

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1784.

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

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to procure an estimate of the sums due the militia and troops who have been raised for the defence of the frontiers of the state, and to provide for the settlement of the same.

WHEREAS there are considerable sums of money due to the militia and troops who have served on the frontiers of this state for the defence thereof; and as it is not only necessary to ascertain the same, but just and reasonable, that the persons who have served the publick as aforesaid, should be put on as good a footing as the other creditors of the state are; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the paymasters to the militia in the several counties in this state shall be, and they and each of them hereby are, directed and required, finally to settle their accounts as paymasters, for all monies by them received and paid, with the auditor of accounts of this state for the time being, on or before the first day of May next ensuing, under the penalty of One Hundred Pounds, to be sued for and recovered by the treasurer of the state for the time being, with costs of suit, in any court of record where the same may be cognizable, and applied to and for the use of the state.

2. AND, in order that the treasurer of the state for the time being, may be properly informed and better enabled to do his duty in this respect, Be it enacted, That the auditor of accounts for the time being shall, on the second day of May next ensuing, make out an account of the names of such paymasters as may be delinquent as aforesaid, if any such there should be, and also an account of what monies may remain in the hands of such delinquent or delinquents, which sum or sums so remaining unaccounted for by the said delinquent or delinquents, the said treasurer shall also prosecute for and recover in manner aforesaid.

3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said first day of May next ensuing, the office of paymaster to the militia shall cease and be abolished, excepting so far as may relate to the settlement of the accounts of such of the said paymasters as may be delinquent, if any such there should be, and also with regard to the delivering up such payrolls as may have been put into their hands.

4. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following persons be, and they hereby are, appointed commissioners in the several counties of this state, for the purpose of settling and adjusting the payrolls of the militia and the troops of this state as aforesaid, and also for signing and delivering out to each and every person a note for the payment of what may be justly due.

For the county of Bergen, Peter Wilton, Esquire.

For the county of Essex, Captain Thomas Clark.

For the county of Middlesex, Thompson Stelle, Esquire.

For the county of Monmouth, Thomas Henderson, Esquire.

For the county of Somerset, Wilhelmus Verbryke, Esquire.

For the county of Burlington, Joseph Kirkbride, Esquire.

For the county of Gloucester, Thomas Carpenter.

For the county of Salem, John Smith, Esquire.

For the county of Cape-May, Eli Eldredge, Esquire.

For the county of Hunterdon, Charles Axford, junior.

For the county of Morris, Silas Condict, Esquire.

For the county of Cumberland, Eli Elmer, Esquire.

For the county of Sussex, Mr. Joseph Gaston.

5. And be it further enacted, That the notes to be given as aforesaid, shall be printed on good paper, and indented in the same manner as the notes that were given to the officers and soldiers of this state for depreciation of pay, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the county in which the same may be issued,

and delivered to the person to whom the said sums are respectively allowed, or to their order; which notes shall be in the following form:

No.]
THE state of New-Jersey is indebted unto
 of the county of in the
 sum of being for militia services;
 which said sum shall be paid unto the said
 or his lawful representative, in specie, with
 interest at the rate of Six per Centum per Annum until paid. Witness my hand this day of
 one thousand seven hundred and eighty-
 Commissioner.

6. And be it further enacted, That the notes so given as aforesaid, shall be negociable or transferable, and shall be at any time hereafter receivable in payment of all debts due to the state, and in payment for any forfeited estates that may be sold in this state; and the agents in the respective counties are required to receive the same accordingly. Provided always, That in case any of the said notes should be tendered in payment as aforesaid, the said agents shall not be allowed or have any interest that may arise thereon, after the day or time the said estates may be sold.

7. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the state shall, as soon as convenient, after the passing of this act, procure to be printed, at the expence of the state, ten thousand notes, agreeably to the aforesaid form, and shall deliver them out to the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, in proportion to the number of men who have rendered service in each county respectively; which number shall be determined by the payrolls returned, charging the commissioners of each and every county with the number that may be so delivered; which said notes shall also be printed with a margin on the left side of each note, in which margin shall be entered the number, the person's name, and the sum specified in the said notes, and which shall be by the said commissioners separated from the said notes in such manner as to serve as a check against counterfeits; and which said margins shall be carefully kept together by the respective commissioners in order as they may be numbered.

8. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall, as soon as convenient, after the said first day of May next, proceed to the business of their appointment, by applying to the persons who now are paymasters to the militia, for all the payrolls and other documents they may have in their hands, that may be useful in the adjustment of the said business; and the said persons are hereby required to deliver to the said commissioners, on application to them for that purpose, all such documents as aforesaid; and the said commissioners shall also give publick notice, by advertisements in the counties respectively, of the business to which they are appointed, and shall require all persons, having any demands for militia services, or for services rendered under temporary enlistments, to exhibit the same to the said commissioners, at such time and place as they the said commissioners shall appoint; and it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners to adjourn from time to time, as they may think proper, provided that the time to which they may adjourn shall not exceed the time herein after limited for all the said demands to be exhibited.

