

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1784.

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

On the LIBERTY of the PRESS;
And a certain nonsensical Advertisement against
S C I P I O.

PART V. AND LAST.

SCARCELY had I taken up my pen to begin this paper, but I recollected the advice of the wise man, *answer not a fool according to his folly*. Struck with the thought that I had entered the lists with orator Henley, in contradiction to holy writ, I immediately returned it into my inkhorn. I paused and pondered: But soon recollecting that this same wise man, and in the very same sentence, commands us to *answer a fool according to his folly*; I weighed and compared. Is not this a mystery? Is not this a contradiction?—Profane and deistical men may indeed give it that turn: And that turn profane and deistical men have given it. But all the contradiction in it is merely verbal. The maxim itself, according to its true import, is like all the other apothegms of Solomon, founded in wisdom, and tested by experience. *Answer not a fool according to his folly*, says this divine philosopher, *lest thou also be like unto him*. *Answer a fool according to his folly*, he subjoins with equal propriety, *lest he be wise in his own conceit*. The Scripture, which contains an inexhaustible magazine of human, as well as of divine knowledge, never really contradicts itself, though in many instances it may, to superficial readers or corrupt wranglers, appear self-contradictory. The whole verse taken together, according to its true meaning, is replete with wisdom, and contains an invaluable aphorism. Men of the best sense may want proper directions how to deal with fools. Solomon has given them those directions.—There is a time to be silent, as well as a time to speak: And a wise man ought at no time to answer a fool by *imitating his folly*. If the latter boasts and swaggers, and raves and threatens, and prints nonsense and bombast, the former will not boast and swagger, and rave and threaten, and print nonsense and bombast as he does, because then he *would be like unto him*. In other cases however, as when there is a probability that he is not absolutely incorrigible, nor irrecoverably hardened in the sins of self-conceit and impudence, when there is a probability of either serving him or the publick; we have reason to think that we can in this way bring him to justice, and make him account to his country; and that without answering him, he will triumph in our silence, coil himself up in his own self-importance, and vainly boast that he is unanswerable—why, in that case, *answer him according to his folly*, *lest he be wise in his own conceit*.

Having promised in a former paper to be more copious in a future one, upon a very malevolent calumny of orator Henley, that I had treated the Assembly with illiberality, I now proceed to fulfil the engagement.

It is probable enough, considering the natural pride of mankind, that in every Legislature upon the continent there may be some supercilious self-important turkey-cock individual, who thinks it high treason for any plebeian even to surmise it possible, that the main body is capable of committing an error, while his *infallible Honour* is a member of it; and that the very supposition is highly derogatory from their dignity, and consequently indecent and illiberal. But our Legislature has not so learned liberty. They never studied the rights of mankind in *pilgrimage with the British army*. They know their rights as Legislators; and they know ours as their constituents. At any rate, we know the latter, and are not afraid to maintain them.

Like a free citizen of a free state (and free at the expense of infinite blood and treasure) I discussed, in a paper to which my antagonist alludes, the resolution of our Council for bringing a late treasurer to a legal trial for a considerable sum of money in dispute between this state and the said treasurer. I gave it as my opinion, that as the citizens of New-Jersey are intimately concerned in this contest, they had an undoubted right to have it legally determined: That no satisfaction which this man could give to either of the Honourable Houses (and with the pretence of which

he would eternally pester both, if they could have the patience so far to sacrifice their time, and proper business, as to hear his endless garrulity) could never amount to such determination. That their decision was consequently short of what the people were entitled to—a fair judicial adjudication, which must be final and satisfactory to both parties. Are not these fair conclusions from undeniable premises? And is there any high treason in this logic? Is there in it the least appearance of ill manners or want of respect to the Assembly? Sure I am, I meant none. We are under great obligations to our Assemblies, for undertaking the trouble of serving us; and that for a very scanty allowance, and at a time when some men were making their compliments to General Howe.—We are under still greater obligations to them for serving us with fidelity; and often to the great in-commodity and embarrassment of their own private affairs. For this trouble, for this fidelity, for this sacrifice of their time, and often of a considerable part of their fortunes, we are, I say, under great obligations to them. We ought, moreover, from their respectable situation, and their dignity as the representatives of a free people, the original source (mind my good friend Demosthenes, whatever the British or Hessians may have told you to the contrary, the original source) of all dignity amongst us, to pay them all the respect and reverence due to their elevation. This obligation is still heightened, when they serve their country with a *single eye*, and from the sole motive of serving it. When they are not ambitious of, nor seeking for, publick honours; but are themselves, on account of their merit, sought for by the people in their rural retirement, and their more beloved shades of private life; and not hawking and peddling, and cringing and coaxing, and trimming and turning, and parliamenting for three years, before they can obtain a majority of voices; and finally obtaining it by uttering false prophecies and endless orations, and promising to work such miracles as they know they cannot work, and which they ought not to work if they could. But after all their rank and dignity, they are in one sense, and in a very important sense, the servants of the people. By undertaking the trust, they become responsible for the due execution of it. If they wilfully betray it, their constituents will call them to account. If they commit involuntary errors, their constituents have at least a right to point them out, in order to caution both them and others against the like mistakes in future. As they represent the whole community, they represent every individual elector in it, as a component part of the totality of their representation. Every individual therefore has a right to submit his sentiments respecting their conduct to his fellow-electors, his brother-citizens, in order to bring it under general consideration; and by that means, if really prejudicial to the society, to final amendment. The wisest men may err; and no publick bodies are infallible, even when such a cardinal Alberoni or Pope Boniface makes one of the conclave. Our Assembly would not be the only good men, nor the only wise men, that have been deceived by confident assertions, and infinite tergiversations. In the present instance there certainly was an error somewhere. When the Council and Assembly differ in sentiment, one of the two branches must as certainly be right, and the other as certainly wrong in point of opinion, as that two opinions, directly repugnant to each other, cannot both be right. Is it high-treason, is it a misdemeanor, is it illiberal, for a free citizen of this state to say which of the two has, in his opinion, mistaken the point? Where has our orator imbibed this idea of American liberty? I fear in the same anti-republican school of political heresy, the *British lines*.

