

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER II, 1784.

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

Printing for Subscribers only,

A NEW SYSTEM OF HUSBANDRY, SUITED to the climate and land of America, in 2 volumes, octavo, in boards; price to subscribers Three Dollars, or Three and an Half bound and lettered. No money required till the books are delivered.

By CHARLES VARLO, Esq.

This is a regular system of husbandry thro' all its branches, and treats of wheat, rye, barley, oats, naked oats, beans, peas; on Siberian wheat; on the white and grey vetch, tares, lentiles, &c. on hemp, flax and potatoes; on the management of all sorts of grafs seeds, such as clover, lucerne, faintfoin, rye grafs and burnet; on rape, cole and mustard-feed; on turnips, cabbage, and turnip cabbage; on madder; on different sorts of turnips, with pickles to prevent black wheat, and the fly from destroying young turnips; also, on all sorts of manures, marles, clays and sands; on an artificial cheap compound manure; on rearing, breeding and feeding cattle; some chosen receipts for the cure of all sorts of cattle.

Also, a few HINTS, humbly offered for the perusal of the different Legislatures of America, shewing some acts that might pass for the utility of the publick; particularly, how to put a stop to runaway servants, and to reduce the price of labour to the standard of England, &c. &c.

While the author or his agents are on their travels, they will call on principal gentlemen that lie in their road, as all subscribers names will be printed in the work; and such as are missed of and wish to subscribe, are desired to forward their names and address to the Printer hereof, before the work is out of press, which it is expected will be about the first of November next.

3w

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in Middlesex, near Cranberry, in the night of the 19th inst. a bay mare, three years old last spring, has no brand, a small star in her forehead, and one white hind foot; about 13 hands 3 inches high; in good order; natural trotter: Whoever takes up said mare and thief, if in Pennsylvania, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the mare recovered, shall be paid the above reward; or Ten Dollars if in Jersey, and all reasonable charges; and for the mare only five dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL LONGSTREET.

September 23, 1784.

4w¶

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

A general assortment, just arrived in the last vessels from Europe, and now on sale by

DAVID JACKSON,

In Second-street, midway between Market and Chestnut-streets, among which are,

CAMPHOR,	Gentian,
Opium,	Cream of tartar.
Jesuit's bark,	Flowers of sulphur,
Jalap,	Salts,
Ipecacuana,	Sal. ammoniac,
Tartar emetic,	Saffron,
Spanish flies,	Socotrine and common
Quicksilver,	aloes,
Calomel,	Gum ammoniac,
Red precipitate,	— Alfa foetid.
Corrosive sublimate,	— Benzoin,
Manna,	Balsam capivi,
Senna,	Oil anniseed,
Salt petre,	— Cinnamon,
Musk,	— Cloves,
Borax,	— Lavender.

Also a large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, elegant surgeons pocket instruments, best crown and spring lancets, and neat lancet cases, &c. &c.—JERSEY STATE-MONEY will be taken in payment the same as SPECIE, and every kind of publick securities at their current value.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1784.

5w*

A Book, necessary for all Families.

Just published, and now selling by JOSEPH CRUK-SHANK, in Market-street, ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia, by ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton, by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookfellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Physician,
OR DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

BEING a treatise on the prevention and cure of diseases, by regimen and simple medicines; with a dispenfatory and complete Index, for the use of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, necessity and advantage of possessing this extraordinary treasure of health, must be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family physician, at the moderate price of Two Dollars.

Notice is hereby given

To all Persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscriber, one of the children and devisees of Joseph Sharp, late of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey, on behalf of himself and others, the children and devisees of the said Joseph Sharp, in pursuance of leave had for that purpose, intends to offer to the General Assembly of New-Jersey, at their next sitting, an act for confirming the act, intituled, 'An act for barring the estate tail in certain lands and tenements in the province of New-Jersey, lately belonging to Anthony Sharp, the elder, deceased; and also for vesting the same in Isaac Sharp and Joseph Sharp, his grandsons, their heirs and assigns, pursuant to an agreement made with the tenants in tail,' except the proviso, which suspended the force of the said act until the king's pleasure should be known—made and passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey at Burlington, A. D. 1767.

JOSEPH SHARP.

September 17, 1784.

4w¶

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to repeal the three several acts therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the restoration of peace hath superceded the necessity and expediency of continuing the act, intituled, *An Act for taking charge of, and leasing the real estates of the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, lying within this state;* the act, intituled, *An Act to vest Robert-Lettis Hooper, the younger, and Elizabeth his wife, and the survivor of them, with powers of agency to take charge of and manage the estate of the American Company, commonly so called, in the counties of Bergen and Morris, and elsewhere in this state, for the purposes mentioned therein;* and the act, intituled, *An Act for vesting the powers of agency for the West-Jersey Society in Joseph Reed, Esquire, one of the said Society;* therefore,

SECT. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That the act, intituled, *An Act for taking charge of, and leasing the real estates of the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, lying within this state,* passed the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one; the act, intituled, *An Act to vest Robert-Lettis Hooper, the younger, and Elizabeth his wife, and the survivor of them, with powers of agency to take charge of and manage the estate of the American Company, commonly so called, in the counties of Bergen and Morris, and elsewhere in this state, for the purposes mentioned therein,* passed the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two; and the act, intituled, *An Act for vesting the powers of agency for the West-Jersey Society in Joseph Reed, Esquire, one of the said Society,* passed the fifth day of October, one thousand seven hun-

dred and eighty-one, shall be, and they severally are hereby repealed and made void.

2. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted,* That each and every of the agents in the before-recited acts mentioned and named, shall be accountable for all monies received, and all acts, matters and things, by them, or either of them, done or suffered, in the execution of the powers and trusts with which they were vested in and by the said acts, or either of them, before the passing this act; and that all actions commenced, or which may be commenced by the said agents, or either of them, pursuant to the direction of the said recited acts, or either of them, may be proceeded in to judgment and execution; and all bargains and leases, whether written or parole, and all other acts or matters done or transacted by the said agents, or either of them as aforesaid, pursuant to the true intent and meaning of the said acts, or either of them, shall be good and valid as though such acts had not been repealed.

3. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That no possession held under the agents appointed by said laws, or any or either of them, by any person or persons whatsoever, or held by any person or persons in opposition to the authority of said agents, or either of them, shall be considered as an advantage to the said holder or holders; but the said tenants, or any or either of them, and persons so opposed to the authority of the said agents, or either of them, shall be liable to be put out of possession in the same manner as they might have been ousted had the said laws never been passed, any law, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed at New-Brunswick, August 31, 1784.

MR. COLLINS,

I have inclosed you a New-Brunswick paper of Sept. 28, 1784, containing some QUERIES, which you are directed to put in your next paper, without fail.

MULTITUDE.

MR. KOLLOCK,

By publishing the following QUERIES, you will oblige one of your Readers, who is neither a TORY nor a LAWYER.

I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

A FARMER.

I. DO not most of the debts due from the poor and middle class of people in New-Jersey, amount to less than twelve pounds? And is it not transcendently humane in the Legislature of this state, to keep open the courts of justice for the recovery of such debts, whilst in mercy to the more wealthy, they have given them the respite of a twelvemonth, for debts exceeding that sum?

II. Is not that Legislature worthy of the unanimous applause of their constituents, and ought not every tongue to be employed in extolling their wisdom, who have at one session passed two such glorious laws for the encouragement of trade as that for establishing free Ports, and that for stopping the Courts of Justice against the recovery of debts?

III. Is it not very probable that after these wise regulations, the money-holders in the neighbouring states will become troublesome to the citizens of this state, with their importunities to lend them money on interest?

IV. Does not the following proviso, in the law above referred to, breathe the most inviolable attachment to justice, and a peculiar regard for the good people of this state? "Provided always, That the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, or the subjects of any foreign prince or state, may recover their debts due from the citizens of this state, in the same manner they might or could have recovered the same had not this act been passed."

V. Was it not prudent, politick, wise and just, in the Legislature of New-Jersey, to make the publick securities a lawful tender for the payment of all debts, if the creditor has ever refused or even evaded the receipt of paper money—and will not this law prove a cordial to the widow and orphan?

VI. Ought we not to expect the happiest conse-

quences to the state, from having a Legislature so well formed that by far the greater number are intimately acquainted with the meaning, spirit and tendency, of the laws they pass; and when they are all so willing, and many of them so able, to give an account of the statutes which they have made and we must obey?

VII. Considering how perfectly well the members of a late Legislature are acquainted with the practice of the law, as it till lately stood, ought we to wonder at the following most useful amendments? 1. If a defendant does not plead in fifty days after the return of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the court shall at the next term proceed to give judgment and to assess damages, at which assessment the defendant may attend and be heard respecting the same; so that by neglecting to plead he may very genteelly avoid the *ridiculous* trial by jury. 2d. If judgment does go against him, he shall have *two months* time to convey away his property, and to dispose of it according to his will and pleasure, before execution shall issue to bind his property for the use of his creditors; which is surely an excellent amendment! 3d. No sheriff shall be called to an account for not selling the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of a debtor, in less than *six months* after execution has issued, nor in less than *two months* after this, for not rendering the money to the plaintiff or his attorney; and certainly *ten months* is little time enough after judgment for an honest debtor to turn himself about, and for rogues to wait for their money. 4. No writ for taking the body of the defendant to satisfy the creditor shall issue until all his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, are sold, though they are known not to amount to one twentieth of the plaintiff's demand, which is truly a very humane regulation; for as the gentleman debtor was rather hurried in the beginning of the action, it is but kind to let him breathe in the close of it. 5th. Forms which through the folly of former ages have been thought necessary to preserve the substance, are altogether done away, and every citizen is at liberty to declare and plead in his own way, manner and language, which will clearly have a happy tendency to improve the present generation in the article of style. 6th. That old ridiculous doctrine, that the parties must in their pleadings come to some point which the one asserts and the other denies, before the cause is at issue, is also happily abrogated, and when declaration and plea are filed, whether any such point is fixed, upon which the dispute is to turn, and to which the parties must be confined in their arguments, or not, the cause is absolutely at issue, and to the combat they go—and who does not see what scope is here given to eloquence, thus unfettered and disentangled? But, forsooth, if the defendant pleads in bar to the action, that it is illegal or so, then in mercy a replication is allowed, but no demurrer by any manner of means, which I am sure is a greater mercy still; for away with all hard words I say, which neither the Legislature nor we common folks can understand, and let us have plain English! Let us plead in bar! All I fear, is, that those wicked lamb-skin men will make curious work with this said *pleading in bar*. 7th. The former iniquitous laws were burdensome and cruel to unhappy debtors; the longer they delayed the payment of their debts, the more costs were continually accumulating: Here also the humanity of the Legislature has interfered; for the plaintiff shall have no more than *five shillings and six-pence* for prosecuting his suit; and this is certainly quite enough, nor ought any plaintiff to complain, for if he does not succeed and judgment goes in favour of the defendant, the defendant shall have no costs at all, which very cleverly balances the matter. 8th and last, for the present. It is now very safe to be a debtor, but woe to them who are creditors; and surely, as the majority of the people are debtors, all laws ought to be made for their good.