9. And be it further enacted, That the said respective commissioners shall, in their settlement and adjustment of the said business, proceed therein agreeably to such instructions as they may receive from the auditor of accounts, which he is hereby required to give, consonant to the resolutions of Congress and laws of this state, in which the pay and subsistence of the troops are particularly defined.

10. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall enter fairly and regularly, in a book to be by them procured for that purpose, the name of every person to whom any note may be given as aforesaid, the rank of each and every person, the sum contained in the said note, and the number thereof; and shall, at the expiration of the time herein after limited for such demands to be exhibited, carefully compute the whole amount of the said notes so issued and recorded; which said books, together with the margin of the said notes as aforesaid, and also such blank notes as may remain at that time in the hands

of the said commissioners, shall, within one month after the expiration of the time aforesaid, be deposited in the treasury of the state; and the treasurer is hereby required to give the said commissioners receipts for the said books, margins of the said notes, specifying the number thereof, and blank notes, if any there be; and shall at the same time deliver to the treasurer all such payrolls as may be received and settled by virtue of this act.

11. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if either or any of the said commissioners, appointed by virtue of this act, should refuse to accept of their appointment, or should neglect to perform the duties thereof for one month after the said first day of May, or by death or other disability, cease to perform the duties of them required by this act, the vacancy so happening shall be supplied by the representatives of the county where such vacancy may happen, or a majority of them; and the person or persons so appointed, shall be vested with the same powers, perform the like duties, and receive the same rewards, as the commissioners appointed in and by this act.

12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every person, having demands against the state for services rendered as aforesaid, and who shall not exhibit the same to the said commissioners on or before the first day of November next ensuing, after which time the said commissioners shall receive no further demands as aforesaid, each and every person so neglecting shall be, and are hereby declared to be forever debarred from recovering, in and by virtue of said demand or otherwise, of which the said commissioners shall give notice in their first advertisements to the publick.

13. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be allowed one half per Centum for the amount of such payrolls they may adjust as aforesaid, and for which they shall have issued notes; and shall also be allowed for their trouble of conveying the books and documents as aforesaid to the treasurer Six-pence per mile, for each mile the commissioners' place of abode may be who may carry or convey the same to the treasury, to be paid by the county collector where such commissioners respectively belong; and the receipt of the said commissioners to the said county collectors shall be sufficient vouchers in their settlement with the treasurer; and the receipts of the said county collectors shall be sufficient vouchers to the treasurer in the settlement of his accounts.

A. Passed at Trenton, December 20, 1783.

A true copy from the original,

MASKELL EWING, junior, Clerk
 of the General Assembly.

Foreign Intelligence.

FERRARA, Aug. 29.

Among the singular effects of lightning may be mentioned the following, of which an account was lately received from Ravenado. A storm happened at that place on the 13th instant, and the lightning fell upon the parish church of St. Mark, which it traversed in every part, opening all the cabinets, doors and windows; it threw down the chalice upon the altar, which a priest then at mass was using, and so terrified him, that he fell to the ground. When he was raised up again, it was perceived that his socks were burnt; his feet, however, were not the least hurt, neither did his shoes or stockings receive any damage; the girdle of his drawers, and part of his skirt were also burnt; notwithstanding which he himself did not sustain the smallest injury, excepting a small contusion of the head occasioned by the fall. What renders this affair most extraordinary is, that this ecclesiastic, who is 84 years of age, when he recovered from his fright, was not only perfectly well in health, but since this accident has not had any occasion to make use of spectacles, which he did for some time before, and he also walks more firmly than he did for many years previous to this event.

LONDON, September 26.

In the present situation of affairs between Russia

and the Sublime Porte, on the eve of a war, which every thing conspired to render inevitable, our readers will not, we trust, be displeas'd by a retrospect to the respective situations of those two powers, in the years 1768 and 1769, to be able to form some judgment of the probability of success on either side; of the resources each of them can find within their extensive dominions, and a comparative view of what they can now do by what they have done before.

Russian forces in the years 1768 and 1769.

Land forces. Grand army, 107,000. Ukraina ditto, 40,000. North. Calmorks of the Don, 30,000. Prince Heraclius, 42,000. Leskis, &c. 12,000. South. Montenegro, 10,000. Men in all, 261,000.

Navy. Under Romanzow, 13 ships of the line, 53 ditto small, 60 field-pieces, sailors 8910; soldiers, 1600. Navy. Under Elphinston, 8 ships of the line, 39 ditto small, sailors, 3960; soldiers, 860. In all, 27,703.

