

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

T U E S D A Y, DECEMBER 23, 1783.

T R E N T O N: Printed by I S A A C C O L L I N S, Printer to the State.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

To the P R I N T E R.

ON March the 6th last, I heard the following trial in Guildhall: An action had been brought against the underwriters, to recover the value of 132 negro slaves, lost in the passage from Guinea to Jamaica, of which these were the circumstances. A ship loaded with slaves made the island of Tobago, and understanding that it was in the enemy's hands, pushed down for Jamaica, till he had got 50 leagues to the westward of it; he then discovered his mistake, hauled his wind, and endeavoured to get up to the Island. Being in dread of want of water, he one day ordered his mate, who was the man that gave the evidence, to throw overboard 46 of the slaves hand-cuffed: Two days after that, he ordered 36 more to be thrown overboard, and a day or two after 40 more. Ten other slaves, whose hands were loose, jumped after these off from the gunwale, and were drowned along with them.—The Captain carried the rest into Jamaica, and had 420 gallons of water left when he arrived. The underwriters argued, that there was no necessity for a conduct so shocking to humanity; that the Captain might have called at Barbadoes, or, even after he had the intelligence of the capture of Tobago, might have hauled over to St. Lucia, or gone down to St. Kitt's, or to the Danish island of St. Croix; that it is so easy in the West-Indian seas to estimate a ship's run, that if he was afraid of making Hispaniola in his way to Jamaica, he might have run past it, and made Jamaica on a meridian; that the quantity of water on board must have been sufficient for a considerable time, since they carried in what, well huddled, might have served them five or six days longer.

The jury, without going out of court, gave judgment against the underwriters; the mate acknowledged he himself had thrown them overboard by the Captain's orders, which he thought was a sufficient warrant for doing any possible thing, without considering whether it was criminal or not. The narrative seemed to make every person present to shudder; and I waited with some impatience, expecting that the jury, by their foreman, would have applied to the court for information how to bring the perpetrator of such a horrid deed to justice. A greater aggravation of the crime is, that it is said the Captain, who died some time after, was in a delirium, or fit of lunacy, when he gave the orders. That there should be bad men to do bad things in all large communities, must be expected; but a community makes the crime general, and provokes Divine wrath, when it suffers any one to commit flagrant acts of villainy with impunity. But the claim of African slaves on the publick is exceeding strong. They owe us no service, they never have received any benefit from us; then surely we should take care that humanity is not wounded thro' their sides. It is hardly possible for a state to thrive, where the perpetrator of such complicated guilt as the present is not only suffered to go unpunished, but is allowed to glory in the infamy, and carries off the reward of it. Did Providence pass it over, the very negligence and carelessness of publick honour and publick justice, that is supposed in it, must sink the most flourishing kingdom in anarchy and ruin.

Note. I wish some man of feeling and genius would give poetical language to one of those brave fellow's thoughts, whose indignation made him voluntarily share death with his countrymen, rather than live with such unheard of English barbarians. With what noble disdain would he animate his sentiments!—With what resignation would he consign himself, when plunging into the ocean, as escaping from brutes in human shape, to throw himself on the unsearchable mercy of his creator! What a tender adieu would he bid his family and country! What a parting look would he cast on a glorious world, on the sun of heaven, disgraced by such a scene! What dreadful imprecations would he utter against such monsters, and

against the barbarous unfeeling country that sent them out, or wished to profit by their trade! It is certainly worthy of observation, that our legislature can every session find time to enquire into and regulate the manner of killing a partridge, that no abuse should be committed, and that he should be fairly shot; and yet it has never been thought proper to enquire into the manner of annually kidnapping above 50,000 poor wretches, who never injured us, by a set of the most cruel monsters that this country can send out, not into the chief use that has been made of this trade, these 20 years past, the settling the invaluable colony of Hispaniola to our rivals, that in a few years more will enable them to establish themselves masters of the ocean.

N E W - J E R S E Y,

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, November 14, 1783.

