

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1784.

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*An exact Narrative of M. BLANCHARD'S Observations during his third Aerial Voyage, on the 18th of July, 1784. Extracted from a Pamphlet translated from the French of Mr. Blanchard.*

I TOOK my departure, from the old barracks of Rouen, with M. Bobby, a quarter past five in the evening, having, besides our own weight, about two hundred and ten pounds of ballast. While we were ascending vertically in a majestic manner, we continually saluted the spectators with our flags. The barometer fell four inches and six lines in seven minutes, the thermometer eighteen degrees in the same space of time. The compass convinced us that we were in the North-East quarter. We felt at this time a little fresh breeze, which would have carried us forward, without affecting our intention of making some evolutions over the city, and of rising and descending at pleasure, as I had engaged to do; and, which would, in fine, have prevented me from gratifying my native province, over which I was then hovering, and which was attentively examining my manœuvres. I therefore struggled against the wind, in preferring to it the convexity of my wings, which I agitated with great force. This enabled me to turn to the West, after which I shifted my wings inversely, and found with pleasure that we had escaped this current, which would soon have driven us from the sight of our spectators, whose plaudits and ejaculations we could still hear very distinctly. The force of ascension was constantly taking place, but on striking the air to resist that power, we became, for an instant, stationary. During this period, I enquired of M. Bobby, who was contemplating the earth with admiration, whether he could distinguish the mountain of St. Catharine? He looked for it without effect, and he confessed ingenuously that he was out of his latitude, the surface of the earth having no other appearance to him than a superb plain. Having conversed together, for a short time, on the grandeur of the scene, I endeavoured to descend, and succeeded so well, that the people imagined we were falling. The barometer rose considerably. As we fancied we heard exclamations of terror, we determined not to suffer the spectators to be under any further apprehension for our fate:—We re-ascended very quickly, by throwing out some ballast, and working with the wings. If it had not been my intention to mount very high, we could have re-ascended without either of those expedients, since we had effected our descent by the aid of our wings alone. We ascended very considerably, for the barometer, at thirty-two minutes past five, had fallen to 21 inches. We now found ourselves becalmed, and for four minutes used no means of extrication. Having attentively surveyed the vast expanse, and contemplated the beauty of the clouds, which rolled over each other like a tempestuous sea, we congratulated ourselves on the occasion, and expressed an ardent desire to traverse their extent, which we could only effect by agitating our wings, it being prudent to reserve our ballast till we had got out of this calm, where we experienced sensations, delightful beyond description.

I drew a paper from my pocket which had been thrown into my vessel at our departure. We thought it was a song, and endeavoured by turns to find a tune for it, but we soon discovered it to be some excellent verses. Having read them over, we conceived it was time to determine our course. I asked M. Bobby to which quarter he wished to turn? He replied to the North. I immediately agitated one wing only, by veering it round pretty nearly to the 45th degree, and we turned Northward. My companion expressing a desire to be transported to the clouds, I acted forcibly with my four wings, and we ascended. The barometer fell to twenty inches, and the thermometer to nine degrees; it was now fifty-six minutes past five. Just at this time a contrary breeze sprang up, and I was obliged to abandon my Northern course; according to the compass, we took a North-East track, and this part of our voyage we ran through with great velocity. M. Bobby imagined we were stationary all this time, and, conceiving that his strength would expedite our progress, he offered to quit his barometer and assist me in rowing. I desired him, however, to

take care of his instruments, and to assure himself that we were going at a great rate; as there was no fixed point in the immense void in which we then were, it was not possible to convince him of the celerity of our course, but that he should presently be sensible of it. I then turned back my wings, and struck the air in a contrary direction; the power of ascension yielded to this effort, and we descended considerably. It was now six minutes after six; the barometer rose to twenty-five inches and two lines. At this height we could easily distinguish the country. My companion, who had till then been doubtful of our progress, was delighted to see the earth fly, as it were, from under our feet.

We were then near to the town of Saint Saen, and although this was not exactly our route, we agreed to hover over it, as we heard the inhabitants calling us towards them. We were in one minute near enough to see houses very plainly, but not to distinguish the people. We saluted them with our flags, and throwing out a portion of ballast, ascended considerably, and pursued our route Northeastward.

In re-ascending, we thought we discerned a town at a distance, and indeed we were not mistaken. M. Bobby was better acquainted with this part of the country, and from the state of the compass, which I desired him to observe, he supposed it to be Neufchatel. "I have, said he, some friends in that town, and should be very happy to pay my compliments to them *en passant*, if it is agreeable to you." I told him it was quite as practicable as what we had just been doing, and would not interrupt our course, as we must have passed over it, but that we would at present ascend as high as we were able. I had a particular reason for this, which I was desirous, for a moment, to conceal from my companion. It was my wish, indeed, to endeavour to get a sight at the sea. When we had attained a height in which the barometer marked twenty inches and six lines, we felt a supportable degree of cold. As condensation was now taking place, the balloon collapsed a little, and in proportion as the barometer rose again we threw out a proportionable quantity of ballast. We passed on at nearly the same height about six minutes.

The rarified air gave M. Bobby an appetite. He ate, and I followed his example. He asked for something to drink, but he did not relish the first bottle I gave him. He chose another, and we drank to the health of the city of Rouen, the earth in general, and his friends at Neufchatel in particular, among whom we were about to descend.