Squadron of the Don, 65 ships; sailors and soldiers, 12,400. Men in all, 283,603.

One thousand and 35 pieces of ordnance.

To the above forces the Turks oppos'd three grand armies, viz. one in Poland, the second in Ukraina, and the third towards Astran, amounting altogether to 300,000 fighting men. Magazines were built along the Danube, and the main army advanced towards Choczim, in order to cross the Neister, and invade the provinces of Podolia and Volhinia, whilst the kan of Tartary received orders to make an inroad into the Ukraina.

So early as in the first of February the then reigning kan of the Tartars, Krim Ghirai, broke through the Russian lines, entered New Servia, carried off 14,000 captives, destroyed by fire 184 towns and villages, and, though oppos'd by the Russians, with whom he fought a most bloody battle, he found means to secure his retreat, and carry off, in triumph, the spoils of the desolated Servia.

This expedition turned out very fortunate in the end, as it cost the kan his life, who died of the excessive fatigues he had undergone. This prince was a man of great merit, and well vers'd in history, as well as the political interests of the European nations. His death was an irreparable loss to the Mahometan party. The Turkish army did not reach Adrianople before the latter end of April. Prince Gallitzin, on the 30th of that month, engaged and defeated Caraman Pacha, drove him under the walls of Choczim, and afterwards recross'd the Neister with the greatest precipitancy, without improving that advantage. This circumstance occasioned the divan to look on the retreat of the Russian general as a victory; in consequence of which, the grand seignior went to the publick mosque, where he was saluted by iman or priest, with the title of Gazi, or conqueror; in the interim, General Romanzow, having presented battle to the Turks, was repuls'd with considerable loss. Meanwhile Gallitzin repass'd the Neister, laid siege once more to Choczim, but was oblig'd to raise it, and put again the Neister between him and the Turks. The prince on this occasion lost 30 pieces of ordnance, and 3000 men. The Turks pursued him into Poland, but were by him compell'd to repass Neister. The vizir was then depos'd, and Moldovanhi-Ali-Pacha, a man of a most turbulent spirit, succeeded the former in the command of the army. He cross'd the Neister with the very best of his forces and lost them; and on the 29th of September met with a second overthrow. At last the Turkish soldiery incens'd against the vizir, desert'd their standard, when 230 Russian grenadiers took possession of Choczim. The Turks retir'd on the other side of the Danube, and the Gregorio Gikow deliver'd up to the Russians the provinces of Moldavia and Walachia; the grand vizir was depos'd, and notwithstanding the defection of the Turkish army, Romanzow did not dare to venture too far up the country they had abandoned. This campaign cost the Russians large sums of money, and a great number of men, without any other advantage to themselves, than the taking of Choczim. The armies did nothing of importance.

The Turkish minister, by commencing the war in the Crimea, will stand chargeable with the same fatal mistake which our ministry made in America, by confiding in the assistance of those who may still have preserv'd their allegiance. It is certain that even the Russian accounts allow the defection not to be universal; but still a small number of turbulent men have ever been found more formidable, than an host of peaceable ones; and of course those Tartars who have accepted the protection of the Empress will be found the strongest allies.

The Venetians are upon the most friendly footing with the court of Russia, and ready to give the Empress every assistance against their ancient enemy the Turks, that may be consistent with the good understanding that subsists between them and other European powers.

Large orders have been received in Birmingham for musquets, which are to be shipped for Petersburg for the use of the Russian army.

A very respectable force will in future be kept up in the East-Indies by government; not only because the European powers will do so, but because the country of India have found the method of building men of war in that quarter of the globe, as is instanced in the 64 and two 50 gun ships taken at one of Hyder Ally's ports when the place capitulated; it is very likely, however, that they were building for the service of France, and that many articles are wanting to complete them which are the produce of Europe. The Malabar coast abounds with a timber peculiar to itself, it looks like cedar, but its texture is much like that of our English oak in its best state. The trees grow large too, but they are in general very rough and knotty. It is the only timber for ship-building in the country, a few pines excepted, which are of a very diminutive nature, so that India does not produce any thing for masts or spars, nor have they any iron. The Dutch build men of war at Batavia: they have now two or three on the stocks. Their report that a ship built in India is done at such a vast expence, is by no means true, though it was political to broach such an opinion, as it was likely to restrain other powers on the score of expence, till they began the experiment, and found out the duplicity of the Dutch.

The late Sir John Miller's poetical vase at Path-Easton, being the subject of investigation among a literary society, the following question was discuss'd: Whether the vase was productive of one piece of good genuine poetry? and it was going to be given in the negative, when a gentleman, the only dissentient in company, begged leave to read the following lines, written by his friend, an ingenious Templar, which had been inurn'd in the vase.