VIII. From what has been said, have we not great reason to believe, that New-Jersey, in a few years, under such laws, will, from being a tributary to the neighbouring states, become great in trade and commerce—that her credit will be renowned far and wide—that the rich and wealthy from every quarter will flock hither to partake of our peculiar blessings—and that we shall soon be second to none of our neighbours in splendour and glory?

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, July 31.

THE Ceres, Captain St. Barbe, is arrived at Cowes in 19 days, from Boston, and has brought over Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, Governor of Virginia, who is empowered by Congress to negotiate treaties of commerce with all Europe. Governor Jefferson, immediately on his arrival, hired a vessel to carry him to Havre-de-Grace, from whence he is to proceed to Paris to meet Mr. Adams, the Minister at that court.

Governor Jefferson is a gentleman of very considerable property, and of great commercial knowledge, and has full powers vested in him by Congress to settle a commercial treaty with this country.

The following extraordinary account of a Lunatick's

happy recovery may be depended on for fact:—Above six years since a seafaring person was taken into the asylum for maniacs at York; during the space of five years and six months he never expressed any desire of sustenance, and was fed in the manner of an infant.—The servants undressed him at night, and dressed him in the morning: He never spoke, and remained with his body bent all day, and was regarded by all about him as an animal nearly converted into a vegetable.—About the middle of May, 1783, he suddenly astonished the people around him with saying, "good morrow to you all." He then thanked the servants for the care they had taken of him, and appeared perfectly sane. A few days after he wrote a letter to his wife, in which he expressed himself with great propriety. On the 28th of May following he was allowed to leave the hospital, and will return to his family; and has now the command of a ship in the Baltick trade, and is in the full enjoyment of perfect health, both in body and mind.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, July 8.

"The town of Belfast, assembled of publick notice, have this day unanimously approved of the resolutions of the aggregate body of the citizens of Dublin assembled the 7th ult. and appointed a committee to prepare a petition to his Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament, and to issue writs for calling a new one, agreeably to the plan of Parliamentary Representations that may be agreed on by the national Congress of real Representatives, to be holden the twenty-fifth of October in Dublin."

C O R K, July 22.

The despatches received from Bengal by the Duke of Canton, a Danish East-Indiaman, re-dated in March last, at which time Sir Edward Hughes had not arrived on the Coromandel coast, nor was there any news from him from the latter end of January, when he was at Bombay, in the Sultan, of 74 guns, with four other men of war. A Dutch country ship from Batavia was lost at Calcutta in February, but without any great loss, as she was light. The Dutch are reinstated at two of their late factories in the Bengal Province.

Orders have been sent to India from the war-office, for the return of the 52d, 73d, 101st, and 102d regiments of infantry to England; permission, however, has been given to the East-India Company, to enlist any number of the private men who may be inclined to continue in the country; as the Company give thirty guineas bounty money to every man who enlists, it is very probable few of the privates will return to Europe.

A letter from Copenhagen says, that it is believed all differences will be compromised between the Danes and the Swedes, by the interposition of the King of Prussia, and the Empress of Russia; that the latter hath declared, that if the Danes first commence hostilities, she will send assistance to the Swedes, and besides would cut off all trade with the Danes, which has stopped the sailing of the Danish fleet.

As soon as the French had retaken the important settlement of Trinquinale, on the island of Ceylon, which they very easily gained possession of during Admiral Hughes's absence, they immediately set about the repair of all the fortifications, which they have performed so successfully, that it is now reckoned a place the most impregnable of any in the East-Indies, and superior to Batavia itself. Fort Ostenburg has been completely rebuilt, and another fort, which they have called Fort Louis, in compliment to the French Monarch, has been built in such a situation, that any ship attempting the harbour in future, must be torn to pieces, before she could bring her guns to bear, the guns being long 42 pounders, all brass. The expences of these new fortifications, which are rated at 130,000l. sterling, are part of the debt due to France from the Dutch, which we understand was liquidated and paid by mutual agreement before it was re-delivered to the States-General. The Dutch have since sent out a military Governor, and 1200 men to garrison it, that in case of a future war it might be equal to the task of withstanding the most powerful besiegers.

D U B L I N, July 29.

Yesterday morning a guard of the standing army, unsolicited, took post at the Tholsel, under pretence of assisting the civil power, in a manner that had more the appearance of an hostile interference, than a measure to preserve the peace. The magistrate on duty neither desired nor expected this force; as a detachment of the volunteer army had acted as a *posse comitatus*, and had not quitted the place, but on the most perfect conviction of their attendance being unnecessary.

