

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1784.

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

[Continued from our last.]

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

*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.*

SECT. 12.

AND be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the assessor of any township, precinct or ward, in any county of this state, shall neglect to attend at the times and places before directed for the meeting of the assessors in the respective counties, it shall and may be lawful for the majority of the assessors of the said county met as aforesaid, notwithstanding the absence of such assessor, to proceed to settle the proportion to be levied on such township, precinct or ward, in the said county; which proportion so fixed shall be assessed and collected by the assessor and collector of such township, precinct or ward.

13. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the respective townships, precincts or wards of this state, within twenty days after the receipt of each duplicate and assessment as aforesaid, shall make demand of the several and respective sums assessed on each person within their respective townships, precincts or wards, in person or by notice left at his place of abode; and shall also give notice of the time and place of holding the courts of appeals; and in case of non-payment of the assessment of the said tax on the fifth day of September in each year, the said collector shall make out a list of the names and surnames of such delinquents, with the sum due from each, and make return thereof to any Justice of the Peace of the county where such delinquency shall happen, which Justice is hereby empowered and required to administer an oath or affirmation to the said collector, that the monies in the list mentioned had been demanded, or notice thereof given at each delinquent's usual place of abode, and thereupon immediately make out his warrant, directed to any constable of the county, requiring him to make distress on the goods and chattels of each delinquent, and make sale thereof at public vendue, giving notice of the time and place by advertisements in three of the most publick places in the township, precinct or ward, at least five days before the day of sale, and to pay the tax for which such distress is made to the said collector within twenty days from the date of the warrant, and at the time of making payment to retain Two-pence for each name inserted in the warrant, to be paid to the Justice of the Peace who shall make out the same, and Two Shillings and Six-pence as his own compensation for each distress, and to return the overplus, if any there be, to the owner; and in case the owner shall refuse to accept thereof, then the said constable shall pay the same into the hands of the collector of the township, precinct or ward, to be credited to the owner in his next tax, or paid to his successor for that purpose; and where goods and chattels cannot be found, the constable is hereby empowered and required to take the body or bodies of such delinquent or delinquents, if to be found in said county, and to deliver him or them to the sheriff of such county, or his gaoler, to be kept in safe custody until payment shall be made, and all charges accruing thereby are defrayed; and the collectors of the respective townships, precincts or wards, within this state for the time being, shall deliver the tax by them collected and received, together with the duplicates and such forfeitures as they may have received for the use of the state in pursuance of this act, to the collector of the county in which such township, precinct or ward, is situated, on or before the twenty-fourth day of September in each year; and in case any such collector shall refuse to do any duty enjoined on him by this act, he shall forfeit and pay, for each offence, the sum of Twelve Pounds, to

be recovered and applied in manner herein after directed; and the respective collectors aforesaid shall and may retain in their hands the sum of Three-pence on the Pound, for all such monies as they may collect in and pay to the county collector aforesaid by virtue of the directions of this act; and if any constable shall neglect or refuse to do any duty or service enjoined on him by this act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Six Pounds, to be recovered by the township, precinct or ward collector, before any Justice of the Peace of the county, and applied one half to the use of the professor, and the other half to the use of the state, with costs of suit.

14. And be it further enacted, That in case of the removal, death, neglect or refusal, of any assessor or collector appointed to any of the duties of this act, and also where in any township, precinct or ward in this state, the inhabitants may have neglected and shall neglect, after the time given in this act, to choose town-officers, in every such case it shall and may be lawful for any two Justices of the Peace of the county in which such township, precinct or ward may be, to meet together and appoint such other fit person or persons within the said county as they shall think proper, to assess and collect the taxes of such township, precinct or ward; and the persons so appointed shall be, and they are hereby declared to be vested with the like powers and authority, and shall perform the like duties within such township, precinct or ward, receive the like rewards, and be subject to the same penalties for neglect or default with the assessors and collectors herein mentioned.

15. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the collectors of the several counties shall pay the sums by them received as aforesaid to the treasurer of the state, on or before the first day of October in every year, during the continuance of this act, taking receipts for the same; which receipts, after having been entered in the auditor's office and endorsed agreeably to law, shall be sufficient vouchers to discharge the said collectors severally from the monies or bills so paid; and if any county collector shall neglect or refuse to pay to the treasurer the monies or bills by him received pursuant to the directions of this act, or any part thereof, within the times herein before limited, or shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties enjoined him by this act, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Pounds, to be recovered with costs by the treasurer, and applied as aforesaid; and the said county collectors respectively shall have and retain in their hands the sum of One Penny per Pound, for all the taxes by them received and paid in virtue of the directions of this act, and likewise Six-pence per mile for each annual payment, for every mile his place of abode may be distant from the treasury.