The ADDRESS to the Governor, Council and Assembly, of the state of New-Jersey, by CASPER VOGHT and Company, of Hamburg, respecting trade, with a specification of goods, &c. were read; whereupon,

Ordered, That the clerk be directed to furnish the printer of the *New-Jersey Journal*, as also the printers of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, with a copy thereof, and that they be requested to publish the same.

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

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable Members of Assembly, of the State of NEW-JERSEY, in Council assembled.

GENTLEMEN,

PERSUADED that in your well known great goodness, you will condescend to excuse our presuming to address you in a Legislative body, we beg leave, through your Honourable Assembly, to assure the inhabitants of your state, that the deserved freedom and independence of North-America, so generally desired, and on the point of being universally acknowledged, will immensely contribute to the happiness of all Europe, as well as theirs; change the system of every merchant established before this expected glorious revolution; and open the best of prospects to both sides the atlantick; prospects that assure multiplied and reciprocal advantages.

Excited more by a patriotick zeal, than self-interest, we also beg leave, gentlemen, to remind you of the superior advantages peculiar to Germany; it being in the opinion of very many great and learned men, who have no further interest in the revolutions of trade, than a sincere wish for the good of the whole, of all places in Europe, that, which best promises mutual benefits, from the conformity of its climate with yours; having all the manufactures proper for your trade, particularly those of the first necessity.

Hamburg, a neutral, free, and imperial city, happily situated upon the river *Elbe*, about 80 English miles from the sea, is considered as the key to all Germany, and the general magazine of all the northern productions. The harbour is continually full of ships, from almost every nation, and so very safe, deep and commodious, that the greatest can anchor close to the quays. It is also esteemed one of the richest and most flourishing cities of Europe; there being none which have such an universal trade in the products of America and both the Indies; nor so well stored with all the manufactures indispensably necessary to the North-Americans, who were formerly obliged to receive them on very unprofitable terms from England. In this town, therefore, the American merchants can be certain of meeting the best market, both for buying and selling.

We take the liberty, gentlemen, to offer you herewith a list of all the goods manufactured in Germany; as well as of those we get at the first hand from Russia, Sweden and Denmark; which here in Hamburg we are able to sell as cheap, and often cheaper,

than the merchants of those countries themselves.

Mr. Peter Penet, agent for Virginia, and partner of the late Mr. Emanuel Pliarne, during his stay in Hamburg, informed us of all the merchandize proper for your continent; and having in his travels through Germany seen its different manufactures, and observed their quality and moderate prices, he advised us to send somebody over to America, with samples of those proper for the American market, and which the English formerly bought of us to send there.

It is in the before-mentioned city of Hamburg, that for a long series of years, from father to son, our house has carried on a pretty extensive trade.

Encouraged by your known goodness, the advice of Mr. Penet, and the credit and experience our so long established trade has procured us, we hereby humbly solicit the honour of your commands, for all such of the described articles as you may think necessary to purchase. We will make it our principal study to serve you with the strictest probity, so as to deserve a continuance of your favours and confidence.

We propose, gentlemen, sending directly an able and intelligent person to deliver you the samples, &c. and to receive your orders, in case you should please to grant us any.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

With the greatest reverence and respect,
Your most devoted,

And most obedient humble servants,
CASPER VOGAT and Co.

Hamburg, the 20th December, 1782.

SPECIFICATION of GOODS, more profitably to be drawn from Hamburg than from any other market, viz.

GERMAN cloth of every quality and colour, the ordinary sort of which in particular to be had cheaper than any where else; and the Brabant cloth we have at first hand.

All sorts of woollens fit for lining, such as serges, &c. and a kind of baize, near like the English, but 20 per cent. cheaper.

Cotton stuffs of every kind, manufactured in Germany.

Flannels, friezes, blankets, woollen stockings and caps.

Thread stockings.

Shoes and slippers.

All sorts of ribbands.

Coarse linens, such as sack-linen, from the coarsest to the tightest quality, and Saxonian fail-cloth.

Westphalia linens at various prices, viz.

Oznaburgs.

Ticklenburgs.

Ravensburgs.

Hessens.

Wahrendorps.

Bielefelds.

