

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1784.

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

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

S I R,

STRANGE it is, that a man who is ever obtruding his advice upon others, should not be able in his turn to take the salutary counsel of Scipio, to write not at all. For considering his talents for composition by the specimen of his advertisement, and the great probability there was of his making the matter worse and worse, the longer he continued his publications, all the world agreed that it was the most wholesome and friendly admonition that could be given. But instead of governing himself accordingly, the publick is again pestered with his elaborate subterfuges to elude a fair trial. For those very exparte affidavits, by which he hath already imposed upon a former assembly, are now ushered into this breathing world, with the like ungenerous design of misleading the people. He well knows that they are no evidence, for he has been a judge under our constitution, as well as a humble servant to General Howe, and a liege subject to king George after having sworn allegiance to the state. But if they were legal proof, to what do they amount? Do they prove that the money lost was all the publick money of which he was possessed?—No. That it was not lost through his neglect, or by deliberate design?—No. That he had not secured the better half of it to his own use, before the pretended accident?—No. That he could not easier have crossed the Delaware and been perfectly safe, than to have fetched such a circuitous route as he did before he threw himself at the feet of the British General, who, I dare say, was not the less complaisant to him for wandering with the money from Dan to Beertheba, until it fell so cleverly and so slyly into the enemy's hands?—No. In short, there never was a more impudent attempt to elude the justice of the country, than thus to prejudice the people in his favour by publishing exparte affidavits, before the state has had an opportunity to produce their evidence against him. Does he mean to have the cause tried in the news-papers? or by some tory jury in the swamp? If I could really persuade myself that our Legislature would refuse their constituents their undoubted right of a legal prosecution against him, and that the cause must be finally determined by a paper war, I should assume a very different manner of writing. I have hitherto never asserted that he is guilty, because I want not to pre-judge the cause, but to have him tried by an impartial jury of his country. But if the good people of this state cannot obtain that manifest piece of justice, and the affair must be decided by the world at large, I shall also take affidavits. I shall disseat his affidavits. I shall adduce law. I shall sum up evidence. I shall disprove the falsehood of his going into the enemy's lines on account of the indisposition of his family, which, with notable impudence, and all the solemnity of oath and eyebrow, hath been so frequently asserted. I shall prove that he was determined to take a protection before the enemy entered Trenton; and, in one word, I shall draw him in his true colours. But this, my dear countrymen, besides the disagreeableness of the task, would not produce the cash. It would not alleviate your taxes. It would not judicially convict this man of mal-practice in his office; nor prove him upon record an apostate and turn-coat. I want a fair trial; and I am told that some of his best friends are so sensible of the absolute necessity of such a trial, to vindicate his character, if he be really innocent, that they threaten to desert him, unless he calls for it himself.

To these ridiculous depositions Mr. Advertiser has been pleased to subjoin the titles of several acts of Assembly, for the relief of certain publick officers, respecting the loss of certain sums of publick money, of which they had been respectively robbed or plundered. He has indeed shewn the modesty not to draw any express inference from those acts, or explicitly to apply them to his own case. He knew that there was not the remotest relation or affinity between them. And yet the more artfully to draw his less observant readers into this error, he says in the introduction to his paper, that they are almost similar cases. Almost

similar! and what is that? Is not a cat almost similar to a king, since each of them has one nose, two eyes, two ears, and are generally both of them animals of prey? Almost similar is not, I presume, quite similar; and things not quite similar, I also presume, may properly be called dissimilar. Thus the similarity of his case, to those he has quoted, amounts to this, that it is very different from them; or, if you will, about as much like them as an egg is to an elephant, or a renegade to a faithful whig.—This will appear evident upon the least reflection. In the instances he has collected, the Legislature acted wisely and honourably in relieving those officers. It was fully proved to both houses that they had been plundered or robbed, by publick enemies or intestine burglars.—That they took as much care of the publick money as they did of their own.—That they kept it where it ought to be kept, in their houses; and in the securest part of those houses—and that they did not cart it about the country (as a felon condemned to be whipped in every district of a county) to allure the enemy after it. Neither did it appear that one of them went into the enemy's lines under pretence of his family's being sick, when it was in perfect health. Thus while they justly obtained laws for their indemnification, he has not been able to procure more than the vote of one branch of the Legislature in his favour, the other loudly calling for a legal trial, with the whole state wondering at its being thus long delayed; and whence it is that Mr. Tucker should be the only man in New-Jersey who is not amenable to the law.

His extracts from the journals of the Assembly rather militate against him, as he thereby appears indebted to the state by his own shewing in the sum of £. 5818 16 3, and are only published by him for the sake of introducing, with the better grace, those darling affidavits, which he knows would, in a court of justice, avail him nothing. But since he hath set me the example of entertaining the publick by re-printing extracts from those journals relating to himself, I hope to be indulged in the liberty of concluding this paper with a short extract from the minutes of Council, and a longer one from the journals of Assembly, the first of which, how this non-argumentative logician could, as an honest man, suppress, upon the present occasion, while he professes to give his fellow-citizens a candid state of his case, as it stands upon the journals of the Legislature, is best known to himself.

