

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

T U E S D A Y, DECEMBER 30, 1783.

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From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

IN "Rivington's New-York Gazette," of December 6, is a publication, under the appearance of a letter from London, dated September 30th; and is on a subject which demands the attention of the United States.

The publick will remember, that a treaty of commerce between the United States and England was set on foot last spring, and that until the said treaty could be completed, a bill was brought into the British Parliament, by the then chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Pitt, to admit and legalize (as the case then required) the commerce of the United States into the British ports and dominions. But neither the one nor the other has been completed. The commercial treaty is either broken off, or remains as it began; and the bill in parliament has been thrown aside, and in lieu thereof, a selfish system of English politics has started up, calculated to fetter the commerce of America, by engrossing to England the carrying trade of the American produce to the West-India Islands.

Among the advocates for this last measure, is lord Sheffield, a member of the British Parliament, who has published a pamphlet, intitled, "*Observations on the Commerce of the American States.*" The pamphlet has two objects; the one is, to allure the Americans to purchase British manufactures; and the other, to spirit up the British Parliament to prohibit the citizens of the United States from trading to the West-India Islands.

Viewed in this light, the pamphlet, though in some parts dextrously written, is an absurdity: It offends, in the very act of endeavouring to ingratiate; and his lordship, as a politician, ought not to have suffered the two objects to have appeared together. The letter alluded to contains extracts from the pamphlet, with high encomiums on lord Sheffield, for laboriously endeavouring (as the letter files it) "to shew the mighty advantages of retaining the carrying trade."

Since the publication of this pamphlet in England, the commerce of the United States to the West-Indies, in American vessels, has been prohibited; and all intercourse, except in British bottoms, the property of, and navigated by British subjects, cut off.

That a country has a right to be as foolish as it pleases, has been proved by the practice of England for many years past: In her island-situation, sequestered from the world, she forgets that her whispers are heard by other nations; and in her plans of politics and commerce, she seems not to know, that other votes are necessary besides her own. America would be equally as foolish as Britain, were she to suffer so great a degradation on her flag, and such a stroke on the freedom of her commerce, to pass without a balance.

We admit the right of any nation to prohibit the commerce of another into its own dominions, where there are no treaties to the contrary; but as this right belongs to one side, as well as to the other, there is always a way left to bring avarice and insolence to reason.

But the ground of security which lord Sheffield has chosen to erect his policy upon, is of a nature which ought, and I think must awaken, in every American, a just and strong sense of national dignity.—Lord Sheffield appears to be sensible that in advising the British nation and parliament to engross to themselves so great a part of the carrying trade of America, he is attempting a measure which cannot succeed, if the politics of the United States be properly directed to counteract the assumption.

But, says he, in his pamphlet, "*It will be a long time before the American States can be brought to act as a Nation, neither are they to be feared as such by us.*"

What is this more or less than to tell us, that while we have no national system of commerce, the British will govern our trade by their own laws and procla-

mations as they please. The quotation discloses a truth too serious to be overlooked, and too mischievous not to be remedied.

Among other circumstances which led them to this discovery, none could operate so effectually as the injudicious, uncandid, and indecent opposition made by sundry persons in a certain state, to the recommendations of Congress last winter, for an import duty of five per cent. It could not but explain to the British a weakness in the national power of America, and encourage them to attempt restrictions on her trade, which otherwise they would not have dared to hazard. Neither is there any state in the union, whose policy was more mis-directed to its interest than the state I allude to, because her principal support is the carrying trade, which Britain, induced by the want of a well-centred power in the United States to protect and secure, is now attempting to take away. It fortunately happened (and to no state in the union more than the state in question) that the terms of peace were agreed on before the opposition appeared, otherwise there needs not a doubt, that if the same idea of the diminished authority of America had occurred to them at that time as has occurred to them since, but they would have made the same grasp at the fisheries, as they have done at the carrying trade.

It is surprizing, that an authority which can be supported with so much ease, and so little expence, and capable of such extensive advantages to the country, should be cavilled at by those whose duty it is to watch over it, and whose existence, as a people, depends upon it. But this, perhaps, will ever be the case, till some misfortune awaken us into reason, and the instance now before us is but a gentle beginning of what America must expect, unless she guards her union with nicer care and stricter honour. United she is formidable, and that with the least possible charge a nation can be so: Separated, she is a medley of individual nothings, subject to the sport of foreign nations.

It is very probable, that the ingenuity of commerce may have found out a method to evade and supersede the intentions of the British in interdicting the trade with the West-India Islands. The language of both being the same, and their customs well understood, the vessels of one country may, by deception, pass for those of another. But this would be a practice too debasing for a sovereign people to stoop to, and too profligate not to be discountenanced. An illicit trade, under any shape it can be placed, cannot be carried on without a violation of truth. America is now Sovereign and Independent, and ought to act all her affairs in a regular stile of character. She has the same right to say that no British vessel shall enter her ports, or that no British manufactures shall be imported but in American bottoms, the property of, and navigated by American subjects, as Britain has to say the same thing respecting the West-Indies. Or she may lay a duty of ten, fifteen, or twenty shillings per ton (exclusive of other duties) on every British vessel coming from any port of the West-Indies where she is not admitted to trade, the said tonnage to continue as long on her side as the prohibition continues on the other.