Quadruples or Brunswick.

Silesia linens, viz.

Bretagnas,

Platillas royales,

Creas a la morlaix,

Rouens,

Cholets,

Estoppilles or cambricks,

Silesia diaper of different qualities and patterns.

Loom dowlas,

Sleeked dowlas,

Rough ditto,

Quadruple tandems,

Brown Silesias,

} Imitating the French linens under the same denomination, but are one third cheaper here.

} Go in great quantities to London, from thence they go exported to America.

All sorts of striped and checkered linens, viz.

Bleached linens, otherwise called fil d'epreuve.

Arabias.

Sailors linens.

Coutils.

Gingas.

Tortillas fit for bedding.

Handkerchiefs of all colours, &c.

Chintzes and calicoes of various patterns, whole pieces as well as for gowns; likewise white calicoes, handkerchiefs, &c.

Russia duck.

Ravens duck.

Flaams.

Cables.

Cordage.

Anchor; and in short, every requisite for fitting out ships.

All sorts of goods the Danish and Swedish East-India companies import from thence and China, of which the chief articles are tea and saltpetre.

Hartz lead, which always comes cheaper than the English; small-shot, tin, tin-plate, steel, iron assorted, scythes, and every kind of coarse iron ware, nails, needles, iron wire, brass wire, &c.

Paper of every kind, such as writing paper, coloured, gilt and silvered paper, paper for tapestry, &c.

All sorts of Bohemian and other German glasses for windows, looking-glasses, bottles, decanters, wine and beer glasses, &c.

German earthen-ware, china, &c.

Russia mats; and in short, all Russian products.

Rhenish wine.

Refined sugars.

All sorts of haberdashery ware, which are made very good and cheap in Germany.

Toys of every kind, besides many more articles too prolix to be specified.

L O N D O N.

Preliminary Articles of Peace between his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces.

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

THE King of Great-Britain and the States General of the United Provinces, animated by a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have authorized their respective Plenipotentiary Ministers, to sign a declaration between them for the suspension of hostilities; and being willing to re-establish between the two nations union and good understanding, so necessary both for the good of humanity in general, and for that of the States General and their respective subjects, have appointed for this purpose, viz. on the part of his Britannick Majesty, the most illustrious his Excellency George Duke of Manchester, his Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Most Christian Majesty; and on the part of their High Mightinesses the said States General their Excellencies Mathieu L'Estevenon de Berkenrode, and Gerard Brantzen, their Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Who having duly communicated their full powers in form, have agreed upon the following preliminaries:

Article I. As soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere and constant friendship shall be established between his Britannick Majesty, his estates and subjects, and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, their estates and subjects, of whatever quality or condition, without exception of place or person; so as that their high parties contracting shall pay the greatest attention to maintain between them, and their states and subjects, this amity and reciprocal correspondence, without hereafter permitting, that on the part of the one, or the other, any hostilities be committed by sea or land, under any possible pretext or cause; and they shall avoid carefully every thing which may alter the union so happily re-established, being assiduous, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally, on every occasion, such means as may contribute to their glory, interests, and mutual advantages, without giving any succour or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who do any prejudice to the one or the other of the high contracting parties. There shall be a general oblivion of all things committed or done since the commencement of the war, which is about to be finished.

Art. II. With regard to the honour and the salute by sea, given by the vessels belonging to the Republic to those belonging to his Britannick Majesty; they shall be continued respectively in the same manner as was practised before the commencement of the war, which is about to be finished.

Art. III. All the prisoners taken on either part, both by land and sea, and the hostages appointed or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored without ransom within six months or more, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the Preliminary Articles; each power defraying the expences which shall be incurred for the subsistence of the prisoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they may be detained, according to the receipts and other authentick titles which shall be produced by one or other part; and surety shall be given reciprocally for the payment of the debts which the prisoners shall have contracted in the states where they have been detained until the recovery of their liberty; and all vessels, whether of war or commerce,

taken after the expiration of the terms agreed on for the cessation of hostilities, shall be likewise restored, with all their crews and cargoes, and they shall proceed to the execution of this article immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the Preliminary Treaty.