It was now 12 minutes past six; the barometer had risen to twenty-two inches and four lines; the thermometer to twelve degrees. I took the rejected bottle, and threw it away uncorked: We followed it with our eyes as far as we were able, and observed it falling with such violence, that the liquor escaped like a copious smoke from the funnel of a chimney. The wine appeared in ebullition, and exhaling in the form of vapour, at length it disappeared. We continued to mount, and the barometer fell to twenty-one inches and six lines. We were still going Northeastward, when I imagined we were approaching the town. I employed myself in our intended descent, and solicited my adventurous companion to lay aside his instruments that he might assist me to descend by means of our wings. He took his station on the left side, and we both rowed forcibly for three minutes. We descended with facility near the town of Neufchatel, and by a quick and successive motion of the wings, we attained a power of hovering over it. We saluted the inhabitants, who made the air resound with my name. It was now about fifteen minutes past six. Having paid this visit, we again raised ourselves by means of the wings; our departure seemed to throw the spectators into an alarm, and we could distinctly hear their voices, which seemed to recall us. We then ascended to a great height, the barometer fell to twenty inches, and the thermometer to nine degrees; it was now twenty minutes past six.

We travelled at this height for six minutes, and in this last elevation we turned to the N. N. W. After passing through a very light cloud, I perceived the sea before me at a distance; the rays of the sun rendered it as brilliant as glass: I could discern a little black

point upon it, but took no notice to my fellow traveller, and rowed powerfully to accelerate our course. The little point increased to my sight, and I was satisfied it was a vessel. My companion, who was engaged in examining the beauty of the different clouds, told me he heard the murmuring of a tempest. "Can it," said he, "be a contest between the clouds, or some effect within the globe?" "It is nothing," said I. A moment after, as I proceeded to lower the machine, he observed that the noise increased, and resembled the waves of the sea. "You are not mistaken," replied I, "look back, and you will see the finest prospect imaginable." He was enchanted at the sight, and could plainly distinguish the vessel.

I observed to him that it was now time to consider whether we should undertake the passage; "I am perfectly agreeable," answered he, with the greatest firmness. "I am at your command; you see throughout the voyage, how much confidence I have placed in your manœuvres. I resign myself entirely to your will; your decision shall be mine." His fortitude greatly strengthened my resolution. We were but two leagues distant from the sea, yet before I would determine whether we should pass it, I made those observations which prudence suggested to me. The barometer convinced me of our considerable elevation, the compass promised a happy passage, but the time of the day made me fearful that it would be a rash undertaking. I weighed every circumstance, and considering the matter thoroughly, thought it would be best to descend. M. Bobby expressed himself entirely conformable to my will.

It was now, for the first time, that I opened the valve, in order to descend; it produced all the expected effect. M. Bobby, who was examining the barometer, observed to me, that we were descending rapidly. I told him, it was necessary that we should, as we were too near the sea to hazard a descent in an oblique line, which might perhaps bring us upon it. I requested him to be very attentive to the barometer, and to inform me when it stood at twenty-six inches. He gave me notice of it, and I threw out as much ballast as I thought necessary to bring us in equilibrium. This succeeded so well, that for two minutes we ran over the plains at the same height. We could hear voices from all parts, and perceive a number of the country people running from different quarters. I immediately pointed out to my fellow traveller the plain on which I should chuse to descend, and in effect I rowed with such success as to alight upon it. I cautioned M. Bobby to be careful of his barometer, and to hold it in equipoise, lest it should break. The machine settled gently on a piece of trefoil, and what was the astonishment of my companion, when he perceived himself resting lightly on the tops of the leaves! his barometer had nearly fallen from his hands, and looking at me, he exclaimed with rapture, Ah! what a majestic descent! Observing a great number of peasants running towards us, he expressed a desire to re-ascend, as it was impossible to know their intention. We again took our flight, and ascended to near twelve hundred feet. My wings alone produced this effect, and with great ease, since we were in an equilibrium with the atmosphere. The weather was tolerably calm, and a very slight motion enabled us to ascend or descend at pleasure.

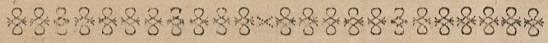
The outcries of the peasants invited our return; I manœuvred in consequence, and we accosted them at the height of about one hundred feet. Some were clasping their hands together, others kneeling, and the greater part of them were running away terrified.—The most courageous contemplated us, and exclaimed, "Are you men, or gods? What are you? Make yourselves known." We replied, we are men, like you, and here is a proof of it. We took off our coats, and threw them down; they seized on them eagerly, and began to divide them in pieces. This scene afforded us infinite amusement. We then re-ascended. At length, when we supposed they were convinced that we were fellow-creatures (by their acclamations, and the offers of service which they tendered us) we resolved to descend. They stretched out their arms towards us, joy was depicted in the countenance of some, while others shed tears of rapture. We came lightly down on a piece of corn, the ears of which

supported us: We floated some time in that situation, and nothing, surely, could be more majestic, than to see us glide along the surface of it. At last we rested upon the earth, having one hundred and ten pounds weight of ballast left in our vessel, and were instantly surrounded by a vast number of people, whose astonishment was so great, as to deprive them of utterance.

Note. "The plain of Puiffanval, where we descended, at thirty minutes past seven, is fifteen leagues from the place of our departure."

