

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1782.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled, September 14, 1782.

ON a report of the secretary for foreign affairs, to whom was referred a letter of the 19th of April, 1782, from the hon. John Adams,

Ordered, That the letter of the 19th of April, 1782, from the honourable John Adams, to the secretary for foreign affairs, containing extracts from the registers of their high mightinesses the states-general of the united provinces, expressive of their resolution to receive and acknowledge the said Mr. Adams in quality of minister plenipotentiary of the united states of America, be published, together with the resolutions of the states of each respective province, relative to the same object.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

OFFICE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
September 14, 1782.

Copy of a letter from the honourable John Adams, Esquire, minister plenipotentiary of the united states of America, to their high mightinesses the lords states general of the united provinces of the Netherlands, to the secretary of the united states, for the department of foreign affairs.

Amsterdam, 19th of April, 1782.

S I R,

I have the honour to transmit the following resolutions of the respective provinces, relative to my admission in quality of minister plenipotentiary, together with two resolutions of their high mightinesses upon the same subject, all in the order in which they were taken.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

F R I E S L A N D.

Extract from the register book of the lords the states of Friesland.

The requisition of Mr. Adams presenting his letters of credence, from the united states of North-America to their high mightinesses, having been brought into the assembly, and put into deliberation, as also the ulterior address to the same purpose, with a demand of a categorical answer made by him, as is more amply mentioned in the minutes of their high mightinesses, of the 4th of May, 1781, and 9th January, 1782. Whereupon, it having been taken into consideration, that the said Mr. Adams would probably have some propositions to make to their high mightinesses, and to present to them the principal articles and foundations upon which the Congress on their part would enter into a treaty of commerce and friendship, or other affairs to propose, in regard to which, dispatch would be requisite.

It has been thought fit and resolved, to authorize the gentlemen the deputies of this province, at the generality, and to instruct them to direct things, at the table of their high mightinesses, in such a manner, that the said Mr. Adams be admitted forthwith as minister of the congress of North-America, with further orders to the said deputies, that if there should be made any similar propositions by the same, to inform immediately their noble mightinesses of them; and an extract of the present resolution shall be sent them for their information, that they may conduct themselves conformably. Thus resolved at the province house, the 20th February, 1782.

Compared with the aforefaid book to my knowledge,
(Signed) A. J. SMINIA.

HOLLAND AND WEST-FRIESLAND.

Extract of the resolutions of the lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in the assembly of their noble and great mightinesses, Thursday, 28th March, 1782.

Deliberated by resumption upon the address, and the ulterior address of Mr. Adams, made the 4th May, 1781, and the 9th January, 1782, to the president of the states general, communicated to the assembly the 9th May, 1781, and the 22d of last

month, to present his letters of credence, in the name of the united states of America, to their high mightinesses, by which ulterior address, the said Mr. Adams hath demanded a categorical answer, that he may acquaint his constituents thereof: Deliberated also upon the petitions of a great number of merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of this province, interested in commerce, to support their request, presented to the states general the 20th current, to the end that efficacious measures might be taken to establish a commerce between this country and North-America, a copy of which petitions have been given to the members the 21st: It has been thought fit and resolved, that affairs shall be directed on the part of their noble and great mightinesses, at the assembly of the states general, and where shall be there made the strongest instances, that Mr. Adams be admitted and acknowledged, as soon as possible, by their high mightinesses, in quality of ambassador of the united states of America, and the chancellor pensionary hath been charged to inform, under his hand, the said Mr. Adams, of this resolution of their noble and great mightinesses.

Z E A L A N D.

Extract of the resolutions of their high mightinesses the states general of the united provinces, Monday, April 8, 1782.

The deputies of the province of Zealand have brought to the assembly, and have caused to be read there, the resolution of the states of the said province, their principals, to cause to be admitted, as soon as possible, Mr. Adams, in quality of envoy of the congress of North-America, according to the following resolution:

Extract from the register of the resolutions of the lords the states of Zealand, April 4, 1782.

It has been thought fit and ordered, that the gentlemen, the ordinary deputies of this province, at the generality, shall be convoked and authorized, as it is done by the present, to assist in the direction of affairs at the assembly of their high mightinesses, in such a manner, that Mr. Adams may be acknowledged, as soon as possible, as envoy of the congress of North-America, that his letters of credence be accepted, and that he be admitted in that quality, according to the ordinary form; enjoining further upon the said lords, the ordinary deputies, to take such propositions as should be made to the republic by the said Mr. Adams, for the information and the deliberation of their high mightinesses, to the end to transmit them here as soon as possible. And an extract of this resolution of their noble mightinesses, shall be sent to the gentlemen their ordinary deputies, to serve them as an instruction.

(Signed) J. M. CHALMERS.

