

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1784.

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

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to raise the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds in the state of New-Jersey, for the support of government and the contingent expences for the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four.

WHEREAS it is necessary that provision be made for raising a sum of money for the support of government and the contingent expences thereof;

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 there shall be assessed, levied and raised, on the several inhabitants of this state, their goods and chattels, and on the lands and tenements within the same, the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, to be assessed, collected and paid into the treasury, on or before the first day of October next; which payment shall be made in gold and silver, and notes issued by the president, directors and company, of the bank of North-America, into the treasury of this state, in the manner and proportion as is herein after directed.

2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in assessing the said sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, the several persons and articles made taxable by this act shall be valued and rated at the discretion of the assessors, as follows:

All householders (under which description shall be included all married men living with their parents, and not supporting a separate table) the estimated value of whose ratable estate does not amount to twenty-five pounds, any sum in proportion to their abilities, not exceeding twenty-five shillings over and above their certainties and other estate made ratable by this act.

All merchants, shopkeepers and traders, any sum not exceeding five pounds.

All accustomed fisheries, the property of private persons, where fish are caught for sale, any sum not exceeding two pounds.

All sawmills, that saw timber for sale or hire, any sum not exceeding two pounds.

All gristmills, for each pair of stones, any sum not exceeding twenty-five shillings.

All fullingmills, any sum not exceeding twenty-five shillings.

All furnaces, any sum not exceeding three pounds five shillings.

All forges that work pig-iron, and all forges and bloomeries that work bar-iron immediately from the ore, any sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each fire.

All rolling and slittingmills, any sum not exceeding six pounds five shillings.

All stills, that distil spirituous liquors for sale or hire, any sum not exceeding thirty-five shillings.

All breweries, that brew for sale or hire, any sum not exceeding ten shillings.

All tavernkeepers or retailers of spirituous liquors, any sum not exceeding thirty-five shillings.

All tanyards, that tan leather for sale or hire, any sum not exceeding thirty-five shillings.

Every ferry and toll-bridge, any sum not exceeding three pounds ten shillings.

Every coasting sloop, schooner, shallop, flat, passage-boat, pilot-boat, wood-boat and pettyauger, that carries freight for sale or hire, in proportion to their burden and business, any sum not exceeding thirty shillings.

Every single man, whether he lives with his parents or otherwise, who keeps a horse, mare or gelding, any sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Every single man, whether he lives with his parents or otherwise, who does not keep a horse, mare or gelding, any sum not exceeding five shillings.

Every male slave, between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five years, any sum not exceeding five shillings. Provided always, That no slave shall be taxed who is unable to work, or that may appear to the assessor to be no profit to his master or mistress.

Every coach, chariot, four-wheeled chaise or phaeton, any sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Every two horse chaise or curricule, any sum not exceeding four shillings.

Every riding chair, kittereen or fulky, any sum not exceeding one shilling.

Every light travelling waggon with a top or covering, hanging on springs, any sum not exceeding four shillings.

All covering horses, of three years old and upwards, that cover for hire, any sum not exceeding twenty-five shillings.

All other horses, mares and geldings, of two years old and upwards, shall be valued at twenty-five shillings each head.

All horned cattle, of two years old and upwards, shall be valued at twenty shillings each head.

All tracts of land held or owned by deed, patent, occupancy, survey or otherwise, whether improved or unimproved, shall be valued at the discretion of the assessors in each respective county of this state, at any sum not exceeding eighty pounds by the hundred acres. Provided always, That all lands whereon any improvement is made, the whole tract shall be considered as improved land. And provided also, That houses and lots of land situate, lying and being in any county of this state, of ten acres of land and under, shall not be included in the above valuation, but such shall be valued by the respective assessors at their discretion, having regard to their yearly rent and value, proportioning the same as nearly as may be to the value of land aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said sum of Ten Thousand Pounds shall be assessed, levied and raised, in the several counties in this state, in the proportion following:

By the county of Bergen, the sum of five hundred and ninety pounds thirteen shillings and eight-pence half-penny.

By the county of Essex, the sum of seven hundred and thirty-four pounds sixteen shillings and three farthings.

By the county of Middlesex, the sum of eight hundred and fifteen pounds nineteen shillings.

By the county of Monmouth, the sum of one thousand and twenty-three pounds one shilling and four-pence half-penny.