Art. IV. The States General of the United Provinces yield and guarantee to his Britannick Majesty the town of Negapatnam, with its dependencies; but seeing the importance which the States General attach to the possession of the said town, the King of Great-Britain, as a mark of his good will towards the States, promises, notwithstanding the cession of the place, to receive and treat with them for the restitution of the said place, in case the states shall have an equivalent to offer.

Art. V. The King of Great-Britain shall restore to the States General of the United Provinces Trincomale, with all the other towns, forts, harbours, and establishments, which in the course of the present war have been conquered in any part of the world, whether by the arms of his Britannick Majesty, or those of the English East-India Company, and of which they shall be possessed in the entire state in which they found them.

Art. VI. The States General of the United Provinces promise and engage not to molest the navigation of the Britannick subjects in the eastern seas.

Art. VII. As there are differences between the English African Company and the Dutch East-India Company, relative to navigation on the coast of Africa, as well as concerning Cape Apollonia; in order to prevent all cause of complaint between the subjects of the two nations on those coasts, it is agreed on both sides to name commissioners, who shall make the proper arrangements.

Art. VIII. All countries and territories, which may have been conquered, or may be conquered in any part of the world whatever, by the arms of his Britannick Majesty, or the States General, which are not comprehended in these articles, on account of cession or restitution, shall be restored without difficulty, and without a demand of compensation.

Art. IX. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions and evacuations to be made, it is agreed, that the King of Great-Britain shall cause to evacuate Trincomale, as well as all the towns, places, and territories, of which his armies have taken possession, and of which he is in possession (excepting that which is yielded by these articles to his Britannick Majesty) at the same time that the restitutions and evacuations are made between Great-Britain and France. The States General shall restore at the same time, all the towns and territories of which they have taken possession from the English in the East-Indies, in consequence of which the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships, which are to carry them immediately after the ratification of these Preliminary Articles.

Art. X. His Britannick Majesty, and their High Mightinesses the said States General, promise to observe sincerely and in good faith, all the articles contained in, and established by the present Preliminary Treaty; and they shall not suffer any contravention, direct or indirect, by their subjects; and the above-mentioned high contracting parties do guarantee, generally and separately, all the stipulations of the present articles.

Art. XI. The ratifications of the present Preliminary articles, expedited in due and good form, shall be exchanged in this city of Paris between the high contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner, if it can be done, reckoning from the day of signature of the present articles.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned, their Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, have signed our hands, in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, to the present Preliminary articles, and have appended our seals.

Done at Paris, the 2d day of September, 1783.

Signed	(L. S.)	MANCHESTER.
	(L. S.)	L'ESTEVENON VAN BERKENRODE.
	(L. S.)	BRANTZEN.

N A P L E S, August 16.

A considerable part of the summit of Vesuvius has fallen into the mouth of the vulcano, which, since the 18th of last month, is of a very great depth. This enormous mass, which was the brim or border of the crater, and which it was thought would have partly filled it up, has only sunk it the deeper. Two holes are formed in the bottom, from whence there issued fire for some hours, which is since replaced by a thick smoak which still continues.

The 13th of this month we celebrated the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day, who then entered the 32d year of her age. On that occasion her Majesty married 32 young women, to each of whom she gave a marriage portion of 50 ducats; she also gave considerable alms; among the rest, 4000 ducats were

distributed among the unfortunate inhabitants of the two Calabrias.

P A R I S, August 17.

We have just sent to the Americans (by a corvette) the sum of four millions. The want of money in that new Republick seems to incline some factious persons there to a revolt and civil war; but it is hoped these succours will stifle it in the bud, and remove all pretences for mischief.

L O N D O N, September 13.