Miller! the urn, in ancient times, 'tis said,
Held the collected ashes of the dead;
So thine, the wonder of these modern days,
Stands open day and night for lifeless lays!
Leave not unfinished, then, the well-form'd plan,
Complete the work thy classic taste began;
And, oh! in future, ere thou dost inurn them,
Remember first to raise a pile and burn them!

The reading of the above lines convert'd the whole society, who gave their opinion, that Sir John's vase had contain'd one piece of poetry, in which there were taste, truth, point, and satire!

Sept. 29. It has been asserted, says a correspondent, that Dr. Franklin, in predilection for Oliver Cromwell, who had a predilection for the third of September, the day of his two greatest victories, had managed it so that the Definitive Treaty was signed on that day. If this predilection of the hoary Doctor be true, he ought to be put in mind, that it was also on the third of September that Oliver was summon'd by death to give an account of his transactions at that awful bar, where no colouring, no shifting, no art, will avail.

We have been favour'd with the following opinion on the present state of the funds, by the author of "Every Man his own Broker." It does not appear to me that there is any mystery whatever, in the present low price of the Stocks; neither does it reflect any discredit on the present ministry. The real cause is, that we have gone on, year after year, borrowing money on redeemable annuities, for want of a better plan, till it became impossible to find real purchasers to absorb such immense sums as ten or twelve millions sterling annually. But the publick has been deceived by the fallacious boastings of ministers at the head of the treasury; whose adherents, after every fresh loan, have constantly declar'd, that twice or three times the sum wanted was offer'd on the terms propos'd. This might be the fact; but if the sums so offer'd had been taken up by government, who does not foresee that the lenders would not have been able to make good the latter payments when the Scrip grew heavy; yet they would readily subscribe to any amount (especially with a peace in view) in hopes of gaining considerably, after the first or second payments on the nominal sums subscribed for. The loan for the current year, however, is a convincing proof, that we were arriv'd at the *ne plus ultra* of the old funding system, from which no minister could be prevail'd on to depart, under the dread of losing his place, by trying new projects. Besides, no great influx of money happen'd during the late, as in former wars; immense sums were sent to America; and the Dutch have been our foes, instead of allies. All these circumstances combin'd to make the loan too heavy for the times; but by degrees it must be absorb'd: And, as government cannot possibly borrow any larger sum upon the same system next year; those whose necessities do not oblige them to part with the Scrip, will find their account in keeping; and those who have unemployed money to lay out, cannot do better than to vest it in that fund.

IRISH VOLUNTEER MEETING.
ACCOUNT of the DUNGANNON MEETING
in IRELAND, Sept. 18.

At half past twelve, the Committee of Correspon-

dence having taken their places, the remaining delegates, to the number of at least 500, from 278 corps of Volunteers, were admitted by tickets into the lower part of the dissenting meeting-house; an amazing crowd of ladies and gentlemen occupying the galleries.

Colonel James Stewart, with unanimous consent, was call'd to the Chair, who open'd the business by reading the call of the 45 corps met at Lisburn 1st July last, and their address to the Province, which had confin'd itself to the single point of a more equal representation of the people in the Parliament of Ireland.

Before the business of the day was enter'd into, the Chairman read a letter from Lieut. Colonel Francis Dobbs, claiming his seat as the representative of a volunteer company: Before the question on his request was put, it was explain'd to comprehend the idea that the Assembly of Volunteer Delegates could not with propriety debate with any Feintable Officer. The question thus explain'd and carried unanimously was, "That the consideration of the letter be postpon'd till the second day of the meeting."

This matter being carried with a shew of spirit and happy presage of a coincidence of opinion, a venerable old gentleman, Mr. Stewart, of Kellymoon, arose, and in a tremulous voice, expressive of fire, good sense, and a warm heart to the glorious business of the day, urg'd the necessity of that assembly discovering in their conduct the most complete unanimity, as such a line of conduct must infallibly lead to success. The reverend figure from whom this animated address came, and the manner of it, were felt by every person present, and did not a little tend to promote the perfect union which characteris'd the glorious proceedings of the day.

The Committee of Correspondence, through their Chairman and Secretary, read a report of their proceedings, in which it appear'd that they had open'd a correspondence with a number of the first characters in England; and had received answers fraught with most important information, all of which express'd the utmost zeal and certainty of success, in the great undertaking. It appear'd also that the vast and populous county of York, in England, that has made such noble struggles in a parliamentary reform, had in consequence of the spirited conduct of Ulster and Munster, call'd a meeting for the cause of the present month—in order that the zeal of the two kingdoms operating at the same time, may level every difficulty, and restore the representation of the people to that purity, without which, to use the words of the Ulster address to the other three provinces, "The unanimated forms of a free constitution would be a curse, and life itself cease to be a blessing."—Such ardour has that country discover'd already, that the society for constitutional knowledge, compos'd of the best, and some of the most illustrious characters in Britain, have publish'd the address of the 45 corps to Ulster in the publick prints, and circulat'd copies of it gratis over that extensive kingdom, in order to excite a similar spirit to that which promises such glorious effects in this.