"The Council having taken into consideration the report of Mr. Caldwell, from the committee appointed the 13th December, 1780, for the purpose of settling the accounts of Mr. Tucker, late treasurer of the provincial Congress; and having deliberated on the evidence produced by Mr. Tucker in support of the last charge in his account, as stated in the journals of the Assembly of the 17th of February, 1777,

"Resolved, That this house do disagree to the said last charge, as stated in said Mr. Tucker's account.

"Resolved therefore, That the Attorney-General of this state be directed to recover the said balance of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Three-pence, or such part thereof as may appear to be due from the said Mr. Tucker, and to pay the same into the hands of the treasurer of this state for the time being."

The following extract is only intended to shew that this gentleman is an old sinner in the business of accusing and persecuting others, when himself is the criminal; though had it not been for his surreptitiously concluding his piece with four lines from a celebrated poet, without giving the least credit to the author, I should really have hoped that he had quitted another branch of his quondam business, considering with what a rubber he met at his first sitting out. See Barne's cases de latrociniis clam & secreta, title Portefeuille.—Lib. H. fol. 133.

Friday, November 3, 1769.

"Resolved nemine contradicente, That the said Samuel Tucker hath charged fees in his account against the plaintiff, Thomas Prior, junior, not allowed by law.

"Resolved, That he hath taken poundage on

£. 805 15 11½, when he recovered only £. 130 for the plaintiff; therefore he hath overcharged the plaintiff £. 88 10, and £. 15 for advertising and attending not allowed by law."

Saturday, November 4, 1769.

"The house resuming the consideration of the matter heard and referred yesterday, Mr. Tucker desired leave to withdraw during the determination thereon; and he withdrew accordingly. Whereupon, after some time spent therein,

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this house, that the taking of fees by any sheriff or other officer of this government, other than those that are allowed by the laws of this province, is illegal, a high misdemeanor, and a very great grievance.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this house, that the said Samuel Tucker hath taken excessive and illegal fees, and that the same is oppressive, and a very great grievance."

This was the result of a prosecution he set on foot (to render himself popular) against the lawyers, for charging exorbitant fees, of which not one of them was convicted, if you except about a half-crown article in the case of Mr. Legrange, who, like himself, joined the enemy in the late war. But how he came off himself as sheriff of Hunterdon respecting his own extortions, the above proceedings shew. Once more, friend Tucker, write not at all, but account legally to your country.

S C I P I O.

## Foreign Intelligence.

P A R I S, May 25.

IT is said, that the duke de Choiseul is to go immediately for London. His business is concerning a treaty of commerce between the English and French merchants. The one are to encourage agriculture and manufactories, and the other to export the merchandize which is the production of the French manufactories. These mercantile plans suit the genius of both nations, the one being naturally commercial, and the other excellently situated for agriculture and mechanicks.

L O N D O N, June 5—8.

The Dutch patriots, or those that assume that name, are playing the same game with the Prince of Orange which the Coalition party endeavoured lately to carry on with our sovereign; and French intrigues are said to be there, as they certainly were here, the engines of those seditious practices. We wish, for the good of mankind, the factions in Holland may meet with the same complete overthrow as those in this country. The Stadtholder has a good example before him; and if he observes the same steady and prudent conduct, there can be little doubt of his obtaining soon an equal triumph over his enemies.

There was a great deal of asperity and personal altercation in the debate of Thursday morning; particularly between lord Mulgrave and Mr. Sheridan—and also between the same noble lord and Mr. Fox. His lordship gave Mr. Sheridan the curious name of non-existent Secretary. Having also applied the expression of shuffling tricks to the proceedings of the opposition, Mr. Fox got up and charged him with the most indecent and ungentlemanly conduct; for which he was called to order by almost the whole house.—Mr. Fox was upon his legs at least twenty times, and could not keep his temper for a quarter of an hour together.

Lord Maitland made inadvertently a laughable avowal of the designs of his party. He said his intentions were not only to delay publick business; tho' he did not mention what the other motives were.

Mr. Atkinson, secretary to Hood and Wray's committee, went through an examination of above seven hours; he answered most of the interrogatories put to him with infinite promptitude and spirit.

Lord Mahon proposed a question to the evidence, that might be truly said to be a damning one to the complaints of Mr. Fox, viz. Whether Mr. Fox himself had not declared, when he was behind the other

candidates upon the poll, that he would persist to the very last; and if not successful on the poll, would demand a scrutiny? A proof that at that time he was persuaded the high bailiff had a right to grant one.

Mr. Pitt's unremitting vigilance and application are no less conspicuous in the house of commons than in every other situation as minister. However protracted the debate, he never moves from his place to take any kind of refreshment. Hunger and thirst are to him inconveniences of no account, while the good of his country, or the interest of the constitution is at stake.