We may be very thankful to Divine Providence, that this island has not been visited with the dreadful calamities that, with the most frightful convulsions of nature, have desolated the oriental islands of Formosa, China, Sicily and Calabria. It is beyond a doubt, that the globe has undergone some mighty change, the effects of which are felt from the Indian ocean to the frozen seas of Iceland; nor is this conjecture wholly built on what has so recently happened at the above-mentioned places. A phenomenon, of whose existence there cannot be the least doubt, in the parish town of Castleton, in the High Peak of Derby, proves almost to a demonstration, that the poles or axis of the earth have been changed. The fact is as follows: Castleton is situated at the North side of a very steep mountain, the shadow of which covers a great part of the town in the winter season, so that some of the inhabitants there have no sunshine for seven, eight, nine, or ten weeks, more or less, as they are nearer or more distant from the mountain. It is asserted by many ancient persons, inhabitants of these houses, that the sunshine now enters there houses several days sooner after the shortest day in the year, than what it did fifteen years since; that there is also a certain close or meadow, not far from the foot of the mountain, nearly level, which they remember was overshadowed, and for several yards beyond it, to the Northwards in the shortest days, at noon; now, at the same hour and season, the said close or meadow is never wholly shaded.

Sept. 19. It now appears that some commercial regulations are to be adjusted between this country and America; the fact is, that we have been obliged to yield in this particular; for the Americans would not treat with us on any other footing than that of reciprocity. All claims of exclusive benefits, have therefore been waved, and we are compelled to make the best regulations we can. If a tolerable share of the American trade should fall to our lot, it will be fortunate, considering the number of rivals whose commercial interests induce them to oppose our efforts

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Sept. 30.

"The Hon. Henry Erskine, Lord Advocate for Scotland, received by Saturday's post, from the Secretary of state for the northern department, the definitive treaties with France and Spain, and the preliminary articles with Holland. The two former do not differ very materially from the preliminary articles with those kingdoms, except that in the treaty with France, the articles concerning the enclosing a part of the country in the neighbourhood of Chandernagore, in the East-Indies, is particularly explained, so as to prevent the idea being entertained, that by that article any fortifications were to be allowed to be erected, nothing further being thereby meant than a ditch enclosure filled with water. In the treaty with Spain, the article regarding the cutting of logwood, is likewise more particularly explained than in the preliminary articles, and the boundaries where such an allowance is granted, accurately and distinctly pointed out by certain rivers. New arrangements with regard to trade are to be agreed upon, both with France and Spain, within the space of two years, to be computed from the 1st of January, 1784."

From the Dublin Evening-Post, September 25.

"If we may judge of the future from the past resolves of Provincial Assemblies, the meeting of Ballinacree will be important to posterity. The literary elegance and spirit breathing in Connaught Conventions are already in high esteem with the patriots and literati of the times. Dungannon has chalked out the line to be pursued. Ballinacree has already sacredly followed that great original of national salvation, and October will convince all Ireland, that unanimous independence will characterise the concurring wishes of a kingdom determined to be free."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam.

"Another loan to the American states is a topic of much conversation here; and, if negotiated, it is expected it will be conditionally, that the subjects of Holland shall have the privilege of sending a greater number of ships to America than any other people."

A letter from a capital merchant at Amsterdam says, that people who have invested their property in the Dutch East-India Company, are exceedingly alarmed on account of their securities being rendered very precarious by the state of the company's affairs, which are in such a situation as to induce a strong apprehension of a speedy dissolution.

BOSTON, December 4.

Last Saturday night, about six minutes before 11 o'clock, a small shock of an Earth-Quake was felt in this and the adjacent towns.

We hear from Weymouth, that last week the following melancholy accident happened there:—As a number of young men were out a hunting, a musket accidentally went off, by the discharge of which one person was considerably wounded, and another, by the name of Lovell, instantly killed: In which event a promising youth, of about 17, was torn from the enjoyment of his parents and friends, who pungently feel the loss.

NEW-YORK, December 3.

Yesterday evening the grand fire-works, in celebration of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, between Great-Britain and the United States of North-America, were exhibited at the Bowling Green, in the Broadway; it was introduced with a dove descending with the OLIVE-BRANCH, which communicated the fire to a Marron Battery.