By the county of Somerset, the sum of eight hundred and eighty-three pounds one shilling.

By the county of Burlington, the sum of one thousand and forty-nine pounds five shillings and five-pence farthing.

By the county of Gloucester, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-seven pounds nineteen shillings and seven-pence farthing.

By the county of Salem, the sum of six hundred and seventy-nine pounds ten shillings and eleven-pence half-penny.

By the county of Cape-May, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven pounds nine shillings.

By the county of Hunterdon, the sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine pounds one shilling and eight-pence.

By the county of Morris, the sum of seven hundred and seventy-four pounds sixteen shillings and two-pence three farthings.

By the county of Cumberland, the sum of four hundred and seventeen pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence.

By the county of Sussex, the sum of six hundred and ninety-six pounds twelve shillings and eight-pence.

4. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid quotas shall be assessed in manner before directed, and be collected and paid into the treasury at or before the first day of October next; and the several assessors shall assess the same by the time the first assessment is directed to be made in and by an act, intitled, "An act for raising a revenue of Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, and for appropriating the same," and in all other respects do and perform the like duties, and at the respective times mentioned and enjoined them by the said recited act, and be entitled to the

like rewards for services, and be subject to the same fines and forfeitures for neglect of duty in each particular as therein mentioned. And the township and county collectors respectively, in collecting the money directed to be raised by this act, shall be and hereby are required to do and perform the like duties severally enjoined them by the before recited act, at the time and times therein particularly mentioned for collecting the first payment, and be entitled to the like rewards for services, and be subject to the same fines and forfeitures for neglect of duty, as in the said recited act are particularly annexed to the several duties enjoined on the respective collectors: And that all other officers or persons who may be named or concerned in collecting or paying the taxes directed by the before recited law shall, in raising or collecting the taxes herein directed, perform the like duties, be entitled to like privileges, receive like rewards, and be subject to the same penalties for neglect of duties as mentioned and contained in the before recited act.

AND, in order that the duplicates and abstracts of the estates and articles made ratable by this and the before recited act may be brought into the treasury by the first day of October next, as directed by the before recited act, in order to enable the legislature to settle the quotas of the several counties upon just and equitable principles, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every assessor, who shall neglect to deliver duplicates and abstracts as aforesaid to the collectors of the counties to which they respectively belong, at or before the second Tuesday in August next; and each and every county collector who shall neglect to deliver to the treasurer the duplicates and abstracts they may respectively receive from the assessors as aforesaid, at or before the first day of October next, each and every assessor and county collector so neglecting, shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect of duty over and above the forfeiture mentioned in the before recited act the sum of twelve pounds, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person who shall sue for the same, with costs of suit; and each and every assessor and collector who shall neglect his duty as aforesaid, shall be and hereby is and are declared incapable of holding or exercising any office of trust or profit thereafter in this state.

6. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer shall apply the said sum of Ten Thousand Pounds to the payment of the several officers of government, the half-pay certificates of wounded soldiers, and the widows of those who have been killed in the service of their country, and the incidental expences of government.

A. Passed at Trenton, December 22, 1783.

A true copy from the original,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk of the General Assembly.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to amend an Act, intitled, An Act to raise the sum of Ninety Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Pounds, in the state of New-Jersey, for the exigencies of the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS by the act, intitled, "An act to raise the sum of Ninety Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Pounds, in the state of New-Jersey, for the exigencies of the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it is ordered, that out of the second quota of the tax directed to be raised by said act, and paid into the treasury of this state on the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, the sum of twenty-one thousand pounds shall be paid unto Joseph Borden, Esquire, continental loan-officer in this state, to be by him applied to the payment of one year's interest due on all loan-office certificates and other liquidated debts, &c. and further ordered, that the holders of loan-office certificates issued in any of the neighbouring states, and entitled to interest by said act, should produce endorsements from the respective loan-officers who issued

Such certificates; and as it appears most likely to answer the good purposes intended by the said act to change the mode of payment as aforesaid, 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 that part of the act, intitled, "An act to raise the sum of Ninety Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Pounds, in the state of New-Jersey, for the exigencies of the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the ninth day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, which directs the treasurer to pay the sum of Twenty-one Thousand Pounds to Joseph Borden, Esquire, continental loan-officer; and also that part of the said act which directs the said officer to pay out the same, together with that part of the said act which requires the holders of loan-office certificates issued in any of the neighbouring states, and which are entitled to interest by the before recited act, to get the same endorsed by the respective loan-officers who issued such certificates, shall be, and the same hereby are repealed.

2. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the state for the time being shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, out of the said Twenty-one Thousand Pounds, as the same may come into his hands, to pay the interest on all such certificates and other debts as aforesaid in the room and stead of the said Joseph Borden, Esquire, continental loan-officer; upon which payment the said treasurer shall administer the oath or affirmation, take the receipts, and make the endorsements in and by the said recited act directed to be administered, taken and made, by the said loan-officer. Provided always, That in case the holders of certificates take the oaths or affirmations directed by the before recited act before a magistrate, and produce, or cause to be produced, such deposition or affirmation to the treasurer, the same shall be admitted as proof in as full a manner as if administered by the treasurer.

A. Passed at Trenton, December 23, 1783.
A true copy from the original,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk
of the General Assembly.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, October 11.
THE Empress of Russia, during her last war with the Turks, was at great pains to establish her credit in Holland, on a permanent footing. At first the Dutch were very jealous, and would lend only on exorbitant terms; by degrees, they came down a little, and finding great punctuality in payment, she, towards the close of it, borrowed at five per cent. Most of those debts have since been discharged, and the interest on the rest paid to an hour; so that her ambassador found no difficulty in opening a negotiation for a million sterling, at four per cent. which is suspended at present, and will not take place unless the war goes on.

In all the operations at present going on in the French finances, the great object is to establish credit, a system Great-Britain may rejoice at seeing take place, in a country that would overpower herself, was that canker of states rejected in it. The Comte de Vergennes is persuaded that credit alone can counteract the credit of Great-Britain.

The 27th ult. an extraordinary circumstance happened at St. Austle, in Cornwall.—A man had got a private place near his house, to conceal smuggled goods, and going to open the place to remove them, a man who accompanied him went in first, and was struck dead. The owner of the goods entered next, and he also died directly. A third person then going in, was apparently struck dead, but recovered in some measure afterwards. His life, however, is still despaired of. It is thought this unhappy accident was occasioned by the pernicious effects of air long stagnated and confined.

Oct. 14. Ministry have experienced the impolicy and inefficacy of the proclamation which prohibited a trade with the West-India islands in American bottoms; and we have it from undoubted authority, that one of the first measures will be annulling this proclamation.—Recanting an error is a sign of grace; but not to commit one is a mark of wisdom.

If the inhabitants of the West-India islands were in conformity to the proclamation, not to admit the produce of the continent in American bottoms, the islands would be deprived of the very means of subsistence.

The animosity of the Hollanders against the English (particularly at Amsterdam) is so great, that it is dangerous for any person to walk the streets, in a British garb, early in the evenings, or late at night. This antipathy, so strongly riveted in the minds of every description of the inhabitants, was the sole cause of Lord Shelburne not being introduced to the Prince Stadtholder; a circumstance very erroneously set forth in the London newspapers.

Mr. Becman, member of the Royal Society of Cotingen, has lately made a valuable discovery with respect to manufactures. He has found, from repeated experiments, that the cathemus, or saff flower, otherwise the bastard saffron plant, gives a most beautiful yellow dye to cotton, wool, and every linen yarn.

Oct. 21. According to letters from Ellineur of the 10th inst. the Russian Squadron from Revel was daily expected to pass the Sound; it consisted of fourteen sail of men of war bound to the Mediterranean, whose force are as follows: two of 76 guns, one of 74, two of 66, three of 64, two of 60, three of 32, and one of 28. They are attended by no other ships whatever, but it is said they are to touch at a British port, where they are to be joined by six large ships, provided by their agents with stores of all kinds; their orders are to press as fast as possible to the Mediterranean to make a diversion. The reason of their so long detention in the north was not so much for want of men, as that the necessary forms had not been settled with some of the sovereign powers, whose harbours they may have occasion to visit. The Danes have lent a number of seamen to the Empress, on condition of being permitted to return home whenever recalled by an edict of his Danish Majesty.