Upon which having deliberated, it hath been thought fit and resolved, to pray by the present the gentlemen the deputies of the provinces of Guelderland, Utrecht and Groningen, and Ommelanden, who have not as yet explained themselves upon this subject, to be pleased to do it as soon as possible.

O V E R Y S S E L.

Extract from the register of the resolutions of the equestrian order, and of the cities composing the states of Overyssele.

Zwoll, April 5, 1782.

Mr. the grand bailiff de Sallande, and the other commissioners of their noble mightinesses, for the affairs of finance, having examined, conformably to their commissarial resolution of the 3d of this month, the address of Mr. Adams, communicated to the assembly the 4th May, 1781, and the 22d February, 1782, to present his letters of credence to their high mightinesses, in the name of the united states of North-America; as well as the resolutions of the lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, dated the 28th of March, 1782, carried the 29th of the same month to the assembly of their high mightinesses, for the admission and the acknowledgment of Mr. Adams, have reported to the assembly, that they should be of opinion, that the gentlemen the deputies of this province, in the states

general, ought to be authorized and charged to declare in the assembly of their high mightinesses, that the equestrian order and the cities judge, that it is proper to acknowledge, as soon as possible, Mr. Adams, in quality of minister of the united states of North-America, to their high mightinesses, upon which having deliberated, the equestrian order and the cities have conformed themselves to the said report.

Compared with the aforefaid register,
(Signed) DERK DUMBAR.

G R O N I N G E N.

Extract from the register of the resolutions of their noble mightinesses the states of Groningen and Ommelanden, Tuesday, April 9, 1782.

The lords the states of Groningen and Ommelanden having heard the report of the gentlemen the commissioners for the petitions of the council of state, and the finances of the provinces, and having carefully examined the demand of Mr. Adams, to present his letters of credence from the united states of North-America to their high mightinesses, have, after deliberation upon the subject, declared themselves of opinion, that in the critical circumstances in which the republic finds itself at present, it is proper to take, without loss of time, such efficacious measures as may not only repair the losses and damages that the kingdom of Great-Britain hath caused, in a manner so unjust and against every shadow of right, to the commerce of the republic, as well before as after the war, but particularly such as may establish the free navigation and the commerce of the republic, for the future, upon the most solid foundation, as may confirm and re-assure it, by the strongest bonds of reciprocal interests; and that in consequence the gentlemen the deputies at the assembly of their high mightinesses, ought to be authorized on the part of the province, as they are by the present, to admit Mr. Adams to present his letters of credence from the united states of North-America, and to receive the propositions which he shall make, to make report of them to the lords the states of this province.

(Signed) E. LEEUWE, secretary.

The states general having deliberated the same day upon this resolution, have resolved, that the deputies of the province of Guelderland, which has not yet declared itself upon the same subject, should be requested to be pleased to do it as soon as possible.

U T R E C H T.

Extract of the resolutions of their noble mightinesses, the states of the province of Utrecht, April 10, 1782.

Heard the report of Mr. Werberveld and others, deputies of their noble mightinesses, for the department of war, who, in virtue of the commissarial resolutions of the 9th May, 1781, 16th January and 20th March, of the present year 1782, have examined the resolutions of their high mightinesses of the 4th of May, 1781, containing an overture, that Mr. the president of the assembly of their high mightinesses, had made, "that a person styling himself John Adams, had been with him, and had given him to understand, that he had received letters of credence, for their high mightinesses, from the united states of North-America, with a request that he would be pleased to communicate them to their high mightinesses, as well as the resolution of their high mightinesses of the 9th of January, containing an ulterior overture of Mr. the president, "That the said Mr. Adams had been with him, and had insisted upon a categorical answer, whether his said letters of credence would be accepted or not," finally the resolution of their high mightinesses of the 5th of March last, with the insertion of the resolution of Friesland, containing a proposition to admit Mr. Adams in quality of minister of the congress of North-America." Upon which having deliberated, and remarked that the lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, by their resolution carried the 29th March to the states general, have also consented to the admission of Mr. Adams in

quality of minister of the congress of North-America. it has been thought fit and resolved that the gentlemen of the deputies of this province in the states general should be authorized, as their noble mightinesses authorize them by the present to conform themselves, in the name of this province, to the resolution of the lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, and of Friesland, and to consent by consequence that Mr. Adams be acknowledged and admitted as minister of the united states of America, their noble mightinesses being at the same time of opinion, that it would be necessary to acquaint her majesty the empress of Russia and the other neutral powers with the resolution to be taken by their high mightinesses upon this subject, in communicating to them (as much as shall be necessary) the reasons which have induced their high mightinesses to it; and in giving them the strongest assurances that the intention of their high mightinesses is by no means to prolong thereby the war, which they would have willingly prevented and terminated long since; but on the contrary, that their high mightinesses with nothing with more ardour than a prompt re-establishment of peace, and they shall be always ready on their part to co-operate in it, in all possible ways and with a suitable readiness, so far as that shall be any way compatible with their honour and their dignity, and for this end an extract of this shall be carried by missive to the gentlemen the deputies at the generality.