16. And be it enacted, That if any Justice of the Peace of this state shall neglect or refuse to do any duty required of him by this act, every such Justice, so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit for each offence the sum of Six Pounds, to be recovered and applied as is herein after directed.

17. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the county, on behalf of and for the use of the county, shall prosecute for all fines and forfeitures before-mentioned, which may become due by virtue of this act, excepting where it is otherwise directed.

18. And be it enacted, That if the collector of any township, precinct or ward, shall make default in not paying the money or bills by him collected, and every part thereof, to the collector of the county to which he belongs, at the times herein before specified, he shall, besides the forfeitures herein before-mentioned, be subject to an action of debt at the suit of the county collector for the recovery of the whole sum, or any part thereof, with interest and costs of suit; and if any county collector shall make default in not paying to the treasurer the money or bills by him received, and herein before directed to be paid to the said treasurer, or any part thereof, at the time in each year specified for that purpose, he shall, besides the forfeitures before-mentioned, be subject to an action of debt at the suit of the said treasurer for the recovery of the whole sum unpaid, with interest and costs of suit.

19. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of each county in this state, or any three of them, and a majority of the freeholders chosen for the said county, to call the county collector to an account respecting the money or bills he shall receive by virtue of the directions of this act, at such time and times, and as often as the said justices and freeholders may deem convenient; and all monies or bills remaining in the hands of the said county collectors after the quotas of the county shall be paid in as aforesaid, shall by the said justices and freeholders be credited to the township, precinct or ward, wherein the said monies or bills were raised, towards their next year's quota, and applied to that purpose; and the county collectors severally are hereby required and commanded to lay copies of the respective assessments and accounts of deficiencies, and of all fines and forfeitures received pursuant to the directions of this act, before the justices and freeholders of the respective counties annually at their stated meetings, or oftener if by them required.

20. And be it further enacted, That if any county, precinct, township or ward collector, shall squander or embezzle the money belonging to the state entrusted in his hands, so that recovery thereof cannot be had by the state, the said county, precinct township or ward, shall be liable to reimburse the sum so squandered or embezzled, to be added to the quota of the next year's tax of such county, precinct, township or ward; and all deficiencies happening in any county or township in any one year during the continuance of this act, shall be added to the quota of such county or township the succeeding year, and assessed and collected accordingly.

21. And be it enacted, That the goods and chattels of all tenants or persons residing on, or having the care of any lands or tenements, shall, on default of payment of the tax assessed thereon, be liable to be distrained for the same; and in case the tenant or person having the care of any such lands or tenements shall pay, or his or her goods be distrained for the tax, then, and in that case, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said tenant to deduct the sum so paid out of the rent so agreed for, or to recover the same from the owner by action of debt in any court where the same shall be cognizable, together with costs of suit. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall in anywise extend to alter any contract made and subsisting between any landlord and tenant.

22. AND, for the direction of the collectors of the several precincts, townships or wards, in each respective county in this state, in the mode to be by them pursued for the recovery of the tax assessed on such unimproved and untenanted tracts of land, the owners whereof do not reside within the county where such lands are situated, Be it enacted, That the said collectors shall, on default of payment of the tax assessed on such lands as aforesaid, within the times limited in this act, return the delinquencies to some Justice of the Peace of the county, who is hereby required thereupon to issue his warrant to any constable thereof, to levy distress on so much of the timber, wood, herbage, or whatever other saleable property belonging to the said owner or owners may be found on the premises, as will pay the tax and costs in like manner as in this act is before directed.