The grand argument against the high bailiff on the ground of the ill consequences that might arise from all, or the greatest part, of the returning-officers throughout the kingdom declining to make any return, is the most absurd and futile that can be conceived. There is not even an opposition in half the elections throughout the kingdom; and there must not only be an opposition, but a very close competition, to warrant any returning-officer to exercise that power.

June 9—12. Admiral Affleck is talked of to succeed to the command on the Jamaica station, and not to the command in the East-Indies, as has been reported.

The San Carlos, of 50 guns, is paid off at Deptford; as are all the transport vessels which carried over the German troops to the Elbe. Government are putting in practice every scheme which can tend to bring the expenses of the nation into a narrow compass.

The Portuguese, by the intermarriages now on the tapis between the children of her Most Faithful Majesty and those of the Catholick King, will go nigh to throw them into the hands of the House of Bourbon, Spain having long had a wishful eye on that kingdom, and whose views were only a few years since prevented by the interposition of Great-Britain.

In the late military promotion in the Electorate of Hanover, the Bishop of Osnaburgh has been raised to a Major-General, the same rank which he now holds in the British army.

The political declaimers, on the part of opposition, have at last given up their attacks upon the youth of the minister, whose depth of judgment, and extent of knowledge, appear as superior to those of his adversaries, as the force of his logick and brilliancy of his elocution.

The leaders of opposition have been made the scourge of each other. For a series of years they carried on a war of words, by which America was lost, Ireland thrown into a ferment, and Great-Britain weakened and disgraced. They have however been disappointed in the views of their ambition; they are now known to all, confided in by none.

A letter from Naples, dated May 11, says, "Mount Vesuvius has been in a dreadful state of fermentation for several days; and the first eruption was yesterday evening, when tremendous torrents of fire issued from the fissures of the Mount."

#### AMERICAN TRADE BILL.

June 18. A continuation of that act, by which his majesty is enabled to dispense with certain instruments being required from the states of America for six weeks longer, was now moved for.

Mr. Dempster objected to the present system of conducting the trade with America. It was an object of such vast importance, that a permanent regulation ought speedily to be made. Should it be neglected, we might have the misfortune to see our commerce turned into a channel very hostile to the interests of this country.

The chancellor of the exchequer assured the hon. gentleman, and the whole house, that every degree of attention had been paid to the trade with America, and that it was the intention of his majesty's ministers to lose no time in putting it upon some solid and advantageous footing.

Mr. Eden expected, from what had fallen from the chancellor of the exchequer, on a former occasion, to have seen an account of the proceedings of ministry with America, laid before the house.

The chancellor of the exchequer shewed some of the difficulties that attended the establishment of a commercial system so extensive as that with America must necessarily be; and on that ground hoped that gentlemen would not be hasty, in requesting to see a statement of the proceedings of ministry.

Mr. Dundas urged several reasons, in support of the impropriety of making publick the steps that had been taken towards forming a commercial regulation with America. Among others the danger and injustice there would be in giving the names of many gentlemen who had been examined.

Mr. Eden said a few words, and the motion was agreed to without a division.

Lord Mansfield (much indisposed since his lady's decease) it is said, will resign, and be succeeded as chief justice by lord Grantley, late Sir Fletcher Norton.

Parliament will sit no longer than 'till the latter end of July, and then be prorogued.

By letters from the Hague we learn, that from the answer to the declaration from the Dutch, it appears

the emperor persists in his demands on the republick, but willing, however, to enter into an amicable negotiation on that subject.

A large fleet put into the Cape of Good Hope the beginning of last December, they waited there only three days, and proceeded on their voyage; they had a number of soldiers on board, with some heavy pieces of cannon, small arms, and great quantities of powder and ball.

The duke of Richmond is said to have left Mr. Pitt, and united with his nephew, Mr. Fox.

The Princess Augusta Sophia, the second daughter of his Britannick majesty, is to be married to the Prince of Denmark; the former in her 16th, the latter in his 17th year.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin lately published two tracts: Information to those who would move to America, and remarks concerning the savages of North-America.

Letters from Amsterdam by the last mail mentions, that advice had been received by their High Mightinesses from the government of Batavia, with the agreeable account that the dispute between the English and the subjects of the States General on the coast of Malabar, had been settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

The above accounts are dated January 20; and further say, that a quarrel had arisen between the Portuguese governor at Goa and the country powers of Vissapour, and that hostilities had actually commenced.

The official intelligence of the signing the Dutch treaty being at last received, the council are preparing directions for a day of general thanksgiving.

By an express from Edinburgh we learn, that on Saturday last came on at Holy-Rood House, the election of the sixteen peers to represent the nobility of Scotland; there was a very strong contest, and at the close the following noblemen were chosen, as having the greatest number of votes

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Duke of Queensberry, | 42 votes. |
| Marquis of Lothian,  | 38        |
| * Earl of Morton,    | 38        |
| Eglington,           | 47        |
| Cassils,             | 43        |
| * Moray,             | 42        |
| Abercorn,            | 44        |
| Galloway,            | 39        |
| Dalhouse,            | 48        |
| * Balcarras,         | 40        |
| * Breadalbane,       | 39        |
| Aberdeen,            | 39        |
| Dunmore,             | 39        |
| * Hopetoun,          | 42        |
| Viscount Stormont,   | 48        |
| * Lord Elphinstone,  | 41        |

Those marked thus (\*) are new members.