But as to the cardinal point between us, the *money in question*, he calls for my vouchers. I tell him I will not give them. This matter I presume is not to be settled betwixt him and me by a paper war. Had I no other objection to this; and could the people be supposed willing to receive, as I am sure he would be very ready to tender, such payment, the length itself of the dispute would be an unfurmountable one. But does he really think me such a blockhead, as to disclose to him, in this stage of the controversy, the evidence which I have reason to think will be produced

against him upon his trial? He does not think it.—But it is just like the man, to believe that by thus calling for vouchers, which he knows no person living, who wants to have him fairly tried, will ever communicate in print, he can amuse the credulous, make an ostentation of innocence, and avert the day of reckoning. I will not do it.

But mark what we have already lost by hitherto delaying his prosecution, and leaving him so much leisure to *seek out inventions*. Why he has at least discovered that this same money was *no money*. It was only *intended money*. It was not yet in *esse* or *existence*, but only in *potentiality* or *possibility*. It was a kind of *embryo*, or sort of *foetus*, conceived indeed in his womb, but not yet brought forth; a conception, but no real birth; and with which, as he now plainly intimates, he intends to put us off, as with a *false conception*. Why what a witch of *Endor*, to be all this while in such a fright at the real body of Samuel, when he knew it was only a false apparition. If no money was ever in his custody, certainly no money could ever go out of it. And why then so terrified about a trial? Why not plead what some sheriffs often honestly return on a Scire Facias, and others as dishonestly in other cases, in the words of his and their false latin *Nichil*? But by this *intended money*, friend Henley! there hangs such a tale, that *woe will betide thee*, whenever it shall be told. Such a tale, that whenever it is told, will make thine ears to tingle still more than the patriotick doctor from the horse-block pulpit at Ringoe's. Such a tale—but prudent men do not adduce their evidence before the cause is at issue. Till then, therefore, good night to you, with a short and friendly word of advice. Think more. Talk less. Write not at all. Account properly: And never forget the Spanish proverb, that *he whose house is made of glass, should not throw stones*. And so your most humble servant, Sir,

S C I P I O.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, January 28.

THE Empress of Russia has offered the King of Spain the sum of a million and an half sterling for the island of Minorca, and five thousand tons of hemp per annum for ten years, for the Spanish navy: The Ministry of Madrid are all for accepting the offer, but the King is against it; however, he has not given a positive negative. The French Ambassador was highly alarmed at the offer.

Jan. 30. The following requisition, already signed by 70 members of Parliament, has been presented by Mr. Grosvenor, in consequence of his proposal in the House of Commons for an union among the leaders of the present contending parties:

“We, whose names are hereunto signed, Members of the House of Commons, being fully persuaded that the united efforts of those, in whose integrity, abilities, and constitutional principles, we have reason to confide, can alone rescue the country from its present distracted state, do join in most earnestly intreating with them to communicate with each other on the arduous situation of publick affairs; trusting that, by a liberal and unreserved intercourse between them, every impediment may be removed to a cordial co-operation of great and respectable characters, acting on the same publick principles, and entitled to the support of independent and disinterested men.

“And we do depute ——— to present this representation and requisition to his Grace the Duke of Portland, the Right Honourable Lord John Cavendish, the Right Honourable William Pitt, and the Right Honourable C. J. Fox, in our names.”

Feb. 2. In consequence of the great quantities of dollars lately brought from Spain and America, there has been a great reduction in the price of silver. For some days past, dollars in bags of a thousand ounces each, have been sold at the bank at 5s. and 3d. farthing per ounce.

It is rumoured that their High Mightinesses intend, by the medium of their Ambassadors at Paris, to require of the British Ministry a further explanation of the Preliminary Articles, lest the Treaty of Peace

should break off on a sudden by any mistaken construction put upon the said articles, which might happen, especially on such dispositions of the Preliminaries as concern the navigation in the Molucca Islands.

Three several periods have occurred since Christmas day, that the quicksilver in the thermometer has been wholly compressed in the reservoir, such occurrences have not happened before in sixty years.

Feb. 6. Yesterday arrived two mails from France, which contain nothing new except an edict of the Emperor's in favour of the Jews, granting them the privileges of other subjects, except those of purchasing estates. It also relieves them from military service, but in consideration of their living quietly in their habitations, they are called upon to defend them, or at least to pay the expense of it. It is said, that in order to establish a just equilibrium between the rights of citizens granted to them, and the rights which that title necessarily implies, a plan has been formed, by virtue of which they are either to conform to the military conscription, or to contribute towards paying the expense of a body of infantry, the force of which shall be proportioned to the number of soldiers to be raised among them. This contribution will extend to all the Jews of the Hereditary States of Germany, Bohemia, Moravia, Galacia, and Hungary.

