

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1784.

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

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for ascertaining the value of debts due from the forfeited estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the payment of the same.

WHEREAS the personal and real estates of certain fugitives and offenders have, by several acts of the legislature, been forfeited to the use of this state: And whereas the debts and demands due from such fugitives and offenders have, from the fluctuating state of the currency and other circumstances, been adjusted in different modes by the judges of the several courts of common pleas before whom they may have been exhibited for liquidation; on which account it hath become necessary that provision be made for re-adjusting the same;

Secd. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That each and every person, his heirs, executors or administrators, having a demand against any estate forfeited as aforesaid, either by mortgage, specialty, note or otherwise, which hath been heretofore presented and adjusted agreeably to the act, intituled, "An act for forfeiting to, and vesting in, the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the mode of determining and satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from, or made against, such fugitives and offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the eleventh day of December, Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-eight, and which still remains unpaid, shall lay the same before two or more of the judges of the court of common pleas of the county in which the person against whose estate the demand may be refused; or if a non-resident, before two or more of the judges of the court of common pleas of any county in which a part of the estate of such person, forfeited as aforesaid, may have been situated or sold, together with the vouchers in support thereof; which judges, having ascertained the sum or balance due agreeably to law, shall state the account and certify the same, and transmit a copy of the whole to the auditor of accounts for the time being, on or before the first day of September next ensuing; and shall also endorse on the mortgage, specialty, note, or other document containing the demand, the amount of the debt due or balance ascertained; for which the said judges shall be entitled to receive from each applicant the sum of two shillings and six-pence, and no more.

2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the auditor of accounts shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this act, make an accurate calculation and statement of the net proceeds of each estate personal or real forfeited as aforesaid, calculating the value thereof in specie agreeably to law, from the day the monies became payable into the treasury, on the several sales from time to time made, and shall deduct therefrom the real value of the demands already paid, to be calculated in like manner; and on receipt of the certificates above mentioned shall, on or before the first day of December next ensuing, lay an account of the then net amount of each estate, and the amount of each several demand against the same, before the treasurer of the state for the time being, who shall make payment thereon as soon as the state of the treasury will admit. Provided always, That if the net amount of any estate shall be found insufficient to discharge all the said demands, the debts secured by mortgage or judgment shall be first paid according to their priority, and a ratable dividend shall be made of the residue in proportion to the adjusted demand of each creditor.

3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when, and as often as the state of the treasury will not admit of payment as aforesaid, the treasurer shall issue notes signed by him and countersigned by the auditor of accounts, for the balance due to each person, observing to ascertain, in separate receipts to be by him taken, the sums paid in money and those for which notes are given; and on the payment of monies or issuing of notes duplicate receipts shall be

signed on the mortgages, specialties, notes, or other vouchers; and the same shall be filed in the treasury-office, to be afterwards cancelled or destroyed, as the legislature may direct; and the said notes so to be issued by the treasurer shall be payable at any time after from any unappropriated monies in his hands, to the order of the respective persons in whose names they may be given, their executors or administrators, and shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum from their date.

4. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no certificate shall be signed by the judges of the respective courts of common pleas as aforesaid, or any of them, or account stated, or payment made, or notes issued as aforesaid for any debt due on judgment, or due on mortgage or secured thereby, unless sufficient proof be made before them by the oath or affirmation of the commissioners, agents or others, who sold or who may sell the estate against which the demand may be brought, or other legal evidence, that such estate was not sold subject to encumbrances, and so declared or published at the time of sale.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every person having any demand against any of the said estates forfeited as aforesaid, by mortgage, specialty, note or otherwise, and who shall not produce the same to be re-adjusted as herein before is directed, and within the time herein before limited, shall forever after be barred from foreclosing such mortgage, or commencing, prosecuting or maintaining, any action or suit thereon, or on any such specialty, note or other demand, or receiving payment thereof from the state or premises so mortgaged or encumbered.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every person having any demand as aforesaid against any of the said estates forfeited as aforesaid, except as is herein after excepted, and who hath not produced the same for settlement within the time limited, and in the mode prescribed by the act herein before mentioned, shall be forever barred from foreclosing any such mortgage, or commencing, prosecuting or maintaining, any action or suit thereon, or on any such specialty, note or other demand, or receiving payment thereof from the state or premises so mortgaged or encumbered.

