, it will be sold to the highest bidder, at publick vendue. They earnestly beg the favour of all persons any ways indebted to the estate, particularly a number of people in the neighbourhood of Lower Freehold and Brunswick, in whose hands were left a quantity of boards and shingles in the year 1776, to make immediate payment, or they must expect to meet with the treatment the executors have met with, which is to be sued.

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, } Execut.

t. f.

TOBIAS HENDRICKSON, }

New-Jersey, Mid-
dlesex county. } **BY** virtue of sundry execu-
tions issued out of the su-
preme court of judicature of the state of New-Jersey,
and to me directed, against the heir and ter tenants of
Philip French, late of New-Brunswick, deceased; and
also by virtue of an act of the legislature of the said
state, intituled, *An Act for the sale of the estate of*
Philip French, late of New-Brunswick, in the county
of Somerset, deceased, or of such part thereof as may
be necessary to satisfy certain executions levied there-
on, passed at Trenton the nineteenth day of Decem-
ber, in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and
Eighty-three, I shall expose to sale, by way of pub-
lick vendue, on Thursday the first day of April next,
between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon,
at the house of John Degraw, inn-holder at New-
Brunswick, in the said county of Middlesex, all that
part of the real estate lately belonging to the said Phi-
lip French, deceased, which is situate in same county
of Middlesex, in my bailiwick, and consists of sun-
dry messuages, plantations, lots and parcels of land,
in and near New-Brunswick aforesaid.

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.
New-Brunswick, Jan. 16, 1784. 4w

New-Jersey, Mid-
dlesex county. } **NOTICE** is hereby given,
that the vendue held for
the sale of the real estate of William Vance, deceased,
is adjourned for want of buyers to Monday the 15th
day of March next, when I shall sell the following
real estate, to wit, the Mansion plantation, situate in
South-Amboy, near Cranberry, containing about 200
acres of land, with good improvements thereon, and
a proportionable quantity of meadow and wood-land.
Also the house and lot of about 30 acres of land,
whereon Mr. John Randolph now keeps tavern, situ-
ate in South-Amboy aforesaid, having to the same a
good convenient barn, stable, shed, and other neces-
sary improvements for the accommodating of travel-
lers. Also a house and lot of land, with a black-
smith's shop on the same, adjoining, or a part of the
aforesaid tavern lot. Also a house and lot of land ad-
joining the York road, near Cranberry aforesaid, now
in the tenure or possession of Joseph Perine; all which
I shall expose at publick sale on the day aforesaid, at
the house of the said John Randolph, between the
hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon.

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.

N. B. The creditors of the said William Vance,
deceased, is requested to attend at the day and place
aforesaid.

STEPHEN HOOPER, Adm.
New-Brunswick, Jan. 20, 1784. 4w

To be Sold,

And may be taken possession of the fifteenth of April
next,

A Valuable plantation, containing two hundred
and thirty acres of land, pleasantly situated on
the post-road from Trenton to Princeton, 8 miles
from the former and 4 from the latter.—There are on
the premises a two-story stone house, a stone kitchen,
a large commodious barn, a good bearing orchard, and
one of younger trees thrifty and promising.—There
are 50 acres of meadow, and the like quantity of
wood-land, both of excellent quality. An indisputa-
ble title will be given, and the payments made easy
to the purchaser, on paying a small part in hand.—
Enquire of Anna Green, near the said plantation;
Richard Green, near Howell's ferry; Eli Moore, Pen-
nington; or William C. Houston, Esquire, Trenton.
Maidenhead, February 2, 1784. c. t. f.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late
George Taylor, of the township of Shrewsbury,
county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey,
deceased, are requested to make speedy payment:—
And those who have any demands against said estate,
are desired to bring them in properly proved for pay-
ment to the subscriber, between this and the fifteenth
of March.

MARY HAGERTY, Adm.
Shrewsbury, January 26, 1784. 3w

William Richards

Does manufacture and sell, at the lowest rate, the first
and second sorts of

Flour of Mustard,

By the POUND or BOTTLE,
Which is cheaper than it can be brought from Eng-
land, and much better.