B O S T O N, April 16:
Wednesday last arrived in this port the ship *Active*, Captain Lyde, in 29 days from London, by whom we have received papers as late as the 11th of March, from whom the following are extracted.

L O N D O N, March 1.
The Humble Address of the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,
WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to represent to your Majesty, that, impressed with the most dutiful sense of your Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, we rely on your Majesty's royal wisdom, that you will take such measures, as by removing any obstacle to the formation of such an administration, as your faithful commons have declared to be requisite in the present critical and arduous state of public affairs, as may tend to give effect to the wishes of your faithful commons, which have already been most humbly represented to your Majesty."

His Majesty's Most Gracious Answer.

"Gentlemen,
I am deeply sensible how highly it concerns the honour of my crown, and the welfare of my people, which are the objects always nearest my heart, that the publick affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of the people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unfortunate divisions and distractions of the country. Very recent endeavours have been employed, on my part, to unite in the publick services, on a fair and equal footing, those whose joint efforts appear to me most capable of producing that happy effect. Those endeavours have not had the effect I wished: I shall always be desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object; but I cannot see that it would in any degree be advanced by the dismissal of those at present in my service.

"I observe, at the same time, that there is no charge or complaint suggested against my present Ministers, nor is any one or more of them specially objected to; and numbers of my subjects have expressed to me, in the warmest manner, their satisfaction of the late changes I have made in my councils. Under these circumstances I trust my faithful commons will not wish that the essential offices of executive government shall be vacated, until I see a prospect that such a plan of union, as I have called for, and they pointed out, may be carried into effect."

March 4. The following is the address of the house of commons to the King, which is to be presented by the whole house this day, at half an hour after 3 o'clock.

"To the K I N G.

"S I R E,
WE, your Majesty's faithful commons, approach your throne, most humbly to represent to your Majesty the satisfaction your faithful commons derive from the late most gracious assurances we have received, that your Majesty concurs with us in opinion, that it concerns the honour of your crown, and the welfare of your people, that the publick affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of your people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions and distractions of this country.

"We acknowledge your Majesty's paternal goodness in your late most gracious endeavours to give effect to the object of our late dutiful representation to your Majesty.

"We lament that the failure of this your Majesty's most gracious endeavours should be considered as a final bar to the accomplishing so salutary and desirable a purpose, and to express our concern and disappointment, that your Majesty has not been advised to take any further step towards uniting in the publick service those whose joint efforts have recently appeared to your Majesty most capable of producing so happy an effect.

"Your faithful commons, with all humility, claim it as their right, and on every proper occasion feel it their bounden duty, to advise your Majesty touching the exercise of any branch of your royal prerogative.

"We submit it to your Majesty's royal consideration, that the continuance of an administration which does not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people, must be injurious to the publick service.

"We beg leave further to say, that your faithful commons can have no interest distinct and separate from that of our constituents, and that we therefore feel ourselves called upon to repeat those loyal and dutiful assurances we have already expressed of our reliance on your Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, that your Majesty would graciously enable us to execute those important trusts which the constitution has vested in us, with honour to ourselves, and advantage to the publick, by the confirmation of a new administration, appointed under circumstances which may tend to conciliate the minds of your faithful commons, and give energy and stability to your Majesty's council.

"Your Majesty's faithful commons, upon the maturest deliberations, cannot but consider the continuance of the present Ministers as an unwarrantable obstacle to your Majesty's most gracious purpose, to comply with our wishes in the formation of such an administration as your Majesty, in concurrence with the unanimous resolution of your faithful commons, seems to think requisite in the present exigencies of the country. We feel ourselves bound to remain firm in the wish expressed to your Majesty in our late humble address, and do therefore find ourselves obliged again to beseech your Majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation of a strong and stable government, by the previous removal of your present Ministers."

March 5. Yesterday the house of commons carried up their address to St. James's. It being a drawing-room day, the court was full of ladies. The Speaker, attended by Mr. Fox and many other members, went up to the throne, and having read and presented the address, his Majesty delivered the following answer from a paper which he held in his hand:

"Gentlemen,
I have already expressed to you how sensible I am of the advantages to be derived from such an administration as was pointed out in your unanimous resolution; and I assured you that I was desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object. I remain in the same sentiments.—But I continue equally convinced that it is an object not likely to be obtained by the dismissal of my present Ministers.

"I must repeat, that no charge or complaint, nor any specific objection, is yet made against ANY of them. If there were any such ground for their removal at present, it ought to be EQUALLY a reason for not admitting them as a part of that extended and united administration, which you state to be requisite.

"I did not consider the failure of my recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the purpose which I had in view, if it could have been attained on these principles of fairness and equality, without which it can neither be honourable to those who are concerned, nor lay the foundation of such a strong and stable government as may be of lasting advantage to the country. But I know of no further steps which I can take, that can be effectual to remove the difficulties which obstruct that desirable end.