But it is only by acting in union, that the usurpations of foreign nations on the freedom of trade can be counteracted, and security extended to the commerce of America. And when we view a flag, which to the eye is beautiful, and to contemplate its rise and origin, inspires a sensation of sublime delight, our national honour must unite with our interest to prevent injury to the one, or insult to the other.

COMMON SENSE.

New-York, December 9, 1783.

Foreign Intelligence.

B R U N S W I C K, June 3.
According to the publick prints, the 960 Hessian recruits, which were enlisted to complete the regiments in America, are given to his Prussian Majesty. The above corps was to have marched from Ziegenhayn for Lipstatt, on the 19th ult. under an escorte of dragoons and hussars.

P O L A N D, June 4.

A very smart engagement between a body of Russians, under Prince Potemkin, and a body of Tartars, happened on the Cubanian Tartary, in which the latter, being more numerous than the Russians, received little advantage over them.

Extract of a letter from Silesia, June 1.

"On the 28th ult. at four o'clock in the afternoon, the town of Glacow was visited with a most terrible thundersquall and rain, attended with hail as large as pigeon eggs, which knocked down trees, damaged all the grain in the fields, a number of horned cattle and sheep were drowned in the stables, and the inhabitants obliged to retire from their lower apartments to the garrets. In the vicinity of Hirschberg it was not less violent—the lightning struck the hotel of the Count of Shaffgotch, at the time his Lordship and household were at dinner, which broke the roof, damaged several chambers, also the one in which the company were assembled, but not one person hurt."

O F F E N, (Hungary) June 4.

On the 1st inst. the two artillery companies, which were quartered at this place and Raizenstat, embarked for Eiseck, in Sclavonia.

L E G H O R N, June 4.

An armed vessel, from Naples, has taken two Algerian xebecs, after a most desperate and bloody engagement.

P A R I S, June 6.

A court-martial was lately held at St. Domingo, at which four sailors were tried, and found guilty of treachery to their country. Sentence of death was passed on them before the court adjourned.

H A M B U R G H, June 6.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, several thundersqualls appeared in our horizon, which broke out about four. Such hard claps of thunder, and great rains, have not been remembered by the oldest people here.

August 10. According to letters from Saxony, a plan is forming there for opening a trade directly with North-America. This commerce will be directed by a company, whose fund will amount to 25,000 rix dollars, divided into 500 shares, of 500 rix dollars each. They will make three payments; as soon as the first deposit is completed, the first expedition will commence; immediately after its departure a second deposit will be made for the expence of the second expedition, which will depart as soon as ready; but this will be suspended till the return of the first ship. The company will be dissolved if the first voyage be unprofitable. It is assured that the Elector will take on his own account 150 shares.

R O T T E R D A M, June 7.

On the 3d instant the ship Rotterdam, of 60 guns, was launched in presence of his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, his consort and children, who afterwards dined at the admiralty-house, and returned to their summer-feat in the evening.

L I S B O N, June 8.

Intelligence being received here, that a banditti of robbers had assembled at Estramadura, and murdered a number of people, a detachment of our soldiers was sent off, in order to put a stop to this inhumanity. A detachment of Spanish troops was also sent off, for the purpose of apprehending the above villains.

C O N S T A N T I N O P L E, June 10.

A small squadron has sailed to the Archipelago, in order to gather the usual tribute at that place. The above squadron is commanded by Kiaya-Bey, or Vice-Admiral, as the Captain Sacha's attendance at this capital is of more consequence; the people putting their whole dependence on him.

August 11. All the Pachas on the frontiers have orders to entrench themselves in the strongest manner, and put the fortresses under their command in the best state of defence possible. The accounts from Crimea mention, that the Russians are strongly entrenched

there, and that 50,000 Tartars are ready to second their operations.

It is said that our ministry have requested the court of France to let them have some men of war, offering 1,500,000 livres Tournois for every first rate ship completely manned.

August 29. The sublime Porte, it is said, encreases its efforts for defence so much the more, and even so as to act offensively, being informed that Russia, now in possession of Crimea, designs to unite the Black Sea with that of the Caspian, by means of the Tanais or Don, the Wolga, and a canal which is to join the latter river with the Newa.

C A D I Z, June 10.

A vessel is just arrived from the East-Indies, with accounts, that admiral Hughes had lost three ships of the line; and that M. de Suffrein had taken forty-seven of his transports.

G E N O A, June 14.

Last Monday a vessel arrived here from England, with cloths and other goods, which has occasioned great joy, as no vessel from that place, laden with the above articles, has been seen here for three years past.

N A P L E S, June 15.