The very best lands, if improperly cultivated or neglected by the proprietors, cannot enrich a kingdom: and as a proof of this we may observe, that since the land of Palestine, once the richest country in the universe, fell into the hands of the Turks, it has become the poorest of all the Turkish provinces. The same observation holds good with respect to some of the Spanish territories; for Andalusia and Grenada were once wonderfully fertile; but since the Moors were expelled by the Spaniards, those places, which contained many excellent towns, and all the necessaries and luxuries of life, are not only almost depopulated, but fallen into the most abject misery, although the lands are naturally as fertile as ever. If the Spaniards had only one half of the industry of the Dutch, they would be the richest people in the world: but as they are indolent and luxurious, they are the poorest, because their outgoings are more than their incomes.

The late repeated forgeries of our bank-notes may be ranked among the other events untowardly affecting publick credit. The fictitious drafts are said to have been executed with such perfect skill as to have deceived observers the most experienced. They have passed through some of the first banking-houses, and thus have found their way to the bank.

In consequence of the above-mentioned formidable evil thus prevailing, the bank have taken unusual steps to detect the fraud, and destroy its circulation; and among other precautionary steps now arranged at the bank, it is regulated, that before any note can be changed into specie, it must pass through new forms, be examined and approved in the accomptants office, &c. &c.

A correspondent says, it is agreed on by all parties, that Gibraltar is only a feather to the English, which the Spaniards will purchase of us at a most enormous price. It is, therefore, to be wished (continues he) that government may despite the vulgar prejudices of the day, and dispose of the honour which costs the nation some hundred thousands of pounds, for the more substantial possession of gold and silver, which is so much wanted to raise the publick funds.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, October 16.

"Our parliamentary campaign is at length commenced: the complexion of the lower house will soon be known, as some particular national questions will soon be agitated. The Lord Lieutenant's speech was generally well received. The post-office and the admiralty of this kingdom have long wanted a reform: Several matters have occurred in both departments, no less derogatory to the dignity and interest of the crown, than injurious to the kingdom. A general reform will certainly be attempted this winter: Lord Northington, when he returned from the house to the castle, met with as great acclamations as any Voice-Roy that ever resided here."

The King, Parliament, and Fermiers General, are using their utmost efforts in France, to qualify the failure of the bank to the publick, who, we are assured, have shewn symptoms of the utmost discontent. A number of seditious papers have been stuck up in several parts of Paris, and the officers of the police and a number of soldiers constantly parade the streets, to prevent disorders.

An evening paper says, we are assured from unquestionable authority, that the important business to be brought on early in the session before the house of commons, is relative to East-India matters; and not, as has been conjectured, on the Irish business, government being more easy on that head, since the meeting of their parliament, than they had been for some months before. It is to the East this country is to look to recruit her resources, and give a spur to her credit; a plan for that purpose is already prepared, and every individual member of the house of commons has been summoned to attend his duty, to give his sanction to measures replete with wisdom, and

which will produce a revenue equal to the present necessities of the state.

The Hudson's-Bay Company are in daily expectation of the safe arrival of their ships from the South Seas, as by the last accounts they were to sail the beginning of September.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER.

By the brigantine Eclipse, Capt. Coward, arrived in Patuxent, from London, and by several other arrivals in Eastern ports, we have the following advices, viz.

L O N D O N, October 9.

PEACE, though not attended by her handmaid glory, may be welcome if she has other eligible followers: but be it remembered, *there is no peace to the wicked!*

Electric heat, we are told, produces cold hail—contrary extremes produce similar effects. This is worthy of *patriotick consideration.*

Eighty-four members are returned to serve in parliament of Ireland, who were *not* in the last parliament.

All men have their faults, yet all seem to expect to find others without any.—What is the reason? Why, that mankind may easily *conceive* perfection, but no man can *attain* to it.

A recollection of the conduct of this country towards America and Ireland during this reign, seems to say, that we have long since forgotten a proverb, the memory of which might have served us, that "more flies are caught by a drop of honey than by a ton of vinegar."

The proclamation of peace seems to have been received over the kingdom with great coolness. No illuminations—no intoxications—no jocund healths—all bare and hungry parade, for the peace is what every man hears of, but no one sees.

Ministry are assiduously employed in framing a plan of conciliation with Ireland, which is to be produced early in the approaching session of parliament. Delicately as affairs are situated between the two kingdoms, this is an arduous undertaking; but should they succeed in their endeavours, they will acquire immortal reputation.