GUELDERLAND.

Extract from the receis of the ordinary diet, held in the city of Nimeguen, in the month of April, 1782. Wednesday, 17th of April, 1782.

The requisition of Mr. Adams, to present his letters of credence to their high mightinesses, in the name of the united states of North-America, having been brought to the assembly and read, as well as an ulterior address made upon this subject, with a demand of a categorical answer, by the said Mr. Adams, more amply mentioned in the registers of their high mightinesses of the date of the 4th of May, 1781, and of the 9th of January, 1782; moreover, the resolutions of the lords, the states of the six other provinces, carried successively to the assembly of their high mightinesses, and all tending to admit Mr. Adams in quality of envoy of the united states of North-America to this republic. Upon which, their noble mightinesses, after deliberation, have resolved to authorize the deputies of this province at the states general, as they authorize them by the present, to conform themselves in the name of this province, to the resolution of the lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, and to consent by consequences, that Mr. Adams may be acknowledged and admitted in quality of envoy of the united states of North-America to this republic. In consequence, an extract of the present shall be sent to the said deputies, to make, as soon as possible, the requisite overture of it to the assembly of their high mightinesses.

A true extract,

(Signed) J. IN DE BETOWN.

This resolution of Guelderland was no sooner remitted, on the 19th of April, to their high mightinesses, than they took immediately a resolution conformably to the unanimous wish of the seven provinces, conceived in the following terms:

Extract from the register of the resolutions of their high mightinesses the states general of the united provinces. Friday, 19th of April, 1782.

Deliberated by resumption, upon the address and ulterior address made by Mr. Adams, the 4th of May, 1781, and the 9th January of the current year, to Mr. the president of the assembly of their high mightinesses, to present to their high mightinesses, his letters of credence, in the name of the united states; and by which ulterior address, the said Mr. Adams hath demanded a categorical answer, to the end to be able to acquaint his constituents thereof: it hath been thought fit and resolved, that Mr. Adams shall be admitted and acknowledged in quality of envoy of the united states of North-America to their high mightinesses, as he is admitted and acknowledged by the present.

(Signed) Compared with the aforesaid register.
W. BOREEL. H. FAGEL.

The formal resolution of their high mightinesses. Extract from the register of the resolutions of their high mightinesses the states general of the united provinces. Monday, 22d April, 1782.

Mr. Boreel, who presided in the assembly the last week, hath reported to their high mightinesses, and notified them, that Mr. John Adams, envoy of the united states of America, had been with him last Saturday, and presented to him a letter from the assembly of congress, written at Philadelphia, the

first of January, 1781, containing a credence for the said Mr. Adams, to the end to reside in quality of its minister plenipotentiary, near their high mightinesses: Upon which having deliberated, it hath been thought fit and resolved to declare by the present, that the said Mr. Adams is agreeable to their high mightinesses; that he shall be acknowledged in quality of minister plenipotentiary, and that there shall be granted to him an audience, or assigned commissioners, when he shall demand it. Information of the above, shall be given to the said Mr. Adams, by the agent Van der Burck de Spieringshoock.

(Signed) W. VAN CITTERS.

Compared with the aforesaid register,

(Signed) H. FAGEL.

"I have the honour to be,
"With great respect, Sir,
"Your most obedient and
"Most humble servant,
J. A D A M S.

On the 23d of April, Mr. Adams had a conference at the Hague with Mr. Van Citters, president of the states general, to whom he presented the following memorial:

High and Mighty Lords,

The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of the united states of America, has the honour to inform your high mightinesses that he is charged by the instructions of his sovereign, to propose to the states general of the united provinces of the Netherlands, a treaty of amity and commerce between the two republics, founded on the principle of an equal and reciprocal advantage, and compatible with the engagements already entered into by the united states with their allies, as well as with such other treaties as they may intend forming with other powers; the subscriber has in consequence, the honour to propose to Y. H. M. to name and appoint some person or persons with full powers to confer and treat with him on this important subject.

Hague, 23d April, 1782.

J. A D A M S.

Their high mightinesses on the same day appointed a grand committee to treat, to whom Mr. Adams was introduced in the usual forms by two noblemen, before whom he laid a plan of a treaty, which was immediately printed and sent to the different members of the sovereignty.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An additional supplement to the Act, intituled, An Act for regulating the election of members of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners of the State of New-Jersey; and also to direct the election of Delegates to represent the said State in the Congress of the United States.