7. AND WHEREAS, by reason of the troubles of the late war, or by other means, many persons having demands against sundry of the estates forfeited as aforesaid may have been prevented and disabled from producing the same in the manner and within the time described and limited in the aforesaid act, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every person who is not an offender in the manner described in the aforesaid act, that shall make it appear to the judges aforesaid by satisfactory proof, that he was beyond the seas, or that he was a prisoner of war, and involuntarily detained within the lines of the enemy, or that his residence had been distant from this state, or that he was in such other situation and circumstance as rendered it impracticable to produce his demand, of what nature or kind soever, either mortgage, specialty, note, or other document on which his demand is founded, within the periods limited in said act, shall be and hereby is permitted to lay the same before the judges as aforesaid for settlement within the time limited in this act.

8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person thinking himself aggrieved by the determination of the said judges in the liquidation of any debt or demand not settled in term time, may appeal to the next court of common pleas to be held in the county, who shall hear and decide the same, and certify accordingly; and any person or persons may in like manner appeal on behalf of the state.

9. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the agents of forfeited estates in each respective county shall, as soon as may be after the publication of this act, by advertisements inserted in either of the newspapers printed in this state, and also by the like advertisements set up in three of the most publick places of the county, give notice to all persons having demands as aforesaid, to produce the same as in and by this act is directed.

10. AND WHEREAS, under several acts of forfeiture from time to time passed in this state, divers inquisitions have been taken and found, and judgment entered thereon; which inquisitions having, in many instances, been drawn or filled up by persons less versant in the forms of law, may be liable to be quashed, the judgments entered thereon reversed, and the subsequent proceedings vacated on writs of error or certiorari, by reason of informality, or other causes not material to the issue or merits of the several causes; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no inquisition taken or found, or judgment entered thereon, or proceedings had in consequence thereof as aforesaid, shall be liable to be quashed, reversed or vacated, for or on account of any informality, or other cause whatsoever not material to the charge or issue, or against the right or merits thereof, and which shall not go directly to the proof that the person charged was not an offender within the meaning of the said acts, or of any of them; neither shall any sale of forfeited estates made by any commissioner or agent be liable to be vacated or set aside, for or on account of any informality or omission of taking out regular process as directed in said acts.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 4.

THE late belligerent powers, in concluding the treaty of pacification, shew all the politeness imaginable. A SILVER BOX is handed round to the different parties, in order that they may take snuff, and pause a little, before they throw aside the sword. France takes a cordial pinch, and laughs at the rest of Europe; Spain sneezes a little, and curses the family compact; Holland refuses to take snuff, but chews and blows the tobacco of repentance; America takes a most exhilarating snuff, and after exulting at her success, returns the silver box to France; Great-Britain is then invited to take snuff, by the silver box being sent from Paris to London; she tastes the contents of the box, sneezes till the tears trickle down her cheeks, repines at her misfortunes, reprobrates those who have brought her to the said dilemma, and returns the compliment to France, without telling her mind openly; but as the latter expressed a very strong desire to know how the contents of her silver box agreed with the organs of Great-Britain, it is thought that this secret will transpire in a short time.

A Caution.—As the walnut season is now present, and there are numbers of persons who conceive fruit to be one of the daily luxuries, we would caution all persons against putting them in red port, as two ladies at the west end of the town have died of a disorder in the bowels, after only two days illness, from the effects of the above, as they were both apparently in perfect health before.—*Vertum sab*—mountain whey is a more safe beverage, but the operation of the tartar, which prevails in the red wine, irritates the coats of the stomach, and prevents the digestion of the nut, which, by being so steeped, is put into a state of the highest indigestive matter.

Or. 6. As the emperor embraces every opportunity of improving the welfare of his subjects, the following edict, however extraordinary it may appear in itself, cannot fail, from its object, of securing the approbation of our readers.

"Whereas the dangerous consequences arising from the use of stays, are universally acknowledged to impair the health, and impede the growth of the fair sex; when on the contrary the suppression of that part of their dress cannot but be effectual in strengthening their constitution, and above all in rendering them more fruitful in the marriage state: we hereby strictly enjoin, that in all orphan-houses, nunneries, and other places set apart for the publick education of young girls, no stays of any kind whatever be made use of or encouraged henceforth and from this instant; and it is further hinted to all masters and mistresses of aca-

demies and boarding-schools, that any girl wearing stays should not be hereafter received or countenanced in any such schools.