These magnificent fire-works infinitely exceeded every former exhibition in the United States. The prodigious concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion, expressed their plaudits in loud and grateful clangours. The whole was conducted in a manner that reflects honour on the engineer. The greatest order prevailed, and the whole was completed without any unfortunate events. It commenced at six o'clock, and closed at seven.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Thursday, the 4th of December, 1783.

WHEREAS it appears by an order of the King of Great-Britain, in council, bearing date the 2d day of July last, made 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 (though but a temporary expedient) exhibits a disposition in Great-Britain to gain partial 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 between states:

Resolved nemine contradicente, That the United States in Congress assembled ought to be empowered to prohibit British vessels from being the carriers of the growth or produce of the British West-India Islands to these United States, so long as the restriction aforesaid shall be continued on the part of Great-Britain, or to concert any other mode to be adopted by the States, which shall be thought effectual to counteract the designs of Great-Britain with respect to the American commerce.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

TRENTON, December 23.

The owners of the Trenton Academy, at their late annual meeting, elected the Honourable David Brearley, Esquire, Moore Furman, Esquire, Messrs. Stacy Potts, Isaac Collins, and Conrad Kotts, trustees; the Hon. David Brearley, Esq. William-Churchill Houston and James Ewing, Esqrs. visitors of the grammar school; and Rensselaer Williams, Esq. Stacy Potts and Conrad Kotts, visitors of the English school—for the ensuing year.

On Wednesday the third instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, came on the quarterly examination of the grammar school at the Academy in this place. His Excellency the Governor, many of the members of the Honourable the Council and General Assembly, the trustees of the institution, and a number of respectable citizens of the town and vicinity were present. The students acquitted themselves to great satisfaction.

In the afternoon a crowded and polite audience was entertained with exhibitions in publick speaking. The improvement of the students in this and the other branches of education taught here, gives the most flattering presages of the success of the institution, and the highest pleasure to the lovers of science and the useful arts.

The New-York Gazetteer of the 17th instant, mentions the return of seventeen families from Nova-Scotia—and that more may be daily expected.

The Legislature of the state of New-York, are to meet at the City-Hall in the city of New-York, on the 6th day of January next.

On Thursday last at two o'clock in the morning, departed this life, in the 40th year of his age, after a very short illness, Doctor DAVID COWELL, a physician of respect, and extensive practice in this place; and the day following, at five o'clock in the afternoon, his remains were interred in the burying-ground of the Presbyterian Church, having been attended to the grave by his relations in mourning; the trustees, tutors and students of the academy in procession, and a very large concourse of respectable inhabitants of the town and country adjacent. A consolatory exhortation,

suit to the solemnity of the occasion, was delivered at the grave by the Rev. Dr. Spencer.

We hear that among other testamentary dispositions of his estate, the Doctor has bequeathed one Hundred Pounds to the United States of America, to be thrown into the fund for erecting publick buildings at Lambertton;—one Hundred Pounds to the College of New-Jersey, of which he was a graduate;—and one Hundred Pounds to the Academy in this place.

The above is the first legacy we recollect to have been given to the United States, and is respectable for a person of middle fortune. And this, with the others, shews the donor to have been a patriotick citizen and a lover of science. His character as a zealous friend to the liberties of his country in the late revolution, and as a useful member of the community at all times, are well known.

It is remarked by many people, that most of the Irish linens imported since the commencement of the late war, and especially for the two last years, are by no means equal in goodness to those formerly brought from thence; we would therefore advise the importers to send to other markets for the article of linens.

The following acts of the Honourable the Legislature of this state, have been passed during the present sitting, videlicet:

1. A supplementary act to the act, intituled, 'An act subjecting the proprietary rights and shares of propriety, 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 Schraleburgh, 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.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

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 to suspend the sales of real estates which have, or hereafter may become forfeited to, and vested in, this State.