WHEREAS from the local situation of the inhabitants of many of the counties of this state, it is very inconvenient for a large number of the electors to attend at the places by law appointed for holding the annual elections in the said counties;

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for a majority of the judges and inspectors of the election in the county of Middlesex, to adjourn the poll from the city of New-Brunswick to Bonhamtown and Cranberry; and for a majority of the judges and inspectors of the county of Burlington, to adjourn the election from the place appointed for holding the same to Crosswicks, and to the house where Benjamin Thomas now keeps tavern; and for a majority of the judges and inspectors of the county of Gloucester, to adjourn the election from the town of Gloucester to blue-anchor tavern, at any time they shall think proper during such election; and for a majority of the judges and inspectors of the county of Salem, to adjourn the election from the place appointed for holding the same to Woods-Town; and for a majority of the judges and inspectors of the county of Somerset, to adjourn the election from the place appointed for holding the same to Griggs-Town and Pluckemin, at any time they shall think proper during such election; and also for the majority of the judges and inspectors of the county of Bergen, to adjourn the election from the place appointed for holding the same to Hoppers-Town, at any time they shall think proper during such election.

And whereas the enemy, despairing of success in any future military operations against these united states, appear to have abandoned all hopes of subduing us by the force of arms, but are determined, by every artifice in their power, to encourage and animate their friends and partizans amongst us to

persevere in their disaffection; to foment divisions amongst our citizens; to embarrass our publick measures; to discover and betray our most important secrets; and to obstruct and perplex our exertions for totally expelling the British troops from this continent.

And whereas, in order the more effectually to carry their insidious and pestilent machinations into effect, our said internal enemies, still flattering themselves with the hopes of ultimately reducing these united states to the absolute sway and domination of Great-Britain by their clandestine practices and secret combinations against their native country, have justly alarmed the apprehensions of our well-affected and patriotick citizens, and have more especially excited their jealousy by giving reason to suppose they are aiming to introduce some of their own faction into the legislature, and into posts of trust, profit and influence.

And whereas, next to the guardian care of Providence which hath been so conspicuously displayed in favour of our righteous and heroick opposition against tyranny and despotism, our future political happiness will principally depend upon the publick virtue and patriotism of our representatives, and preserving of our legislature pure and altogether uncontaminated with the least blemish of torryism, or anti-republican principles, the eternal pest of all free governments, and necessarily tending gradually to undermine, and finally to subvert, our excellent constitution.

And whereas the conferring of any publick honours or offices on such dangerous and desperate enemies to their country would be doing the highest injustice to every decided persevering loyal citizen of this state, who has borne the heat and burden of the day, during the whole progress of our illustrious conflict for liberty and independence, and is thereby unquestionably entitled to publick distinctions and emoluments, not only in preference, but to the exclusion of our internal adversaries, who already discover their ambition to figure in that very country which they have endeavoured to enslave, and who now want to rule what they have in vain attempted to destroy.

And whereas that part of the said recited act, by which several of the counties of this state are directed to vote by ballot, though laudably intended by the legislature to prevent undue influence and corruption in elections, and although in reality of salutary effect in times of profound peace and publick tranquillity, will evidently facilitate, during the present war, the said perilous purposes of our enemies, secretly and unsuspectedly to carry an election in favour of a corrupt and disaffected candidate, when every virtuous citizen, justly alarmed at the prospect of raising such a rotten member into publick office, of which he would be fully apprized by an election *viva voce*, would have sufficient time to rouse his fellow-citizens to counteract and frustrate so daring an attempt.

2. Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all future elections of representatives to serve in the council and general assembly of this state, and of sheriffs and coroners, in each and every of the counties within the same, shall, during the present war with Great-Britain, be *viva voce*, and not otherwise, any thing in the before-recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And whereas doubts have arisen, whether persons on parole, or persons against whom inquisition or indictment for aiding or adhering to the enemies of this state, hath been found and undetermined, be entitled by law to vote at elections for representatives, sheriffs and coroners: Therefore it is hereby declared and enacted, that every person of the aforesaid description shall be, and hereby is incapacitated to vote at any election for the purposes aforesaid, until discharged from such parole, or acquitted from such inquisition or indictment.

4. And it is hereby further enacted, that the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the said recited act shall be, and the same hereby are suspended during the present war with Great-Britain.

Passed at Trenton, September 27, 1782.

A true copy from the original,
M. EWING, jun. Clerk of the
General Assembly.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

THE season of electioneering is the hot-bed of scandal and misrepresentation. Fortunate, at such a time, is he who can wrap himself up in the sovereign felicity of the obscure man's beatitudes—blessed are they who have nothing to give, for they shall never be solicited; blessed are they who have nothing to ask, for they shall never be denied; blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall never be disappointed.

As long as I can remember, and that is a great many years, a clamour against the support of the civil officers of government, has been a stalking-horse upon which designing and ambitious men have endeavoured to ride into seats in the Legislature. The old jade is saddled for the field next week, and it is odds if some old dusty jockey be not then found astride of him.