"We hereby also will and command, that it be enjoined to the college of physicians, that a dissertation, adapted to every one's capacity, be forthwith composed, shewing how materially the growth of children of the female sex is injured by the use of stays, for the better information of parents and school-masters, who wish to procure a handsome shape to their children or pupils; as also those who are not rich enough to alter the stays in proportion to the growth of such children, or, having the means, neglect to do it. The above dissertation shall be distributed gratis, and dispersed amongst the publick; the more so, that whole nations, unacquainted with the use of stays, bring up a race of children remarkable for the healthiest constitutions."

We have had occasion to give an account in a former paper, of the differences which have lately arisen between the town of Dantzic and his Prussian Majesty. This matter seems likely to take a very serious turn, as appears by the following extract of a letter dated from the above city, September 12.—"The memorial delivered on the 9th inst. by the Prussian minister here to the president of our magistracy, has occasioned, for these two days, the grand council of this city being assembled to deliberate on its contents. The lower order or common council have delivered it as their opinion, that nothing should be given up in regard to the transit of merchant-men and other ships, nor any negotiation entered into without being first made acquainted of his Polish majesty's intentions on the above subject. Meanwhile the delay of twenty-four hours, granted by the Prussian resident, expired yesterday at noon, but was by him protracted until the evening, with this provision, "That if an answer was not then given he would in consequence of the orders he had received, take such steps as the inhabitants should regret not to have prudently prevented." This threat, however, has by no means intimidated the members of the common council; and I am well informed that the masters of the trading companies are to assemble this day for the purpose of supporting, by their representations, the arguments already urged by their brethren of the third order, against coming into any terms with the king of Prussia, especially as the grand council have come to a similar resolution upon their being informed that the king of Poland had taken part for the inhabitants, as appears by a memorial given to the Prussian minister at Warsaw. And indeed it is a difficult matter to determine which is best for the city of Dantzic: to give way to the caprice of the court of Berlin, and thus perhaps ruin the trading part of the inhabitants, or courageously repel the blow aimed at the very existence of that commercial city. However doubtful the strength of any argument may be supposed in this case, either for or against a passive submission, it seems that the majority of the inhabitants are perfectly unanimous, and resolved at all events to oppose the pretensions of the king of Prussia, and if they must be deprived totally of this part of their rights and privileges, to assert them boldly, and see them fall a disputed, but never a voluntary sacrifice to a monarch, who might make their present condescension a pretence to further encroachments."

Oct. 23. It is not laws alone, it is not the mere form of government that constitutes the power and grandeur of a people; but something superior to this, an inherent quality in the people themselves, which arises from local, from provincial causes. Therefore, whatever advantages the Americans may derive from a general trade, or from a new system of legislation, if the genius and temper of people remain the same, the same circumstances which have hitherto operated against them, must keep their force, and prevent great part of the prosperity that is promised them. A want of industry, a love of pleasure, an inclination to pride, are still to be overcome, before they can establish a rich and a flourishing empire.

How differently were ladies educated in the days of Queen Elizabeth from what they are now—then they were not ashamed to be acquainted with the ancient and modern languages and polite literature of every kind; whereas the ladies of our times, instead of spending their hours in reading books of science or morality, waste away the whole of their precious moments in the inspection of toys, baubles, and trifles of that sort, or in the mighty business of dress. These momentous matters engross the whole of their attention, and leave their minds totally unimproved. This levity in the sex is owing principally to the perusal of novels, which are grown so numerous, and are so replete with unchaste and indelicate sentiments, that it would be a great happiness if they could be suppressed; for they bewitch the affections of the unwary fair, render vice familiar to artless innocence, break down the barriers of virtue, which ought to be altogether impregnable, and hold up to their view pictures of vice, that ought not to be seen even with the *Mind's eye*.

James II. when he was duke of York, took it into

his head to visit Milton, merely out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation, the duke asked Milton, whether he did not think the loss of his sight was a judgment upon him for what he had written against his father Charles the 1st. Our immortal bard made the following reply: "If your highness thinks that the calamities which befall us here, are indications of the wrath of Heaven, in what number are we to account for the fate of the king your father? The displeasure of Heaven must upon this supposition, have been much greater against him than me, for I have only lost my eyes, but he lost his head."