If the hostile appearance visible in all the manoeuvres of government here, were insufficient to open our eyes to their real intentions towards this country, they are determined their prints shall serve as a comment on their conduct. Every packet is replete with the most scandalous misrepresentations of the situation of affairs, and calumny of the good people of this country, not to speak of the most direct and pointed menaces of chastisement, for our insolence; that this is no exaggeration our readers may be convinced by the following extract from the London Evening Post of last Thursday:—The publick will please to observe, that this paper is in the pay of the youth unhackneyed in the ways of men:

"When it comes to be reflected, says a correspondent, that a *very ill-timed lenity*, in the early breaking out of the troubles in America, lost those colonies forever to Great-Britain, it is hoped government will behave with a *PROPER EXERTION* of those laws which God, nature, and this country have placed within their hands, to prevent similar effects being produced *NEAR HOME*. Had the insurgents at Boston, in the year 1775, been treated as their iniquity deserved, a deal of blood had been saved, and a vast part of our

publick debt prevented. It is notorious that when governments are too arbitrary, men grow desperate. It is also certain that when laws are too much relaxed, insurrections grow frequent; and as lenity is misplaced, the rogues grow daring for want of timely and exemplary punishment.—*Verbum sat.*"

Extract of a letter from Waterford, July 24.

"The never enough to be lamented emigrations are going forward in this part of the kingdom, with uncommon desolation. The Anne, Benjamin Edmonston, master, from Cork, for Philadelphia, has upwards of 300 passengers, amongst whom is not one redemptor; they have all paid their passage, 10 guineas in the cabin, 6 in the steerage, and 4 in the hold. This is his second voyage in that trade, and he intends continuing in the same line, for the accommodation of passengers chiefly. This must convince the tyrants and fathers of oppression, that they are not the scum of the people alone who are leaving them in peaceable possession of a desolated country, for the full exercise of their tyranny: One of the passengers has been in America since the peace, and returned for his family, whom he now brings away, in number 25."

To the VOLUNTEER ARMY of IRELAND.

Countrymen and Fellow-Citizens,

I BESEECH you let not the new fostered sentiments of a Charlemont in any wife mar the perseverance of your resolves. Even if he should totally desert you, which Heaven avert! still there may be found amongst you a character, whose bravery, virtue, and integrity, will prove a WASHINGTON, in restoration of your long lost liberties; neither sink under the false idea, that from your youthful inexperience in war, you cannot be an overmatch for a mercenary army; no, my countrymen, harbour not these ideas; though you perish in the event, resolve, unite, and let your warlike preparations terrify the much detested enemies of Ireland. Then you will teach them not to undervalue our beloved Volunteer troops, or to lay too much dependence on their own. For resolution, constancy, and a good cause, are more than all the niceties of manual discipline, which is soon learned, to a sufficient degree. I am, gentlemen, a sincere friend to a speedy emancipation of Ireland's rights, your obedient servant,

July 24, 1784.

O. N.

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, July 28.

"On Monday General Butler reviewed the Kilkenny horse, Kilkenny rangers, Kilkenny volunteers, Carlow association, and Dunleekeny volunteers, at Warrington, near this city. The fineness of the day, and a general desire to partake of a fight we hope will ever be held dear by Irishmen (i. e. a display of the proficiency in arms of Ierne's favourite sons) called forth a vast multitude of spectators, who, as well as the General were highly gratified with the veteran-like manner in which the business of the day was conducted. The friends of the volunteer institution, were happy to see that all the corps appeared with an increase of numbers, discipline, attention and military exactness, which proved, that instead of gloriously relaxing in the day of peace, they had, with the same ardent spirit that first roused them to arm in their country's cause, continued their exertions so as to acquire that degree of excellence, which must always render them what they have been so often justly and emphatically styled, "the favourites of their country." The General was escorted to and from the field by the corps of Kilkenny horse.

"At night General Butler and Lady Butler gave a splendid ball at the Tholsel.

"The Dunleekeny horse, who joined the other corps in the field, marched home when the review concluded.

"Yesterday morning the Carlow association marched from hence to Carlow."

L O N D O N D E R R Y, July 27.

In the morning a Captain's guard was mounted by the Londonderry association. About ten o'clock the Strabane battalion, commanded by Col. James Stewart, marched into town; soon after, the Rapho battalion, commanded by Col. Alexander Montgomery, and the Tyrone battalion, commanded by the Honourable Col. Hervey, also marched into town; and, during the day, a number of corps continued to come in, and were billeted on the inhabitants. At five o'clock, his Excellency General Earl of Charlemont arrived, and accompanied by his Aids-de-Camp, Sir Annesly Stewart, Baronet, and Major Gudeon, Adjutant-General of the province of Leinster.

July 22. The different battalions formed on their respective parades at nine o'clock, and at ten the whole army marched to the field, where they were formed into two brigades—the first consisted of the Strabane and Derry artillery, the Dungiven and Rapho battalions, and Ulster regiment—the Strabane, Tyrone and Londonderry battalions formed the second brigade. Unfortunately the excessive wet weather, both before and during this day, rendered the ground (naturally swampy) so soft, that it was with the utmost difficulty the artillery could pass, and, in many parts of the field, the men were up to their knees in the mud; in consequence of which, the first brigade ended their part of the business with the manual exercise and firings; and the second (which had guarded the lines for the first) only passed the General by sub-divisions in quick time; and then the whole returned to town, after being severely drenched by successive deluges of rain.