I observed that, in the greatest rapidity of our courses, a lamp would not have been extinguished, and thence I conclude, that sails adapted to an ærostatic machine would never swell.

(Signed) BLANCHARD,  
BOBY.



### Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, September 18.

THE rich convent at Prague, which has been suppressed by the Emperor, was magnificently situated in the old town, built on seven mountains, commanding a most beautiful prospect. Near it the Jesuits have a very grand college; and not far from it are nine synagogues, in which were 98,000 Jews, before the King of Prussia drove them away when he besieged the city; in the lower part of which grows the famous poplar tree, said to be 1000 years old!

The number of Italian and French emissaries, chiefly ecclesiasticks, that have lately gone to Ireland, far exceeds the importations of any former period.—Those whose route lay through London, and so on to the Welch coast, have been prodigiously many; and there, it seems, have been many more, who have gone by sea from France to the different ports of Ireland.

#### UTILITY of the AIR BALLOONS.

For what an infinite variety of purposes this astonishing discovery may not be found adequate, it is impossible at this early period of ærostatic science, with any degree of precision, to ascertain; some ends, however, which it may serve, deserves to be mentioned.

The state of the atmosphere has been hitherto very imperfectly understood, and the trivial discoveries made in it already, sufficiently compensate all the industry and expence attending the expence of air balloons.

The different direction of the air, in proportion to its altitude, is an object which cannot but interest the attention of the curious and scientific. The degrees of heat and cold, which it passes as it approximates to, or recedes from, the earth, with a great variety of other qualities, which belong to that subtle fluid, may also be ascertained with precision by an indefatigable prosecution of these ærostatick researches.

It has long been an established idea, at least among the vulgar, that so strongly did the air act on the human frame, when raised to any considerable height, that the blood vessels were unable to resist the impulse, and consequently burst by the violence. Philosophers, affected by this apprehension, have refused to ascend mountains of any extraordinary altitude, as deeming it madness to attempt an experiment which they believed themselves certain of not surviving.

Our ærostatick expeditions, which have yet been followed with no great or insurmountable inconveniences, arising from a difference or extremity of temperature, express sufficiently the absurdity of this prepossession. For except the chillness perceived by the Roberts, and an accidental whirlwind in the course of a subsequent voyage, it does not appear that the lungs or circulation of the human blood are at all impeded or affected by any height to which adventurers have hitherto been able to ascend.

Over and above all these, who knows what advantages may be derived from air balloons by armies or fleets in the operations of war, in besieging towns, reconnoitering localities, detecting ambushes, taking distances, marking charts, discovering water, provender, and forage, for camps, in an unknown country; not to mention the utilities it may afford to physick, navigation, and astronomy.

Though no one advantage were to be the consequence of this discovery, which could entitle it to a place among the necessary, it would still have a claim to be classed among the elegant arts of life. For surely it unites the beautiful and grand in an uncommon degree. What more pleasing than to see the machine ascending and descending, with a motion so easy, graceful, and so charming? It brings to our ideas the remembrance of ancient times, when the inhabitants of the upper world visited and revisited ours.

But the sublimity of the spectacle is altogether unparalleled—an object thus spacious, ponderous and magnificent, rising or springing perpendicularly upwards, as if to rival the eagle in her flight, must be viewed with sensations peculiarly awful and affecting. It is not only a new sight, but a sight the most sur-

prising and extraordinary that ever the eye beheld.

O art, how wide and extensive is thy dominion!—how potent and universal thy energies! how numerous, how necessary, how interesting thy utilities! No element is either so violent or so subtle, so yielding or so sluggish, as to prove superior to thy direction.

Thou darest not the fierce impetuosity of fire, but hast rendered its qualities both obedient and useful. But if thou hast softened the stubborn tribe of minerals, so as to answer many valuable ends, by assuming innumerable shapes, hence weapons, armour, coin, and previous to these, all those tools and instruments which empower thee to proceed to further ends more excellent.

To these we owe whatever we derive from all the improvements of navigation. The seas and waves are thus made subservient to man, by thy assistance. The yielding element of water thou hast taught to bear us; and the rolling ocean henceforth promotes that intercourse of nations which ignorance would imagine it was destined to intercept.

Nor is the subtle air less obedient to thy power. Whether thou wiltst it to be a minister to our pleasure, or a hand-maid to our necessity. At thy command it giveth birth to sounds which charm the soul with all the powers of harmony. It exports our superfluities to supply the wants of others, and it brings to our doors the riches, the dainties, and luxuries of afar. And when the great modern scheme of ærostatick sailing is perfected, who can tell what innumerable benefits may still result from thy unwearied endeavours to direct, improve and accommodate, human life.