"I have never called in question the right of my faithful commons to offer me their advice on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of my prerogative: I shall be ready at all times to receive it, and give it the most attentive consideration: And they will ever find me disposed to shew my regard to the true principles of the constitution, and to take such measures as may best conduce to the satisfaction and prosperity of my people."

On Monday next some decisive measure will be taken by the commons. They will procrastinate and conciliate no more.—If they do, they will forfeit the high character which they have acquired in the country, and to which history will do justice. It is better that the Parliament should be dissolved—fifty times better—that we should suffer all the tumults and inconveniences of such a dissolution, than that things should go on as they are.

Would not Mr. Speaker Onslow have resigned his gown, or laid his mace, as Mr. Powys suggested, on the table of the King's closet, if he had received the answer of yesterday?

March 8. It is said to be the intention of Mr. Fox

and his friends, to move this day a resolution on the King's answer, expressing their sense of its tendency, and asserting in many terms the privileges of the house. This resolution will also be laid on the King's table—and here they will stop. Having demonstrated their power they will now shew their moderation.

To such a height has the spirit of party risen, that on Friday evening his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was distinctly and loudly hissed by the audience at Drury Lane Theatre, in retiring from his box.

Mr. Pitt says, let the house of commons triumph, and the sceptre is to be laid below the mace. Mr. Powys says, let the minister triumph, and the mace is to be laid below the sceptre. Is this really the question? Are we called upon to choose which of these extremities we would prefer? God forbid! But if the constitution must be extinguished, the genius of the land must be consulted, to know whether we shall degenerate into a republick or a monarchy.

On Saturday last several members, and the agents of several other members of Parliament, set off to different parts of the country, to canvass their re-elections, it being universally feared that a dissolution of parliament will follow the debates of this night, on the answer of the king to the late address of the commons, and the other national business that stands for discussion.

It is remarkable (says a correspondent) that one of the grand causes of contest between the misguided Charles the first and his virtuous parliament, was retaining Buckingham in his councils, in spite of all the addresses and resolutions of the commons. Nor should it be forgotten, that when the patriot Sir T. Wentworth, apostatized, and became the champion of prerogative, that great parliamentary leader, Pym, thus addressed him, "Sir, you have left us, but we will never leave you while you have a head upon your shoulders.—Wentworth became Earl of Strafford, and not long after found on the scaffold, that the expressions of Pym were something more than *vox et pre-terea nihil*.

It has often been observed, that it is with states as with men; they have their birth, growth, health, distemper, decay and death.

—Empires die; where now
The Roman? Greek? They stalk an empty name,
And half our learning is their epitaph.

England was, in the year 1762, what Rome was in her height of glory. We had then attained to a very high pitch of conquest and grandeur. Only consider the extent of our dominions at that period, the power of our arms, the bravery and reputation of our admirals and generals, the greatness of our commerce and revenues, and the numbers, wealth, learning and politeness, of the inhabitants. But now, alas! what an alteration! America is independent! The state distempered with factions and corruptions! Feuds and jealousies prevail! and, like Rome, our fall is to be feared, unless the fate of other empires betray us into mistake, and those national causes which have ever proved fatal, are fatal no more!

The Nancy East-India packet, which was coming express from the East-Indies, and is lost off Scilly, had the articles of peace as settled in the East-Indies on board, none of which have been able to be made out by the letters that were taken up by one of his Majesty's revenue cutters, they being so long in the water, and the letters so torn; but the company are in hopes, as soon as they can get them dry, they will be able to make something out of them. When the Nancy sailed from Bombay, the Mahrattas were quiet, the peace with them having been completely ratified.

March 11. The Emperor of Morocco declared war against France on the 24th of January last, and his vessels have taken several French ships from Marseilles, and others from the Levant.

American Intelligence.

K I N G S T O N (Jamaica) March 10.
Extract of a letter from St. John's, in East Florida, dated February 14.

"The packet is just arrived from England, and it seems this place is to be given to the Spaniards.—There are some transports now here, and 5000 tons more are taken up by government, and are expected here daily, to carry us poor Tories off, some to Providence, and others to the West-Indies.

P O R T S M O U T H, March 20.

The following account of a remarkable incident is handed to us from Dover:—On Tuesday last four oxen went down to the river to drink, just before Cocheco bridge; they were yoked two and two, and the yokes connected with a chain, another chain depending. The ice being rotten, they broke through it, and were carried by the impetuosity of the stream over the dam, and down the fall, which is formed by a sloping rock, the perpendicular descent about 22 feet. The cattle, though sorely bruised, and their skin torn in several places, not only survived this very undesirable tumble, but were taken out below, both sound

in wind and limb, and brought out their yokes and chains unbroken, and were able to walk home to their quarters, near a mile distant.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

A writer in the Connecticut Journal, of the 13th instant, says, "It is ridiculous to suppose that every subaltern in the Society of the Cincinnati, by giving up part of his wages for the poor of the Society, is become in fact a peer of the realm; but it is easy to give names to persons and things, to hold them up in an odious light. Yet suppose the Cincinnati really aspired at nobility, we have no right to believe Congress will aid them in their views, as it is inconsistent with the principles of the Confederation."