A medal has been struck in France emblematical of the relative connexion subsisting between America and that country. On one side of the medal there is a juvenile profile with the cap of liberty, and this inscription, "*Libertas Americana.*" The other side represents an infant in danger of being devoured by a lion; but Minerva, with a shield, on which three *fleurs de lis* are displayed, protects the infant. The motto is, "*Non sine dii animosus infans.*" The dates are the 17th of October 1777, and the 19th of October 1781, the respective days when the two Generals, Burgoyne and Cornwallis, were unfortunately captured.

BON MOT of an ingenious and beautiful Lady of Fashion.

A certain silly fellow, who endeavours to palm himself on the world for a deep philosopher, being some time ago in company with several ladies of rank, pretended to argue their ladyships out of the fear of the devil, for this single reason, that he had never seen the black gentleman; when one of the ladies replied, Upon the same ground, Sir, none of the company will think you possessed of either wit or judgment, for they certainly are invisible to us all.

M E R I T S.

In great men — *Justice.*
In rich men — *Charity.*
In wise men — *Modesty.*
In weak men — *Silence.*
And in all men — *Honesty.*

Extract from the Journal of Paris, dated the 26th October, 1783.

To the PRINTERS.

Paris, 20th October, 1783.

GENTLEMEN,

THE new acroftique machine, which M. de Mantgolfier has constructed at his own expence, and for his own proper instruction, in the street Montreuil, is 70 feet in height, and 46 in diameter; it weighs 1000 pounds; the gallery destined to carry men 500 pounds, and it contains 60,000 cubic feet.

Wednesday the 15th, M. de Rosiers, filled with a noble enthusiasm, was carried up about 21 minutes after 5 o'clock, to the height of 80 feet, which was as high as the string would permit; there the machine remained in equilibrium 4 minutes and 25 seconds, and descended again very slowly.

Friday the 17th, the same experiment was repeated; there was a prodigious concourse of people; the company were a little disappointed by a wind which suddenly arose, M. de Rosiers went up nevertheless to the same height.

At the first experiment that was made on Sunday the 19th, about half after four, there were present above 2000 persons, M. de Rosiers went up again, having in the other basket stones to the amount of 100 weight to balance him; the machine arose to the height of 200 feet, and remained in a perfect equilibrium 6 minutes, without the assistance of any fire to procure more vapour.

The second experiment was repeated with a chafing-dish of coals. The machine wherein was M. de Rosiers, went up 250 feet, and remained motionless 8 minutes; in coming down an easterly wind carried it on the top of an high tree, without however losing any part of its equilibrium; but M. de Rosiers procuring instantly more vapour, the machine rose again from the tree, and pompously re-ascended into the air, with the acclamations of thousands.

On the third experiment, the machine carried up with it both M. de Rosiers, and a new fellow traveller M. de Villette, to the height of 324 feet, which was the length of the rope, which before had been measured by M. d'Argent; it remained in a perfect equilibrium 9 minutes, and then gently descended again.

At the fourth experiment, Major Darland took a trip up, and remained eight minutes and an half; had their been no rope to retain the machine, it would have ascended 1200 feet.

C O R K, October 4.

This day was concluded the election of members for the county of Cork, when at length, after a virtuous struggle, the most corrupt influence hath been overturned, to which the electors have for many years past been dupes, and that patriotick nobleman, Lord Kinsborough, with Mr. Barnard, his colleague, were declared duly elected. Never did the spirit of liberty manifest itself more than on the present occasion:—The Sh—n party hath been totally defeated both in city and country, and his Lordship is at last reduced to confide in the rotten boroughs, where his interest prevails. I believe Cork never exhibited a greater appearance of joy and festivity, than on this happy event. The successful candidates were chaired through the whole city, preceded by the Union band, attended by an immense concourse of people. The great guns of the artillery company were fired. Fireworks and illuminations concluded the day, in which was demonstrated the most pleasing satisfaction.

American News.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Nov. 29.

We are informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who is just arrived from Port-au-prince, that the harbour is crowded with American vessels, which are admitted to an entry on the same footing as their own vessels trading to that place, and that the same liberty of trade is granted to them at the other ports of Hispaniola, notwithstanding what has been asserted to the contrary.