All the noise that has been made about a supposed intention in the King of Spain to alter the succession to the Spanish monarchy, by admitting to it (next after the Prince of Asturias, and the heirs of his body) the issue of Don Gabriel, the King's youngest son, to the prejudice of the King of Naples, who is his second son, was founded in mistake. The Ambassador from Naples at the Court of Madrid, having got an imperfect account of the articles of marriage then negotiating between his Royal Highness Don Gabriel and the infanta of Portugal, seemed to insinuate in his despatches to his Court, that his Royal Master and his issue were to be postponed in the succession to the issue of his younger brother. The Queen of Naples, misled by the insinuation, became almost enraged at the unnatural attempts of the King of Spain to injure an unoffending son; and fearing that the chance her children had of succeeding to the Spanish monarchy, which was already sufficiently remote (the Prince of Asturias, the elder brother of the King of Naples, having both sons and daughters, and the latter being capable of inheriting the crown of Spain to the exclusion of collateral males) would be removed almost out of sight and knowledge, immediately sent an express to her brother the Emperor, and another to her sister the Queen of France, to interest them in behalf of his children. The Emperor entered into all the feelings of his sister; he sent her for answer, that he would not tamely suffer his nephews to be wronged; and that he would accordingly dispatch proper instructions to his Ambassador in Spain. The Queen of France was not less zealous in her sister's cause; she prevailed upon her Lord to second the remonstrances that were preparing at Naples and Vienna. Her Sicilian Majesty had thus conjured up a storm, which was to break on the head of her father-in-law: The first express arrived from Naples; it brought him a serious and pathetic remonstrance from his son: The next was from Vienna; containing a remonstrance couched in rather an authoritative style, bordering somewhat on the menacing. The last was from Versailles; it conveyed a letter in the hand-writing of his Most Christian Majesty, in which he good-naturedly advised him to give up every idea of a measure that might possibly shake the happy union that then existed between all the Princes of the House of Bourbon. The poor old King was thunderstruck at what he read: And he could not for the soul of him conceive how the different Princes who remonstrated with him on this occasion, could ever have taken it into their heads that he was going to alter the succession, a measure that never so much as presented itself to his imagination, till he read of it in the despatches. He was thrown into so bad a humour by this piece of business, that he locked himself up in his closet; and for many days would see no person whatever, unless such as he himself had sent for; and the boldest courtier in Madrid, when sent for by the King when in that mood, went trembling to the closet.—A single letter to the King of Naples set all to rights again; but the old King made it a point that the Ambassador with whom this troublesome affair originated, should be recalled.

Sept. 20. The account given of the number of inhabitants in the United Provinces, as mentioned in our last Friday's paper, may appear to some to be greatly magnified, considering their small extent of territory; but a correspondent assures us, from authentick intelligence, that the statement there given must be pretty near the mark. There are complete

accounts laid annually before the Prince of Orange, by the tax-office at the Hague; and, by that produced about five years ago, it appears that the number of souls amounted to 4,875,000. A prodigious number for so small a country! We are not to suppose, however, that the inhabitants are all Dutch.—They are composed of many different nations; and by that means, form a group not to be seen in any other country upon earth.

### American Intelligence.

Relation of what passed at the opening of the treaty between the United States and the Indian Nations at Fort Schuyler, October 3, 1784.

The Deputies of Congress, those from Pennsylvania, the Marquis de la Fayette, M. de Marbois, Consul-General of France, and the Chev. de Carman, \* went in a body to the Council-Room, where the Marquis pronounced in French the following Discourse:

“WHILST I am thus drawing near unto my children, I thank the Great Monitow has brought me to this spot of peace, where I find you all smoking the calumet of friendship; if you remember the voice of *Kayewlaah*, remember also the belts and good counsels which he so often sent you. I am come to thank my faithful children, the chiefs of nations, the warriors, the hearers of my words; and if the memory of a good Parent was not more inclined to forget evil than good, I might now punish those who (whilst they were opening their ears, kept their hearts shut up) with a blind hand lifting up the hatchet very high struck their Father.

“The cause of the Americans was a just one, did I then say to you, it is that of humanity, it is therefore peculiarly yours; remain neutral at least, and let the brave Americans take care of their independence and liberty: Your Father over the great lake will take them by the hand, the white birds will soon cover their shores, the great *Onanthio* like the sun will clear away the clouds which hang over your heads, and the schemes of your enemies will vanish like smoke.

“Listen not to *Kayewlaah*, did other people tell you, listen not to what he says: An army from the North will enter triumphantly into Boston, another will seize on Virginia, and the great warrior *Washington*, at the head of your fathers and brothers, be obliged to abandon their country. This, and a great deal more was said by people, who though they had their eyes opened, yet kept yours shut.—Peace is made, you are acquainted with its conditions, and in pity to some of you I shall not repeat them. My predictions are accomplished—listen then to the fresh advices of your Father *Kayewlaah*, and let my voice resound throughout the nation.

“What have you ever gained, or rather what have you not lost by meddling with the quarrels of the whites?—Be wiser than they, keep peace amongst yourselves, and make use of the favourable dispositions which the Council of the great Congress seem to manifest. The Americans are brothers to the French your ancient fathers. This union will be as permanent as it is advantageous and useful: Henceforth the great *Onanthio* will always hold them by the hand, and they wish to hold yours also—this will make a bright chain. Trade then with the Americans your brethren, and with such of your fathers as have crossed the great lake. In selling your lands take care not to fool them away for brandy; dispose of them to the Council of the Congress for valuable considerations. If you have listened well to my words, I have said enough—repeat them one to another. I shall hear from you, from the other side of the great lake; and until I come again to smoke with you and lie on your mats, I wish you health, fortunate huntings, peace and plenty, and the fulfilling of such of your dreams as foretell good luck.”