23. AND WHEREAS, by reason of the scarcity of gold and silver in this state, it will be impracticable to raise the whole, or any considerable proportion of the aforesaid sum annually, in that kind of money; and inasmuch as the revenue directed to be raised by this act, is designed by the recommendation of Congress to be appropriated as a fund for paying the annual interest of debts contracted on the faith of the United States; and as the revenue to be raised by imports on imported goods will, in all probability, be more than sufficient to discharge the interest arising on foreign loans, and other debts due in Europe and elsewhere out of the United States, it will be highly proper and just that those citizens who contribute their proportion of said revenue, and at the same time are creditors of the United States, should receive out of such revenue the advantages expressly intended thereby; in order therefore that the said taxes may be col-

lected with the greater ease and facility, and be applied to the use for which the said revenue is appropriated,

24. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That bills for paying the interest which is or may become due to citizens of this state, be immediately printed, made and prepared, to the amount of the aforesaid sum of Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings; and that their numbers and denominations be as follows, to wit.

One thousand two hundred bills of six pounds each.

Three thousand bills of three pounds each.

Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-six bills of one pound ten shillings each.

Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven bills of fifteen shillings each.

Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five bills of twelve shillings each.

Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-six bills of seven shillings and six-pence each.

Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-six bills of five shillings each.

Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-six bills of three shillings and nine-pence each.

Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-six bills of two shillings and six-pence each.

25. And be it further enacted, That the whole number of bills aforesaid shall be printed on good paper, and impressed with the arms of this state on the left side near the bottom thereof, and the size of the said bills shall be similar to those last issued under the authority of this state; and besides the arms shall be impressed with such other devices as the treasurer of this state for the time being shall direct; and near the top and bottom thereof the value of each bill shall be expressed; and the said bills shall contain the following words:

**T**HIS bill by law shall be received equal to gold and silver for in the payment of all taxes levied pursuant to a law of the state of New-Jersey for raising a revenue for twenty-five years, passed the day of December, 1783.

26. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid bills when printed shall be numbered and signed by the treasurer and auditor of this state for the time being, who, or either of them, when they receive such bills from the printer thereof, shall administer to him, and he is hereby directed and required to take an oath or affirmation as follows:

**I**A B do declare, that from the time the letters were set and fit to be put into the press for printing the bills by me delivered to you, until the bills were printed and the letters unset, I went at no time out of the room in which the said letters were without locking them up; and therefore, to the best of my knowledge, no copies were printed off but in my presence; and that all the bills so printed I have delivered to you, except the blotters, which I have carefully destroyed.

Which said printer, at the time of taking the aforesaid oath or affirmation, shall deliver to the treasurer the stamps for the indents and arms used in printing said bills, to be by him kept and preserved.

27. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the printer for printing the aforesaid bills such a sum as the said treasurer and auditor shall agree with him for, on a warrant signed by the Governor in Council upon a certificate of such agreement under the hands of the treasurer and auditor; and that there shall be allowed to the said signers the sum of ten pounds each for signing and numbering said bills, and paid on warrants signed by the Governor in Council as aforesaid.

28. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as the said bills shall be printed and signed, the treasurer for the time being is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of the same one year's interest due on the certificates for loans and other liquidated debts for supplies furnished the army, or the transportation thereof, and other contingent charges due from the United States to the inhabitants of this state, upon oath or affirmation being made before the treasurer, or by depositions produced to him, that the certificate for which the interest is applied for was, on the first day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, the property of an inhabitant of this state; and that such certificate, at no time since that period, hath been the property of any person who was an inhabitant of any other state at the time he or she was possessed of the same. Provided notwithstanding, That executors or administrators shall be entitled to receive interest on certificates, upon taking an oath or affirmation that they became possessed of the certificate produced, as the property of the deceased whose estate they administer, and who, at the time of his or her decease, was an inhabitant of this state; and was, as they verily believe, possessed of such certificate at or before the first day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

29. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of this state for the time being is hereby authorized and directed, immediately upon receipt of the taxes directed to be raised by this