For the benefit of all concerned, and that every preacher may have an opportunity of quoting his text fairly, let us contrast an extract from the two last acts for the support of government under the former constitution and under the present, including particularly such officers of the civil list as are common to both, and are usually the subject of discourse and comparison.

By the act passed 6th December 1775, the last under the former government, the salaries were,

To the Governor, including house-rent, £ 1260
The Chief-Justice being dissatisfied with the salary offered him by the assembly, applied home, and was allowed £. 400 sterl. equal to £. 666 13 4 currency; but as the assembly always offered him double, or more than double of that given to the Second-Justice of the Supreme-Court, for the sake of comparison, let us set his salary at

To the Second-Justice of the Supreme-Court, 150
To the Third-Justice, 150
To the Attorney-General, 40
To the Treasurer, 80
To the Agent for the Colony, 100
To the Clerk of the Circuits, 20

By the act for the support of Government, passed 20th December 1781, being the last under the present constitution, the salaries are,

To the Governor, £. 650
To the Chief-Justice, 350
To the Second-Justice of the Supreme-Court, 250
To the Third-Justice, 200
To the Attorney-General, 40
To the Treasurer, 225
To the Clerk of the Circuits, 30
To the Auditor of Accounts, 300

There are sundry other allowances and wages mentioned in each of the acts, which any person can readily compare as far as they are similar. In most of them the difference is nearly on the same scale as in the cases here enumerated. Some there are which cannot be relatively considered because they are of different natures. The propriety of such can only be settled by a careful examination of their duties and expences.

I have not included the Superintendent of Purchases for the army, because his office was discontinued shortly after the passing of the act; of course his salary has long since ceased.

The office of Auditor of Accounts is created by the war; it is therefore temporary and must cease with it, heretofore we could have no use for such an establishment; at present there is scarcely a State in the Union which has not been obliged to resort to it. We can only enquire, in this instance, whether a man of any education or abilities can devote his whole time to the office for less than the stipulated allowance.

With respect to the Treasurer, it is to be observed that his salary is in full, and without perquisites. That not only larger sums of money are now raised than were formerly, but the depreciation-notes of the officers and soldiers belonging to the quota of the State, the certificates given for army-supplies, and many other things of that nature, greatly multiply the duties of the office.

A man of candour will carry this general principle with him throughout the whole of the parallel. Set down and make a catalogue of the requisites of living, compare the present prices current with those of 1775, and you will find that, on a general average, the present are to the former as 12 to 7. This proportion can readily be applied to each particular case in the foregoing enumeration.

I think I have stated facts coolly, and dispassionately. I go no further than bare facts; let others put on the colours and glosses. I do not say these salaries are too small; I do not say they are too great; let any one candidly examine them by the measure here laid down, and his own good sense will dictate the proper inference. SEMPER IDEM.

Mr. COLLINS,
By giving the enclosed QUERIES a place in your next paper, you will much oblige many of your constant readers, and in particular your obedient humble servant,
QUERIST.
A few QUERIES submitted to the Free and Independent ELECTORS in the State of NEW-JERSEY.

1st. DOES it redound to the honour of this State to entrust with so important an appointment as that of a representative in our legislature, a man of suspected character, and who has been found on trial and experiment either so timid, or so swayed by self-interest, as only to assist in navigating the political ship in smooth and calm weather, (and that probably more for the sake of his own wages, than his affection for the vessel) but instantly abandoning her to the fury of the waves, on the least appearance of a dark cloud, or a stormy sea?

2d. Would it not be still more disgraceful to a

country to make a man a captain of a ship who, while a common mariner, and when the vessel which he was obliged to defend was attacked by pirates, jumped out of a cabin window, and joined the assailants in order to save his venture, while he abandoned all his fellow-sailors to the mercy of the enemy?

3d. Is any real whig or true patriot so ignorant of our constitution; or so inattentive to the welfare of our state, as not to consider that five or six rotten members in the legislature may, from our constitution's requiring twenty voices to every act, so perplex and obstruct the passing the most salutary bill into a law, as by taking the advantage of a thin house, finally to compel the majority to agree to their amendments, or to have the bill altogether rejected, and thus in effect to make, to mutilate, or to frustrate any law by a tory minority against a whig plurality of voices?

4th. As none but the Supreme Being can know the sincerity of a man's professed repentance, ought not a first-rate political sinner to give us at least the proof of a seven years' reformation and amendment, before we put such confidence in his conversion, as to trust him again with any post in which he can materially injure or betray his country?

5th. What is the predominant politicks of the family whose head is at best a timid, timeserving weather-cock, and whose better part a professed tory, with twenty times the understanding of her husband?