C U S T O M - H O U S E.

Kingston, Jamaica, the 8th Nov. 1783.

WHEREAS, by virtue of a resolution of the Honourable the Privy Council of this Island, bearing date the 24th ult. it is given in order to the principal officers of his Majesty's customs in this port, that thenceforward no foreign vessel, whereon FLOUR or other PROVISIONS shall be imported, may be admitted to entry: But as many vessels, under that description, already have been, and, from their owners ignorance of this order, hereafter may be brought into this harbour, these are TO GIVE NOTICE, that, from this day to the 20th of December next, inclusive, all vessels so entering will be at liberty to retire with their respective cargoes; and that all vessels under the above description, entering the said harbour, or any other harbour within this district, after the said twentieth day of December, will be considered as objects of seizure, and be accordingly seized to his Majesty's use.

THOMAS DAVISON, Coll.
JOHN WOOLFRYS, Comp.

B O S T O N, Jan. 8.

The ship Julius Cæsar, Capt. Lee, failed from Cadiz, for Newbury-Port, the 1st of November. On the 7d of December, in a violent gale of wind, sprang a leak, which increased so fast, that the next day the ship had nine feet water in her hold, which obliged Captain Lee to cut away his fore and main-masts, heave his cables and anchors overboard, together with part of the cargo, consisting of wine, oil, raisins, &c. she had also 700 hogheads salt, which melted and was pumped out. After 55 hours hard and incessant work at the pumps, the people happily freed her so far as to stop the leak, and soon after got up jury-masts, and proceeded for her intended port; but on the first inst. in a violent snow storm, the wind at N. E. was cast away at Truro, on the back of Cape-Cod; the ship struck about three o'clock in the morning, and it is said soon after beat to pieces.

The night following Captain Callahan, in the brig Peace and Plenty, from London, for this port, who failed from thence the beginning of October, and put into Halifax to repair some damage, was also in the same violent storm cast away about a mile from the Julius Cæsar. The vessel, together with most of her valuable cargo, it is hoped, will be saved, as it is said the ship struck on the sand at high water. Capt. Callahan had several ladies and a number of gentlemen on board, passengers, from London, who, we rejoice to hear, were, together with all the seamen of both vessels, through the goodness of that Being, whom the winds and the seas obey, happily saved from perishing in the mighty waters; though several of them were nearly exhausted when they reached the shore.

The ship Revolution, Capt. Lapell, from Amsterdam, for this port, was cast away on Plumb-Island, off Newbury, in the late severe storm. Captain Lapell died on his passage.

It is said that sixteen vessels have been cast away on Cape-Cod within a few months: A greater number for the time, than ever was known.

We hear that Captain Moor is safe arrived at the Vineyard, in twenty-eight days from London.

P R O V I D E N C E, January 10.

The late great falls of snow, having been succeeded by warm and heavy rains, the waters of Musshuck river (which empty into Providence Cove) became raised to an unusual height, particularly above the mill dam at the north end of the town. Happy would it have been had the dam given way, and afforded a passage for the vast body of water; but that remaining firm, and the river continuing to rise, on Tuesday night it overflowed its bank above the grist-mill, and forced a passage through the street, destroying and carrying away the mill-bridge, together with eight buildings in its vicinity, among the latter a new dwellinghouse belonging to Mr. Elitha Brown, jun. an old dwellinghouse opposite the mill, Mr. Newel's clothier's shop, a slaughterhouse adjoining the bridge, &c. &c. Mr. Brown's house was of brick, yet not the smallest part remains, but in the place where it stood a deep and wide ditch has been made. A large dwellinghouse which stands near the mill, and contained several families, was so suddenly surrounded by the water that it was with great difficulty the inhabitants were got out. Considerable quantities of household furniture have been lost. A bridge higher up the river, called Stevens's, was also carried away.

The dam was removed on Wednesday, but this not proving effectual, the inhabitants assembled on Thursday, and after much labour turned the current into its old channel. They also threw a temporary bridge across the river, a little below the place where the old bridge stood.

About 70 years since the river overflowed its bank at the same place, but only one or two buildings being then near the spot, the damage was comparatively small to that occasioned by the late disaster.