The accounts from Messina and Calabria seem more favourable than heretofore. The earthquakes decrease daily, and the inhabitants are no more hindered to repair their losses which they heretofore sustained by them.

S T O C K H O L M, June 16.

A courier who arrived here from Finland, has brought the disagreeable intelligence, that on the 12th instant his Majesty had the misfortune to break his left arm, by a fall from his horse, who was frightened by the firing of cannon at Tawastehus. The physicians have declared, that his Majesty will be able to leave his room in nine days; and at the departure of the courier from Tawastehus, on the 13th, his Majesty honoured the company with his presence at dinner.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Transylvania, to his friend here, dated May 12.

"As my business has kept me at Bukarest since the 30th of March last, I have not only seen the Turks purchase a great number of horses, but have seen orders issued for each district belonging to the Porte, to procure a number of them as soon as possible. The districts of Kampolnger and Rimnicker found twenty elegant horses each. In the great and little Wallachia all the labourers or Szarahvies are employed in fortifying Orshova. A great number of teams have been sent to Constantinople from this province."

B R E S T, June 17.

At four o'clock this afternoon we had the pleasure of seeing the arrival of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, with his squadron, in this harbour. The ships, under his command, are, Northumberland, Brave, Duke of Bourgogne, Neptune, Citoyen, Pluto, Hercules, one frigate, and a small armed vessel. On board of these ships were the regiments of Bourbonnois, Xaintong, and Royal Deux Ponts, who lately served in America, with a number of general officers, among which were the Baron de Viominil, and Prince Broglio.

L O W E R E L B E, July 1.

A letter from Lubeck, dated June 29, has the following: Yesterday morning a duel was fought between Baron Wedel and Count Ranzau, at Herrenburgh, in Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. As the time and place appointed was publickly known, a great number of the inhabitants appeared. A half an hour was spent in the choice of arms. Baron Wedel, not being used to pistols, preferred a sword. Count Ranzau insisted, that the matter should be determined with balls; to which the Baron at last gave way, and the distance of eight yards was measured. They agreed, that the one who came to the mark first, should have the preference of the first fire. This was Ranzau. He shot, and missed, Wedel shot, and missed likewise. Other pistols were got, and Ranzau shot Wedel in the lower part of the belly. As he fell, Ranzau and his second mounted their horses, in order to push off. The farmers that were, by order, assembled, attempted to hinder them from making their escape; but with the assistance of their swords, they cleared the way before them, and were soon out of the farmers' reach. Count Ranzau lost his hat in the flight. The farmers took the wounded Baron, and carried him into a house. His wound was bound up, and he put in a waggon. Last night he arrived here, and slept very well. By the shaking of the waggon the ball fell out of his wound, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

S M Y R N A, August 18.

The plague is much abated in our environs; the fogs are dissipated, and we begin to enjoy a pure and serene air.

E L S I N E U R, September 5.

The officers of the customs at Riga having demanded of six French ships arrived there, the duty for the timber they had on board, the French Consul refused to pay it, alleging they were ships of war, and in consequence exempted from all duties.

V I E N N A, September 7.

Canteens are almost among the last military preparations, and the troops are never furnished with them till they are very near taking the field. Our timmen are all now at work on them, which seems to indicate an approaching war.

R O M E, September 26.

The great bell of St. Peter's being broke to pieces, in order to be new cast, the metal of it has been weighed, and found to amount to 21,244lb. and a half; 4000lb. of metal is to be added to it.

L O N D O N, September 19.

The accounts from Cadiz say, that the Spanish armament against Algiers had destroyed six corsairs, which had taken shelter under the guns of the great battery in that harbour, and that four row-gallies, full of men, had been captured by the rear of the Spanish fleet, on board of which was the nephew of the present Dey, who died of his wounds two days after the engagement.

Sept. 27. By the custom-house books of Belfast it appears, that from the 25th of January to the 3d of June last, there were exported, by the merchants of that town, to America and the West-Indies, 11,649 pieces, 310,672 yards of linen cloth.

There are 42,000 suits of clothing shipped from Toulon, for the use of the Turkish army. There are also in the above port 14 sail of the line, ready to put to sea on the shortest notice.

We also hear, that on the arrival of Don Solana, he was put in confinement, for having misapplied forty-five millions of hard dollars; and that all the fleet which arrived from the Havanna, are sent to Ferol, to be coppered. There are also kept in readiness 8000 men, to embark for Naples, at the shortest notice.

The mail from France, which arrived yesterday, brings nothing new. The following account of the experiment made at Versailles on the 19th instant, upon the air balloon, or arcestatic globe, we extract from a private letter, dated Paris, September 20.