July 23. The different corps left town; and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lord Charlemont, escorted by the Derry troop, set out for the seat of Sir Annesly Stewart in the county Donegal.

It is impossible to do justice to the zeal of the volunteers on this occasion. When we consider the extreme badness of the weather for several days previous to the

review, and the length of way many of the corps had to march, we must admire their spirit and perseverance. And notwithstanding that the fatal rage of emigration has taken away a great number of the volunteers, the corps came forward very strong, particularly the Rapho and Strabane battalions.

American Intelligence.

NEW-HAVEN, September 22.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Aug. 1, 1784.

ON account of the apprehensions of the inhabitants, from the late dreadful hurricane, the Governor and Council have given permission, for the space of four months from the date hereof, to vessels of all nations, and all sizes, to bring in lumber and provisions—but not permitted to carry the smallest quantity of produce from the island.

On Monday evening of last week, the weather being squally and dark, a small sloop from New-London, bound to this port, ran on a rock near Killingsworth harbour, and bilged. The master, Richard Brooky, to examine the situation of the vessel, or for some other purpose, got on the rock, from which he was washed off, and unfortunately drowned. The sea made a constant breach over the vessel, by which the lives of the people on board (two men and a woman) were in constant jeopardy. The next fair morning the people were landed, and the vessel towed into port.

RICHMOND, September 18.

By a gentleman immediately from Kentucky we are informed, that the depredations of the Indians are not yet at an end in that country; that on the 12th ult. as Walker Daniel, Esquire, the state attorney in that district, Mr. Keightly, of Philadelphia, and a Mr. Johnston, were going from the Falls of Ohio to the Salt Works, about six miles from the works they were attacked by a party of about seven Indians, when Daniel and Keightly were shot dead on the spot, and Johnston wounded across his breast with a ball, though fortunately effected his escape. The dead bodies were found scalped, and stabbed in a very barbarous manner, but the Indians did not plunder them of their money or clothes.

The quantity of rain that has fallen lately, has destroyed several mills in different parts of the country, and it is apprehended the farmers will suffer much in their crops from it.

The Captain of the schooner Harrison informs, that about day-break, on the 9th ult. a little to the southward of the Capes of Virginia, he fell in with two armed brigs, whom he shortly after hailed, and neither would answer, but immediately fired two broadsides into him; he then hailed them a second time, and they, after hailing each other, it is supposed, in Spanish, fired another broadside into him; but he having the advantage of them in sailing, happily made his escape.

ALEXANDRIA, September 16.

A correspondent in Hampshire county, in this state, informs us, that there has been discovered on the banks of the river, near the road leading from Winchester to Hampshire courthouse, a considerable quantity of ice, which has remained all summer, notwithstanding the place is exposed to the action of the sun from about ten o'clock in the morning, till six in the evening. From the earth and rocks whereon the ice lays, issues a blast so cold, as is believed sufficient to congeal river water into solid ice; and below the bank issues an exceeding cold spring, of which some experiments have been made in rheumatism complaints, and, it is said, with success.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.

By letters from Rhode-Island, we are informed, that the fleet of his Most Christian Majesty is safe arrived from the Chesapeake in that harbour, and will return to the West-Indies after the hurricane season, to avoid which is the object of their visit to our continent.

The schooner Navarro, John Burrows, master, belonging to Philadelphia, was cast away the 24th of last month, at midnight, on the Martyrs, on the coast of Florida. Next day three vessels from New-Providence fell in with her, and saved the crew, with part of the cargo.

Captain Burrows had been at New-Orleans with a cargo of flour, which the Spaniards would not allow him to dispose of.

Monday last arrived here the ship Harmony, Capt. Willet, in six weeks from London. In her came passengers Joseph Reed, Esq. Mr. Andrew Bayard, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Aston, and Mr. Poultney, of this city; Mrs. Fawcner and son, Miss Hartley, Mr. Sanfom, and Mr. Price, of London.

The ship Favourite, from the Havanna, brings advice of a very heavy gale of wind that lately happened about 20 leagues from the island of St. Antonio, in which the brig Active, Capt. Thompson, from Black-River; the ship Neptune, Captain Clarkson, loaded at Green-Island; and the ship ———, Captain Angus, were all dismasted: They had got to the Havanna, and were refitting. In the midst of the gale they fell in with a fleet of merchantmen from Jamaica, which sustained great damage. They saw two brigs founder, and saved some of their people; several were dismasted, but of whom they can give no further account.

October 5. On Sunday last, about 11 o'clock, as a young man was helping a young woman into a bateau at the end of a wharf in Chester, the boat, not being fastened, parted from the wharf, by which means they both fell into the river and were unfortunately drowned. The inhabitants, after searching for the bodies till all hopes of recovering them to life were lost, sent off a boat to give notice to their friends, who, it is said, live on an island near the Jersey shore, opposite to Chester. Our informant, a stranger to them and their connections, is of opinion they were lovers, and hopes they deserve the same good character given to John Hewitt and Sarah Drew, who were killed by a flash of lightning in England, about 50 years ago. If so, the pains of death must have been mitigated by the pleasure of expiring in each others arms.