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the 24th ult. passed an act to admit no person as a citizen of that state, who (during the war) had gone off to, and taken the protection of, the government, fleet or army, of Great-Britain; or have borne arms, or been joined to the fleet, army, or volunteer corps, of the king of Great-Britain; and that if any one within the description does return, the justices of the peace are to give notice thereof to the Governor, who will immediately order them to depart the state; and on refusal so to depart, they are to be apprehended and committed to gaol, there to remain till sent off by the governor.

April 23. Europe can at present boast of three Potentates, in whose breasts philanthropy shines with a lustre not equalled heretofore. Frederick, King of Prussia, though now in the decline of life, can be looked up to as the patron of sciences, and the lover of mankind. The magnanimity and virtues of that accomplished monarch that now fills the throne of France, are so well known and experienced, that illultration is needless. Joseph, Emperor of Germany, his dissipated the clouds of superstition, and Popish ignorance, that have for centuries hung over his Empire.

CHARLESTON, April 10.

Extract of a letter to the Printer, from Bermuda, March 24, 1784.

"Last night, about eleven o'clock, the brig Adventure, Captain Lyons, from Norfolk, in Virginia, bound to Antigua, with lumber, flour, corn, &c. ran upon the North Rock, and soon after filled with water. The Captain and some passengers got on shore in a boat, about nine this morning. The rest of the men (seven) made a raft, and left the brig, and were soon after taken on board of the boats from shore.—Part of the cargo will be saved, but the vessel entirely lost.

The North Rock is between three and four leagues off shore, due north, and level with the surface of the water. Any vessel that strikes there, or gets entangled in the rocks thereabouts, seldom or ever frees herself again, they being so sharp, cutting like a knife."

TRENTON, MAY 3.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that Congress resolved, on the 26th ultimo, to adjourn on the 3d of June, to meet at Trenton on the 30th of October next; and that a committee of the states should be appointed to sit during the recess.

Monday last a child of three years old, son of Mr. Ellet Howell, of this place, as he was playing at the draw-well, fell in; but by the activity of his father, who was not far distant, and very soon descended, he was brought up, to the great joy of a number of persons who instantly collected on the occasion, when it appeared that the child had providentially escaped without being much hurt, although his fall with the bucket was not less than 25 feet, in a well walled with stone, and on one side of which stands a pump.

The day following, as Mr. Joseph Brittain was walking in his stone-quarry, near town, in order to examine into the progress of his workmen, who, before his arrival, had just gone to dinner, a large stone accidentally rolled down, which struck his left leg, and unfortunately broke it in two places. One of his neighbours happened to be within call, and gave him assistance. Mr. Brittain, it is hoped, is in a fair way to do well.

A late London paper has the following article:—Mr. Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, whose discoveries in optics have been wonderful, has tried a new specula, so powerful, that the objects in the moon are twice as distinct as ever they were. He is decidedly of opinion, that there is a burning mountain in the moon, as he sees such irregular vapours on the point of one of the mountains in her, that no other supposition will sufficiently account for them.

Captain Malem, in a sloop from Providence, after being at sea 48 days, and suffering a variety of distresses, was towed into the Havanna by a vessel from Baltimore.

The Journal and Proceedings of the Honourable the Legislative-Council, at the last sitting, are printed, and will be ready to deliver the latter end of this week.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the gaol of Trenton, Hunterdon county, last night, a certain David Gock, about 5 feet 11 inches high, had on homespun blue clothes.—Whoever takes up and secures said runaway, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought to this gaol, paid by me, DANIEL GANO, Gaoler.

April 21, 1784.

Taunton Iron-works for Sale.

To be sold, by publick vendue, On the respective premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the days hereafter mentioned, if not disposed of in the mean time by private contract.

On Thursday the 20th of May next,

ALL those valuable works called Taunton iron-works, together with the sawmills, situate in Eveham township, Burlington county, West-Jersey, consisting of

1st. A furnace erected on a plan so as to cast 80 tons of pig-iron in a month.

2d. A forge with three fires, adjoining the furnace, which has lately been repaired, and is now in excellent order.

3d. A sawmill, newly erected, adjoining the above works, supplied by a never failing stream of water.

4th. One-eighth part of another sawmill, called Prickett's sawmill, distant about a mile and a half from the above works.

The above works are distant seventeen miles from Philadelphia; are well supplied by never failing streams of water, and iron ore lies so near that a team may haul three loads a day, and the metal is well known to equal, if not excel, any on the continent for making hollow ware, pig-iron, and especially cannon, of which sufficient proof has been given. A large tract of wood, adjoining and belonging to the works, lies so near that a team may bring in six loads of coal in a day, and the expense of conveying iron to Philadelphia is but twelve shillings a ton, a navigable creek being near to the works, and contiguous to the whole is a good mansionhouse, with several houses convenient for workmen.

On Friday the 21st of May next,

A plantation, with an air furnace and distillery erected thereon, pleasantly situated near Mountholly, in the county of Burlington, containing about 200 acres of land, 40 of which are meadow, 30 woodland, and the whole under good fence.

On a pleasant and eligible spot of the plantation has lately been built a good two story house, consisting of four rooms on a floor, with a good detached kitchen, convenient outhouses, and a barn. It joins the church of Mountholly: And from the goodness of the soil, and the pleasantness of the country, is a most agreeable and commodious spot either to a person who would wish to retire from business, or to one who is inclined to follow the iron-works, the air furnace being thought equal to any, having cast two pair of six pound cannon in a day. Twenty acres of cedar-swamp, to supply the above plantation, will be sold therewith. The conditions of sale will be made known at the different times of sale by

THOMAS MAYBERY.