WHEREAS the selling of such real estates as have become forfeited to, and vested in this state, would at this time tend greatly to the advantage of the publick; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the

authority of the same, That the act, intituled, 'An act to suspend the sales of real estates which have, or hereafter may, become forfeited to and vested in this state,' passed the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That all processes, directed to be issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in any county in this state, pursuant to the directions of the tenth section of the act, intituled, 'An act for forfeiting to, and vesting in, the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the mode of determining and satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from, or made against, such fugitives and offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' passed the eleventh day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, shall in future be issued as therein required, excepting that the same shall be directed to the agent of forfeited estates which now are, or hereafter may be, appointed pursuant to an act, intituled, 'An act for the more speedy settlement of the publick accounts,' passed the twentieth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, who shall, immediately upon the receipt of such process, proceed to advertise, as is therein directed, the sale of all such real estates in such county as have been forfeited to, and vested in this state, and against which final judgment has been entered in behalf of the state, previous to the third day of February, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, doing and performing, and in all respects conforming themselves to the duties enjoined the commissioners in and by the above-said act of the eleventh day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, excepting with regard to advertising the said estates, which shall be one month in the county where the premises lie, and one month in the newspapers of this state; and also the same time in some one of the New-York and Pennsylvania newspapers.

3. AND WHEREAS, from the numerous demands the inhabitants of the state have on the publick, it is not only just and reasonable, but would greatly advance the interest of the citizens in general, to receive state obligations in payment for all such estates; and also to prolong the time of payment for the same; Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said agents respectively, and they are hereby required to receive, in payment for such estates as they may sell by virtue of this act, gold and silver, officers' and soldiers' notes, given for the depreciation of pay, contractors' certificates, or collectors' surplus certificates, and shall make publick proclamation thereof previous to the time of sale, and shall also insert the same in all the advertisements they may offer to the publick.

4. And be it further enacted, That the term of three months, allowed to the commissioners in and by the thirteenth section of the act for selling said estates, to pay the money arising from the sales thereof into the treasury, shall be, and the said term is hereby prolonged to six months; and the said agents are hereby required to pay the money or state obligations, that they may receive in payment for any such estates, into the treasury of the state, within six months after the same may be sold. Provided always, That no interest shall be allowed to the said agents, that may arise on any such state obligations as they may receive in payment as aforesaid, after the day or time when the said estates shall be sold.

5. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all demands made agreeably to the sixteenth section of the aforesaid act, passed the eleventh day of December, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, which provides for the payment of all just and equitable demands against the offenders whose estates have been forfeited to, and vested in this state, pursuant to the direction of the said act, which are secured to the creditors by mortgage, shall have the preference, and be first paid by the treasurer, not exceeding the amount of sales of the offenders estates against whom such demand may be made.

Enacted into a law Dec. 16, 1783, at Trenton.

A true copy from the original,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk
of the General Assembly.

TO BE LET,

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*

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.

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

VERSES occasioned by General WASHINGTON'S arrival in this city, on his way to his seat in Virginia.

THE great unequal conflict past,
The Briton banish'd from our shore,
Peace, Heaven descended, comes at last,
And hostile nations rage no more;
From fields of death the weary swain
Returns to rural toils again.

In every vale the smiles serene,
Freedom's bright stars more radiant rise,
New charms she adds to every scene,
Her brighter sun illumines our skies;
Remoteft realms, admiring, stand,
And hail the HERO of our land:

He comes!—the Genius of these Lands,
FAME's thousand tongues 'his worth confefs,
Who conquered with his suffering bands,
And grew immortal by distress:
Thus calms succeed the stormy blast,
And virtue is repaid at last.

O WASHINGTON!—thrice glorious name,
What due rewards can man decree—
Empires are far below thy aim,
And scepters have no charms for thee;
Virtue alone has thy regard,
And she must be thy great reward.

Encircled by extorted power
Monarchs must envy thy retreat,
Who cast, in some ill-fated hour,
Their country's freedom at their feet;
'Twas thine to act a nobler part—
For injur'd FREEDOM had thy heart.

For ravag'd realms and conquer'd seas,
Rome gave the great imperial prize,
And, swell'd with pride, for feats like these
Transfer'd her heroes to the skies—
A brighter scene your deeds display,
You gain these heights a different way.

When faction rear'd her snaky head,
And join'd with tyrants to destroy,
Where'er you march'd the monster fled,
Terrorous her arrows to employ.
Hoists catch'd from you a bolder flame
And Despots trembled at your name.