The report being clos'd, the Committee proceed'd to lay before the Assembly a system of ideas on the subject of a reform; and propos'd them paragraph by paragraph—all of which were with very few alterations in point of expression unanimously carried.

The Bishop of Derry, who was a delegate from the Derry corps, made a very eminent figure in the debate—till seized with a gouty complaint, he was under the necessity of retiring. His first essay was adjusting some historical facts, relative to the early state of the representation of the Commons, after the Norman conquest, in which he exhibit'd admirable quickness and perspicuity. But in consequence of its being urg'd in the course of the debate, that "the object of the meeting was a reform of the Commons' House of Parliament, the interference of the Peerage was informal and unnecessary." He deliver'd one of the most animated and interesting orations that we remember to have heard. He avow'd, that he was not afraid to say that he prefer'd that meeting, as a faithful, honest, and spirited representation of the people, to every other meeting or senate he was acquaint'd with in either kingdom;—and in the close of his speech he drew a very mortifying picture of the present state of the House of Lords. He declar'd the highest reverence for the Volunteers; their permanence, and their objects; but desid'd the most spirited among them to point out a length for the service and dignity of this kingdom, to which he would not lead or follow. He concluded by saying, that he would rather have an opportunity of serving Ireland, in the national convention of Volunteer Delegates, or even in the very lowest of their Committees, to any other mode of doing it in any other assembly.

His speech was received with universal and marked applause; soon after which he retir'd from the meeting, having been seiz'd with a slight gouty complaint, which has since we find subsid'd.

The meeting of the eighth of September, as far as

property and rank constitute it, was more splendid and great, than any other of the former ones. There were present as delegates, acting under the instructions of their corps, fifteen members of the new Parliament; besides several in the galleries.

The aggregate number of Volunteers represented at the meeting, was not less than eighteen thousand.

After the matter proposed by the Committee of Correspondence had been adopted, a member of the Committee rose, and read a motion in favour of a declaration of rights, expounding the constitution of Ireland, in order, as it is expressed, that Irishmen should not have to seek for an acknowledgment of their Independency in the journals of a foreign state. In a spirited debate on the question, every speaker discovered a mark of regard for a measure, that from late transactions must naturally take place during the course of the ensuing session of Parliament—but objected to the use of its being then declared by a resolution of that assembly, for the following reasons, viz. That the call of the meeting having limited the object to the single point of a more equal representation of the Commons, their companies had therefore given no instructions on that head, and that they could not consistently act under that circumstance; others alleged, that it was already so generally the sense of the Volunteers, that a notice of it in that place was unnecessary; but the leading feature of objection was, that were the assembly to deviate in the smallest degree from the express words of the call, a door would be opened for the discussion of a multiplicity of inferior points, which could not be excluded, but on the general principle of an exclusion of all matter, save the *one* object of the call. The motion was, on these grounds, very cheerfully withdrawn by the mover.

BOSTON, December 18.

Saturday arrived here the ship *Empress of Russia*, in 91 days from Petersburg (Russia) but last from the Downs, in 55 days. In her came passengers the Hon. Francis Dana, Esq. Minister from the Congress of the United States of America, to the Court of Petersburg, and Mr. Jeremiah Allen, of this town, merchant.

WINDSOR (Vermont) Nov. 20.

Advices from the lower part of Windham county mention, that the inhabitants of the town of Halifax, who have heretofore refused to support the authority of Vermont, and acted in opposition to its government, have lately come in, almost to a man, and acknowledge themselves subjects of this state, taken the oath of allegiance, discharged their arrearage taxes, and appear desirous to assist in quelling those disturbers of the public peace, who have long infested the south-east part of this state.

HARTFORD, December 30.

An anatomical preparation, being a human skeleton with the arteries and veins of the internal parts of the body affixed in their proper places, the former curiously injected in blue and the latter with red wax, with filaments of various muscles nicely preserved and inclosed in an elegant case, was lately presented to the American academy of arts and sciences at Boston, by Monsieur Feron, surgeon general of the French naval hospital in Boston.

NEW-YORK, January 8.

The schooner *Dublin*, James Simmons master, from Port Roseway, bound to this port, was cast away on Eden's-Neck, on Wednesday the 31st of December last, six days out; all the crew, except Mr. Downs the pilot, was saved.

Yesterday arrived the ship *Edward*, Capt. Cooper, who sailed the 1st of November, from London. And the brig *Lovelilass*, Capt. Keaquick, from St. John's, in 15 days.