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Paris, to his friend in Bristol, dated Oct. 22.

"The weather has been very cold and foggy in Paris till Sunday last, when, to my great surprize, I saw an advertisement that Mr. Montgolfier and another gentleman were to go up with the globe that has been so much talked of, the next day. I went to the place, and was a witness, among many thousands, of their executing their promise. Mr. M. and no less a person than a marquis, an officer in the king's service, went up 350 odd feet, and remained in the air some time, and afterwards descended without the least hurt or inconvenience. The place they were in was a kind of gallery, constructed below the globe. The next experiment is to give it a direction at will, and mount higher: in short, this globe engrosses every conversation here."

Nov. 12. Mr. Paine, the excellent author of *Common Sense*, is, we are told, preparing a history of the late war in America. Mr. Paine, obviously, with all his talents, cannot mount to the source and secret spring of things, and there is one who can thus mount, and that is General Washington. What a desideratum must it be in the world of letters and political attainment, if the General would, without delay, enter on this great work! Of his talents in literary composition, his circular letter alone is a sufficient proof.

Nov. 18. As the accounts of the peace could not reach all the company's settlements before the end of July, the next ships from India will not in all probability arrive before the middle of February at soonest, when they may be expected to follow each other in a very quick succession of arrivals.

On Saturday at noon some advices were received in town from Paris, by which we learn, that a vessel is arrived at l'Orient from the East-Indies, with despatches for the government, from Monf. de Suffrein, commander of the French squadron in India, who writes word, that on the second of June he received advices by le *Fie* frigate of 24 guns, Captain le Cavalier Fabier, that a peace was concluded between France and England, on the receipt of which intelligence he had taken measures, according to the instructions sent out, to make this intelligence known all over India as early as possible, by dispatching barks to Batavia, Bombay, Madras, and other settlements, as it did not appear that either the English or Dutch had received any intelligence of that kind at that period. The Commodore had also dispatched le *Fie* to Bengal as a flag of truce, in order to acquaint the English Commodore in chief, that the effusion of more blood might be stopped. The Commodore, at writing of these despatches, was at Trincomale with fourteen ships of the line besides frigates, and Monf. Marigny was cruising off the island with three or four other ships.

Nov. 22. Yesterday despatches were received by the court of directors from India over-land. On account of the general court they could not be completely read, but the rumour was, that they contain an account of an action in the East-Indies in April last, between Tippo Saib, the successor of Hyder Ally, and the company's troops, under the command of General Matthews, which was attended with a dreadful carnage on both sides, and it is said, terminated in a drawn battle. Col. Macleod and Col. Humberstone are reported to be among the slain. Sir Eyre Coote died before the action.

In addition to the above disagreeable intelligence, an account is received of the capture of the *Hound* sloop, by Monf. Suffrein; and that the *Fairford* East-Indiaman, Captain Haldane, was burnt at Bombay, the crew saved; the Duke of Athol, Captain Ratray, was blown up in Madras road, with 350 people on board, most of whom perished. We shall in our next be able to give a detail of the despatches.

Nov. 23. An enterprising genius, of the name of Wright, has constructed a most ingenious machine, which he calls a diving cap, which is much superior to all those inventions denominated diving bells, and which have proved coffins to several diving mad-men, who ventured in them. The dangers of drowning and suffocation are, by this contrivance, rendered impossible; the whole apparatus, weighing no more than two pounds seven ounces, is fitted on the neck, and incloses the head only, giving the diver all the advantages of using his hands and feet free from any incumbrance. His machine has been examined by several gentlemen who are fellows of the royal society, who have been pleased to speak in its praise in terms of the

highest panegyrick. He exhibited his diving cap in the river Nen, which runs from Wisbech to Northampton, at a place called Peerless Pool, in the depth of twenty-nine feet of water, and continued under water three hours and seventeen minutes, traversing up and down the river near two miles, picking up as he went, fossils, which he conveyed to the surface of the water by a string made of a fine cord, and a cork, which floated as soon as he let them out of his hand, and entertained a most numerous company of spectators with several experiments, while he was thus employed in exploring a passage which never before was explored by mortals.