6th. Is it not evident to every judicious observer that the tories, the tory-affected, the neutrals, the mongrels, the political speculators, the protection-men, the Nicodemites, who are only whigs by night for fear of the Jew of Great-Britain, and the political Gallios who care for none of those things, that all this motley race of beings that have so long laid snug and perdue while there was any danger or difficulty to encounter, are now aspiring after posts and offices, which are and ought to be the remunerating lot and portion of those who have waded through an ocean of perils with their lives in their hands, and an halter about their necks? And

7th. Is there not reason to believe that if ever the like difficulties should occur, those papillos of the dark, those camelleons, changeings, weather-cocks, turn-coats, every-things, no-things, will again endeavour to fabricate their own separate and personal safety with the devil take the hindmost, as to all their virtuous fellow-citizens?

8th. Will it dart a single ray of additional wisdom into the intellects of the next legislature, or tend to the saving of time, and consequently of expence, for the house to be stunned on every the most frivolous occasion with the garrulity of an old woman for two hours upon a stretch, and nine-tenths of that time about her own dear-self and her matchless perfections, and nine-tenths of that nine-tenths employed in the narration of the thing that is not; and in recounting the wonders she hath wrought, when in real truth and modest verity, her ladyship had not the least participation in the work of which she arrogates to herself the whole glory and applause?

9th. Can it be supposed that a man who has no other view but that of serving the publick (and no man deserves to be chosen into the legislature that has) would take the pains and trouble, and submit to the meanness and drudgery of soliciting votes, as a beggar does an alms; and in order to procure them, propagate a number of falsehoods concerning characters that would scorn to keep him company; and ought not the honest pride of every virtuous Jerseyman to revolt at the thought of being represented by a man, who despairing to rise by real merit to the elevation of others, is resolved by defamation and obliquity to pull down others to his own dirty and contemptible level?

10th. Is it not bribery and corruption in a candidate for representing us as a member of assembly in the next legislature, to threaten an elector that unless he gives him his voice he (the candidate) will, if he succeeds in his election, retaliate upon him, and use his interest to turn the elector out of the office he at present holds by the appointment of the legislature?

11th. Is not a man a blockhead, and of course unworthy to represent a free and sensible people, who is continually in the practice of throwing stones notwithstanding his own house is made of glass?

12th. Is that man like to reform the treasury when in the hands of others, who so unfortunately lost the publick money when in his own? or can we expect any check to speculation or exorbitant salaries (if any such there are) from one who stands recorded upon the journals of the assembly as guilty of extortion himself?—Vide Book H. page 133, for 1769.

13th. Is any man fit to represent the free citizens of New-Jersey who annually receives the interest of the principal of several thousand pounds sterling in the English funds? of which fact, should any person be in doubt, he may, by applying at the house of an honest old Quaker on the north-west corner of Front and Walnut-streets in Philadelphia, be fully satisfied that so it is. QUERIST.

Sept. 30, 1782.

Distilling CYDER speedily and carefully, DONE at the subscriber's still-house in Trenton, on customary terms.—Also cash given for good cyder fit for distilling, at the rate of eleven shillings and three-pence for the best, by the barrel. DAVID COWELL.

3w*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,
Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the blessing of Almighty God upon the persevering exertions of the United States against the barbarous attempts of Great-Britain to subjugate them to her tyranny and despotism, our contest for liberty and the unalienable rights of human nature hath been crowned with the most signal success, and these States are become a sovereign and independent nation. AND whereas it hath not only pleased the great and omnipotent disposer of all events at an early period in the present war so to influence the royal heart of his Most Christian Majesty (the protector of the rights of mankind) as to induce him to espouse our righteous cause by becoming our friend and ally, and by his powerful aid and magnanimous conduct to give both strength and lustre to our memorable conflict; but hath by his overruling providence lately disposed their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands to receive and acknowledge, in due from, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America appointed to reside in that nation, the intelligence of which has been officially communicated to this State, an event which enlarges the basis of our independence, and leads to an immediate connection with a powerful republick, whose alliance a variety of circumstances render extremely desirable.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council of this State, hereby to announce and cause the same to be made known to the good people of this State, to the intent that they may officially and in solemn manner be notified of the amity subsisting between the two nations; and may, on all proper occasions, manifest to the subjects of the States General every due mark of friendship and respect, and give them all succour, aid and assistance agreeably to the law of nations respecting sovereign powers in amity.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in Trenton, the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two, and in the seventh year of American independence.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
BOWES REED, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

TRENTON, October 2.

We hear that Sir Guy Carleton has called in all the scouting parties of Indians which had been sent out by his predecessors on our western frontiers, which has set aside an expedition that was forming, and which would otherwise, in a short time, have taken place.

The Massachusetts state sloop has lately arrived at Boston, after a successful cruise; she took four prizes, two of which were privateers. A prize sloop from Barbadoes, bound to Halifax, laden with rum and sugar, is also arrived at Boston, taken by the privateer schooner Scammel, Captain Stoddard, of that port.