Late letters from Novo-Scotia inform us, that the REFUGEES, who have left this country, in order to settle there, are much better provided for than they might expect to be, from the custom of the British in not adhering to their engagements. That improved land is very dear in and about Annapolis; and produces good grain, grass, and most kinds of fruit.

The following melancholy account was communicated by a gentleman in this city:

The barge of the Assistance man of war, Commodore Sir Charles Douglas, lying at Sandy-Hook, having been employed on the 30th of December last, to recover some seamen, who had deserted from the ship in the long boat, and landed on the Jersey shore, at the beginning of the snow storm the same day; the people in the barge, having failed of their object, it is supposed from the thickness of the weather, and increase of wind, after making the shore, were unable to return to the ship, and got bewildered in a miry swamp, where ten of them were found frozen to death; the rest, four in number, it is supposed shared the same fate, but had not been found when the above account came from the ship. The whole number that left the ship, in the barge, was 14, viz. 1 seaman, 11 midshipmen, and 2 lieutenants, one of them nearly related to the Commodore.

At the close of the poll last Monday, two o'clock, the following gentlemen appeared to be duly elected Assemblymen for this city, viz.

Col. Marinus Willet, Gen. John Lamb, Captain Henry Rutgers, Col. Isaac Sears, Col. William Malcom, Col. Hugh Hughes, John Stagg, Robert Harpur and Peter P. Van Zandt, Esquires.

By the *Edward*, Captain Cooper, we have received London papers down to the 25th October, from which the following are extracts:

LONDON, October 25.

The planters who send shipping now from Maryland and Virginia, laden with tobacco, do not assign them to any particular place, but give orders to their Captains to wait either in the Downs, or some other English port, till they hear from their agents in London, and then to sail for the best market.

A council was held on Thursday morning at the Cockpit, relative to the conduct of Captain Mackenzie, late in command at one of the British forts in Africa, and who was brought home prisoner in the Canton man of war; he is charged with the most inhuman murder of a serjeant for some misdemeanor to be shot from the mouth of a cannon, and held a loaded pistol to the head of the man who had the match till he fired it off. Several other charges were brought against him, the proof of which bore such weight, that he was ordered to Newgate to take his trial for the same.

The inconvenience arising from interdicting America from trading to the Western Islands in their own bottoms, have been already so great and distressing, that government have it in contemplation to annul the proclamation prohibiting this useful and necessary branch of commerce.

The funds yesterday fell one and a half per cent. They are now only 56, which is as low as they were at any time during the war, except when the combined fleets were off Plymouth, at which time, for one day, they fell to 55.

A letter from St. Eustatia says, that the Americans carry on a greater trade to that Island than they did before the war broke out; goods which are brought there from Holland and France they barter for. Several Spanish ships arrived, but as they found no sale for their goods, they bore away for another market. The letter says, that provisions of all kinds were very scarce till the Americans supplied them with wheat, flour, salt pork, and various other articles, the produce of their country.

The Success frigate, which is arrived at Portsmouth from Jamaica, from whence she sailed the 8th of September, brings advice that the following ships were arrived at that island, viz.

The *Friendship*, Black, from London.

The *Kitty*, Henderson, from New-York.

The *Nancy*, Hamilton, from ditto.

Two *Friends*, Jackson, from ditto.

And the *Nancy*, Edwards, from Boston.

There are letters from Holland which mention, that a most virulent libel had been published at Amsterdam, in which the prince of Orange is actually charged with abetting the views of England, and contriving to have the Pensioner Van Berkel delivered up, agreeably to his Britannick Majesty's proclamation. A considerable reward has been offered for the discovery of the author, but hitherto without producing the effect.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Jan. 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 1, 1784.

"Yesterday Rivington, who has had the audacity to continue his obnoxious publications, was waited on by General John Lamb, Col. Willet and Col. Sears, and forbid the prosecution of any farther business in this city; in consequence of which, he has discharged his hands, and obeyed the order. The whigs are just rousing from their lethargy, and are determined to extirpate all obnoxious characters from this city, which, you know, entirely coincides with my sentiments, for I cordially despise them and their coadjutors."

To the joy of every whig in the United States, Jemmy Rivington's political existence terminated last Wednesday, the 31st ultimo. Take warning, ye anti-republicans! Behold the fate of your patron!

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Nov. 15.

Yesterday arrived in this port a vessel from Jamaica, bound to Boston.—About twelve days ago she fell in with a Spanish vessel in so much distress that the decks were under water—she took the people on board, consisting of the Captain, two supercargoes, and twenty-three seamen; and soon after she went down. To the abominable disgrace of such a collection of cut-throats, they soon after rose upon the Captain, and attempted to take his vessel from him—he happily overcame them, and they were secured in the hold:—However, on the interference of the supercargoes, who engaged for their peaceable behaviour, the Captain gave them their liberty, but when he made land, and hoisted the boat out in readiness for a pilot, they all got in, cut away the painter, and made for shore; warrants are now out to apprehend them.