act in each and every of the said twenty-five years, (except the last-mentioned tax in the year Eighteen Hundred and Eight) to pay out of the same, either in the bills issued by the direction of this act, or in any species of money made receivable by the same, one year's interest which may then be due on certificates for loans or other liquidated debts due from the United States to the inhabitants of this state, upon oath or affirmation being made by the person applying, or by depositions produced where transfers have been or shall be made of such certificates, taken before a magistrate in this state by the several persons by whom such transfers have been made, whereby it shall appear that the certificate for which the interest is demanded was, on the first day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, the property of an inhabitant of this state; and that such certificate, at no time since that period, hath been the property of any person who was an inhabitant of any other state at the time he or she was possessed of the same. Provided always, That executors or administrators shall, during said term, be entitled to receive interest on all certificates whereon the preceding year's interest may then appear to have been paid, upon taking an oath or affirmation that they became possessed of the certificate produced, as the property of the deceased whose estate they administer; and who, at the time of his or her decease, was an inhabitant of this state; and that they verily believe the deceased, if then living, would be entitled to receive such interest agreeable to the direction of this act; and all transfers of certificates by executors or administrators, after he or they shall have taken the oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall entitle the possessor to receive interest thereon agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this act, upon proof being made to the treasurer that such certificate hath, at no time after such transfer, been the property of any person while residing out of this state; and the said treasurer shall also, in each and every of the said years (except the year Eighteen Hundred and Eight) out of the production of said taxes pay one year's interest which may then be due on all certificates which have been given since the first day of May, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-three, for supplies furnished the army, or transportation thereof, or which may be given for the same upon the liquidation of such debts due from the United States to inhabitants of this state; and also upon all certificates given to officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Jersey line, late in the service of the United States, for their monthly pay and subsistence due for the time they were in service until the respective times of their derangement, discharge or disbandment.

30. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the several collectors and treasurer of this state, and they hereby are required to exchange gold and silver which they may have received by virtue of this act, for any of the aforesaid bills herein before directed to be issued at their nominal value, to any person who may apply for the same.

31. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of this state for the time being shall annually pay into the treasury of the United States in specie, out of the production of said taxes, all such surplussage thereof as may remain after paying the interest due to citizens of this state in manner aforesaid, or exchanging the same as herein before directed.

32. And be it further enacted, That the said treasurer shall keep exact and regular accounts of all interest paid as aforesaid, particularly stating the dates and numbers of the certificates on which the same may be paid, and the name of the person to whom the same was granted, taking receipts for all such payments of interest, and endorse the same on the back of such certificates; and shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered to administer all or any of the oaths or affirmations directed to be taken by this act.

33. And be it further enacted, That upon the receipt of the last-mentioned tax, the money of whatever species received in payment thereof shall, by the treasurer, be exchanged for the bills issued agreeably to the directions of this act, which may then be outstanding; which bills, when received by the treasurer, either in payment of the said last-mentioned tax or by exchange as aforesaid, shall be cancelled and destroyed in the same manner as bills of credit heretofore current in this state while a province were usually cancelled and destroyed.

A. Passed at Trenton, December 20, 1783.  
A true copy from the original,  
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk  
of the General Assembly.

### Foreign Intelligence.

DANTZICK, Sept. 27.

**I**N consequence of the difference arisen between the court of Berlin and the inhabitants of this city, latter has been entirely blocked up for three days past. All communication is forbidden; and

nothing is suffered to go out, except Prussian and Russian effects, those belonging to foreigners resident here, and the apparel of travellers. [Dantzick, the capital of Regal Prussia, in the kingdom of Poland, is a very large city, and in some respects a sovereign state. It has a jurisdiction of 40 miles round the city.]

L O N D O N, September 26.

On Monday last, as some men were employing the lead mills, at Temple Mills, Hackney, which are now preparing, they found an urn full of Roman coins, some of them in high preservation, with the impression of Julius Cæsar, and Constantine the Great, together with several medals; likewise a stone coffin, with the skeleton entire, measuring seven feet nine inches long; the inscription on the coffin is unintelligible.— In removing the old foundation, a vault was discovered, in which were several urns, but quite imperfect: What is very remarkable, the vaults, for centuries past, are supposed to have been sixteen feet under water.

Extract of a letter from Downpatrick, in Ireland, August 20.

"A most lamentable accident happened here yesterday evening. Some of the prisoners confined in the county gaol, taking advantage of the tumult and bustle of our contested election, set the prison on fire, with a view of effecting their escape. The fire was observed after nine, on which the alarm was given; the volunteers beat to arms, and in a few minutes the different corps were assembled before the prison door. The gaoler was desired to throw open the prison doors, but from a rigid adherence to the letter of his duty, refused to do so until he had orders from the high sheriff, who at length appeared, and ordered the doors to be opened, when a most shocking spectacle was presented! five wretched male and female prisoners, and two children, were brought out suffocated; several others with very little signs of life, many of whom it is thought cannot recover. The fire was then raging with great violence; and it is but justice to Lord Kilwarlin, in common with many gentlemen present, to remark, that no danger outweighed his courage and humanity upon the melancholy occasion; his Lordship rushed through bodies of flames and smoke to the lowest dungeon, where some poor wretches were ill of a fever, and brought a miserable woman in his arms, and afterwards repeated this dangerous embassy two or three times. The fire was happily suppressed without doing considerable damage to the building, and not a single prisoner escaped, owing to the unremitting vigilance of the volunteers. About ten o'clock the fire was got under, but owing to the want of necessary attention in extinguishing it, the town was a second time alarmed about midnight.— This second danger, however, was soon obviated, and about one every thing was perfectly secure."