Lately died at Providence, very suddenly, the Hon. Nicholas Cooke, Esq. late governor of the state of Rhode-Island.

Tuesday next is the day appointed by the constitution for the annual general election throughout this state.

The state papers and political pieces handed to us unexpectedly for this day's publication, has obliged us again to omit, till next week, many articles of intelligence.

The French frigate l'Aigle, Captain la Touche, which was lately run aground at the Capes of Delaware, and taken possession of by the enemy, after being scuttled, has been got off, and is arrived at New-York.

† The associators of the township of Trenton will please to take notice, that an adjourned meeting is to be held at the court-house on Saturday next, the fifth instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in a late advertisement.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Upper-Makefield township, Bucks county, about a month ago, a black horse, about fourteen hands and one half high, trots and paces, has a remarkable dint in the flesh on the near side of his neck-bone. Whoever secures said horse that the owner may have him again shall have Four Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home to JAMES M'MASTERS.

Sept. 16, 1782. 3w†

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscribers, on last Saturday night, two negro men, viz. one named Will, the property of George Reynolds, of Shepard's Town, aged about 24 years; is a thick well made artful fellow, yellow complexion, and walks wide between his knees: had on and took with him a pair buckskin breeches, a fur hat, a shirt patched with linsley, a red silk handkerchief with white stripes, a gray coloured coat and jacket; he is about five feet seven inches high: The other named Sam, the property of Robert-Carter Willis, about seventeen years old, near five feet eight inches high, stout and well made for his age, has a remarkable scar on his right hand, between his first and other fingers, occasioned by a cut last harvest, and has a scar on his arm by inoculation; had on a pair red overalls, and red jacket faced with blue, and two tow shirts, one pair corded tow breeches. If said negroes are taken up and secured in Virginia or Maryland, the above reward shall be paid; but if in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, then Half a Joe for each, and all reasonable charges paid by

GEORGE REYNOLDS,
ROBERT C. WILLIS.

Berkeley county, Virginia, Sept. 2, 1782.

N. B Negro Will has a forged pass, no regard is to be paid thereto. 3w*

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the county of BURLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend to stand a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, the favour of your votes for that purpose, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by your most humble servant,

ALEXANDER DOUGLASS.

Nottingham, August 12, 1782. 4w e. o. w.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the county of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by many of my acquaintance, I intend to offer myself as a candidate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election, when the favour of your votes will be gratefully acknowledged by

DAVID OLDEN.

August 15, 1782. 7w 7sb

To the respectable Freeholders and other Electors of the county of HUNTERDON.

BY the repeated solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the sheriff's office at the ensuing election, therefore solicit your votes and interest for the above purpose, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by your respectful friend and very humble servant,

CHARLES AXFORD, junior.

Trenton, August 27, 1782.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the county of BURLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

INTEND to stand a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. I solicit your votes for that purpose, which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by your humble servant,

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.

Mount-Holly, August 5, 1782. 8w§

THE subscribers having at length obtained a road laid out by authority, from the Bristol road to the new Trenton ferry the shortest way, a pleasant sandy dry road at all seasons of the year, once more inform the Publick in general they keep good Boats.

Whoever pleases to favour them with their custom, please to turn to the left at the cross roads near Patrick Colvin's ferry to Col. Bird's mill, sixty rods above Colvin's ferry, thence near half a mile up the river to the ferry above the falls and almost opposite to Trenton, where constant attendance is given by their humble servants,

Y.

JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

Rates as follows, viz.	s.	d.
Carriage and 4 Horses	5	0
Ditto 2 ditto	3	9
Chair and Horse	1	6
Man and Horse	0	8
Foot person	0	4

State of New-Jersey, } **B**Y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Monday the twenty-first day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township of Evesham, containing 300 acres of land, adjoining lands of Joshua Lippincott and others, late the property of Abel Lippincott, deceased, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Shinn, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

August 12, 1782. 8w

State of New-Jersey, } **B**Y virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas's to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 22d day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township of Springfield, containing about 110 acres of land: And on Wednesday the 23d day of October next, between the hours aforesaid, at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mount-Holly, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, a house and lot of land, lying and being in Mount-Holly, containing about half an acre of land, late the property of Jonathan Atkinson; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Butterworth and Samuel Hough, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

August 20, 1782. 8w

FOR SALE,

NEAR Bordentown, in the county of Burlington, a quantity of excellent white-oak timber, cut and squared in different sizes and lengths; about three hundred perches of good building stone; iron-work for three set of grist-mills complete, and for one saw-mill. Apply to Robert Lewis and sons, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Mount-Holly.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

August 6, 1782. 8w†

TO BE SOLD,

IN New-Germantown, Hunterdon county, a very good lot of ground, with very good almost new dwellinghouse, with three rooms upon a floor, and an out-house very suitable for a tradesman or other business. For further particulars enquire of Daniel Kemper, in Morris-Town, or the subscriber living on said premises.