"Yesterday was tried, according to appointment, the experiment of the arcestatic globe. The greatest concourse of people assembled early, in the first court of the palace at Versailles. A fire-pot was let off to inform the spectators of the time when the air was about to be introduced into the globe; a second fire-pot announced its being filled up, which was done under the direction of M. de Mongolfier, and lasted about ten minutes; when a third fire-pot gave notice of the cords which tied down the globe being cut off, it instantly flew up in the air, and by its prodigious size struck every beholder with admiration. To its inferior part a wicker basket was fastened, containing a sheep, a duck, and a cock. The elevation of the globe estimated at about 200 fathoms. By the impulse of a brisk south-west wind, it took its course horizontally, which lasted twenty-seven seconds, when it gradually declined towards the earth, and at last fell in the forest of Vaucresson, at a place called Carefour Marechal, half a league distant from the place of its departure. Mons. Pilatre de Rozies was the first who arrived at the place, and found the balloon separated from the basket by some felled wood that lay on the ground. The sheep was feeding quietly, nor were the cock or duck any way hurt by the aerial exclusion. A barometer, which had been placed above the basket, was overturned, but not in the least fractured. If any further detail should appear on this subject, you may expect to hear again from me."

Oct. 2. The following regiments, it is said, are under immediate orders for Ireland, viz. the 6th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 21st, 26th, 47th, 48th, 51st, 61st, 65th, and the first battalion of Royals.

Government have wrote off to the Mayor of Waterford, directing him to prepare, with all expedition, five complete houses for the reception of some Genoese families, who are hourly expected to arrive in that kingdom, among whom is the virtuous, but long suffering Mr. Melly, who struggled so indefatigably in the cause of liberty, and whose miraculous escape from confinement, has given the sincerest pleasure to every virtuous mind.

Oct. 4. It is calculated at Lloyd's, that the merchants of London alone, have suffered to the amount of half a million sterling by the evacuation of Georgia and Charlestown.

The American Resident at Madrid complains much to a friend in London, of the distant formality of Spanish proceedings; hinting, at the same time, that the jealousies of that court, in consequence of the independency of the new states, occasioned an extraordinary tardiness in complying with all their commercial requisitions.

The French for some time past have been sending over cloths to America of a superior manufacture, in order, if possible, to engross a larger share of that trade to themselves; this must furnish an hint to our own dealers, not to injure the market, as has formerly been the case, by sending a damaged and inferior commodity.

They write from Lisbon, that some brass cannon were preparing to be sent as a present to the Dey of Algiers.

Few orders have yet been received from South-Carolina, where the animosity of the inhabitants towards the mother country seems rather to have encreased since the peace than subsided.

Advices from Paris, dated September 30, state, that the Comte de Vergennes has sent an official intimation, on the part of his Most Christian Majesty, to the ambassadors of the United States, residing in Paris, "That his Majesty is ready to surrender to the Republick all the possessions that his forces have reconquered from the English, in the course of the late war, without exacting any compensation or indemnity whatever; and his Majesty entreats their High Mighnesses to give the necessary orders for receiving from his officers the restitution of all the possessions coming under the description alluded to."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, September 25.

"It is reported, that the Republick of Venice has concluded with the Empress of Russia a treaty offensive and defensive, for 20 years, according to which the Venetians are to fit out ten ships of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and gallees, which are to join the Russian squadrons against the Turks. They add, that the republick of Venice engages herself, moreover, by that treaty, to receive into her ports the Russian ships of war, and give them every necessary assistance; and that the Empress of Russia engages, on her side, to put the Venetians in possession of Dalmatia, and all the islands therunto belonging. The little Republick of Ragusa, in the Gulph of Venice, will alone remain independent as before."

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, September 28.

"In the midst of the local tranquility we enjoy, and the happiness of our citizens, in seeing their trade flourish, the predictions of politicians, grounded on the formidable preparations making on every side, come to disturb the momentary satisfaction we enjoyed since the return of peace. Every thing announces, they say, a general conflagration in Europe."

SEPTEMBER 26.

The policy of the French Cabinet must appear in a superior point of view, when the effects of it, during the last seven years, are considered with a proper degree of attention. By the secret overtures made to the Americans, at the beginning of the war, the French Ministry effectually supported the contest, which must otherwise have been crushed at the outset. By their subsequent assistance, and open declaration in their favour, they almost exhausted the blood and treasure of this country; and by their influence in procuring American Independence, they have severed us from a tract of dominions, more than ten times as large as our original seat of empire; and what is still worse, deprived us of more than three fourths of that trade on which the present salvation, and future welfare of the country, must depend. Add to this, they have improved the discipline and strength of their navy, to an higher degree than it had reached in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth; and in spite of the defeat and disgrace they sustained on the 12th of April, they have finished the war with such a force, as added to that of Spain, left the House of Bourbon a decided superiority over every other naval power in Europe. If we consider their conduct respecting the Dutch, we shall find they have found means to separate us from an ancient ally, who was concerned with us in supporting the protestant interest of Europe; have found occasion to create a malignant enmity in that quarter, and induced them to put their marine on so formidable a footing, as to excite constant jealousies and alarms in this country. In the East-Indies they have supported Hyder Ally and the Mahrattas, to the great injury of the Company and the country at large; and in Africa have deprived us of our most valuable possessions. If we add to all this, the concessions they have obtained from us by the articles of the treaty, we shall be obliged to confess, that they knew how to take advantage from the misconduct of men, who were wantonly sacrificing the interest of this country, and were too wise to mistake any opportunities of triumph that were offered them.