The construction of this machine is globular, and is twelve inches in diameter, having a pane of glass fixed to enable him to see his way, and on the top of it are two pipes of leather, guarded with rings to prevent pressure, which pipes are so contrived as to float on the water, having valves which give a free passage of air, and which, from the peculiarity of their contrivance, prevent the water from making way into the cap. From such geniuses as Mr. Wright and Monsieur Montgolfier we may soon expect to make journeys to the moon, or cross over on foot from Dover to Calais and back, with as little trouble as to go on dry land.

The following is a true state of the news from India, sent to us by a gentleman who was present in the general court when it was read, and pledges himself for the truth of it; Sir Eyre Coote arrived at Madras in April, with ten lacks of rupees, from Bengal, after having been chased by four French ships; but, most unfortunately, this old hero died two days after he landed. The grand army on the coast of Coromandel, after Tippo Saib had quitted the Carnatic, marched to attack the French troops at Cuddalore: they had forced the out-works, and there was no doubt of their success against the place, when intelligence arrived at Cuddalore of the peace, and then all hostilities ceased. There was an action between the two fleets in June, but not decisive. Colonels Macleod and Humberstone were attacked by the Mharatta fleet, and taken before the Mharatta peace was known at Geriah; the latter unfortunately died of his wounds, the former was released, and returned to Bombay. The Mharatta peace was fully settled, and Madajee Sindia had engaged to procure complete satisfaction for this unhappy accident, from the Poona ministers. A correspondence had been opened between Bombay and Mharattas, and a day appointed for ceding the countries we were to evacuate by treaty. General Matthews, after taking Mangalore, returned to Bidnore, where he was attacked by Tippo Saib's whole force, and was compelled to surrender. Tippo had since attacked Mangalore, but was repulsed with very great loss in three general attacks, and there was no doubt of the garrison holding out, till reinforced. Three hundred Europeans had sailed from Madras, for the purpose, and a strong detachment from Bombay. No recent accounts from Bengal—all well there by the last letters.

American News.

S A L E M, January 22.

Last evening, about 40 minutes after 6, was discovered in the S. W. a Comet of very considerable magnitude, whose tail extended two or three degrees, being at that time more than an hour high, for it set about 15 minutes before 8 o'clock. Its place in the Heavens, as nearly as could be judged, was between the constellations of *Cætus* and *Aquarius*, and nearly upon the tropic of *Capricorn*. The point of the horizon it sat in was S. W. by W. a little southerly.—It seems to be retiring from the sun; if so, 'tis probable it may be viewed for a good while to come.

B O S T O N, Jan. 15.

The accounts from the East-Indies appear to be important indeed, and plainly shew, that had the late war continued, most of the British possessions would have been in great danger of being wholly lost, as well as their armies captured. The arms of France and their allies, were perhaps never so victorious in the East, both by sea and land, as they have been during the late war.

B A L T I M O R E, January 23.

The stage from Philadelphia, last Monday, crossing the *Susquehanna* on the ice, broke in, and with difficulty the passengers were saved. Two of the horses were drowned.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 11.
By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, January 15th, 1784.

THE Committee to whom was referred a memorial of the public creditors in the city and neighbourhood of Philadelphia, report:

That the said memorial sets forth, "That the General Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania did, on the twenty-first day of March last, pass an act authorizing and directing the treasurer to make and issue

notes, and deliver the same to Thomas Smith, Esq. Continental Loan-Officer, to enable him to pay one year's interest on such of the said debts as are therein described, according to the directions of the United States in Congress assembled.

"That the said Loan-Officer refuses the payment of the interest due to them on loan-office certificates bearing date between the first of September, 1777, and the first of March, 1778, unless they consent to a liquidation of depreciation on the interest of this class of certificates, equal to that which is established for the principal on the final redemption.