The following were the unsuccessful candidates:

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Earl of Glencairn, | 18 votes. |
| Kelly,             | 17        |
| Lauderdale,        | 26        |
| Dygart,            | 9         |
| Selkirk,           | 26        |
| Dumfries,          | 34        |
| Marchmont,         | 37        |
| Roseberry,         | 34        |
| Lord Salton,       | 14        |
| Cathcart,          | 30        |
| Kinnaird,          | 36        |
| Cranston,          | 30        |

The Prince of Wales and Duke de Chartres dined yesterday afternoon in Hyde Park, and walked arm in arm for some time in Kensington Gardens. The Prince appearing rather pale, and *Monsieur Duc* very rubified, it was observed, the Heir of Great-Britain had taken up with the lilies of France, and resigned the rose of England to the Prince of Bourbon!

### American Intelligence.

ANNAPOLIS.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, June 3, 1784.

ON a report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Spaight, Mr. Gerre, Mr. Lee, Mr. Beatty and Mr. Sherman, to whom was referred a report of a committee on a report of the superintendent of finance, dated the 5th of November, 1783, in answer to questions proposed by the commissioner for settling the accounts of the state of Pennsylvania with the United States: And also a report on the petition of James Smith, praying for a sum of money to be advanced to him on account:

Resolved, That all monies or articles supplied by the United States to any particular state, shall be charged to such state at their just value in specie, with an interest of six per cent. per annum, from the date of such supplies, until the final adjustment and payment of the account; but the former requisitions of Congress, for supplies from the states, not being considered as their real quotas of the common expense, are not to be charged.

That all monies or continental bills of credit fur-

nished by any particular state to the United States, to be re-issued, and all other articles supplied to, or charges made against the United States by any particular state, and allowed in the adjustment of its account, shall be credited to such state at the specie value, with an interest of six per cent. per annum, from the date of such supplies, until the final settlement of the account.

That if bills of credit advanced to any state or person, to be expended for the use of the United States, shall have depreciated before the same were so applied, the receiver shall not be charged with the depreciation, if satisfactory evidence be given to the commissioner by such receiver, that such bills had not been applied to any other use, and were applied to the purpose designed. as soon as occasion required; otherwise such receiver will be chargeable with such bills at their value when received, or at such lesser value as the commissioner, on consideration of all circumstances attending the case, shall judge equitable.

That in cases where no written vouchers are or can be produced, and the commissioner shall receive satisfactory evidence that such vouchers have been destroyed or lost, or that from the circumstances of the case they have never been obtained, he may receive such other evidence as shall be satisfactory to him, and the best that the circumstances of the case will admit; and at his discretion may examine the claimant or claimants under oath, respecting any accounts exhibited to him for settlement, whether accompanied with written vouchers or not, when the other evidence is not sufficient to satisfy him as to the truth or justice of the charge; and in case he shall doubt the truth or justice of any charge, or the authenticity of any voucher, it shall be his duty to inquire into the matter by the best evidence that can be obtained, and to allow such claims only as shall be supported by satisfactory evidence.

That the specie value of supplies furnished, or services rendered by individuals on unliquidated accounts to the United States, before the 26th of August, 1780, shall be ascertained so far as may be, by the rule prescribed by a resolution of Congress of that date; and in all cases wherein that rule cannot be applied, and no other is given by Congress, the just value in specie must be ascertained by the judgment of the commissioner on the best evidence that can be had.

That the accounts for supplies be settled by the commissioner in the state where the same were furnished, except that in cases where the same person may have an account for supplies furnished in several states, the superintendent of finance may, if he shall think proper, order the whole account to be settled by one commissioner, or by the comptroller.

That it shall be the duty of the commissioner to attend in different counties or districts, when in his opinion it will save expense, and expedite the settlement of accounts, or when thereto requested by the Legislature or the supreme executive of the state for which he is appointed.

That the several commissioners be instructed to proceed in the business of settling accounts with all possible dispatch.

That the commissioners make reasonable allowance for the use of stores and other buildings hired for the use of the United States, by persons having authority to contract for the same; but that rent be not allowed for buildings, which being abandoned by the owners, were occupied by the troops of the United States.

That such compensation as the commissioner may think reasonable, be made for wood, forage or other property of individuals, taken by order of any proper officer, or applied to, or used for the benefit of the army of the United States, upon producing to him satisfactory evidence thereof, by the testimony of one or more disinterested witnesses.