PHENOMENON, &c. for the PHILOSOPHERS,

Monday night, about 9 o'clock, a body of fire, or some other luminous matter, took a horizontal direction from north to south, across the firmament, and in its transit, which seemed to continue about four seconds, emitted light nearly as vivid as the rays of the sun at noon-day; it was not circular, but of an irregular form, and had a tail something resembling a kite, with variegated colours; the reflection was fo

powerful, that it affected some people's eyes like a flash of lightning. Such a sudden and uncommon phenomenon created much astonishment in all that saw it, and had a powerful effect on the minds of the vulgar; they (as is generally the case, when any thing preternatural happens) portending that something terrible would happen to the country. It was seen very distinctly all over the city, and several miles round, and many people were so deceived, that they thought they saw it fall, some in one part, and some at another part of the town.

A gentleman who lives in Kentish Town, writes thus to his friend in London: "On Monday night last, about half past nine, as I was sitting in my parlour, without any light in the room, near to the window, I was roused from nearly a state of forgetfulness, by a sudden change in the physical world, that I had never before been witness of. The day being shut in, and the moon not yet risen, I could but imperfectly perceive the objects before me. In a moment, from an almost total darkness, a blaze of light, little inferior to that at noon, struck me with the utmost astonishment. Every surrounding object became as visible and distinct to my sight, as if the moon had shone out in its utmost splendour. Awe struck with this phenomenon, I started from my chair, and tremulously cried out, What is that? Then hastily throwing up the sash, I beheld, with astonished eyes, a stream of fire of considerable length and magnitude, swiftly, but not rapidly, passing over my head, in a direct line from north to south. In the course, its light gradually decreased, and in a few seconds entirely vanished. Darkness now again pervaded every part as before, and an effluvia impregnated the ambient air, as strong as is that which is emitted by sulphur when in a state of inflammation. Though I do not imagine there was any thing miraculous, or even very uncommon in the appearance, but that it may be easily accounted for in a natural way; yet I will honestly confess to you, that I was seized with a panic at the instant, that I am now almost ashamed of, and therefore shall scrupulously avoid giving you the particulars."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, August 15.

"Yesterday we were all in confusion, every one hurrying towards the drawbridge, in order to satisfy their curiosity by viewing one of the most extraordinary animals we ever heard of; it came into the tide, and was not perceived till in attempting to get through the bridge it stuck so fast, that it could neither move backwards nor forwards. After a great deal of trouble it was secured, and brought on shore, but not before it tore a man's leg in the fleshy part very dangerously. The head of it resembles that of an ox without horns; there are two fore legs with cloven feet, and a large tuft of hair in the middle of its forehead; the teeth are about two inches and a half long, delicately white, and very acute; from the shoulders it gradually increases till you come to the tail, which is uncommonly large; it has two large fins under the extreme part of its belly. Some say it is a sea-calf, others assert that it came from the Irish seas; and therefore, from the size of it, it must be a bull."

The *Georgium Sidus*, discovered by Mr. Herschell, is found to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the earth, and its real distance near one thousand eight hundred millions of miles. He first perceived it on the 13th of March, 1781, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as he was examining the small stars near the feet of Gemini. The magnifying power he was then using was 227, which he increased to 2010, and with which he ascertained it, agreeably to the account given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1781. Some of this gentleman's reflecting telescopes are made to bear magnifying powers of an almost incredible size, not less than between six and seven thousand times! The effect which these very large magnifying powers had on the fixed stars, in showing many to be double, triple, and even quadruple (which were before thought to be single stars) suggested to him the idea of attempting to discover the parallax of the fixed stars by their means; and it was in pursuit of this object that the discovery was made of the planet above-mentioned.

In a garden of Mr. Kempton's, at Hill Ridware, a grain of barley was sowed which produced 90 straws, 80 whereof had ears, containing from 30 to 36 grains each. The root, with its produce, is preserved entire, for the inspection of the curious.

The Duke of Rutland has settled all his father's (the late Marquis of Granby) debts, amounting to fifty thousand pounds; a phenomenon infinitely more surprising and uncommon than the ball of fire that appeared last Monday.

The present peace is, unfortunately for this country, the most humiliating, the most expensive, and the most jealous one that ever was made; it is, however, seriously to be hoped, that it will be a lasting one, in which case we may one day see a restoration of its long recorded dignity and honour.

TRENTON, December 30.

Wednesday last the Honourable the General Assembly of this State adjourned sine die. During the sitting the following Acts were passed, viz.

1. A supplementary act to the act, intituled, 'An act

subjecting the proprietary rights and shares of property, late belonging to Elias Bland, deceased, to the payment of debts, and directing the sheriff in his proceedings therein.