"That this condition destroys the solemn contracts contained in the resolutions of the tenth of September, 1777, and adhered to in the resolve of the 28th of June, 1780; the first of which is, "That the interest which shall arise after the date of this resolution on loan-office certificates already issued, or which shall be issued before the first day of March next, be annually paid at the respective loan-offices, in bills of exchange on the commissioners of the United States in Paris, at the rate of five livres of France for every Spanish milled dollar due for interest as aforesaid, or in continental bills of credit, at the option of the respective lenders." The other is, "That the interest on all loan-office certificates at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed on the principal ascertained as aforesaid, shall be discharged annually in like manner as the principal, until the principal shall be paid. Provided nevertheless, That the same interest and mode of payment on certificates taken out before the first day of March, 1778, shall be continued as at present, until the principal, ascertained as aforesaid, be ready to be discharged." "That the memorialists, in behalf of the said publick creditors, pray Congress to give directions agreeably to the intentions of the above recited resolutions."

The committee farther report, that upon inspecting the journals of Congress, they find that Congress did, on the fourth day of September, 1782, resolve, that \$2,000,000 dollars be quoted on the states as absolutely and immediately necessary for the payment of the interest of the publick debt; but no directions are contained therein relative to the liquidating the interest by the scale of depreciation—that on the 9th of September, 1782, Congress directed, "That no bills of exchange be issued for interest due on loan office certificates since the first day of March last" preceding. And the committee are of opinion, that the inability of Congress to discharge the interests according to the promise does not dissolve the same—that the creditors aforesaid are justly entitled to an equivalent—that the debt is created by the resolution of the tenth of September, 1777, and that no subsequent resolution has invalidated the intention thereof; Whereupon,

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

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

* Alluding to the preceding part of the resolution of the 28th of June, 1780.

TRENTON, February 17.

Died, on Saturday last, at this place, WILLIAM BURTLESS, a Drum-Major, late belonging to the 2d Jersey regiment, and on Sunday his remains were interred with the honours of war, in the Episcopal burying-ground, attended to the grave by a large number of his fellow-citizens.—It may be said in honour of this man, that he served his country faithfully during the whole of the late war.

The Laws passed at the last sitting of the General Assembly of this state are printed, and ready for delivery. The severity of the season has prevented the publication of them before this time.—The Votes and Proceedings are now in hand, and will be finished with all possible expedition.

To be sold,

At Publick Sale,

On Thursday the twenty-sixth of February next, at ten o'clock, on the premises,

A Valuable plantation, containing 325 acres of land, situate in the township of New-Windsor, and county of Middlesex, adjoining lands of Benjamin South and James Hepburn, pleasantly situate on a great road, three miles from Allentown and eight miles from Trenton. There are on the premises a frame house and barn, and famous bearing orchard; about 130 acres are cleared, the remainder is excellent swamp and timber-land. The conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

HUMPHRY WALL.

N. B. If not sold, to be rented.

February 14, 1784.

2w¶

Ready Money will be given by STACY POTTS, for any quantity of good
A S H E S
delivered to MICHAEL BETTENDER, in
Trenton. 5w*

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, of Monmouth county, in the state of New-Jersey,

A Valuable tract of pine land, containing two thousand six hundred acres, on which is a good saw-mill and eight tenants; on some of the tenements is twenty or thirty acres of meadow, situate the nearest part about one mile from Horner's-Town, and about nine miles from Allentown; the mill is so near the inhabitants that there is generally a market at the mill for all she can saw.

Also three hundred acres on the north side of Toms river, about half a mile below the bridge, on which are sixty acres of good salt meadow, and some good English meadow.

Also sixty acres at musqueto cove, most of it excellent salt meadow.

Also seventy acres of meadow on a branch of Mateteunk river, below a saw-mill lately built by Major Walton and company.

Also one hundred and twenty acres on the head branch of Toms river, situate about nine miles from Allentown, on which is a large quantity of paint, allowed by the painters to be as good as any Spanish brown whatever.

Also eighty acres of upland, joining to Mr. Abraham Anderson's and Mr. William Taylor's, about ten miles from Allentown, joining the road to Middletown-point.

Also eighty acres of land lying to the southward of the place generally called Smith's place, fifteen acres of which is where has been an old saw-mill pond; good meadow.

Also one hundred and fifty acres of good pine land, on the main road to Toms river, generally called the half moon.

Also forty-six acres of meadow and upland, above the road that crosses the Indian run by John Imlay's.

Also one half of the Union mill lot, whereon is an extraordinary place to rebuild a saw-mill.

Also several pieces of cedar swamps.

A good title will be given to the purchasers by

JOHN LAWRENCE.

February 5, 1784.