That according to the laws and usages of nations, a state is not obliged to make compensation for damages done to its citizens by an enemy, or wantonly and unauthorized by its own troops; yet humanity requires that some relief should be granted to persons who by such losses are reduced to indigence and want; and as the circumstances of such sufferers are best known to the state to which they belong, it is the opinion of the committee, that it be referred to the several states (at their own expense) to grant such relief to their citizens, who have been injured as aforesaid, as they may think requisite; and if it shall hereafter appear reasonable that the United States should make any allowance to any particular state, who may be burthened much beyond others, that the allowance ought to be determined by Congress; but that no allowance be made by the commissioners for settling accounts, for any charges of that kind against the United States.

That the superintendent of finance be authorized to give such further instructions to the commissioners for facilitating the settlement of the accounts of individuals with the United States, and issuing certificates on interest for what may be found due to them as may be necessary, and not repugnant to the resolutions of Congress.

That new certificates on interest shall be issued in

exchange for those that may have heretofore been issued by any commissary or quartermaster general, or deputy commissary or deputy quartermaster general, or other officer who had a right to give such certificates for supplies or services rendered to the United States, previous to, or in pursuance of, the resolutions of Congress of the 26th of August, 1780, to the amount of such former certificates in specie; and specie certificates issued to any person in his own name for services or supplies which he has furnished for the United States, shall be received of him in payment of any demand which the United States have against him upon the settlement of his account.

That an interest of six per cent. per annum shall be allowed to all creditors of the United States for supplies furnished or services done, from the time that the payment became due.

That the superintendent of finance give order for the speedy settlement of the accounts of James Smith, by the proper commissioner, and take order for payment of what may be found due to him, or such part thereof as the state of the finances will admit, without giving him any undue preference to other creditors.

That the commissioner for settling the marine accounts, be directed to proceed to Boston, to adjust those of the navy board, and all other marine accounts of the United States in the eastern department.

That the paymaster general in settling the old accounts of the line of the army, be instructed to have recourse to the principles of the above resolution, so far as they may apply.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

### TRENTON, AUGUST 23.

Captain Dirk Lane, Lieutenants John Mercer and William Penington, and Ensigns William Kersey and Mahlon Ford, are appointed by the Legislature to command the troops to be raised in this state, agreeably to the requisition of Congress, for the defence of the frontier posts which are yet in possession of the British, but which are to be surrendered as soon as the American forces are ready to take possession.

Passed through this town since our last, on his way to the southward, the Hon. Henry Laurens, late one of the Ministers from the United States of North-America in Europe. This gentleman's long and eminent services and sufferings in our late successful struggle for liberty and independence, place him in the foremost rank of patriots who deserve highly of their country.

MR. COLLINS,

I am directed by the Justices of the Court of General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the county of Burlington, to send you the following indictment, together with the judgment of the Court thereon, and request the same may be published in the New-Jersey Gazette. I am  
Your obedient Servant,  
JOHN PHILLIPS.

Burlington, August 13, 1784.

Burlington county, General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, August 10, 1784.

**Burlington.** THE jurors and affirmants for the state of New-Jersey, upon their respective oath and solemn affirmation, present, That John Jones, of the township of Chesterfield, in the county aforesaid, labourer, maliciously contriving the Honourable Peter Tallman, Esq. one of the Council of said state, and one of the Judges of the Pleas of said state for said county, and also one of the Justices of the said state, the peace in the same county to keep assigned, to vilify and scandalize, and to bring the government and administration of justice in the said state into contempt and disgrace, with the liege subjects thereof; and also maliciously contriving to vilify and scandalize the said Peter Tallman in the execution of his office as a Justice of the Peace, at a Justice's Court holden before the same Peter Tallman at Mansfield, in the county aforesaid, in a certain cause then and there on trial before the said Peter Tallman, wherein Joseph Newbold was plaintiff, and the said John Jones defendant, and to bring the said Peter Tallman into disgrace and contempt, with all the liege subjects aforesaid, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-four, at the township of Mansfield, in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, unlawfully and maliciously, with a loud voice, did publish and declare, in the presence and hearing of divers liege subjects of the said state, of and concerning the said Peter Tallman, among other things, divers false, scandalous and malicious matters, according to the tenor following, to wit, "I will not in future answer before this Court.—I will not come to trial before this Court, for I never had justice in this Court, nor do I expect to have justice done me by this Court.—I know as much law as this Court. I will in future defend myself with this," (then and there holding up a sword to view in a threatening manner) "This," (then and there holding up a sword to view in a threatening manner) "is my commission. If you want law, I will give it to you," to the great disturbance, scandal and reproach, of the said Peter Tallman, in contempt of the laws and admini-