2. An act to confirm and establish the testament and last will of James Hamilton, late of Bush-Hill, in the county of Philadelphia, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Esquire, deceased.

3. An act to regulate the practice of physick and surgery within the state of New-Jersey.

4. An act to release Abraham Chapman from the payment of a sum of publick money and certificates taken by robbers.

5. An act to confirm the charter of the reformed protestant Dutch church of Hillsborough, in the township of Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset.

6. An act to annex the several islands, situate in the river Delaware, belonging to this state, to the respective counties and townships to which they lie nearest.

7. An act to confirm and establish the testament and last will of Samuel Purviance, late of Pitts-Grove, in the county of Salem, deceased.

8. An act to enable James Parker, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Doctor Lewis Johnson, deceased, in conjunction with Bowes Reed, to fulfil the purposes of the said will.

9. An act for the better regulation of juries.

10. An act for incorporating sundry persons as trustees of the Presbyterian congregation at Bedminster, in the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon.

11. An act to release Humphrey Wall from the payment of a sum of publick money taken by robbers.

12. An act to amend and confirm the charter of the two united Protestant Dutch Churches of Hackinsack and Schraalenburgh, in the county of Bergen, and state of New-Jersey.

13. An act to confirm to Rebecca Elliot, her heirs and assigns, a tract of land, situate in the county of Monmouth.

14. An act for regulating the election of members of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners of the state of New-Jersey, and of Delegates to represent the said state in the Congress of the United States.

15. An act to direct the agent of forfeited estates in the respective counties in this state, to proceed to the sale of said estates; and to repeal an act, intituled, 'An act to suspend the sales of real estates which have, or hereafter may become forfeited to, and vested in, this state.'

16. An act to enable the owners of Petty's island, situate in the river Delaware, in the county of Gloucester, to appoint persons vested with proper powers for the well improvement of the said island.

17. An act to repeal an act, intituled, 'An act for granting an annual salary to the Secretary of this state, in lieu of his fees on the commissions of Justices, Coroners and militia officers, and to make more proper provision for defraying the expences of granting said commissions.'

18. An act for the sale of the estate of Philip French, late of New-Brunswick, in the county of Somerset, deceased, or of such parts thereof as may be necessary to satisfy certain executions levied thereon.

19. An act to procure an estimate of the sums due the militia and troops who have been raised for the defence of the frontiers of this state, and to provide for the settlement of the same.

20. 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 18th day of April, 1783, and for appropriating the same.

21. An act to vest in Peter Tallman, Esquire, his heirs and assigns, all the real estate which his father Benjamin Tallman died seized of.

22. An act to raise the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds in the state of New-Jersey, for the support of government, and the contingent expences for the year 1784.

23. An act for the relief of John Rucastle, Ephraim Whitlock and Joseph Write, who have lost their notes given for the depreciation of their pay.

24. An act to amend an act, intituled, 'An act to raise the sum of Ninety Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Pounds, for the exigencies of the year 1783, and for other purposes therein mentioned.'

25. An act to appropriate a certain forfeited estate, lying in the county of Bergen, to the use of Major General Steuben, during his life.

26. An act to enable the owners of meadow ground to drain the same.

27. An act to continue in force the act therein mentioned.

28. An act to ascertain the value of debts due from the forfeited estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the payment of the same.

29. An act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

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

31. An act to ascertain the salaries of the several officers of the government of the state of New-Jersey, and to provide for supporting the government of said state for one year, to commence the fourteenth day of October, 1783, and to end the second Tuesday in October, 1784.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, to his friend in this town, dated Sept. 12, 1783.

"We have lately had a general election here, conducted with a moderation unknown in England—in almost every struggle the people have prevailed—our volunteers still keep embodied, as we still have some internal regulations to make.—Alterations in our constitution, and a reform of Parliament, are now likewise aimed at, and some commercial regulations to put us on a footing with our neighbours, the English, of

whom we are now as jealous as you were at the beginning.

"Thanks be to God our struggle has been without bloodshed, and our liberties are established on the broadest foundation, by the virtue of the people. You led the way, and we have followed the illustrious example. England smarting with the wounds received in America, reluctantly gave us all we asked—having at last felt our own consequence, and procured a name among the nations of the earth, we hope, by God's blessing, to perfect the work, and tear off the remaining badges of our former slavery."

The 4th inst. his Excellency the President of Congress arrived at Annapolis—and on the 19th they made a house, for the dispatch of publick business.

House of Assembly, December 24, 1783.

WHEREAS it appears by a proclamation, issued by the King of Great-Britain, under the express authority of his Parliament, that the growth or produce of any of the United States of America are prohibited from being carried to any of the British West-India Islands, by any other than British subjects, in British built ships, owned by British subjects, and navigated according to the laws of that kingdom:—And whereas this proceeding exhibits a disposition in Great-Britain to gain advantages injurious to the rights of free commerce, and is repugnant to the principles of reciprocal interest and convenience, which are found, by experience, to form the only permanent foundation of friendly intercourse and commerce between kingdoms and states; therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That the United States in Congress assembled ought to be vested with the exclusive power of regulating trade and commerce throughout the United States of America.