On Wednesday morning the bridge at Pawtuxet was swept away by the floods, and we learn that much damage has been done in the country by the destruction of bridges, mill-dams, fences, &c.

N E W P O R T, January 10.

Last Thursday arrived here from London, the ship Friendship, Captain Worth, in 75 days from the Downs.—The above ship was bound to Boston, but meeting with very tempestuous weather on her passage, put in here to repair her damage and procure a supply of provisions.

S P R I N G F I E L D, January 20.

Notwithstanding it has been asserted in the publick papers, that unanimity subsists in the territory of Vermont, between the adherents to the York and Vermont interests, the contest of late is renewed, and with such bitterness as will in all probability put an end to the quietude they have hitherto enjoyed; the government of Vermont having raised and embodied a number of troops, under the command of Gen. Wait, whose present rendezvous is said to be at Brattleborough—to oppose whom, a body of troops is said to be collected and collecting at Guilford, with such appearances of determination as soon to render a serious action inevitable—reports say that several shot have been exchanged between them by skirmishing parties, whereby one or two have been wounded: We wish to be able to give a more particular account.

T R E N T O N, February 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in high office, dated Annapolis, 20th Jan. 1784.

“I enclose you a copy of an act of Congress of the 15th inst. relative to the interest already due, or to become due, on a certain class of loan-office certificates; altho' it was passed in consequence of a particular application from the publick creditors in the city and neighbourhood of Philadelphia, yet being general in its operation, the citizens of New-Jersey will be equally benefited by it; and as the legislature at their last sitting directed the treasurer to issue certifi-

cates, payable in taxes, for the annual interest of the whole of this part of the funded debt, it is proper it should be made known to the holders of this species of notes, that they may avail themselves equally with the citizens of Pennsylvania of this act of Congress.”

In CONGRESS, January 15, 1784.

Resolved, That the interest which has or may become due on loan-office certificates, bearing date between the first day of September 1777, and the first day of March 1778, is not subjected to any depreciation.

A correspondent informs us, that there was scarcely ever a time when matters of a more serious and important nature were before Congress—and that the permanent residence of that Honourable Body will again be shortly agitated. It is added, that there is but one member attending from this state, which disables the state from voting, let the occasion be ever so interesting to its present or future welfare. Let those look to it whose business it is.

We hear the citizens of Philadelphia have made a very generous subscription for the comfort of the poor of that city, at this very inclement season. It is said to amount to not less than 2000 dollars.

T O B E S O L D,

A NEGRO WENCH and CHILD;

THE wench has 14 years to serve, is healthy and strong, and has been used to out-door work, is handy at spinning, knitting and sewing, and is to be disposed of for no fault but want of employ. The child is a negro about 6 years old, very remarkable for activity; he is also healthy and strong. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to the subscriber living in Haight's-Town, East-Jersey.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

February 3, 1784.

29

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

MARY HAGERTY, Adm.

Shrewsbury, January 26, 1784.

3w

Notice is hereby given

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

4w9

William Richards

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

Flour of Mustard,

By the POUND or BOTTLE,

Which is cheaper than it can be brought from England, and much better.

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

3m

W A N T E D,

A sober, honest, industrious MAN,

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

February 6, 1784.

6w

To be sold cheap,

FOR cash, wheat, rye, Indian corn or oats, a neat woman's HUNTING SADDLE, quite new. Also a quantity of excellent TIMOTHY SEED. Enquire of the Printer.

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

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

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

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.

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

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

To be Sold,

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

A Valuable plantation, containing two hundred and thirty acres of land, pleasantly situated on the post-road from Trenton to Princeton, 8 miles from the former and 4 from the latter.—There are on the premises a two-story stone house, a stone kitchen, a large commodious barn, a good bearing orchard, and one of younger trees thrifty and promising.—There are 50 acres of meadow, and the like quantity of wood-land, both of excellent quality. An indisputable title will be given, and the payments made easy to the purchaser, on paying a small part in hand.—Enquire of Anna Green, near the said plantation; Richard Green, near Howell's ferry; or William-Churchill Houston, Esquire, Trenton.

Maidenhead, February 2, 1784. c. t. f.