nistration of justice in the said state, and against the peace of this state, the government and dignity of the same. And the jurors and affirmants aforesaid, upon their respective oath and solemn affirmation aforesaid, do further present, That the said John Jones, maliciously contriving the Honourable Peter Tallman, Esquire, one of the Council of said state, and one of the Judges of the Pleas of said state for said county, and also one of the Justices of the said state, the peace in the same county to keep assigned, to vilify and scandalize, and to bring the government and administration of justice in the said state into contempt and disgrace, with the liege subjects thereof; and also maliciously contriving to vilify and scandalize the said Peter Tallman in the execution of his office as a Justice of the Peace, at a Justice's Court holden before the same Peter Tallman at Mansfield, in the county aforesaid, in a certain cause then and there on trial before the said Peter Tallman, wherein Joseph Newbold was plaintiff, and the said John Jones defendant, and to bring the said Peter Tallman into disgrace and contempt, with all the liege subjects aforesaid, on the 26th day of June, in the year Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-four aforesaid, at the township of Mansfield, in the county and within the jurisdiction aforesaid, unlawfully and maliciously, with a loud voice, did publish and declare, in the presence and hearing of divers liege subjects of the said state, of and concerning the said Peter Tallman, among other things, divers false, scandalous and malicious matters, according to the tenor following, to wit, "I" (himself the said John Jones meaning) "will not in future answer before you" (that the same John would not obey the warrants and precepts of the state of New-Jersey, issued by the said Peter Tallman as a Justice of the Peace, against him the said John Jones meaning) "I" (himself the said John Jones meaning) "will not come to trial before you," (the said Peter Tallman as a Justice of the Peace meaning.) "I" (himself the said John Jones meaning) "never had justice before you," (before the said Peter Tallman as a Justice of the Peace meaning.) "I" (himself the said John Jones meaning) "do not expect to have justice done me here" (on the said trial before the said Peter Tallman as a Justice of the Peace meaning.) "I" (himself the said John Jones meaning) "will in future defend myself with this," (then and there holding up a sword to view in a threatening manner, before the said Peter Tallman, Esq. in the execution of his office of a Justice of the Peace; and that he would defend himself from the warrants, precepts, executions and orders, of the said Peter Tallman as a Justice of the Peace, unlawfully by his sword meaning.) "This," (then and there holding up a sword to view in a threatening manner before the said Peter Tallman, in the execution of his office as a Justice of the Peace) "is my commission.—If you want law I" (himself the said John Jones meaning) "will give it to you,"—then and there holding up a sword to view in a threatening manner before the said Peter Tallman, in the execution of his office as a Justice of the Peace, to the great disturbance, scandal and reproach, of the said Peter Tallman, in contempt of the laws and administration of justice in the said state, and against the peace of this state, the government and dignity of the same. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Attorney-General.

The said John Jones being charged on his indictment, pleaded guilty. On motion of Mr. Attorney-General for judgment: The court orders, that the said John Jones pay a fine of Thirty Pounds, and that he stand committed till fine and fees are paid.

Extract from the Minutes of August Sessions, 1784.  
Published by Order of the Court,

JOHN PHILLIPS, Clerk of Burlington county.

### Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away last night from the subscriber in Trenton, an English servant man named Thomas Ferguson, about 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, round shouldered, long visaged, fair complexion, brown hair, has a wife and child with him, the child he had by a former wife, and is about six years old; he has been in the American service—is addicted to swearing and other ill language, drinking strong liquor to excess, &c. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward; or if taken out of the state THREE POUNDS, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN WHITMER.

N. B. Said runaway is supposed to be gone with his wife towards Cohansey creek, where the formerly lived, and was known by the name of Hannah Heritag.

August 16, 1784. 3w

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Council of East-Jersey Proprietors are to meet at Perth-Amboy, the second Tuesday in September next, on business of importance to their general interest.

JOHN STEVENS, President.

August 18, 1784. 4w

### Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last from the subscriber, a negro boy named PARIS.—He is about five feet high, well made, but his lips are thick, and he has an African face; speaks quick, with a little of the negro dialect: When he stands still a short time, he usually puts his tongue between his teeth. He is an artful fellow; has been to sea, and has lived in Philadelphia with Colonel Walter Stewart; and in Lancaster with William Parr, Esq. He had on striped linen trowsers, white Russia linen shirt, castor hat, shoes with large square buckles, and no stockings.—Whoever secures him, so that he can be returned to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges. ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.

Trenton, August 17, 1784. 4w

### To be Sold, by adjournment,

At the dwellinghouses of Jesse Hart and Nathaniel Hart, in the township of Hopewell, in the county of Hunterdon, on Monday the 20th of September next, sundry goods and chattels, to wit,

BEDS and bedding, tables, chairs, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, waggon and gears, ploughs and harrows, wheat and rye in the sheaf: Also between the hours of twelve and five of said day, will be sold the plantations whereon the said Jesse Hart and Nathaniel Hart now lives, containing about 300 acres; 100 acres in possession of Jesse, 200 acres in possession of Nathaniel: There are a good dwellinghouse, barn and orchard, on each of said farms, with a great proportion of the best of watered meadow and excellent timber, and is very conveniently situated to meeting, mill and market; late the property of John Hart, Esquire, deceased: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John Knowles and others, and to be sold by JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

August 16, 1784. 3w

### TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber living in the village of Freehold, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey, viz.

1. THE noted and valuable farm known by the name of KILDAIR, lying in the township of Upper Freehold, county and state aforesaid, containing about 300 acres; excellent wheat, rye, corn and grass land; about 200 acres cleared, 70 acres of that mowable meadow, the greatest part the best of English grass; a good farm house of two stories, large barn, carriage-house, &c. a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit. This farm is let for four years, commencing from the first day of April last, at the annual rent of £. 125, and pay all taxes.