October 14. The last accounts from Petersburg particularly assert, that the Empress will not relinquish the Crimea upon any consideration, and that of course war with the Turks must be the inevitable consequence, as the Divan cannot consent to such a loss of territory, without endangering the safety, as well as the dignity of their empire.

We are informed from good authority, that the cabinet, instead of waiting for new propositions from the sister kingdom, has wisely determined to meet their requests, and with that view dispatched a messenger on Thursday last, with some fresh instructions to the Lord Lieutenant, which he is to lay before both houses at the ensuing meeting.

Letters from Gibraltar of a late date mention, that the King of Spain has laid a quarantine on all vessels from that place to any port in Spain. The garrison were in perfect health, and well supplied with fresh provisions from Tetuan and Tangier. The troops at Gibraltar wish for a relief, Germans as well as Britons. Two of the British regiments have been there about fourteen years. As the barracks in the town and castle are totally demolished, most of the troops are still encamped, but it is hoped before the winter, proper accommodations will be made to cover them from the inclemency of the rainy season. No communication as yet between the garrison and Spain.— The Spanish troops will keep in the advanced works, and a guard clove to the face of the rock at Gibraltar, near the Devil's Tower.

The gentry of Ireland begin to see the combination of the volunteers in a very serious light, there being no power in that country that can in any degree check their demands, to what extent soever they may go; for there are no extremities to which popular assemblies may not be led, when conducted by artful and designing men.

Friday morning some despatches were received at St. James's from Holland, since which it is generally reported, with great confidence, an offer is come over from the Dutch Oriental company (through the medium of the supreme council sitting at the Hague) of a stipulated sum of money to be paid to Great-Britain as a compensation and equivalent for the immediate restoration of Negapatnam, on the coast of Co-

romandel. The particular amount proposed is not known, but is said to be among the millions. Two millions sterling have been mentioned, not from authority, but merely conjecture. If this be accepted, the definitive treaties between Great-Britain and Holland, will soon be settled. If not, there is likely to be a great delay, as they have no other equivalent at present to offer.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Aug. 13.

"We have in this city one of those moral phenomena which show how far nature will anticipate upon the maturity of intellectual faculties. A child only seven years of age, named Joachim Montayro de Carvalho, has read a publick lecture, and supported what is called a Thesis, on all the parts of rhetoric and oratory, in a manner that would have done honour to a professor in elocution. At three years of age this child could speak fluently the Latin and French languages, and was perfectly acquainted with the histories of Spain and Portugal."

HAMBURG H, October 12.

A very extraordinary instance of fecundity has happened in Lower Austria, to the wife of one Langenloir. After being married a very long time, without having any children, on the tenth of September last she brought forth four. On the seventeenth she felt forth fresh pains, and was brought to bed of four more. The eight children, which are all boys, have been baptized, and seem likely to live; nor does the mother appear to be at all incommoded by this double delivery.

FOUNTAINBLEAU, Nov. 5.

The Sieur d'Ormerston having sent to the King a formal resignation of the place of Comptroller General of the Finances, his Majesty has bestowed that office on the Sieur de la Calonne, Intendant of Flanders and Artois, who had the honour of paying his thanks to his Majesty in this quality on the fourth of this month.

### American News.

PROVIDENCE, January 1.

An act was passed here, pursuant to a late recommendation of Congress, securing to the authors of any new books or treatises, to which they shall prefix their names, a copy-right, and preventing any other person, without their consent, to republish or make profit of the copies.

A petition was preferred to the assembly, from a committee of the society of people called Friends, for the gradual abolition of the slavery of the negroes in this state, and that the owners of such negro slaves as are healthy and capable of supporting themselves might be authorized to manumit them, and in case of their afterwards becoming indigent, that they should be considered as other paupers, and be provided for accordingly. This petition was referred to a committee of both houses, who reported a bill for the purpose, which is postponed for consideration to the next session.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

The sloop Randolph, Captain Lyon, from Jamaica, out forty-two days, laden with rum, sugar and coffee, is ashore, on her beam ends, at West-Bank. Three of her hands were drowned; and two were so severely frost-bitten, that they died.