October 6. A vessel is arrived at Norfolk with the melancholy account of an earthquake having happened at Kingston, in Jamaica, which swallowed up almost all that town; and that most of the vessels in the harbour were lost by a hurricane preceding the shock.

We hear the greatest part of Port-Royal, in Jamaica, is quite under water, owing to the violent hurricane which has lately happened there; and the loss of shipping is said to be immense, upwards of one hundred sail having been destroyed, and a number of others considerably damaged.

We learn with great pleasure, that the Chevalier de la Luzerne arrived at l'Orient in perfect health, after a short passage of 28 days.

On Thursday the 23d ult. died, in the 53d year of his age, at Richmond, in Virginia, Mr. ROBERT BELL, late printer and bookseller, of this city. The happy assemblage of wit, humour, urbanity and honesty, all which he possessed in an eminent degree, made him an agreeable companion and good citizen.

Death's shafts fly thick.

The cup goes round,

And who so artful as to put it by?

'Tis long since death had the majority,

Yet strange, the living lay it not to heart.

A letter from Exeter, in England, has the following article, which shews to what height smuggling is carried in that kingdom: "I suppose nine pounds of tea out of ten, consumed in these two counties, are at present smuggled."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated Sept. 18.

As three men were going down the Ohio a few weeks ago in a small canoe, being much in want of provisions, they discovered a bear swimming across the river, which they fired at and wounded; he immediately made for the canoe, which was drove rapidly on by the current, and attempted to come on board, but his weight on the edge of the canoe being great, overset it, turning the people out with all their guns, ammunition, &c. and obliged them to swim for their lives. A Mr. Montgomery, one of the party, was unfortunately drowned; the other two, by the assistance of the canoe, reached the shore in about a mile from where they were overset. In strolling about the woods after they landed, they found a deserted Indian camp, which supplied them with some old mockasons and shoes, and enabled them to proceed on their march; during which, they were four days before they got any thing to eat, when fortunately they fell in with the company on the Ohio which they had parted with on the Mississippi."

The Richmond, Light, from London; Robert, Ramsey, and Triton, Lewis, either from London or Glasgow; Owen, from Guadaloupe; and the Harrison, from Martinique, are arrived in James river.

The Eagle, Bowers, from Baltimore, arrived at Montego-Bay, in Jamaica, the 7th of August.

Burlington, 1st October, 1784.

Last night departed this life, in his 59th year, Mr. THOMAS POWELL, many years an eminent schoolmaster in this city. Though so experienced a teacher may be readily supposed to be no small loss, yet the parents and guardians of youth are assured the earliest care will be taken to continue the school upon a more extensive plan, by the introduction of a master in the Greek, Latin, and French languages, which was in forwardness, and only retarded by Mr. Powell's indisposition.

TRENTON, October 11.

To-morrow comes on the annual election of members to represent the several counties of this state in the Legislative-Council and Assembly, for the ensuing year.

MR. COLLINS,

WHEN I sent you the piece published in your "Last week's gazette," I had never inquired further than how the votes stood on passing the bill, that being the important question, and only meant to call the attention of my fellow electors to that vote; for whatever might have happened before, I conceive it to have been the duty of the members of this county, and the interest of the whole state, to have

negated the bill as it now stands. If the gentleman who answered me, against whom I have no particular enmity, had meant to "Reform" my "head or Hart," or to have fairly informed his constituents, he ought to have given the whole state of the affair, which was plainly this:—When the bill was first brought into the house, it was for declaring Trenton and Perth-Amboy free ports.—How did Trenton come to be struck out? Sure I am that no member, nor even the House, could have it struck out without the general consent, or the dissenting members having a right to have their nays stand against the measure, if they required it: It is therefore incumbent on the gentleman to publish that part of the minutes which contains the yeas and nays on the question for striking Trenton out. When he does that, if we find his name in the right list, we shall believe he did not consent to its being struck out: Till then we are fully warranted in saying he consented to it; and his seconding the motion for putting it in again must be placed among the many unaccountable things done in that sitting.

A Voter in Hunterdon county.

Strange Doings!

IT is not denied. Strange and unaccountable they are; but not beyond remedy. Strange it must appear to the people of New-Jersey, to see the courts of justice shut up in a mode so alarming:—To see debtors tempted as well as enabled to defraud their creditors; the old laws, which have stood the test of ages, and been built up on the experience of our fathers, overturned by newfangled notions; the accounts against the confiscated estates thrown into confusion and embarrassment; all the remains of public and private confidence done away by law; these things indeed are the Wonders of the Day! Still, however, others may mend these evils, and bring things to their senses again, when vested with proper Legislative Power. One thing is beyond cure. It is too much; I cannot patiently reconcile myself to it. Burlington and Amboy, not noted for affection throughout the war, they must be free ports, not for merchandize only, but for Refugees; and this must stand unaltered for twenty-five years. Nothing else? Yes, because they have not done us mischief enough we must pay their taxes! It would have been better to have had no port-law ten times over.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Princeton, October 4, 1784.