Resolved unanimously, That the United States in Congress assembled ought to be empowered, and ought, when so empowered, to prohibit British vessels from being the carriers of the growth or produce of the British West-India Islands to these United States, or of the growth or produce of these United States to any of the said British West-India Islands, so long as the restriction in the said proclamation expressed shall be continued by, or on the part of, Great-Britain.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk
of the General Assembly.

Doctor Gibson,

Lately from IRELAND,

WHO went through the different studies of physick, surgery, and manmidwifery, at the celebrated university of Edinburgh and hospitals of London, proposes practising in Trenton and its vicinity. Being a stranger in the country, he hopes will be a sufficient apology for taking this method of making himself known, and to exculpate him from being charged with empiricism by gentlemen of the learned professions. He flatters himself, that by assiduity and attention, he will merit the esteem and approbation of the publick. His present abode is at Mr. Higbee's, King-street.

Trenton, December 29, 1783. 3w¶

To be sold cheap,
For Cash, by the Printer, wholesale and retail, a large Number of TESTAMENTS, SPELLING-BOOKS and PRIMERS.

To be sold,

A NEGRO WENCH, between 18 and 19 years of age.—She can do most kinds of housework, and is sold only for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer. 3w

NEGROES.

TO be sold cheap, for a term of years, two young negro wenches, one about fifteen years old, the other about eleven years old. Enquire of Collins and Ewing, in Trenton.

December 27, 1783. 3w

L O N D O N, September 6.

On Monday se'nnight was married, at Northallerton, Mr. George Lumley, aged 104, to Miss Dunning, aged 19, both of that place.

Yesterday morning a duel was fought in the Phoenix Park, by two English gentlemen in one of the regiments now on Dublin duty, and what is very remarkable, in the first fire they were both wounded, and in the second both killed.

OCTOBER 3.

A letter from Newfoundland says, that if the trade is not better regulated, the Americans will run away with the greatest part of it, particularly to Spain and Portugal, who will sooner deal with the Americans than with the English or the French, on account of their supplying them with wheat and flour.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September, 28.

"M. Gerard de Rayneval, who was engaged with the Chevalier de Heredia in bringing the peace to a conclusion, has been honoured by the King of Spain with the Cross of the Order of Charles the III. and presented with a gold box adorned with His Majesty's picture set in diamonds of considerable value. M. de Rayneval has received from M. de Vergennes a present of 30,000 crowns, and a pension of 3000 livres; we do not know as yet what presents are intended for the Ministers of the Mediating Courts, nor will they, we are assured, be conferred on the parties until the ratification shall have been interchanged."

Oct. 5. The regiments under orders for Ireland are those which were taken from that kingdom in the course of the war, and added to what are now there, will not nearly complete the peace establishment of that country. Ireland has always a less force in war than in peace. There ought to be there sixteen thousand horse, dragoons, invalids and marching regiments, as their Parliament provides biennially for that number. The usual orders for sending the regiments home that war had drawn away, gave rise to that idle report of government sending out forces to stop the rebellion, and a warlike story never loses any thing by carrying; there were twelve sail of line added, but what they were to do was kept a profound secret.

The Dublin Evening-Post by yesterday's mail mentions, that the Irish have demanded in their military councils, TOTAL INDEPENDENCE. The report cannot be credited, because our Irish correspondents jocosely mention, that the Isle of Dogs, the Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and the Isle of Wight, have demanded and insisted upon the same terms.

Admiral Campbell is expected to return from Newfoundland about the end of the month, in the Salisbury, of 50 guns: Sir C. Douglas, who succeeds to the command in America, will sail shortly for Halifax, in the Assistance of 50 guns.

The policy of France, in strengthening her interest by the acquisition of new alliances, reflects the highest honour on the Cabinet of Versailles; and, added to the extraordinary attention which the French have lately paid to commerce and their marine, it furnishes a prospect of national grandeur, adequate to the wishes of any Prince, whose happiness results from the prosperity of his people.

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of two writs of Middlesex county, fl. } *Fieri Facias* to me directed, issued out of the supreme court of judicature of said state, at the suits of Aaron Smith and John Johnston; also by virtue of an act, &c. and supplement to an act of the legislature, I shall sell, at public vendue, on Wednesday the twenty-first day of January next, at the house of John Degraw, in New-Brunswick, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, some rights and shares of propriety to the unlocated lands in the eastern division of the state, late the property of Elias Bland, deceased. Gentlemen who choose to be purchasers, may know the value of the rights by applying to the proprietors' books at John Stevens's, jun. in Trenton.

JOHN CONWAY, late Sheriff.

December 5, 1783.