Walter Buchanan, John Vernon and Wm. Smith, think it their duty, to give this testimonial of the bold and dangerous performance of Donald Monro, Thomas O'Brian, John Gibbons, William Ruffel, Henry Steel, Duncan Mead, John Cumstone, Thomas Kenney, and Richard Bogle, who, at the risque of their lives, made astonishing exertions (which to us seemed impracticable) and with the utmost activity, cut thro' the ice, and by the help of God, rescued EIGHT unhappy mortals from apparent death.

To them, and to others who made humane attempts to save us, we gratefully return thanks, and will ever think ourselves under lasting obligations.

To the citizens of New-York we are likewise much indebted for their great anxiety, sympathy, and humanity, so conspicuously displayed on the melancholy occasion.

Jan. 23. The Honourable Ezra L'Hoummedieu, Esquire, and Jacobus Swartwout, Abraham Yates, jun. and Alexander Webster, Esquires, are elected by the General Assembly to compose the Council of appointment.

The brig Richard, Captain Denniston, from North-Carolina, mentioned in our last as supposed to be lost, dragged her anchor in the storm on Monday, and came ashore on Staten-Island, at the watering-place. All her hands much frost-bitten.

The schooner John and Frederick, from Havannah, is also ashore at Prince's-Bay, bilged.

The assembly of Maryland have passed an act for laying a duty on British vessels.

The ship Julius Cæsar, Captain Lee, from Cadiz,

bound to Newbury-Port, was cast away, on the first instant, on the back of Cape Cod, where she went to pieces.

The brig Peace and Plenty, Capt. Callahan, from London, for Boston, is also ashore at the same place, but it is expected she will be got off, and most of the cargo saved.

The ship Revolution, Captain Lapell, from Amsterdam, bound to Boston, was likewise cast away on Plumb-Island, off Newbury, about the first instant.

We learn from Pownal, in the state of Vermont, that a mountain in that town had lately burst, with a most terrible explosion; by which rocks of an amazing bulk were thrown a great height into the air, which, in their fall, broke and destroyed the trees, &c. for a considerable distance, and left a chasm upwards of one hundred rods in length, and eighty feet in depth.—We leave the naturalist to speculate upon this strange phenomenon.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.

The brig Betsey, Captain Fleming, from the West-Indies for this port, was run ashore in the late foggy weather, on a bar lying between Morris Lifen's and Reedy Island, on the Jersey shore, where she is lost. The people with difficulty saved their lives.

We learn from different parts of the country, that considerable damage has been done by the sudden and extraordinary rise of water occasioned by the thaw and great rain last week. The stage from this city to Baltimore, with six passengers, was upset in a run four miles on the other side of Hartford, the passengers and driver narrowly escaped with their lives, having been a considerable time in the water, but the waggon and the whole of the baggage (in which is included a trunk having between 5 and 600 guineas in cash, with bank notes and other papers of value) were totally lost.

Several vessels which were ready for sea, it was expected, from the extreme moderation of the weather on Wednesday last, would have taken their departure, but the suddenness and severity of the frost has entirely bound up our navigation for the present.

TRENTON, January 27.

The two Guinops, who were some time since taken up and confined in the gaol at this place for house-breaking and robbery, and who lately made their escape from thence, were re-taken last week near Easton, and are closely confined.

On the 13th inst. Mr. JAMES MECHETT, of this town, was married to Miss POLLY TUCKER, daughter of Captain William Tucker, of the same place.

The act for the better regulation of juries, passed at the last session of Assembly, does not take place till the first day of April next.

We are informed that the French packet l'Courier de Port Louis, Capt. Duvalche, bound to New-York, was unfortunately cast away in the late severe gale of wind. The mail, it is said, is saved; but some of the people on board perished by the severity of the weather.

The Honourable John Hathorn, Esq. of Orange county, is chosen Speaker of the General Assembly of the state of New-York.