The Chief of the Mohawks rose, and holding up a Belt of Wampum, said,

“LET the last of *Kayewlaah* (a great chief from *Onanthio*) our father be obeyed; to receive my words father, we have heard thy voice, and we are glad thee hast revisited thy children, in order to give them good and wholesome advices. Thee hast said that we had listened to the wicked, and shut our ears against thy voice; that is true father; we the Mohawks have quitted the good path, we have been surrounded with a black cloud, but we are returned, and desire thee should find in us good and dutiful children.

“Truly father, it pleaseth us to hear thy manly voice amongst us, which without wounding us does us a great deal of good: It seemeth as though if *Manitow* had led thee hither on purpose to smoke with thy newly found children.

“*Kayewlaah* our father, as to our situation, thee

\* This gentleman was named by the Indians *Saganah-Houly*, a great warrior.

haft said right, but we hope that the great *Kitchy Manitow* will henceforth lead our feet in the good path, and that our past follies may be forgot, to the end we may enjoy peace and be unanimous in all our doings. Our father, we feel that all thy words are the words of truth, and experience hath shewed us that all thy foretellings are come to pass. Thee talk of peace; that is our wish, and the main point which lead us here. *Keyewlaab* our father: 'Tis of old that children must obey their fathers, and that it belongs to them to chastise and reprove them when they do wrong; we know it, and the Great Spirit will so purify our hearts that thee shall be glad to have spared our lives which we have forfeited.

"Our Father, we remember thy words seven years ago, all, all, are come to pass; yes, all thee has said is true, and that is the reason we are now come to smoko together the pipe of peace and friendship. Thee observeth that the alliance between the French and the Americans is an indissoluble chain; we believe it, our father. Thee hast advised us not to trifle our land away for strong drinks, we sadly want this salutary advice, for that is the source of all our follies and calamities, and we wish that in this Great Council nothing bad may ensue. Our Father, thy words of this day shall be heard among the Six Nations, and they will serve to strengthen and brighten the chain which is going to unite us together. Our Father, we shall say no more to-day, because it is not fitting for us to multiply our words; we enjoy the present moment, and we will assist at the Great Council of the United States, and we felicitate the Members thereof on their safe arrival here. Thee hast said that thee departest to-morrow, may be, we shall add something more then.

*On the next day there was another Meeting, when the Orators of the friendly Nations thus addressed the Marquis:*

**KAYEWLAAB OUR FATHER,**  
"LET all the Nations here present open their ears, as well as the great warriors of our father *Ononchio*.—Thy speech of yesterday, hold forth felicitations, reproofs and counsels—we receive them all in good part, because we well remember thy words seven years ago, they preserved us in the right path. Behold this belt, received from our father *Montcalm*, some twenty years ago, by our fathers—he told us we should always hold it fast.

"*Keyewlaab* our father, all thy words are come to pass, therefore we receive with pleasure those of yesterday."

The Marquis delivering back the great belt, said, "I am glad to see you have so faithfully preserved this ancient belt, and that it has had so good an effect on many nations which it has prevented from taking up the hatchet against the United States. France shall always hold one end of that belt, whilst the other end shall be held also by the great Congress. I thank you for your fidelity in following my counsels, and shutting your ears against the enemies of this great Island."

*A Huron Chief arose and said,*  
"Keyewlaab our father, open thy ears to the few words I am going to address thee before thy departure. The children of the North have long been those of the great *Ononchio*. Thy words have pleased us because they are true. First, thee beginneth with thanking the Great Manitow for bringing thee here—we thank him also for the same, and wish, that through his influence, thy counsels may become as so many blessings. We thank thee for all thy words, and in thanking thee thus, we bid thee farewell.—*Keyewlaab* our father, one word more—When we left the people of the North, the Governor of Canada gave us exhortations analogous to thy words. He advised us to behave decently, and to bring with us none but words of peace in the great Council of the Thirteen United States, saying, that peace was made between the English and the Americans—is not that like thy speech? He advised us likewise to live in friendship with all the nations who may come to Niagara."

*TOWANOGANDA, a Seneca Chief, arose and said,*  
"Keyewlaab our father, great warrior of *Ononchio*, open thy ears to the few words I have to say. Thou acknowledge the superintending power of the Great Manitow which has brought thee to this place of peace and friendship. Then thee faith that as a good father, thee loves to forget and to forgive. We well remember thy words seven years ago at Fort Johnson, which were, that thee knewest well the ground of the dispute between England and America, and that the cause of the latter was just, and that the great *Ononchio* would establish a bright chain which would last forever. Thee has called on our memory for the fulfilling of thy words. Thee has given us also good and important counsels for our conduct at this great Council. Our father, open thy ears once more. We had no time yesterday to deliberate on thy words. Every nation is liable to err, and we have committed a great many faults, at the instigation of Great-Britain. We have been overcome, but it becomes all wise nations to forgive, and particularly the victorious one. Thee has heard our voice, all our thoughts are re-united round this great fire, kindled by the Congress, the representatives of which are here present. We hope, and our confidence is founded on this treaty. If the Americans address us with the words of peace, all will go well, and peace cover all the nations. Father, carry with thee this belt, and remember our words.

*The MARQUIS'S Answer.*  
"We return thanks to the Governor of Canada for his good wishes for the success of this treaty; you ought also to thank him for his good counsels, in telling you to make the best peace you can with the Great Congress. I rejoice to see my children reprobating their ancient errors; I wish sincerely that all the nations may forget all past animosities, and bury the hatchet; with equal sincerity I wish, that in the present situation of

things every circumstance may coincide to render the ensuing treaty advantageous to the nations as well as to the United States. Full of that strong confidence, I feel for you all an entire return of my paternal affection. With these words, and with these sentiments, which are those of my heart, I bid you farewell, in order to return across the Great Lake to the great *Ononchio*.