TRENTON, January 13.

By Capt. West, in 33 days from London, arrived at Boston, we have received His Britannic Majesty's SPEECH, of which the following is a Copy.

LONDON, November 12.

YESTERDAY His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that definitive treaties of peace have been concluded with the courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America. Preliminary articles have been also ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered these several treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that all those powers agree with me in my sincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great distance.

"The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation will sufficiently explain my reasons for calling you together after so short a recess. Enquiries of the utmost importance have been long and diligently pursued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The situation of the East-India Company will require the utmost exertions of your wisdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the native inhabitants of those provinces.

"The season of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the strength of the nation, after so long and so expensive a war.

"The security and increase of the revenue, in the manner least burthensome to my subjects, will be amongst your first objects. In many essential parts it has suffered; dangerous frauds have prevailed, and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repress this daring spirit, nor pains to enquire into its true causes. In any instances in which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmost care and vigilance, I have no doubt that the wisdom of my Parliament will provide such remedies as may be found wanting for the accomplishment of purposes in which the material interests of this nation are so deeply concerned.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the estimates of the expence for the year to be laid before you. From those you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the establishments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me, in the satisfaction which I feel in this step towards the relief of my subjects. At the end of a war, some part of its weight must inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burthens of my people; but I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto supported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing those which the present exigencies require, and which are so necessary for the full support of the national credit.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In many respects our situation is new. Your Counsels will provide what is called for by that situation; and your wisdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preserve that temper and moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am sure that you are unanimous in your desire to direct all those deliberations to the honour of my crown, the safety of my dominions, and the prosperity of my people."

A London paper of the 19th of November, says, "That yesterday John Adams, Esq. the American Commissioner, made his appearance in the House of Lords, by the Members of which august body he was treated with every mark of respect. The famous *Benedict Arnold* experienced different usage, when he found it prudent to retire with precipitancy, after just peeping into the house. This shews the natural abhorrence entertained by mankind for political apostacy."

Such has been the amazing increase of funds for our National Bank established at Philadelphia, and the confidence in its permanency, that BANK STOCK lately sold there for 33 and one third per cent.

On Thursday evening last, at 9 o'clock, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, at this place, stood at 17° which is 15° below the freezing-point—and

On Friday evening last, at 9 o'clock, it stood at 14½, which is 17½ below freezing.

Wanted Immediately,

A Journeyman PRESSMAN, to whom a good wages and constant employment will be given. Enquire of the Printer

DUBLIN, June 16.

Last Monday, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as Mr. Dominic Mahon was coming to this city with cash to the amount of about 1000l. on account of his brother, Mr. Patrick Mahon, of Gort, in the county of Galway, he was stopped by six foot-pads, armed with pistols and swords, about six miles on this side of Kinnegan. Mr. Mahon had a servant with him, a Munster lad, who had 800l. in a portmanteau, and he had himself better than 200 guineas in his pocket. Two of the villains kept behind the servant's horse to hinder them from retreating, three went before Mr. Mahon's horse to prevent their advancing, whilst the sixth went up to him with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, and told him to deliver his money immediately, otherwise if he hesitated he would put him to instant death.

Mr. Mahon said he had no more money about him than was necessary for his expences to Dublin, but that he should get what was in the portmanteau, which amounted to above 2000l. He hoped that they might not be used ill; and as the servant was a Munster lad that could not speak English, if he would give him leave he would speak to him in Irish, to give up the contents of the portmanteau peaceably. The robber desired him to do so, and neither of them should be hurt. Mr. Mahon took this opportunity of speaking to his man in Munster Irish, to pretend to open the portmanteau, but to shoot the villain while he kept him in discourse, and then to defend themselves as well as they could against the other five, as each of them had fortunately a case of loaded pistols. The servant gave Mr. Mahon to understand that he would stick by him, and follow his directions. He accordingly pretended to be opening the portmanteau, but as the villain was speaking to his master, knocked him senseless with the but end of his whip. The two behind ran up to his assistance, one of whom Mr. Mahon fired at, and shot off his nose, on which his companion made off, while he staggered to the side of the road with his handkerchief to his face. The other three came now up with dreadful imprecations; two went to seize the portmanteau, while the third taking Mr. Mahon's horse by the bridle, presented a pistol to his breast, and desired him to deliver; Mr. Mahon told him he would, put one hand in his pocket, and got a pistol, and with the other seized the highwayman's, who immediately fired, and the ball went through the sleeves of Mahon's body and great coats, without doing him any injury. Mr. Mahon then drew his pistol and shot the fellow through the heart, on which his two companions made off without their booty, and Mr. Mahon and his man arrived safe in town the same night.