In consequence of the great rains which have fallen within a week or ten days past, the ice in the river Delaware opposite this place, which had frozen to an amazing thickness, gave way on Saturday last, and fell down to the bar a little below the town, where it stopped, by which means the back water was raised in a few minutes much higher than has been known for many years. The water however found a passage over the low lands opposite the bar, where, it is not improbable, should it continue in its present condition for a few weeks, a new channel will be worn. The ice in its movement, which was truly tremendous, did considerable damage, having, beside the mischief done the banks, fences and low grounds, either overthrown or greatly injured most of the store-houses at the landing. At present the river is impassable here, but we learn that at Bordentown, where it is not yet broken up, it remains strong and firm, so that carriages pass and repass with the greatest safety. It is also passable in boats at Howell's ferry, about four miles above this place.

On Thursday last at eight o'clock was observed a comet in its course to the sun; it was about 20 degrees high, bearing about west southwest; the tail appeared to contain an arch in the heavens of about three degrees. Sunday night, at eight o'clock, being clear weather, it was seen considerably advanced towards the sun, but the splendour of the tail was obscured by that of the moon, whose distance from the comet appeared to be about eleven degrees. We expect it will, in a few nights, be in its perihelium, after which it will, in all probability, make a most splendid appearance in the morning before day-break, when those whose curiosity and admiration, at the grandeur of such appearances, exceed their inclination to lounge in bed, will have an opportunity of observing this curious phenomenon. We leave it to those who have had an opportunity of observing this comet more ac-

curately, to determine whether we may hail it as a stranger, or one that has been observed before from our earth. We are inclined to adopt the first opinion.

\* \* Many articles of intelligence are omitted this week on account of the length of the revenue act.

### Bank of North-America,

January 12th, 1784.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, this day, Resolved, That a subscription shall be opened at the Bank on the first day of February next, and continue, until one thousand additional shares shall be subscribed.

That the price of each new share shall be five hundred dollars, and the amount of such shares shall be added to the present capital of the Bank, so as to form one common stock, which shall be the property of the several Stockholders, in proportion to the number of their respective shares, and without regard to the sum paid for such shares at the time of the subscription; and that in every case, the money shall be paid at the time of subscribing.

### 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.

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 new-papers.

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

Hunterdon } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias  
County, ff. } to me directed, will be exposed to  
sale, by way of publick vendue, on the premises, on  
Monday the fifteenth day of March next, between  
the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of said  
day, a certain plantation or tract of land, situate in  
the township of Alexandria, containing two hundred  
and eighty-two acres, adjoining lands of Paul Andrews  
and others: The above described premises is excellent  
wheat land; and there is on said premises a dwelling-  
house, 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 is 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

Rivington's Confessions, Part I.

Addressed to the whigs of New-York.

LONG life and low spirits were never my choice, As long as I live I intend to rejoice ; When life is worn out, and no wine's to be had 'Tis time enough then to be serious and fad.

'Tis time enough then to reflect and repent When our liquor is gone, and our money is spent, But I cannot endure what is practis'd by some, This anticipating of evils to come :

A debt must be paid, I am sorry to say, Alike, in their turns, by the grave and the gay, And due to a despot that none can deceive, Who grants us no respite and signs no reprieve.

Thrice happy is he that from care can retreat, And its plagues and vexations put under his feet ; Blow the storm as it may be is always in trim, And the sun's in the zenith forever to him.

Since the world then in earnest is nothing but care, (And the world will allow I have also my share) Yet, tofs'd as I am in the stormy expanse, The best way, I find, is to leave it to chance.

Look round if you please, and survey the wide ball, And chance, you will find, has direction of all : 'Twas owing to chance that I first saw the light, And chance may destroy me before it is night !

'Twas a chance, a mere chance, that your arms gain'd the day,

'Twas a chance that the Britons so soon went away ; To chance by their leaders the nation is cast, And chance to perdition will send them at last.

Now because I remain when the puppies are gone You would willingly see me hang'd, quarter'd and drawn,

Though I think I have logic sufficient to prove, That the chance of my stay, is a proof of my love.

For deeds of destruction some hundreds are ripe, But the worst of my foes are your lads of the type : Because they have nothing to put on their shelves They are striving to make me as poor as themselves.

There's LONDON and KOLLOCK, those strong bulls of Bafhan, Are striving to book me away from my station, And HOLT, all at once, is as wonderful great As if none but himself was to print for the STATE.