**RICHMOND, November 13.**  
By late accounts from the western country we learn, that the Indians are so exasperated at the proceedings of some of the settlers from North-Carolina, who had encroached upon their territory, that they were making every preparation to go to war; several parties are already out, and have done considerable mischief. The western Indians have been informed by some ill-disposed persons, that their whole country was to be taken from them; but on being assured to the contrary, they were somewhat pacified; and, it is said, had determined to address Congress on the subject. That the Indians about the Falls of Niagara had declared war, and were expected to break out every day. That the Spaniards had made offers to several of the nations, and were endeavouring to excite them against the Americans. That a large army of northern Indians were on their way against the inhabitants of the Ohio; and that dreadful consequences were apprehended, if some mode was not speedily adopted for their defence.

**PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.**  
The brig New-York, Captain Smith, from New-York for Cape-Francois, is got into Charleston with the loss of her masts, bowsprit and head.

The Baltimore, Smith, from Boston, and Friends, Fuet, from Hampton, are arrived at Baltimore.

The brig Betsey, Captain Slover, from this port for St. Kitts, having sprung a leak, put into Charleston in great distress, having six feet water in her hold.

A few days ago a gentleman, on his way in the stage from Frederickburg to Richmond, was robbed of a sum of money, amounting to upwards of 4000 dollars.

**TRENTON, November 29.**

**MR. COLLINS,**  
*In reading over the Journal of the Council of Censors of Pennsylvania, I observe that they have reported sundry instances in which their Legislative department have encroached upon the judicial, or have otherwise departed from the constitution, many of which will apply to some of their neighbouring states. I have therefore made a few extracts, which, if you have room, you may give a place in your paper.* A. Z.

"IT is the opinion of this Committee, that acts of Assembly to amend titles to land, which may be defective from the loss of deeds, and from the denial of deeds by the vendors, after the price has been paid, have been too frequently passed, and have too decidedly barred all other persons, who might have pretensions to the same; that the practice is dangerous, that it tempts to fraud, and that in either case, they are seldom necessary, as the testimony upon which the house proceeds may now be perpetuated, under a clause of the constitution, as well in the Courts of Common-Pleas as in the Supreme Court, in order to have the effect it ought to have, and no greater.

"It is the opinion of this Committee, that the dissolving of the bands of marriage is another very improper exercise of legislative power, and an intrusion upon the judicial branch; and that instead of passing acts occasionally, there should be a power given to proper judges of determining on such application."

"Permanent salaries should, without delay, be established by act of Assembly for the Justices of the Supreme Court, for and during their respective continuance in office. Judges should have nothing to hope or fear from any one."†

\* Page 136. † 141.

† The Piece signed *PHELIM O'PHIRLYGIC* is come to hand, and will be inserted in our next.

**WHEREAS** some person or persons have raised certain false reports, greatly injurious to the character of Hannah, the daughter of the subscriber, as fully appears from the subjoined depositions, where the reports are particularly noted, and their falsehood detected.

And as some appear to be uncertain about the matter of these spreading falsehoods, and alter or add, according as their own conceptions may direct, or the evil they design require. And others, for want of information, or from enmity, talk as if they disbelieved that the following testimonies were or could be obtained.

In the mean time these reports being circulated to a great distance, both by the inadvertent conversation of some among those who really despise the ruining of characters, and by the unfriendly insinuations or more formal untruths of others who rejoice in it.

I thought it might, therefore, not be improper to take this method, for the present, to satisfy all those who honestly wish to be informed; and to leave those who are malicious, under the necessity of giving over the exercise of their enmity in this matter, or of rais-

ing and spreading new scandal in order to entertain it. By tracing the matter I have found some of those malicious persons, and expect to find them all before I quit them.

**ABRAHAM PRALL.**  
Hunterdon } **PERSONALLY** appeared before me county, ff. } this 7th day of September, 1784, Alexander Reading, who being sworn, maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, That a certain report being spread, injurious to the character of Miss Hannah Prall, in regard to taking a sum of money out of the pocket of him the said Alexander, and goods out of his store, and goods from a pedler, is false, and without any foundation; and to the best of his knowledge, her character stands fair and unimpeachable.  
*Taken and sworn the day and year above written.*  
*Thomas Reading, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county.* } **ALEXANDER READING.**

State of New-Jersey, } **PERSONALLY** appeared Somerset county. } before me, Nicholas Dubois, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Somerset, William Verbryck, Esq. who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that it is said that Hannah Prall, the daughter of Abraham Prall, Esq. of Hunterdon, should have been at his store, and have taken a piece of gauze and have put it in with some articles which she had bought at said store, and then have gone off home; and that then he the deponent should have taken his horse and rid up to the house of said Abraham Prall, Esq. and should there have received the gauze back and One Half Joe; and the deponent saith that the above report is utterly false and without foundation.