☞ There should always be a little sugar put in the
mustard when mixed. 3m

THE subscribers having at length received the
securities in favour of the officers, non-com-
missioned officers and privates of the late JERSEY
LINE, for their arrears of pay, &c. &c. beg leave
to give this publick information, that for the greater
convenience of those concerned, they mean to attend
as follows, viz.

At Vaux-Hall, from the 16th to the 21st of Fe-
bruary next—at Brunswick, from the 23d to the
26th—at Trenton, from the 1st to the 6th of March
—at Mount-Holly, from the 8th to the 12th—and
at Bridgetown, from the 22d to the 27th, inclusively.

We think the present opportunity the fairest and
most proper to declare, that the very great and un-
expected delays which have attended the settlement
of our accounts, are not in the smallest degree what-
ever to be imputed to us.

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

New-York, 22d January, 1784. 4w

Hunterdon } **BY** virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*
County, ff. } to me directed, will be exposed to
sale, by way of publick vendue, on the premises, on
Monday the fifteenth day of March next, between
the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of said
day, a certain plantation or tract of land, situate in
the township of Alexandria, containing two hundred
and eighty-two acres, adjoining lands of Paul Andrews
and others: The above described premises is excel-
lent wheat land; and there are on said premises a dwel-
linghouse, barn and orchard, and a great proportion
of timber, and is part of that tract of land known by
the Society Tract.

Also, on Tuesday the sixteenth will be sold, be-
tween the hours of twelve and five, another tract of
land situate in the township of Tewkesbury, contain-
ing four hundred and five acres, now in the tenure of
John Tinney, adjoining lands of Frederick Pickle and
others: There are on said premises a dwellinghouse,
barn and orchard, and a great proportion of excellent
timber, late the property of Henry Cuiller, deceased;
seized and taken in execution at the suit of the Hon.
John Fell, Esquire, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Dec. 27, 1783. 7w

Notice is hereby given

TO the creditors of John Smith, an insolvent
debtor in the gaol at Freehold, in the county
of Monmouth, that they be and appear at the house
of Daniel Randolph, at Freehold, in said county, on
the fifth day of March next, to shew cause, if any
they have, why an assignment of the estate of the said
John Smith should not be made, and he discharged as
the law directs. 4w

W A N T E D,

A sober, honest, industrious MAN,

CAPABLE of carrying on (with proper assistance
under him) the business of a mill, on a good
stream of water, where about twenty thousand bushels
of grist-work is annually done, and the like quantity
of wheat (or more) may be manufactured into mer-
chant-work to good advantage. He will be employed
either by the year or on shares; or perhaps a reason-
able part of the profits may be agreed on, and posses-
sion given at any time after one month's notice. If
he should have a small family it will be no objection,
but must produce unquestionable recommendations.—
The situation is remarkably healthy, on navigable wa-
ter, and not more than twenty miles from Philadel-
phia. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.
February 6, 1784. 6w

To be sold,

At Publick Sale,

On Thursday the twenty-sixth of February next, at
ten o'clock, on the premises,

A Valuable plantation, containing 325 acres of
land, situate in the township of New-Windsor,
and county of Middlesex, adjoining lands of
Benjamin South and James Hepburn, pleasantly situ-
ate on a great road, three miles from Allentown and
eight miles from Trenton. There are on the premises
a frame house and barn, and famous bearing orchard;
about 130 acres are cleared, the remainder is excel-
lent swamp and timber-land. The conditions will be
made known, and attendance given by
HUMPHRY WALL.