Ye are all convinc'd I'd a right to expect That a sinner returning you would not reject— Quite sick of the scarlet and slaves of the throne, 'Tis now at your option to make me your own.

Suppose I had gone with the Tories and rabble To starve, or be drown'd on the shoals of Cape Sable I had suffer'd, 'tis true—but I'll have you to note My woes would have help'd you to dinner nor coat.

You say that with grief and dejection of heart I pack'd up my awls with a view to depart, That my shelves were dismantled, my cellars unstor'd, My boxes afloat and my hampers on board :

And hence you infer (I am sure without reason) That a right you possess to entangle my weazon— But who ever argued, where blood was not spilt, That terror of heart is conviction of guilt ?

The charge may be true—for I found it in vain To lean on a staff that was broken in twain, And ere I had gone at Port Roseway to fix, I had chose to sell drams on the margin of Styx.

I confess, that with shame and contrition oppress'd, I sign'd an agreement to go with the rest, But ere they weigh'd anchor to sail their last trip, I saw they were vermin, and gave them the slip.

Now, why you should call me the worst man alive, On the word of a convert, I cannot contrive, Though turn'd a plain honest republican, still You own me no profelyte, do what I will.

My paper is alter'd—good people don't fret ; I call it no longer the ROYAL GAZETTE :

To me a great monarch has lost all his charms, I have pull'd down his LION, and trampled his ARMS.

While fate was propitious I thought they might stand, You know I was zealous for George's command, But since he disgrac'd it, and left us behind, If I thought him an angel—I've alter'd my mind.

On the very same day that his army went hence I ceas'd to tell lies for the sake of his pence ; And what was the reason?—the true one is best—I worship no funs that decline to the west :

In this I resemble a Turk or a Moor, The day-star ascending, I prostrate adore ; And, therefore, excuse me for printing some lays, An ode or a sonnet in Washington's praise.

His prudence alone has preserv'd your dominions, The bravest and bolded of all the Virginians ! And when he is gone—I pronounce it with pain— We scarcely shall meet with his equal again.

Old Plato asserted that life is a dream, And man but a shadow (whate'er he may seem) By which it is plain he intended to say That man, like a shadow, must vanish away :

If this be the fact, in relation to man, And if each one is striving to get what he can, I hope, while I live, you will all think it best, To allow me to baffle along with the rest.

A view of my life, tho' some parts might be solemn, Would make, on the whole, a ridiculous volume ; In the life that's hereafter (to speak with submission) I hope I shall publish a better edition :

E'en swine you permit to subsist in the street ;— You pity a dog that lies down to be beat— Then forget what is past—for the year's at a close— And men of my age has some need of repose.

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

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

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

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, Dec. 9, 1783.

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.

Wanted Immediately,

A Journeyman PRINTER, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by the Printer hereof.

To be sold,

The PLANTATION belonging to the SUBSCRIBER,

Situate in Hopewell, about eight miles above Trenton, on the River Road,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, well watered, 7 of which are excellent good meadow ; upwards of 30 acres of timber-land, above 20 of which are excellent. On the premises are a frame house and barn, an excellent orchard of apples, chiefly pippins ; pears, peaches, cherries, &c. Title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ELIJAH HART.

Jan. 12, 1784.

3w

To be Sold,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON, the following BOOKS, viz.

HOOKE's Roman history, 8 vols.

The Preceptor, 2 do.

Martin's philosophical grammar,

Spectator, 8 vols.

Pope's odyssey, 4 do.

The life and opinions of Tristram Shandy, 4 do.

The adventures of Telemachus, 2 do.

Harvey's meditations,

Cato's letters,

Nature displayed,

Bibles,

Testaments,

Spelling-books,

Primers,

A variety of Newberry's books for children,

Art of speaking,

Aesop's fables,

Schoolmasters' assistant,

Whittenhall's latin grammar,

Clark's corderii.

A L S O,

Blank account-books,

Parchment by the dozen or single skin,

Black lead-pencils,

Sealing-wax,

Wafers,

Slates and pencils,

Inkpowder,

Inkstands,

Common writing-paper,

Letter do.

Pocket almanacks.

With a variety of pamphlets, among which are,

M'Fingall, a modern epic poem,

Philosophick solitude,

Publick good,

Letter from Common Sense to the Abbe Raynall,

Serious address to the rulers of America,

Mighty destroyer displayed,

Address of Congress to the United States,

on the subject of our finances.

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\*