JACOB KEMPER.

ELIZABETH-TOWN Stage-Coach and Waggon.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the publick, that their stage-coach will set out from the Indian Queen, in fourth-street, Philadelphia, precisely at five o'clock, every Wednesday; breakfast at Bristol, dine at Trenton, and lodge at Princeton, and return the next day to Philadelphia, after exchanging passengers with the stage-coach from Elizabeth-Town, which returns the same days: there is a convenient stage to convey the passengers from Elizabeth-Town to Dobbs ferry. The price for each passenger in the coach, from Philadelphia to Princeton, Three Dollars, or Six Dollars to Elizabeth-Town, and in the same proportion for any distance; a servant Four Dollars and Two-Thirds, and the same for 150 weight of baggage.

The stage-waggon leaves the above-mentioned Indian-Queen every Monday and Friday, at five in the morning, and performs the journey as before directed for the coach: the price for each passenger in the waggon is One Guinea from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, and the same for 150 weight of baggage: all passengers are desired to provide themselves with proper passes, previous to their setting out, and call the day before at the stage-office, opposite the said Indian Queen, and settle their fare with the clerk appointed for that purpose, where due attendance will be given by him.

GERSHOM JOHNSON,
CHARLES BESSONET.

c. t. f.

FRANCIS WITT,

AT the sign of the Blazing Star, in Trenton, begs leave to acquaint the publick in general, that he keeps an inn for the entertainment of man and horse; and as he has laid in hay and liquors of the first quality, hopes to give satisfaction to those that will please to favour him with their custom.

June 18, 1782. 3m

Greenwich, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey, September 17, 1782.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, on Friday night the 13th inst. a red roan mare, about 7 years old, 14 hands and a half high, has neither brand nor ear mark, a large bald face mix with red hairs, and a black list along her back bone, a small fore on her back near her withers; said mare has a long comb to her mane, and a low carriage, bare-footed when stolen, supposed to be taken toward New-York. Whoever takes up said mare and the thief, so that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

3w†

THOMAS FINE.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. Philip French, in Brunswick, on or about the 16th instant, two horses, the one an old large brown horse, with a greyish mane, a remarkably short tail, a brand on one of his buttocks; the other a small bay horse, about four years old, with a very long tail that has never been docked: Whoever shall take up and deliver the said horses to the said Philip French in Brunswick, or to the subscriber in Trenton, shall receive for each of them the sum of Three Pounds, and all reasonable charges, paid by

A. MARRAQUIER.

Trenton, September 23, 1782. 3w

WILL BE SOLD,

By PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Monday the 7th of October, at the house of James Thompson, in Trenton, sundry articles of household furniture; two lots of land, situate on the road to Mr. Samuel Henry's mill, containing thirteen acres and three-quarters, three of which, at very little expence, will make good meadow; two large yoke of young working oxen; horses and cows, &c. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by the subscriber.

BARNARD HANLON.

Trenton, September 25, 1782. 2w†

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a whale has been found on Manasquan Beach, on the 15th of this instant, by Joseph Lawrence and company, with an iron in her: these are to desire all persons who think themselves to have a right to said whale, to come and describe the iron, and take their salvage as the law directs.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE.

Manasquan, September 17, 1782. 2w

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on Wednesday the 18th of this instant, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, two mares, the one a black, about seven years old, with a bald face, and both hind feet white, about 14 hands high, and shod before; the other a chestnut sorrel, three years old, with a star and small snip, the off hind foot white, near the same height: The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

JONATHAN WATERS.

September 24, 1782. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good two story frame house and lot in Trenton, two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole. For further particulars enquire of

ELLETT HOWELL.

September 24, 1782. 3w

ROBERT SINGER,

Begs leave to inform the publick, that he has for sale (for cash or country produce) at his store in Trenton:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| C HINTZES, | Ozenbrigs, |
| Calicoes, | Check, |
| Broad-cloths, | Jeane, |
| Nankeens, | Cassimer, |
| Linsens of all sorts, | Snuff and tobacco, by the quantity, |
| Black and white gauzes, | Tea and coffee, |
| Mullins, | White and brown sugar, |
| Lawns, | Stone ware, |
| Cambricks, | Earthen do. |
| A neat assortment of ribbons, | Sweeping and scrubbing brushes, |
| Silk and check handkerchiefs, | Buckles, |
| Modes, | Pocket knives, &c. |
| Perfians, | Buttons of various sorts, |
| Mantuas, | Sewing silk of different colours. |
| Russia sheeting, | |
| With sundry other articles too tedious to mention. | |

3m†