N. B. If not sold, to be rented.
February 14, 1784. 2w

4w

FOR SALE,

A Most elegant seat, little, if any inferior, to any
in Jersey, calculated either for the gentleman
or the man of business, situated in the township
of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, in a very
agreeable neighbourhood and healthy part of the coun-
try; the prospect beautiful, as it overlooks a large ex-
tent of country, within one day's ride of New-York
or Philadelphia; the dwelling-house brick, well fi-
nished, 36 feet by 40, two stories high, with 4 rooms
on a floor, and a 10 feet entry through the whole, a
neat court-yard in front newly enclosed with a neat
pale fence. The farm contains near 400 acres of
good land, well watered and timbered, with a large
proportion of meadow; several hundred apple-trees of
the best fruit, many of them grafted. The south
branch of the river Raritan, a never failing stream,
passing through part of said farm, on which are a grist-
mill and saw-mill, belonging to the premises, in good
repair, the running gears of the grist-mill being mostly
made new last summer, in which are two water-wheels,
with two pair of stones, one pair of which are French
burrs, a rolling screen, &c. going by water, and every
thing in proper order for manufacturing of flour after
the best manner.—The saw-mill new.—The stand for
country work equal to any in Jersey. This place be-
ing equally distant from New-York or Philadelphia,
gives the choice of either market a material advantage
to the trader. There is a good well of water by the
kitchen door; also newly erected water-works, simi-
lar to those in Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, worked by
the water-wheel of the saw-mill, which, without being
any obstruction to the sawing, elevates the water be-
tween 60 and 70 feet, forces it under ground 250
yards, and brings it within a few feet of the kitchen
door, where it discharges about one hoghead of water
in a minute, which water, after supplying the house,
garden, &c. is designed to be thrown over 25 or 30
acres of ground which lies near the house, and has a
beautiful descent for watered meadow, a good barn,
waggon-house, &c. &c. It is not likely any person
inclining to purchase would wish a more minute de-
scription, as a sight of the premises would be much
more satisfactory. A clear and indisputable title will
be made, and possession given on the first day of May.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on
the premises. AMOS GREGG.
Richmond, February 9, 1784. 8w

State of New-Jersey, } **W**HEREAS inquisition
Monmouth county. } hath been found, and
final judgment entered in favour of the state previous
to the 3d day of February, 1783, against the under-
named persons:—*Notice is hereby given,* That the
estates formerly belonging to them will be sold, at
publick vendue, at the times and places herein after
mentioned, viz. A small farm with a house thereon,
formerly David Stout's; one-eighth part of a farm for-
merly William Rose's; fifty acres of wood-land for-
merly Cornelius M'Cleefe's, jun. two seventh parts of
a farm at Matawan, formerly Obadiah and Andrew
Bowne's; a valuable farm of between two and three
hundred acres, formerly Chryonce Van-Mater's; all
of which are situate in the township of Middletown,
and will be sold at William Snyder's, innkeeper in the
town of Middletown, on Tuesday the 23d day of
March next.—A house and lot of land formerly John
Borden's; a house and lot of land formerly Nathaniel
Parker's; a house and lot of land formerly James
Lippincott's; a farm of upwards of one hundred acres
of good land, formerly Joseph and Obadiah Willi-
ams's; a tract of wood-land, supposed to contain near
four hundred acres, formerly Vincent-Peirce Ash-
field's; three ninth parts of the farm called Morrisdon,
formerly Philip, Michael and Francis Kearney's; all
of which are situate in the township of Shrewsbury,
and will be sold at William Lippincott's, innkeeper in
Shrewsbury, on Wednesday the 24th day of March
next; four hundred and eighty acres, one half of
which is salt meadow, with a large double house two
stories high, and a good barn, formerly Joseph Allen's,
in the township of Dover; one half of a large tract of
wood-land, lying in Upper Freehold; one half of a
large tract of pine land, lying near Toms River; one
half of a large tract of pine land, lying in Upper Free-
hold, and a right of propriety; all of which formerly
were Oliver Delancy's, of New-York; and three ninth
parts of a farm on which Matthias Vanderipe lives, for-
merly Philip, Michael and Francis Kearney's; all of
which will be sold at Monmouth court-house on
Thursday the 25th day of March next. In payment
for which said estates will be taken gold and silver,
officers' and soldiers' depreciation notes, contractors'
certificates, collectors' surplus certificates, and militia-
pay notes. The vendues to begin at eleven o'clock on
each day.

JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.
County of Monmouth, Feb. 9, 1784. 4w

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