2. One farm lying in said township, five miles from the first, containing about 200 acres, very good wheat, rye and corn land; about 150 acres cleared, a small proportion of English meadow, a good farm house of two stories, new barn just finished, a good bearing orchard, &c. This farm is let this year only, for produce, at the present price of produce; will not amount to less than £. 75 per annum, and pay all taxes. These two farms are well situated between the two markets, New-York and Philadelphia, at the distance of 12 miles from one landing, and 16 miles from the other.

3. The old and noted tavern in the village of Freehold, now kept by Cornelius Hagaman; large stables, ball-ally, about 25 acres of highly manured land, chiefly in orchard; 75 acres of woodland at the distance of two miles; improvements now making to this house. This is let this year only, for 100l. and pay all taxes.

4. Also 100 acres lying between Miss Wikoff's farm and Albert Covenhoven's, opposite the well known woods belonging to Mr. Barclow, about half a mile from the tavern; a small proportion of wood and meadowland. This will be sold with or without the tavern, as may best suit the purchaser.

5. A small farm in Shrewsbury township, near Black Point, containing 60 acres, about 40 acres cleared, 8 of that good English meadow; a good farm house of two stories now finishing. This farm is let three years, commencing from the first day of April, 1783, at the low rent of 30l. per annum, exclusive of the house, and pay all taxes.

6. The house where the subscriber lives, convenient for a shop-keeper, it being built for that purpose, and a good stand for business; carriage-house, stables, hay-loft, &c. about 10 acres of land, including a pasture lot at 300 yards distance.—Either sell or let this for a number of years, which may first offer. The rents are annexed for the government of those who may think of purchasing. From the rents an easy calculation may be made, and save unnecessary application. It has been generally esteemed lands rented at 4 per cent. per annum, equal to money at 6 or 7 per cent. interest, merely from the certainty of getting the rent when principal and interest of money is very often lost. The subscriber is disposed to sell all the above lands low, on the following terms, viz. the purchaser paying down one-fourth part, the remaining three-fourths may rest on security for three years, interest being annually paid at 4 per cent. Indisputable titles will be given for the whole. Persons who may incline to purchase certificated estates, may be supplied with contractors' certificates to a considerable amount, at 4 per cent. interest, for four years. Also a span phaeton and pair of bays of a size, young and active, all in condition to go any distance, with or without a good driver, a slave and young. Also one-sixth part of a farm lying on the head of Elizabeth river, in Essex county, containing 166 acres, returned to John Forman, deceased, September 1, 1744. Also one-sixth part of a tract of woodland near Shark river, in Shrewsbury township.

SAMUEL FORMAN.

Liberty-Hall, August 17, 1784. e. 3. w. t. A.

**Sixteen Dollars Reward.**

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

BERNARD HANLON,  
ROBERT SINGER.

Trenton, April 13, 1784.

IN consequence of an advertisement I inserted in the New-York papers, for the distribution of a book, intitled, *Journal de Medicine, Chirurgie et Pharmacie Militaire*, I find that the demands exceed by far my most sanguine expectations, as well as the number I can possibly be supplied with.

Earnestly desirous to disappoint no one person, and to render this work if possible still more generally useful, I have put the French originals in the hands of Mr. Browne, Surgeon, of New-York, to be translated into the English language, whose knowledge of the French tongue will, I make no doubt, enable him to execute it with fidelity and correctness.

ST. JOHN, Consul of France.

THE publick have been already informed, that by an Ordinance of His Most Christian Majesty, all the physicians and surgeons of his military hospitals, are directed to furnish the royal society of physicians at Paris, with the memoirs of all the diseases in the several hospitals, and the mode of treating them; of all chirurgical cases and operations, and of the improvements made in pharmacy; from which the society are directed to select such as may tend to the advancement of knowledge in either of the professions, and publish a volume every year, to be printed in numbers, one every three months.

Impressed with the idea that periodical publications of this kind must prove a rich source of professional knowledge to the gentlemen of the faculty, and to render them still more extensively useful, I have undertaken a translation of these memoirs into English, which I propose to publish by subscription. The Honourable Mr. St. John, has engaged to furnish me with the originals as expeditiously as they can be obtained from the Royal Prefs at Paris.

**CONDITIONS:**

- I. That the numbers be translated and printed as soon as they arrive.
- II. That they be printed on a good type and paper.
- III. That each number contain about one hundred and twenty pages octavo.
- IV. That the price to subscribers be half a dollar each number.
- V. That a number be sent to the prefs as soon as there are three hundred subscribers.