May 1, 1784.

YOUNG BULLYROCK, Seven-Eighths Blooded,

WILL cover the ensuing season, at the plantation of the subscriber near Pennington, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, at Four Silver Dollars per mare; the money to be paid any time within six months from the first of May.

YOUNG BULLYROCK is about 15 hands high, a beautiful brown, with a blaze in his face, hind feet white, is allowed, by good judges, to move equally gay, lofty and fine, to any horse of his blood in the county. Young Bullyrock was got by a full-blooded Bullyrock, now the property of General Heard; his dam is three-quarters blooded. Good pasture will be provided, and proper attendance given by

EDWARD CORNELL.

April 27, 1784.

To be sold, by publick vendue,

On the 25th day of May next, on the premises, by adjournment,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in the township of Nottingham, Burlington county, adjoining William Lewis's mills, containing 125 acres, late the property of Joseph Tatum, deceased, on which is a large quantity of good low bottomed meadow ground, capable of great improvement; a dwellinghouse, good orchard; the land is good in kind, the whole of which is now under, and divided by, a cedar rail fence, almost new: Also a valuable piece of young timber.—Any person inclining to become a purchaser, may have eight years for the payment of the larger part of the purchase money, if required, with giving satisfactory security, and paying the interest yearly. Attendance will be given by

SAMUEL W. HARTSHORN,

ABRAHAM SKIRM.

Nottingham, April 23, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A small, but very elegant FARM, Of about 120 acres of land, at the place called Long Branch, near Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, in the state of New-Jersey.

THIS place, which has been often called by gentlemen of taste the MONT PELIER of America, is situated on the atlantick ocean, about 6 or 7 miles south of the lighthouse on Sandy-Hook, and commonly known by the name of the White-Houfe. It is directly opposite, and within a mile of the great banks, which supply the city of New-York with black-fish, sea bass and cod, in such abundance; and the Jersey fishing-boats bring their fish to the very landing of this place. There are on the premises a handsome frame house, a good large barn, and other out buildings. The house has a commodious piazza on the south and east sides, from whence may be seen, in a clear day, Long-Island. It is most delightfully situated, built by a man of taste, in the midst of a fine sporting country, and from its windows may be seen every vessel going into, or coming out of, Sandy Hook, many of which pass directly before the door. There are about 10 acres of exceeding good meadow-land, some salt-meadow, and a small piece of woodland:—And it has within itself an inexhaustible quantity of excellent manure.

It is peculiarly well situated for raising and supporting a great number of sheep the year through, without the least expense or a cock of hay, and the mutton is allowed, even in Philadelphia market, to excel in flavour every thing of the kind. This place is most delightfully situated for a gentleman's seat of retirement, or for the purposes of a house of entertainment, for the great concourse of people that every year fly to this sweet spot from the fatigues of business, want of health, &c. to inhale pure air, and taste true delight. Any person disposed to become a purchaser, will please to apply to Mrs. Leonard, at Long Branch; to Mr. Searle, in New-York; or to Mr. John Meafe, merchant, in Philadelphia, from whom the terms of sale may be known. An indisputable title will be given, and the payment made very easy.

Long Branch, April 25, 1784. 3w† e. o. w.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND,

SITUATE on Barnegat Bay, near Toms River, Dover township, Monmouth county, containing 1000 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared and fenced with cedar, 250 acres of salt marsh, about 40 acres of cedar-swamp, part of which is very good, and within one quarter of a mile of a landing. There are on the premises a good new dwellinghouse, stable, &c. The land is good for rye and Indian corn, and is well situated for fishing and fowling. Title indisputable. Any kind of state obligations will be received in payment. For terms apply to Abiel Aken, Esquire, at Toms River; or to the subscriber at Trenton.

JAMES MOTT.

Will cover this Season,

AT the stable of the subscribers, in the Falls Township, at Trenton lower ferry, the well-known full-blooded horse WILDAIR, belonging to Mark Bird, Esquire, at the rate of six dollars the season, or four dollars the single leap: The money to be paid by the last of August; or any kind of grain will be taken at the market price, at said ferry, by

JOSEPH BUNTING,

ROBERT SHAW.

N. B. All mares from Jersey shall come and return without paying ferriage, if they cross at said lower ferry.

April 27, 1784.

3w†

Trenton, Treasury-Office, May 3, 1784.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that the bills emitted pursuant to the Act for raising a revenue of Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, &c. passed Dec. 20, 1783, are printed, in part signed, and ready to be paid out for one year's interest on certificates of loans, and other liquidated debts due from the United States, to the inhabitants of this state, for supplies furnished the army, &c. dated before the 1st of May, 1783.

N. B. The hours of business in the Treasury-Office are from nine o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon; and from three in the afternoon till six. Although the subscriber devotes his whole time to the duties of his office, he finds it absolutely necessary to establish office hours, that he may be enabled to keep up his accounts.

JAMES MOTT, Treasurer.

To be sold, at publick vendue,

On Thursday the 6th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Bowhill Farm, two miles from Trenton, on the river,

STOCK ON SAID FARM,

CONSISTING of cows, steers and young cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, &c. with sundry farming utensils:—There are some negro men and women to be sold at private sale, or hired out. The farm to be let, and it is forwarded fit for planting corn, &c.