J. A. De Florat,

Begs leave to inform LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

THAT he has lately arrived in this town, where he proposes to draw likenesses in miniature and portrait painting. He assures those who may incline to employ him, that he has a happy turn at this branch—and flatters himself he can give full satisfaction. He resides at the house lately occupied by Mrs. Dunbar, next door to Ebenezer Cowell, Esq.
Trenton, Jan. 5, 1784. 2w¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro man, about 30 years of age; has been kept to plantation work these 20 years past. There will be some time given for part of the money, if it should best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in Hope-well.
MINNE GULICK.
December 30, 1783. 2w

ALL persons residing on or near the road from Trenton to Elizabeth-Town, who wish to become subscribers to the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, may have their packets carried, on moderate terms, by applying to
JAMES MARTIN, Post-ridier.

To be Sold,

A Very genteel two story house, and lot of ground, containing an acre of land, with a very extensive front on the main street in Princeton, New-Jersey. On the first floor of the house there are three very commodious rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, servants bed-rooms, and cellar underneath; on the second story, three very excellent bed-chambers, and garrets over the kitchen; adjoining the same there is a large commodious store, completely fitted for the reception of goods; behind the house is a new stable, capable of holding three horses: A considerable part of the lot is a very highly improved garden; the remainder, which is inclosed, produces very fine grass. The situation will suit exceedingly well any person inclined to go into business, the stand being esteemed an exceeding good one.

For terms apply to MRS. MARGARET BERRIEN, on the premises, or to major WILLIAM MACPHERSON, in Philadelphia.
December 13, 1783. 6w¶

Just Published,

And to be sold by
ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE in
T R E N T O N,

The NEW-JERSEY
ALMANACK,

For the Year of our LORD 1784.

C O N T A I N I N G,

Beside the usual astronomical Observations, the following useful and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE:

PROSE.

A SHORT Sketch on capital Punishments; humbly submitted to the serious Consideration of the Citizens of America.
Filial Piety.
Mutual Friendship.

POETRY.

To the Memory of Mrs. Mason, who died at the Hot Wells in Bristol, 1767, by her Husband.
An Address to a Friend on his Marriage.
An Extract from Mr. Pope's Temple of Fame.
On Death.

L I K E W I S E,

A Tide-Table: Table of Depreciation for New-Jersey: Table for reducing Pounds into Dollars: Table of Interest at 6 and 7 per Cent. Table of the Value and Weight of Coins: Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars from 1 to 10,000. With the usual Lists, &c. &c.

NEGROES.

TO be sold cheap, for a term of years, two young negro wenches, one about fifteen years old, the other about eleven years old. Enquire of Collins and Ewing, in Trenton.

December 27, 1783.

3w

THE price of this paper is TEN SHILLINGS by the year.—The money to be advanced quarterly, or for a longer time, as the subscribers may think fit; and, if the paper should be discontinued, to be returned on demand, after deducting the price of the papers which have been furnished since the respective advances were made.—The papers to go out in packets, as heretofore, and one to be given gratis with every dozen the packet may contain.—The packets to stop whenever the term elapses for which the last advance has been made, unless a further advance be then made.—The subscribers to pay their posts, as heretofore.

The publisher flatters himself that the above conditions will appear so reasonable in point of price, and so necessary in point of precaution, that they will meet with universal approbation—and that he will have the fullest encouragement from his fellow-citizens in carrying on this useful undertaking. He is of opinion, that this method of publication will fix the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE on a basis that will be permanent; and is convinced, that this only will enable him to devote to it a portion of his time and attention adequate to the importance of the object.

Gentlemen, to whom it may be convenient, will much oblige the publisher, by forming packets in the several counties as expeditiously as may be.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, Dec. 9, 1783.

To be sold cheap,

For Cash, by the Printer, wholesale and retail, a large Number of TESTAMENTS, SPELLING-BOOKS and PRIMERS.

To be sold,

A NEGRO WENCH, between 18 and 19 years of age.—She can do most kinds of housework, and is sold only for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.
3w

Doctor Gibson,

Lately from IRELAND,

WHO went through the different studies of physic, surgery, and manmidwifery, at the celebrated university of Edinburgh and hospitals of London, proposes practising in Trenton and its vicinity. Being a stranger in the country, he hopes will be a sufficient apology for taking this method of making himself known, and to exculpate him from being charged with empiricism by gentlemen of the learned professions. He flatters himself, that by assiduity and attention, he will merit the esteem and approbation of the publick. His present abode is at Mr. Higbee's, King-street.

Trenton, December 29, 1783.

3w¶

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.