5w¶

TO BE SOLD,

At private sale, in Windsor township, Middlesex county,

A House and lot of land of about fourteen acres; there are on the premises a grist and saw-mill, waggon-house and stables, a good garden, and spring of water at the door with a house over it; the whole have not been many years erected. They were formerly known by the name of Kinnans' Mills, now the property of the subscriber. The above mills stand on a good stream of water, and a healthy part of the country; a good stand for a store. For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILSON STOUT.

N. B. Also a few West-Jersey rights on the lower terms.

February 9, 1784.

4w¶

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted and valuable FARM late the estate of Thomas Norris, deceased, situate in the township of Windior, county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, containing about 438 acres, having on the same a good house, barn, orchard and other necessary improvements; being convenient to mill and market, within about 4 miles of Princeton, and about 8 from Trenton:—The whole or part will be sold, as best suits the purchaser. It may be very conveniently divided into two farms, having a sufficient quantity of wood-land suitably proportioned to each farm; about 60 acres of good swamp, a part cleared and will make meadow.—Also about 8 acres of the best Maidenhead meadow, within 1½ miles of said farm.—The payments made easy. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

GEORGE NORRIS, } Executors.
JAMES NORRIS, }

February 2, 1784.

4w†

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing 165 acres of good land, situate in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, on which is a large dwelling-house, four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole, with good barn and stables, an excellent well of water at the door, with two never failing springs, an orchard of one hundred apple-trees in perfection, and one hundred planted last spring; a sufficient quantity of good meadow, and more may be made with a very small expence; about fifty acres of wood-land, the remainder cleared and in good fence. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Jasper Smith, Esquire, in Flemington; or Samuel Tucker, Esquire, in Trenton. An indisputable title and possession will be given the first of April next ensuing, by

TIMOTHY WOOD.

Amwell, February 9, 1784.

3w¶

FOR SALE,

A Most elegant seat, little, if any inferior, to any in Jersey, calculated either for the gentleman or the man of business, situated in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, in a very agreeable neighbourhood and healthy part of the country; the prospect beautiful, as it overlooks a large extent of country; the dwelling-house brick, well finished, 36 feet by 40, two stories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, and a 10 feet entry through the whole, a neat court-yard in front newly enclosed with a neat pale fence. The farm contains near 400 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, with a large proportion of meadow; several hundred apple-trees of the best fruit, many of them grafted. The south branch of the river Raritan, a never failing stream, passing through part of said farm, on which are a grist-mill and saw-mill, belonging to the premises, in good repair, the running gears of the grist-mill being mostly made new last summer, in which are two water-wheels, with two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burrs, a rolling screen, &c. going by water, and every thing in proper order for manufacturing of flour after the best manner.—The saw-mill new.—The stand for country work equal to any in Jersey. This place being equally distant from New-York or Philadelphia, gives the choice of either market a material advantage to the trader. There is a good well of water by the kitchen door; also newly erected water-works, similar to those in Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, worked by the water-wheel of the saw-mill, which, without being any obstruction to the sawing, elevates the water between 60 and 70 feet, forces it under ground 250 yards, and brings it within a few feet of the kitchen door, where it discharges about one hoghead of water in a minute, which water, after supplying the house, garden, &c. is designed to be thrown over 25 or 30 acres of ground which lies near the house, and has a beautiful descent for watered meadow, a good barn, waggon-house, &c. &c. It is not likely any person inclining to purchase would wish a more minute description, as a sight of the premises would be much more satisfactory. A clear and indisputable title will be made, and possession given on the first day of May. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

AMOS GREGG.

Richmond, February 9, 1784.