The Stewardship of the College

BEING vacant by the resignation of the late steward, any person who wishes to serve in that office, will please to apply to the President of the College, and make known his terms, on or before Saturday the 16th instant.

NOT only the Treasurer, but a number of the inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon, blame me exceedingly for not putting the law in execution: Therefore the township collectors of said county, for the last year and this, may rely, that if the taxes are not paid up by the first of November next, I will proceed against them as the law directs, without respect of persons; by their humble servant,

JOSHUA CORSHON,
County Collector.

October 4, 1784.

2w†

To the PUBLICK.

AS I have undertaken to make a general map of the state of New-Jersey, to present to the Governor, Council and General Assembly, and for the benefit of the state in general, I shall esteem it as a particular favour, if any gentleman travelling through Princeton will call on Mr. Hills, at the post-office, to point out any error that he may be liable to make in his map.

J. Hills, Surveyor, Architector & Draftsman.

Landed estates surveyed, planned, or estimated, with the specific valuation of parks, feats, farms, or any parcel of land, &c. either for letting, sale, or purchase, at any distance from Princeton, in the state of New-Jersey, or New-York. Also, plans of estates and houses neatly drawn or copied, by personal application, or by letter, postage paid, directed to John Hills, at the Post-Office, Princeton; or at No. 201, Water-street, New-York.

October 8, 1784.

4w

TO BE SOLD,

For the term of five years,

AN active, honest, sober, Negro Lad, about 18 years of age. Enquire of the Printer. 3w*

A F A R M

TO be fold cheap, and the payments made easy to the purchaser—situate in Middlesex county, at Mapletown, within three miles of Princeton, containing about 400 acres, one hundred of which is woodland well timbered, the remainder meadow and arable; the whole conveniently laid out into fields, and most of them watered:—There are on the premises two very comfortable dwellinghouses, a well and spring of water at the door, a large garden, asparagus bed, peach, plumb, cherry and quince trees; between six and seven hundred apple-trees, great part of them of the best grafted fruit; two as large barns as any in the county, one 54 by 38, the other 36 by 31 feet, the whole covered with cedar; a chairhouse, cowhouse, and many other necessary houses; a large pond, which is replenished by a brook, from which may be drawn a thousand loads of manure yearly, and is far preferable to horse or cow-dung. The farm was formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Vandyke, and is so well known for its fertility that makes it needless to say any thing of the many advantages it is capable of: The farm is in good fence, and to be fold at the low rate of five pounds ten shillings the acre. For further information enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at Flat-Bush, Long-Island, or at the premises of

DAVID CLARKSON.

Another cheap Farm to be sold,

AND payments as above, situate in Somerset county, near the North-Branch of Raritan, now in the tenure of Fulkert Douw, containing two hundred acres, 50 of which are the very best of timber, 20 acres of good meadow, and the remainder arable land; the whole conveniently divided into fields, and in very good fence:—There are on the premises a dwellinghouse, a barn, a weaver's shop, and a large framed barrack; 70 peach and 250 apple-trees, some of them of the best grafted fruit, which will be fold for four pounds ten shillings per acre.—For particulars enquire as above of Levinus or David Clarkson.

N. B. If the above farms are not fold by the 1st of March next, they are to be rented from the 1st of April following. The farm of 400 acres will be divided if it should best suit the purchaser.
New-Jersey, July 20, 1784. t. f.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers in Trenton in the night of the 12th inst. two indented Irish servants, one named William Graham, a labourer, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, much marked with the small-pox on the nose: Had on when he went away an old short drab-coloured coat much patched, one pair old cloth breeches, and cloth jacket; also took with him a blue coat, corduroy jacket, and a red and white striped Holland jacket. The other named James M'Coy, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, short light brown hair, marked with the small-pox a little in the face, clumsy built: Had on and took with him when he went away, one old brown coat and jacket, one pair of green ribbed Bergen breeches, one old black pair of plush do. one ruffled shirt, two plain shirts, and one felt hat. It is likely they have changed their clothes and forged passes—and it is thought they are gone to the Nine Partners in New-York state, or New-England. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, so as their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

BERNARD HANLON,
ROBERT SINGER.

Trenton, April 13, 1784. c. t. f.

T O B E S O L D,

BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

In the county of Hunterdon, and township of Amwell, on the thirteenth day of the tenth month, October, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A Valuable tract of land, containing 326 acres, 140 or thereabout cleared, with a log dwellinghouse, barn, &c. and a young apple-orchard; now in the tenure of Henry Cafe, bounded by lands formerly Samuel Scattergood, Robert Pearson and Isaac De-Cow's. The purchaser paying one-third of the purchase money in six months, shall have a deed on giving security for the other two-thirds; the next payment in nine months, and the other in twelve months, with paying interest from the day of sale.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, } Trustees.
SAMUEL ALLINSON, }

September 17, 1784. 4w*

T O B E S O L D,
By wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton,
D U T C H A L M A N A C K S
For 1785.

F O U N D,
A Piece of Check Linen.

THE owner proving his property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, shall have it again by applying to the subscriber at Bordentown.
ISAAC NIGHT.