There are already two volumes published and in my possession, which contain such interesting matter, as must prove highly acceptable. A work of this kind needs no eulogy to induce the practitioners in physick and surgery of this country to purchase, for so small a sum as two dollars a year, an epitome of all the experience and observations in the several sciences of all the military physicians and surgeons in the kingdom of France.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Subscriptions will be taken in by James Rivington, at New-York; Isaac Collins, at Trenton, New-Jersey; Augustus Van-Horn, at Philadelphia; the post-master at Wilmington, Lower-County, Delaware; William Goddard, at Baltimore, in Maryland; Mr. Dixon, at Williamsburgh, in Virginia; Mr. Thomas Tomlinson, at Newbern, North-Carolina; Mr. Miller, at Charleston, South-Carolina; Mr. Johnson, at Savannah, in Georgia; Mr. Isaac Beers, at New-Haven, in Connecticut; Messrs. Adams and Nourse, in Boston; Mr. Wheeler, at Providence, Rhode-Island; and at the post-office in Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

New-York, June 23, 1784.

4w

Just come to Hand,  
And now selling at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—The

**CHORISTER'S COMPANION;**

OR,  
**CHURCH MUSICK** revised.

CONTAINING,  
Besides the necessary Rules of Psalmody,  
A Variety of plain and fuging Psalm Tunes;  
Together with

A Collection of approved HYMNS and ANTHEMS,  
Many of which were never before published.

By SIMEON JOCELIN.

These SINGING-BOOKS are allowed, by the best Judges, to be equal to any extant.

**A F A R M**

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

DAVID CLARKSON.

*Another cheap Farm to be sold,*

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

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

New-Jersey, July 20, 1784.

t. f.

**A BOOK, necessary for all Families.**

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

**BUCHAN'S Family Physician,**  
OR DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

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

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

**ALL Persons indebted to the**

estate of Doctor DAVID COWELL, late of Trenton, deceased, either by bond, bill, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement: It is expected due attention will be paid to this notice.

CHARLES AXFORD, junior,  
acting Executor.

June 10, 1784.

3m

*This is to give Notice to the Publick,*

THAT the subscriber has for sale a lot of land situate in the township of Mansfield, and county of Suffex, lying on a branch of the Delaware called Pohatcunk, about five miles from Hacketstown, and six from Changewater works, containing 40 acres, whereon is a good new dwellinghouse, fullingmill and barn, young fruit trees, and a very good conveniency for a sawmill, which might be built at a small expence.

Likewise a lot of land containing 174 acres, situate in the township and county aforesaid, whereon is a good dwellinghouse, barn and shop, fruit trees, and about 65 acres cleared, whereof about 15 are good meadow, and a quantity of good swamp yet to clear; the whole lot well watered, the uncleared land well timbered; to be sold in two or three separate lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Robert and John Farnsworth, on the last said premises; or the subscriber on the above-said premises, who will make known the conditions of sale.

JOSHUA MOTT.

July 29, 1784.

3w†

**TO BE SOLD,**

And may be entered upon next spring, TWO improved plantations, situate in Roxbury township, Morris county, one whereon John Rose now lives, containing 200 acres and upwards; the other whereon Jacob Miller lives, containing near 240 acres; the two places join each other, the land of Morris Cedar, and the stone tavern. Another valuable plantation whereon John Stockton and Peter Geary live, containing about 280 acres, in Hunterdon county, at the place called the Great Swamp, the great road leading through it; about 70 acres cleared land in good fence, the remainder well timbered:—There are erected on the premises several good log houses, and other improvements; the whole for goodness of soil not exceeded by any thereabouts. For particulars enquire of Christopher Wetherill, in Burlington; or of

SAM. WETHERILL, jun. } Philad.  
JOSEPH WETHERILL, }

August 11, 1784.

6w†

**TAKE NOTICE.**

IF Daniel M'Manamy (who served with fidelity the late war, in the sixth Pennsylvania regiment) will call on captain Van-Horne, near Coryell's Ferry; or General Humpton, in Philadelphia, as speedily as possible, he will hear something much to his advantage.

August 14, 1784.

2w†

*Notice is hereby given*

TO the creditors of James Hagaman, an insolvent debtor now confined in the gaol at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common-Pleas of the said county, on Friday the 10th of September next, at the house of Daniel Randolph, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his confinement, pursuant to an act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Monmouth county, May 10, 1784.

4w¶

**TO BE SOLD,**

By ADJOURNMENT,

At the dwellinghouse of Edward Henderson, in the township of Bethlehem, about two miles from Daniel Buskirk's tavern, on Friday the 3d of September next,

A PLANTATION containing about two hundred and fifty acres of choice land:—There are on said premises a dwellinghouse, barn, and a bearing orchard, consisting of about six hundred bearing trees, with a variety of cherries, peaches, pears and plumbs; late the property of William Garner: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Anthony White, Esquire, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

August 4, 1784.

3w

**W H E R E A S**

JOHN POPE, of the Township of Mansfield, in the county of Burlington, in the Western Division of the state of New-Jersey, did obtain a note of hand against me for the sum of Seven Pounds or upwards, some time in the spring 1783; therefore these are to notify all persons from taking an assignment of the said note, as I can make it appear that he is already paid, but will not give up the said note.

HANNAH KEELER.

August 7, 1784.

2w¶

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.