State of New-Jersey, } WHEREAS inquisition
Monmouth county. } hath been found, and
final judgment entered in favour of the state previous to the 3d day of February, 1783, against the under-named persons:—Notice is hereby given, That the estates formerly belonging to them will be sold, at publick vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, viz. A small farm with a house thereon, formerly David Stout's; one-eighth part of a farm formerly William Rose's; fifty acres of wood-land formerly Cornelius M'Cleese's, jun. two seventh parts of a farm at Matawan, formerly Obadiah and Andrew Bowne's; a valuable farm of between two and three hundred acres, formerly Chryonce Van-Mater's; all of which are situate in the township of Middletown, and will be sold at William Snyder's, innkeeper in the town of Middletown, on Tuesday the 23d day of March next.—A house and lot of land formerly John Borden's; a house and lot of land formerly Nathaniel Parker's; a house and lot of land formerly James Lippincott's; a farm of upwards of one hundred acres of good land, formerly Joseph and Obadiah Williams's; a tract of wood-land, supposed to contain near four hundred acres, formerly Vincent Peirce Ashfield's; three ninth parts of the farm called Morrifson, formerly Philip, Michael and Francis Kearney's; all of which are situate in the township of Shrewsbury, and will be sold at William Lippincott's, innkeeper in Shrewsbury, on Wednesday the 24th day of March next; four hundred and eighty acres, one half of which is salt meadow, with a large double house two stories high, and a good barn, formerly Joseph Allen's, in the township of Dover; one half of a large tract of wood-land, lying in Upper Freehold; one half of a large tract of pine land, lying near Toms River; one half of a large tract of pine land, lying in Upper Freehold, and a right of propriety; all of which formerly were Oliver Delancy's, of New-York; and three ninth parts of a farm on which Matthias Vanderipe lives, formerly Philip, Michael and Francis Kearney's; all of which will be sold at Monmouth court-house on Thursday the 25th day of March next. In payment for which said estates will be taken gold and silver, officers' and soldiers' depreciation notes, contractors' certificates, collectors' surplus certificates, and militia-pay notes. The vendues to begin at eleven o'clock on each day.

JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.

County of Monmouth, Feb. 9, 1784.

4w

A Variety of
Books and Stationary
To be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

TO BE SOLD,

At Publick Sale,

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

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

HENRY SMOCK, } Execut.
ROBERT SMOCK, }

Middlesex county, January 14, 1784.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Dec. 27, 1783. 7w

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

FREDERICK MILLER.
ANDREW MILLER.

January 31, 1784. 3w

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

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

TIMOTHY BRUSH, jun.

Hopewell, Jan. 29, 1784. 3w*

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

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

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

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.

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

STEPHEN HOOPER, Adm.

New-Brunswick, Jan. 20, 1784. 4w

To be Sold,

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

A Valuable plantation, containing two hundred and thirty acres of land, pleasantly situated on the post-road from Trenton to Princeton, 8 miles from the former and 4 from the latter.—I here are on the premises a two-story stone house, a stone kitchen, a large commodious barn, a good bearing orchard, and one of younger trees thrifty and promising.—There are 50 acres of meadow, and the like quantity of wood-land, both of excellent quality. An indisputable title will be given, and the payments made easy to the purchaser, on paying a small part in hand.—Enquire of Anna Green, near the said plantation; Richard Green, near Howell's ferry; Eli Moore, Pennington; or William C. Houston, Esquire, Trenton. Maidenhead, February 2, 1784. c. t. f.

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

MARY HAGERTY, Adm.

Shrewsbury, January 26, 1784. 3w

William Richards

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

Flour of Mustard,

By the POUND or BOTTLE,
Which is cheaper than it can be brought from England, and much better.
There should always be a little sugar put in the mustard when mixed. 3m

Notice is hereby given

TO the creditors of John Smith, an insolvent debtor in the gaol at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, that they be and appear at the house of Daniel Randolph, at Freehold, in said county, on the fifth day of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the estate of the said John Smith should not be made, and he discharged as the law directs. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH and CHILD;

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

JOHN CAMPBELL,

February 3, 1784. 2w

WANTED,

A sober, honest, industrious MAN,

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

February 6, 1784. 6w

To be LET,

And entered the first of April next,

THE stone tavern in Princeton, at the sign of the Thirteen Stars; it is well situated, being near the centre of the town, and has been occupied as a publick inn for several years past, and is in good repair. There are on the lower floor two neat parlours, a large bar-room, with a family room back of it, and a pantry and kitchen back of that: There is a good dry cellar under the whole of the house, and a well of good water in the pantry.—The upper part of the house contains five well finished bed-rooms.—There are also on the premises good stables, a large garden, and a small orchard of excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to Jacob G. Bergen, at the French Arms in Trenton, or to James M'Comb, in Princeton. January 30, 1784. 3w

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

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

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

Extract from the Minutes,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk

NOTICE

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

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

January 8, 1784. 8w

To be sold cheap,

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

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.