To be sold,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of February next, at Ringwood,

A Lease for two years, from the first day of April next, on that part of the Ringwood Company's estate now in the possession of Mr. Charles Moncrief, on which there are two commodious dwelling-houses, a barn, stables, and out-houses, with one hundred and sixty acres of land, part of which is improved meadow.—Also one other farm, commonly called Rotten-Pond, lying about seven miles southeasterly from Ringwood, on which there is a house, about fifty acres of improved meadow, and fifty acres of wood-land.—Sufficient security will be required, and possession will be given to the purchaser on the first day of April aforesaid, by

ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.
Agent for the Ringwood Company.
Trenton, January 30, 1784. 2W†

TO BE SOLD,

At Publick Sale,

On Friday the 20th of February next, 120 acres of land, situate 2½ miles from Cranberry town, near the publick road from thence to Monmouth, late the property of Luke Smock, deceased.

THERE is of said tract near 30 acres well timbered, a quantity of good meadow, and the whole well watered, with a good dwellinghouse and barn, and an excellent apple-orchard, part of which is of the best grafted fruit. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock of said day on the premises, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

HENRY SMOCK, } Execut.
ROBERT SMOCK, }

Middlesex county, January 14, 1784.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Dec. 27, 1783. 7W

WHEREAS the subscribers, Frederick Miller, of the township of Lebanon, in the county of Hunterdon, and Andrew Miller, of Newtown, in the county of Sussex, together with Joost Miller, of Mansfield Woodhouse township, in the said county of Sussex, on or about the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, gave a bond to Mrs. Elinor Miller, of Mansfield Woodhouse township aforesaid, conditioned for the payment of one hundred and eighty pounds proclamation money of New-Jersey, at five different payments. These are to notify all persons, that we the subscribers have paid the said bond, and have a legal release and discharge against the same bond.

FREDERICK MILLER.

ANDREW MILLER.

January 31, 1784. 3W†

TO BE SOLD,

Two SEINES,

FORTY fathoms long each, and two boats, one about twenty-two, and the other sixteen feet long. Enquire of the subscriber.

SAMUEL HANKINSON.

Trenton, Jan. 31, 1784. 1W*

New-Jersey, House of Assembly, Dec. 23, 1783.

THE several petitions from the West and East-Jersey proprietors, relative to a dispute subsisting between them concerning the line of partition between East and West-Jersey were read a second time; whereupon,

Ordered, That the West-Jersey proprietors have leave to present the draught of a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising their intention at least six weeks previous thereto, in both the New-Jersey, one of the New-York, and one of the Pennsylvania newspapers.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the proprietors of East-Jersey, and all other persons concerned, that we propose, pursuant to the leave granted us by the Honourable the House of Assembly in the above resolution, to present the draught of a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes expressed and set forth in our petition.

JONA. D. SERGEANT, Committee
CLEMENT BIDDLE, } of W. Jer-
EBENEZER COWELL, } sey Propri-
DANIEL ELLIS, } etors.

January 8, 1784. 8W

A Miller is wanted.

A Person who has some knowledge of the trade of a millwright, and is thoroughly acquainted with the milling business, will meet with generous encouragement by applying, with a good recommendation, to the subscriber.

JOHN NEILSON.

New-Brunswick, Jan. 8, 1784. 4W*

ALL persons residing on or near the road from Trenton to Elizabeth-Town, who wish to become subscribers to the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, may have their packets carried, on moderate terms, by applying to

JAMES MARTIN,
Post-rider.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away the 12th inst. from Hopewell, a dark brown mare, two years old past, a natural trotter, has been docked, and branded on the buttock with G. S. Whoever brings her to the subscriber shall be paid the above reward, and all reasonable charges by

TIMOTHY BRUSH, jun.

Hopewell, Jan. 29, 1784. 3W*

To be LET,

And entered the first of April next,

THE stone tavern in Princeton, at the sign of the Thirteen Stars; it is well situated, being near the centre of the town, and has been occupied as a publick inn for several years past, and is in good repair. There are on the lower floor two neat parlours, a large bar-room, with a family room back of it, and a pantry and kitchen back of that: There is a good dry cellar under the whole of the house, and a well of good water in the pantry.—The upper part of the house contains five well finished bed-rooms.—There are also on the premises good stables, a large garden, and a small orchard of excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to Jacob G. Bergen, at the French Arms in Trenton, or to James M'Comb, in Princeton.

January 30, 1784. 3W†