5W

Mary James,

THE wife of the subscriber, has left his habitation, declaring that she will never cohabit with him again:—The publick is therefore hereby forewarned not to trust her on his account, he being determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

THOMAS JAMES.

December 22, 1783.

4W†

THE price of this paper is 10s. by the year.—The money to be advanced quarterly, or for a longer time, as the subscribers may think fit; and, if the paper should be discontinued, to be returned on demand, after deducting the price of the papers which have been furnished since the respective advances were made.—The papers to go out in packets, as heretofore, and one to be given gratis with every dozen the packet may contain.—The packets to stop whenever the term elapses for which the last advance has been made, unless a further advance be then made.—The subscribers to pay their posts, as heretofore.

The publisher flatters himself that the above conditions will appear so reasonable in point of price, and so necessary in point of precaution, that they will meet with universal approbation—and that he will have the fullest encouragement from his fellow-citizens in carrying on this useful undertaking. He is of opinion, that this method of publication will fix the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE on a basis that will be permanent; and is convinced, that this only will enable him to devote to it a portion of his time and attention adequate to the importance of the object.

Gentlemen, to whom it may be convenient, will much oblige the publisher, by forming packets in the several counties as expeditiously as may be.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, Dec. 9, 1783.

To be Sold,

A Very genteel two story house, and lot of ground, containing an acre of land, with a very extensive front on the main street in Princeton, New-Jersey. On the first floor of the house there are three very commodious rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, servants bed-rooms, and cellar underneath; on the second story, three very excellent bed-chambers, and garrets over the kitchen; adjoining the same there is a large commodious store, completely fitted for the reception of goods; behind the house is a new stable, capable of holding three horses: A considerable part of the lot is a very highly improved garden; the remainder, which is inclosed, produces very fine grass. The situation will suit exceedingly well any person inclined to go into business, the stand being esteemed an exceeding good one.

For terms apply to Mrs. MARGARET BERRIEN, on the premises, or to major WILLIAM MACPHERSON, in Philadelphia.

December 13, 1783.

6W

T O B E L E T,

Until the first of May next,

THE house and lot in Trenton belonging to Colonel James Thompson, lately occupied by John Stevens, jun, Esquire. A small tenement adjoining thereto will be let separately. Possession to be given immediately. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 22, 1783.

3W†

DR. JOHN COWELL

BEGS leave to inform the publick, that some of the friends of his deceased brother have prevailed on him to settle in Trenton, which he proposes doing the first of February next, in hopes of giving general satisfaction.

Trenton, Dec. 20, 1783.

2W*

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has leave to bring in a bill for passing a law to erect a wing from his race below Colonel Cox's garden, to the point of the island opposite the barracks, in order to convey the water into the said race.

Trenton, Dec. 15, 1783.

BARNT DE KLYN.

T O B E S O L D,

For want of Employ,

A NEGRO boy, 11 years old, has had the small-pox, is healthy, ingenious and very active.—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 15, 1783.

3W

Trenton, December 10, 1783.

Commissioners Office for the State of New-Jersey.

THE subscriber being duly appointed and authorized to settle and finally liquidate, in specie value, all just claims by the citizens of this state, against the United States, for supplies furnished, or services performed, as may appear by certificate, receipt, or other sufficient evidence,

Gives this Publick Notice,

that in order to render the mode of settlement more convenient and less expensive to the people, it has been agreed, between the Legislature and the Commissioner, that the office shall be removed to the several counties in regular rotation, and that as speedily as the business in each county may admit.

In pursuance therefore of the mode adopted, the inhabitants living within the county of Hunterdon are hereby informed, that the Commissioners Office will be opened on Monday the 22d of the present month, at the house of Mr. Stacy Potts in this town, when and where it is required, that such of the inhabitants of said county as have claims to adjust with the United States, will produce their accounts properly stated, with the necessary vouchers.

For the sake of order, and to avoid unnecessary trouble, it is particularly requested, that persons will not present accounts for settlement, who are not properly residents within the aforesaid county, as all such must be referred to the counties to which they may severally belong.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON,

Commissioner of Accounts.

N. B. The hours of office will be precisely from nine in the morning, till one; and from three, till six in the evening.

3W

Just Published,

And to be sold by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE in

T R E N T O N,

The NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD 1784.

C O N T A I N I N G,

Beside the usual astronomical Observations, the following useful and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE:

PROSE.

A SHORT Sketch on capital Punishments; humbly submitted to the serious Consideration of the Citizens of America.

Filial Piety. Mutual Friendship.

POETRY.

To the Memory of Mrs. Mason, who died at the Hot Wells in Bristol, 1767, by her Husband.

An Address to a Friend on his Marriage.

An Extract from Mr. Pope's Temple of Fame.

On Death.

L I K E W I S E,

A Tide-Table: Table of Depreciation for New-Jersey: Table for reducing Pounds into Dollars: Table of Interest at 6 and 7 per Cent. Table of the Value and Weight of Coins: Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars from 1 to 10,000. With the usual Lists, &c. &c.

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.