RANDLE MITCHELL.

N. B. Six months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and security, if required.

Nottingham, April 26, 1784.

1w†

Hunterdon) **BY** virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to County, ss. **B** me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, on the twelfth day of May next, between the hours of twelve and five of said day, a house and lot situate in the lower street in Trenton, adjoining the houses of Mr. Isaiah Yard and Captain John Yard, in a very convenient and pleasant part of the town; the house is 3 stories high, and suitable for publick business; late the property of Lawrence Johnson: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of the Honourable Ephraim Martin, Esq. and to be sold by
JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

April 14, 1784.

3w

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

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

Trenton, April 13, 1784.

3w

BOULTING CLOTHS.

ALARGE and general assortment lately imported, of superfine, fine, middling and coarse, suitable for boulding every kind of meal, are for sale, by the subscribers, at their **STORE** on **STAMPER'S** wharf, next below the draw-bridge, or in Spruce-street, near the corner of Third-street. Millers and others may be supplied with boulding cloths, the best in quality, and, if required, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, and using them to the greatest advantage. Those who buy in quantities, will have a reasonable allowance made to them.

Quarry Stone, & White Oak Timber.

They have also for sale, a quantity of good quarry stone, and a parcel of white oak timber, hewed to different sizes and lengths, on navigable water near Bordentown, New-Jersey, from whence the stone may be carried in flats, and the timber floated in rafts at a small expense.

They have likewise **MILL-STONES** of different sorts, one set of sawmill irons, and gristmill irons of several kinds, to dispose of on reasonable terms. Apply to **NATHANIEL LEWIS, at Mount-Holly, or as above, to ROBERT LEWIS & Sons.**

Philadelphia, March 15, 1784.

8w

The noted full-blooded horse

TRAVELLER,

FROM Maryland, will cover at the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Reading, in the county of Hunterdon, about one mile and an half from New-Germantown, at the low rate of one Half Johannes the season, to be paid in October next, or wheat will be taken at the market price.

TRAVELLER is a dark bay, full 15 hands and 3 inches high, with a small star and one white hind foot, rising 13 years old this grass, moves remarkably gay and easy, and is allowed, by the best judges, to be as active a horse as any in America; he was got by Col. Lloyd's imported horse Traveller out of that famous imported mare Nancy Bywell, which beat the old noted horse Lath at Warwick, in Maryland, with great ease: Traveller has covered these two years past in Buckingham township, Bucks county, a large number of mares at the stable of William Bennet; is noted for getting fine colts, and covers sure. Gentlemen who live at a distance, and choose to send their mares, may depend on having good pasture provided, and the best care taken of them, by
JOHN TAYLOR.

April 12, 1784.

3w||

Two noted full blooded horses,

LIBERTY AND FLEETWOOD.

FLEETWOOD will cover the ensuing season at the stable of John Van-Mater, Colts Neck, Monmouth county, at the rate of one half Johannes each mare.

LIBERTY will cover the ensuing season at the stable of Edmund Bainbridge, Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at the rate of one half Johannes each mare. Gentlemen who live at a distance, and choose to send their mares, may depend on having good pasture provided, and the best care taken of them.—For the satisfaction of those who may wish to know the said horses pedigrees, they may be seen at their stands.

April 5, 1784.

6w||

A Book, necessary for all Families.

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

BUCHAN'S Family Physician, OR DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

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

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

Stands at the stable of the subscriber, and will cover mares the ensuing season at Ten Dollars the season, that famous high bred horse

BASHAW.

HE is a full sized horse, a fine bay with black legs, hind feet white; very lengthy, strong and bony, and is allowed by gentlemen of the turf to be equal in point of blood to any horse in England, as appears by the following attested pedigree: Bashaw was got by Wildair out of Cub, his dam by old Cub, grandam by Second; she was Amaranthus's dam, a very excellent racer, great grandam by Sterling; she was the dam of Leed's Pop and Flash, and several other good racers, his great great grandam by old Partner, and full sister to Bandy's dam. Wildair was got by old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian out of the daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the duke of Devonshire's Flying Chikkers. Wildair and Cub were, a few years past, the property of James Delancy, Esquire, who was offered an enormous price for both horse and mare, in order to be re-shipped to England, at the particular request of the greatest breeder in that country; however, he could only be prevailed on to part with the horse, who covered at forty guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen. Bashaw has covered in great character as a pure foal getter, his stock being large, handsome, and have been proved very active.

EZEKIEL SMITH.

N. B. Eight Dollars cash will be taken, if paid before the first day of October next; and good pasture will be provided for mares that come a distance, and every due attention paid to them.

Windfor, near Princeton, April 12, 1784. 4w||

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers living in Philadelphia, the following plantations and tracts of land, viz.

ONE plantation adjoining Potters-Town and the great road, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, containing 183 acres, the greatest part of which is cleared fit for the plough or grazing, with a sufficient quantity of woodland remaining; an apple-orchard and other fruit trees, &c.

One other plantation within 2 or 3 miles of Pitts-Town, in the county aforesaid, containing about 261 acres, with meadow and other improvements thereon, now under rent to Daniel Sims.