September 24, 1784. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,
At PUBLICK VENDUE,
On Thursday the 7th of October next, at the court-house in Monmouth county,

SIX hundred acres of propriety good rights; and on Friday the 8th of October, 600 acres will be fold at the house of David Williamson, in Middlesex county; and 600 on Tuesday the 19th of October, at Newark courthouse, in Essex county; and 600 acres on Thursday the 21st of October, at the house of Garret Hopper, in Paramus, in Bergen county; and 600 acres on Monday the 25th of October, at the courthouse in Suffex county. Attendance will be given by the subscribers, who have proper warrants for that purpose, and will make sufficient deeds to the purchasers in such parcels of 50 acres, or more, as may be most convenient; and will also treat with owners of iron-works for such unlocated lands as are contiguous to such works.

AZARIAH DUNHAM,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

Those persons who have heretofore lodged surveys with Mr. John Stevens, are hereby notified, that the Surveyor General's office of the Eastern Division is now opened for completing their titles; and that they are not to expect any preference in returning their surveys after the 1st day of March next.

September 20, 1784. 4w

House of Assembly, August 20, 1784.

THE House being informed that the petitioners for appointing commissioners for running and ascertaining the North side lines of what is called the Society's Great Tract, in Hunterdon county, extending from Alamatunck falls to Delaware river, and for dividing such parts of said tract into allotments, as has not hitherto been divided, had omitted giving the notice directed last sitting, previous to their bringing in a bill agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.—Whereupon,

Ordered, That said petitioners have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of Assembly, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, upon advertising the purport of such bill in the publick news-papers of this state, for at least six weeks previous to the meeting of the Legislature.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That in pursuance to the leave given by the foregoing order of the House of Assembly, a bill will be presented to them at their sitting in October next, for appointing commissioners for running and ascertaining the North side lines of what is called the Society's Great Tract, in Hunterdon county, extending from Alamatunck falls to Delaware river, and for dividing such parts of said tract into allotments, as has not hitherto been divided.

JOHN STEVENS, for himself and others.
August 23, 1784. 2m

THE first Volume of BELKNAP's History of New-Hampshire is come to hand—and will be delivered to the subscribers on the payment of *Five Shillings* each, agreeably to the proposals.

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable tract of land, containing 76 acres, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Delaware, in the township of Mansfield, and county of Burlington, adjoining lands of Thomas Biddle, Joseph English, Samuel Bullas, and the river Delaware—on which is a good shad fishery. A reasonable credit will be given for the payment of all the purchase money. If not fold by the 1st day of November next, the fishery will then be let for the next season. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber near Trenton.

JACOB PHILLIPS.

September 27, 1784. 5w

W A N T E D,
A Y O U N G W O M A N,
WITH a good fresh breast of milk, not exceeding five or six months old, that can be well recommended; such a one may hear of a place by applying at the Printing-Office in Trenton. 1f

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,

[Price ONE English GUINEA]

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

A C T S
OF THE
G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y

OF THE STATE OF
N E W - J E R S E Y,

FROM THE

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

WITH THE CONSTITUTION PREFIXED.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

AN APPENDIX,

Containing the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION of the UNITED STATES, &c.

With two alphabetical TABLES and an INDEX.

Compiled under the Appointment of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by

PETER WILSON, M. A.

To be Sold or Rented,

And possession given immediately,

A Valuable house and lot of land, situate at the Black Horse, in Mansfield township, and county of Burlington.—The house is 14 by 18 feet, two stories high, with a good dry cellar under the whole, a well of excellent water at the door, with a pump therein.—The lot contains about three-quarters of an acre, is under cedar fence, and planted with fruit trees: There are also on the premises a very convenient well finished hatter's shop, 18 by 20 feet, three rooms below, and two above stairs, it having been originally built for that occupation, for which it is an excellent stand; a good stable, and other conveniences. The situation of this house, lot and improvements, in a considerable village, surrounded with a thick settled neighbourhood of opulent farmers, renders it an object worth the attention of any tradesman, but particularly a hatter or faddler. On part of the purchase money being paid at signing the deed, credit will be given for the remainder by

JOHN POPE.

P. S. I have a valuable tract of pine land for sale, near Mount-Misery sawmill.

October 1, 1784. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 1st of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the farm house,

THE farm called Bowhill, two short miles from Trenton, situated on the river Delaware, containing in the whole about 467 acres, of which 150 acres are low lands, joining the river, great part of it excellent meadow, and the remainder rich strong land for any kind of grain or pasture; the upland is a kind good land for corn, wheat or rye; there are about 70 or 80 acres of woodland on the place, and about a mile and an half from it 90 acres of good woodland; the upland is in good fence, the buildings thereon are large, convenient, and in good repair, having a good dwellinghouse, barn, stables, and large convenient shed for cattle, waggonhouses, milkhous and cheefehouse; there are a good new and old orchard, containing a variety of fruit; the situation is exceeding pleasant and beautiful, having a fine view of the river, Bordentown, and all the meadows:—Its vicinity to Trenton makes it very convenient and profitable; and its situation on the river very convenient for fishing and fowling. The terms of payment will be made as convenient to the purchaser as possible, which will be made known on the day of sale; and the publick may depend it will be fold to the highest bidder, by

RANDLE MITCHELL.

October 1, 1784. 4w*

W A N T E D, A
C A N N O N S T O V E.

Enquire of the Printer.