Now hurrying from the busy scene—
Where thy Potomac's waters flow,
Mayst thou enjoy the rural reign,
And every earthly blessing know:
So HE* who Rome's proud legions sway'd,
Return'd and fought his native shade.

Not less in wisdom than in war,
Freedom shall still employ your mind,
Slavery shall vanish, wide and far,
Till not a trace is left behind;
Reflection in thy rural shade,
Shall still be busy for our aid.

So when the bright, all-cheering sun,
From our contracted view retires,
Tho' fools may think his race is run,
On other worlds he lights his fires,
Cold climes beneath his influence glow,
And frozen rivers learn to flow.

For states redeem'd, our western reign
Restor'd by thee to milder sway,
Thy conscious glory shall remain
When this great globe is swept away,
And all is lost that pride admires,
And all the pageant scene expires.

O say, thou great exalted name!
What muse can boast of equal lays?
Thy worth disdain all vulgar fame,
Transcends the noblest poet's praise,
Art soars unequal to the flight,
And genius sickens at the height.

Tho' thou must meet the general doom,
While gratitude in man is found
Honour shall guard thy future tomb,
And laurels deck that hallow'd ground:
Late times shall see, and own in you,
The PATRIOT and the STATESMAN too.

* Cincinnatus.

L O N D O N.

OF. 8. Yesterday the standard was hoisted at the Tower, and at the General Post-Office; and at night the Post-Office, and several of the publick streets were illuminated in consequence of the peace being proclaimed.

Thursday the Mayor and Aldermen of Winchester, in their formalities, attended by the Town-Clerk, Serjeants at Mace, and other city officers, went in procession to the market-crofs, and proclaimed peace with France, Spain and America.

Saturday morning at eleven o'clock, the Worshipful the Mayor, attended by the Town-Clerk, Serjeants, beadles, and peace officers of Salisbury, proceeded from the Council-Chamber to the market

place, where His Majesty's proclamation of a peace was publickly read by the Town-Clerk, before a numerous assembly of people.

A letter from Vienna, says, that His Holiness the Pope has wrote a letter with his own hand to the Emperor, entreating him, that if the Empress of Russia should enter into war with the Turks, that he will give her every assistance in his power to drive the barbarians entirely out of Europe, which has induced him to march a large army to the borders of Hungary towards Turkey, that may be ready to fall upon the Turks whenever there is occasion for them.

Day after day the cry of reformation assails our ears. But if this reformation be not personal, how can we expect it ever will be publick? Systems of oeconomy are mere shifts to divert the flow of money from one channel into another; for in spite of all that has been done, the publick burthens are as accumulated as ever. What becomes of the saved monies no one knows; but it is probable, that, on occasion of making another loan, we shall receive the compliment, that the national debt amounts to something short of three hundred millions! to pay off which we tax receipts to embarrass trade, and births to hinder population.

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of two writs of Middlesex county, ff. } 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 publick 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

To be sold,

A Valuable plantation, containing near two hundred acres, with a grist-mill and saw-mill lying on the river Lambertton, a never failing stream, distant from meeting one mile, two miles from New-Germantown, and eighteen from Raritan landing:—On the premises are a good dwelling-house and kitchen, and a store-house, with a cellar under the whole; very convenient for trade.—Also a good barn and cow-house; and on the premises are two good orchards, and a well of good water by the door; the above land being well watered and well timbered, and in good repair. An indisputable title will be given by

NICHOLAS ANGLE.

N. B. About 30 acres of exceeding good meadow.
December 8, 1783. 3W

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.

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

THE subscriber's horse broke out of Mr. Runyan's yard on Wednesday evening the 10th inst. and lost a double-bitted plated-bridle. Whoever has found it, and returns the same to the owner, shall have two dollars reward.

Trenton, Dec. 15, 1783. BARNT DE KLYN. 2W

Just Published,

And to be sold by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE in

TRENTON,

The NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD 1784.

CONTAINING,

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.

LIKEWISE,

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, 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

TO BE SOLD,

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