*Sworn before me this 25th day of September, 1784.* } **WILLIAM VERBRYCK.**  
*Nicholas Dubois.*

State of New-Jersey, } **PERSONALLY** appeared Somerset county. } before me, Henry V. Middleworth, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Somerset, Joseph Van-Doren, who being duly sworn, saith, That certain reports being spread, injurious to the character of Miss Hannah Prall, in regard to taking some goods out of Joseph Van-Doren's store, which report is false, and without any foundation; and to the best of his knowledge, her character stands fair and unimpeachable.

*Taken and sworn before me this 12th day of October, 1784.* } **JOSEPH VAN-DOREN.**  
*Henry V. Middleworth.*

**ALL** Persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Henry, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts and vouchers for settlement.

**ABRAHAM HUNT,**  
**CHARLES AXFORD, jun.** } Execut.  
Trenton, November 22, 1784. } 3m

**Fifteen Pounds Reward.**  
Ran away, on the 4th day of October, 1784, from the subscriber, living on Deer-Creek, in Harford county, Maryland, a negro man, named **OLIVER,**

Though commonly called **NOL.**  
**HE** is a well set fellow, about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, of a good black colour, a high round forehead, middling large ears and mouth, his feet and legs are of the larger size; with a small scar over and across one of his eye-brows (I think his right eye-brow)—He is left-handed. Had on and took with him when he went away, a brown cloth coat with bright-faced buttons, a white jacket, white shirt, and some kind of trowsers, shoes and stockings, with some things in a bundle. He probably will change his name and procure a pass, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. He once before ran away, and was taken up in Pennsylvania, by the above described scar. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by **FREEBORN BROWN.**

**N. B.** It is thought there is a yellowish fellow in company with him, who is also run away, that has been used to the water, and that they may attempt following that profession; and that they will probably make for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York or New-England. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harbouring or carrying him or them off.

On the ART of PRINTING.  
**F**AIR Wisdom long had lain immur'd in night,  
 Or, shed a partial, feeble, glimm'ring light;  
 In schools and colleges it shot a ray,  
 While all the world beside in darkness lay.  
 The noble writings of the Bard and Sage,  
 Form'd to instruct and charm an ign'rant age,  
 Were, like some stream, confin'd to one poor place,  
 Which, like the sea, should bless the human race;  
 Copies were then transcrib'd, and rated high,  
 Science and Wit were scarce, for few could buy.

At length arose the useful TYPICK ART,  
 To cultivate the manners, head and heart,  
 To shoot, like Sol's bright beams, from pole to pole,  
 And pour its lustre on the darken'd soul.

In happy times, like these, when all are free  
 To eat fair fruit from Wisdom's sacred tree,  
 To drink deep draughts of Science from her streams,  
 Gain Virtue's prize, or cherish folly's dreams;  
 How weak, how mad, the latter to prefer,  
 And turn to Vice a rank Idolater!

In Learning's temples, where her flags are plac'd,  
 Like burnish'd arms in arsenals, with taste;  
 Where the collective wisdom of all times,  
 Like the sun's rays, within a focus shines;  
 Where sacred penmen move the harden'd heart,  
 And classic writers hurl Wit's pointed dart;  
 The human mind to Wisdom's hill may rise,  
 Spurn the dull earth, and soar above the skies,  
 Deduce great truths, view Nature's mystick plan,  
 And learn the wond'rous ways of God to man.

These heart-felt blessings to the Press we owe,  
 And which its offspring, books, to all bestow.  
 If white-rob'd Wisdom then, so kind and fair,  
 And meek-ey'd Virtue deign to ask our care,  
 Let's gain their smiles, and live upon their looks,  
 Hate Vice and Folly, and peruse good books!

**TO BE LET,**

For a term of years,  
**A** House, lots and tan-yard, barn and stables, situate at the Blackhorse, in Mansfield township, Burlington county: The house is thirty-six feet by eighteen, two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and four above, a good cellar under the whole; a good kitchen, a small brick-house adjoining the same, suitable for a tradesman or small family; a pump of good water at the door. The tan-yard is situate about one hundred yards from the house—there is a mill-house, bark-mill, two bark-houses, one forty feet by eighteen, with an entry twelve feet wide; the other is twenty-three feet square—there are vats sufficient to hold three hundred hides, with a pump of good water sufficient to supply the yard:—The whole will be rented together or separate. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD THOMAS.

N. B. A good still and still-house, and half a cyder-press and mill, conveniently situated, and in good order—about forty cord of good tanners' bark; a quantity of foal and upper leather; calf and sheepskins, to be sold for cash or any just obligations against the subscriber; also about seventeen acres of cedar-swamp.

November 15, 1784. 3w†

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
 And to be sold by ISAAC COLLINS, at his Printing-Office in Trenton, the NEW-JERSEY

**ALMANACK,**  
 For the year of our LORD 1785.  
 CONTAINING,  
 Beside the usual astronomical observations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter in prose and verse.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**T**HAT very commodious house and lot of ground next to Jonathan Deare's, Esq. in Princeton, some time ago occupied by Major John Berrien. The house has, on the first floor, three very excellent rooms, besides kitchen, pantry and servants bedroom, and cellar underneath; on the second floor three commodious bedchambers, besides a garret over the kitchen, adjoining a large store, completely fitted for the reception of goods, which communicates with the house by a door opening into one of the back rooms—behind the house a new stable, capable of holding three horses.—The lot contains upwards of an acre of land, with a front of more than eighty feet on the main street:—The situation is an exceeding eligible one for a person inclined to open a store, the stand being esteemed an exceeding good one, or for a family who may wish to take in students of the College to board, for which the house is well calculated, as well from the number of rooms it contains, as from its being so convenient to the College.—Publick securities of all descriptions will be taken at the current value—also the paper currency of Jersey.—For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr. James Armstrong, in Princeton, or to Major William M'Pheron, in Philadelphia. 6\*

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

[Price Thirty-five Shillings]

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

**A C T S  
 OF THE  
 C O U N C I L  
 AND  
 GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
 OF THE STATE OF  
 N E W - J E R S E Y,**

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

WITH THE CONSTITUTION PREFIXED,  
 TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,  
 AN A P P E N D I X,  
 Containing the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION of the UNITED STATES, &c.