One other plantation near the last described, containing 68 1-2 acres, with some improvements thereon, and under rent.

Also three tracts, No. 3, 4 and 11, of unimproved rich bottom land, capable of making the finest meadow, lying in the great swamp near Morris-Town, in Morris county, each lot containing 98 acres, well covered with rail and other timber.

Also one other tract of unimproved land in the county of Sussex, near Hackets-Town, containing upwards of 300 acres, which will be sold very low.

One lot of excellent rich land fit for the scythe, in or near the city of Perth-Amboy, containing about 8 acres, producing the best of grass and hay.

All the above described plantations and tracts of land are in the state of New-Jersey, situated in fine healthy thick settled parts of the country, and have every advantage of mills, stores, markets, good neighbourhood, &c. &c.

Also two small tracts of land nearly adjoining each other, in the township of Plumstead, in the county of Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania, containing about 49 acres.

One other tract of excellent good unimproved land, called Manheim, in the township of Muncy, county of Northumberland, and state of Pennsylvania, on Muncy creek, within 20 or 30 miles of Sunbury, the county town, containing about 300 acres.

Sundry tracts of unimproved patented lands, of the best quality, in the county of Northampton, within a few miles of the river Delaware, well watered and timbered.

All, or any of those lands, may be purchased on very easy and reasonable terms, by paying a small part of the money down, the remainder may be had on credit, making light payments of part of the principal, together with the interest annually. For further particulars apply to **Richard Stevens, Esq. near Pitts-Town aforesaid, or to**

PETER & ISAAC WIKOFF.

March 6, 1784.

7w

GOLDFINDER,

WILL cover at the stable of the subscriber in Cranberry, at Eight Dollars the season, and Four Dollars the single leap. He was got by Lath, who was got by Shepperd's Crab. Lath was an established running horse in England and America; his dam was Mr. Norris Lawrence's famous mare Kid, who was got by Merry-Andrew, brother to the noted horse True Briton.

GOLDFINDER is a chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, strong and boney, and in all probability will get excellent colts either for running, hunting, riding or carriage. He is allowed, by good judges, to be one of the best horses ever got by Lath.

GEORGE M'ELROY.

Cranberry, April 13, 1784.

3w|| e. o.

Jacob Maus,

Has for sale, at his clock and watchmaker's shop, opposite the Indian King in Trenton, the following articles, which he proposes selling as low as in Philadelphia or New-York, viz.

EIGHT-DAY clocks, warranted as good as any imported.

Small time-pieces, on the new construction, with frames neatly gilt.

Watches of various sorts.

Best English main-springs, of various sizes, by the gross, dozen, or single.

Hair-spring wire on bobbins, do.

Studs and buttons.

Pendant-bows and crystals.

A neat assortment of watch-chains, of steel and pinch-beck,

A quantity of cornelian and agat seals.

Fuzee chains and hooks.

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. Said Jacob Maus returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom; and hopes by his punctuality, assiduity, and constant application to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

April 20, 1784.

THE NOTED HORSE

GRANBY,

Formerly kept by Mr. Gershom Lee, at Flemington, **W**ILL cover the ensuing season, at the stable of Edward Stevenon, in Kingwood, at Quaker-town, at the low rate of One Half Johannes the season.

GRANBY is so well known for getting the best colts, that it is needless to say any more about him.

Gentlemen that live at a distance, and would wish to have their mares covered by Granby, may depend on having good pasture provided for them, and attendance given by

WILLIAM RUNKLE.

April 23, 1784.

3w||

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of William M'Laughlin, gun founder, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts within a short time.

**JOHN ROSS,
 DANIEL SHEILDS, } Adm.**

Mount-Holly, April 22, 1784.

4w||

STOLEN,

ON the night of the 16th instant, a dark bay mare, 7 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, has a lump in her right flank, trots and canters, pretty low carriage, shod all round:—The person supposed to have taken her calls himself Robert Ferguson, a native of Ireland; and also lost at the same time a saddle nearly new: He is of a fair complexion, well set, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, light brown hair, which inclines back, large round hat, much worn, an old brown great coat, a light-coloured close coat, flowered corduroy vest, and corduroy breeches, old shoes and copper buckles. Whoever secures said mare and thief, shall be entitled to Twenty Dollars; or for either thief or mare the sum of Ten Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by

MATTHIAS ALLEN.

Elizabeth-Town, April 19, 1784.

3w||

State of New-Jersey, } **W**HEREAS inquisition was
 Cape-May county. } found, and final judgment entered in favour of the state of New-Jersey, in the county of Gloucester, in December term, 1778, against John Hatton, late of said county of Gloucester, collector of the customs to the King of Great-Britain:

Notice is hereby given,

That in pursuance of such judgment, and in virtue of the act of Assembly in that case provided, all the lands, tenements and estate, of said John Hatton, which can be found in the county of Cape-May aforesaid, will be exposed to sale, at publick vendue, on Saturday the 29th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Thomas Buck, innkeeper in the Lower Precinct of said county; where attendance will be given by

JESSE HAND, Agent of forfeited estates for said county.

N. B. Gold and silver money, officers' and soldiers' notes given for depreciation of their pay, contractors' certificates, and collectors' surplus certificates, will be taken in payment for said estates.

April 23, 1784.

4w||