With two alphabetical TABLES and an INDEX.  
 Compiled under the Appointment of the LEGISLATURE, by

**PETER WILSON, A. M.**

**A F A R M**

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

*Another cheap Farm to be sold,*

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

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

**TO BE SOLD,**

**N**INE Thousand acres of land, situate on the river Lachawaxen, about ten miles from Delaware river, and about one hundred miles from Trenton-Landing. On this tract there is a very great quantity of white and yellow pines of every size, from an eighty feet mast to the size of a spar.—It is accommodated with four millseats, on which sawmills may be erected to great advantage—from either of which large rafts of boards and masts may be sent down the Lachawaxen and Delaware to Philadelphia. The title is indisputable. For terms, apply to Michael Hilligas, Esquire, Reuben Haines and Mr. Richard Wells, merchant, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or to Robert-Lettis Hooper, junior, in Trenton. 9w

Trenton, Nov. 4, 1784.

**Charles and Andrew Pettit,**

In Front-street, a few doors northward from Walnut-street, facing the city vendue store,

Have for sale, a fresh assortment of goods, adapted to the season, amongst which are,

**M**IDDLING and low-priced cloths,  
 Baizes,  
 Flannels,  
 Grey coatings,  
 Carpeting,  
 Camblets,  
 Joans spinning,  
 Moreens,  
 Taboreens,  
 Russells,  
 London shalloons,  
 Calimancoes,  
 Fine worsted ribbed and plain hose,  
 Cotton and thread do.  
 Striped 6-4 and 7-4 duffil blankets,  
 7-8, 3-4, yard wide, and yard and 3-8 linen and cotton checks,  
 Furniture checks,  
 Cotton counterpanes,  
 Linen and cotton stripes,  
 Jeans and fustians,  
 Royal and imperial ribs,  
 Stockinets, fatinets, and denims, &c. &c.  
 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed-ticks,  
 7-8 and yard wide ticking,  
 German dowlas,  
 Irish do.  
 Do. linen,  
 White Russia sheeting,  
 Do. drilling,  
 Tapes and bobbins,  
 Ivory combs,  
 Best mixed pins, by the pound,  
 Calicoes and chintzes,  
 Silk and check handkerchiefs,  
 Ribbands,  
 Low-priced looking-glasses,  
 Plated and plain cruet stands,  
 Plated bits and stirrups, spurs,  
 buttons of the newest taste,  
 buckles,  
 Knives and forks,  
 Finer cutlery of all sorts,  
 Tea urns,  
 Tea caddies,  
 Shaving apparatus,  
 Japanned waiters and card racks.

Where also may be had, by the ton or larger quantity, BASTO hollow ware, consisting of pots, kettles, skillets, &c. noted for being the neatest and lightest iron-castings in America. Also BASTO pig-iron of superior quality for making bar-iron and fine castings.  
 Philadelphia, November 1, 1784. 6w

**ALLENTOWN-ACADEMY,**

**I**S now opened, and will be attended to with the utmost care; where will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetick, Mathematicks, Book-keeping, Geography, English Grammar, and such other branches as are usually taught at institutions of the like nature, by

**ALEXANDER VASS, A. M.**  
 a gentleman whose character is well attested both from Europe and America, and whose ability and fidelity, as a teacher, are known and approved.

The situation of said Academy is peculiarly eligible, being in a pleasant healthy part of the country, on the publick stage-road, near midway between New-York and Philadelphia, where the stages pass twice every week from the above places, so that those who chool to send their children from either of the cities may have frequent, and the most convenient and safe conveyances. Said Academy is distant twenty-seven miles from New-Brunswick—fifteen from Princeton—twelve from Trenton—eight from Bordentown—and eighteen from Burlington.

Good board and lodgings may be had at convenient houses near the Academy, and at very reasonable rates.

The Rev. Mr. Clark, who resides in Allentown, has agreed to inspect the business of the Academy; and, besides other occasional visits, will, with the Trustees, attend regularly at the examinations, once every quarter, to judge of and encourage the improvement of the students.

ELISHA LAWRENCE, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

Allentown, November 1, 1784. 4w

**TO BE SOLD,  
 LUCERNE, red and white CLO-  
 VER, TIMOTHY and RYE,  
 Grass-seeds.**

Letters by post or otherwise, shall be immediately attended to, by

**GEORGE MORGAN,**  
 Near Princeton.

Nov. 10, 1784. 7w

**TO BE SOLD,**  
 By wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton,  
**DUTCH ALMANACKS**  
 For 1785.

**TRENTON:** Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition.