

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1784.

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

These are to give Notice,

TO all those that have demands against the estates of the following persons, fugitives and offenders against the state of New-Jersey, to lay such demand or demands, whether it be by mortgage, or other specialty, or note, or other voucher, before such persons as are appointed to ascertain the value of such demands, agreeably to the directions of the act, intitled, 'An act for ascertaining the value of debts due from the estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the payment of the same,' passed at Trenton the 23d day of December, 1783. Joseph French, John Taber Kempe, George Warner, William Brownjohn, Henry Vanderhoff, Cornelius Stager, John Connely, John Crane, son of Joseph, Hugh Wallace, Miles Shearbrooke, James Wilson, Thomas Phillips, James Blundell, Duncan Campbell, Luther Baldwin, Philip Brasher, David Cole, James Hetfield, Thomas White, Francis Thomas, Nicholas Huffman, Vincent-Pierce Ashfield, Richard Miller, Oliver Delancey, Cavalier Jout, Broughton Reynolds, David Oliver, Daniel Moore, James Frazee, Jacob Tucker, Job Hetfield, Robert Gault, David Ogden, Esq. Richard Stanton, James Hetfield, Ichabod Oliver, John Smith Hetfield, Ichabod B. Barnett, John Morse, John Stites, jun. George Marshal, Isaac Mills, Isaac Stanbury, John Lee, jun. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, Jane Drummond, Joseph Marsh, John Slone, William Luce, John Akeley, Dr. Uzal Johnson, James Jancey, Cornelius Hetfield, jun. James Frazee, jun. John Falker, John Willis, Samuel Oliver, Hugh Gaine, Samuel Smith, Isaac Ogden, jun. Esq. Robert Drummond, David Ogden, jun. Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Richards, Thomas Brewen, Griffen Jenkins, Stephen Skinner, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingland, Stephen Farrand, Thomas Burrows, James Moore, Isaac Longworth, jun. Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Jonathan Sayre, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, Esq. John Van Waggoner, Dr. Peter Brown, Richard Yates, Peter Mowrison, George Walls, Garret Jacobusse, Isaac Kingland, Henry Stager, Abraham J. Vangeson, jun. Isaac Stiles, Aaron Pierfon, James Gray, Samuel Hudinot, James Courter, jun. Nathaniel Williams, Benjamin Pierfon, Derick Schuyler, Nicholas Ogden, Ebenezer Ward, jun. Jacob Brower, the Rev. Isaac Brown, Caleb Sayre, Joseph Hallett, Garrabrant Garrabrant, Josiah Banks, Garrat Wouters, Thomas Gillbrath, Peter Woods, Peter Duboise, John White, Thomas Aston, Francis Beaty, William Brooks, Nicholas Garrabrant, James Colvin, Samuel Harrison, Cornelius Brooks. Notice is hereby further given to all persons that are indebted to any of the above-mentioned persons, and have not paid the same to some one or more of the commissioners of the county of Essex, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or they may depend on being prosecuted as the law directs, both as to fine and for the amount of what may be due.

SAMUEL HAYES, Agent
for the county of Essex.

Essex county, April 26, 1784.

JACOB MAUS,

Has for sale, at his clock and watchmaker's shop, opposite the Indian King in Trenton, the following articles, which he proposes selling as low as in Philadelphia or New-York, viz.

EIGHT-DAY clocks, warranted as good as any imported.

Small time-pieces, on the new construction, with frames neatly gilt.

Watches of various sorts.

Best English main-springs, of various sizes, by the gross, dozen, or single.

Hair-spring wire on bobbins, do.

Studs and buttons.

Pendant-bows and crystals.

A neat assortment of watch-chains, of steel and pinch-beck.

A quantity of cornelian and agat seals.

Fuzee chains and hooks.

With sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. Said Jacob Maus returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom; and hopes by his punctuality, assiduity, and constant application to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

April 20, 1784.

CAME to the Plantation

where the subscriber now lives, in the township of Hopewell, on the 30th ult. two black mares, one supposed to be about eight years old, the other four; one of the creatures has a little white on both hind feet; the other a star in her forehead. The owner is desir'd to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIJAH PHILLIPS.

May 6, 1784.

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To the Printer of the New-Jersey Gazette.

S I R,

NOTWITHSTANDING the depravity of our morals during the late war, which, it is to be feared, kept a pretty equal pace with the depreciation of our currency, I have not met with a man so totally abandoned, as not to acknowledge that we ought cheerfully to pay such taxes as are necessary for the support of government, and to discharge all our publick debts with fidelity and honour. Indeed it cannot admit of any doubt, that men living in a social state, and having, by the laws of the society of which they are members, their lives and property secured against those assaults and invasions to which they are exposed in a state of nature, must consent to contribute a part of their substance, for the better security of the remainder, towards the support of those who are more immediately appointed for the above salutary purposes. And as to our publick debts, I can scarcely image to myself so hideous a portrait of human nature, as that a single individual of our species should entertain even a wish that every publick creditor should not be fully and honestly paid. Mortifying indeed would be the reflection to every ingenuous mind, to every man who feels for the honour of his country, or has a proper idea of justice and equity, that, after so successful a war with one of the most powerful nations in Europe, we should suffer the glory of America to be tarnished by our ingratitude or injustice: That we should leave unpaid, or unnecessarily protract the payment of an army, of whose valour and achievements the annals of mankind afford few examples; and of whose sufferings and patience, they afford none: That we should leave unpaid, or unnecessarily protract the payment of those patriotick creditors in the civil line, who opened their purses at a most perilous crisis of the contest, in full confidence of our national honour, and without whose pecuniary aid we had probably this moment groaned under the galling yoke of British bondage. There is not a man, I presume, so hardy, even if he was inwardly possessed with seven devils, that would outwardly avow such a sentiment. Taxes therefore, it is universally acknowledged, ought to be paid, as without them our publick debts cannot be discharged. But the difficulty, the difficulty, oh the difficulty of paying them! I am therefore going to shew to those who make the greatest difficulty about them, how they may be enabled to pay their quotas without any difficulty at all.

The merchant, or rather the shopkeeper (for alas! alas! it is devoutly to be wished that we had a competent number of the first denomination, before we are ground into atoms by Philadelphia and New-York) I would advise, in order the better to enable him to pay his taxes, that as soon as he has purchased upon credit a proper assortment of goods to set up a shop, to consider the whole store in the same light as if he had really paid the cash for all the merchandize it contains, and to live accordingly. I would advise him to figure away upon the credit he has somehow or other acquired, either as if he had already paid, or was never to pay for this same assortment of goods; and to assume all the airs, and run into all the expense of a gentleman of an independent fortune. If he can pick up a French dancing-master, no matter whether he can dance or not, to teach his daughters to hop and caper, who would be more usefully and more characteristically employed in sewing or spinning, so much the better; and thus he will be able to pay his taxes, which at present he thinks so heavy and cumbersome.

Those of the farmers who complain of this intolerable grievance, that is, paying their proportion of an honest debt, I would advise, that though they have not a farthing of cash in their houses (*as they say*) yet not to dispose of any of their produce at a reasonable price, but still to keep it in expectation of a higher market, and in the mean time to put off the collector with the difficulty of the times, with which, if he has as much patriotism as they, he will be easily put off: That when finally obliged to sell their crops, they would by no means lay by any part of the money against the rainy day that Monsieur Publican, with woful countenance, will call upon them for their rates; but that they would steer direct, with the specie in

pocket, either to New-York or Philadelphia, and there to expend as much of it in gewgaws and trifles, and toys and baubles, and laces and ribbands, and such like *pretty notions* for their wives and daughters, as the most inconsiderate and extravagant wives and daughters would wish to have: And if peradventure so much of the money be left before he quits the metropolis he has made choice of, for this laudable purpose, then to buy with the remainder a gay horse, at the price of a hundred pounds, that in reality is not worth twenty, for a favourite son to figure upon in fifty parts of the country, where he has no other business in the world, but to shew that he rides this same gay horse: And thus this same distressed, complaining, heavy-taxed, moneyless farmer, will be enabled to pay *his* tax.

As to the day-labourer, nothing is easier than for him to pay his quota, if he will but take wholesome counsel for the purpose; for he has only to insist upon treble the wages that he ought to have, that he can really earn, or that any man can possibly afford to give him. However a man may, on certain occasions, for the want of labourers amongst us, be necessitated to employ him at that exorbitant rate. Then I would advise him to take the advantage of that man's necessity, and to work for him but two days in the week at the treble value of his labour; and moreover to insist upon as much grog as his whole labour is worth, had he no other pay for it. I would farther direct him to work no more for any other man whatever, for the four days next ensuing, but during that time, to spend his last earnings in some dram-shop, or at a horse-race, or cock-pit, or nine-pin alley, no matter which, so that he but spends it; and by no means to undertake another job of work while he has a single farthing of the last extorted wages in his pocket: And if his employer should talk of buying negroes to cultivate his farm, from the impossibility of working it at such extravagant wages, then I would advise this labourer to preach against the sin of slave-keeping; and if the farmer, coinciding with his doctrine, should say, that in order to avoid that sin, he would encourage the importation of white servants from foreign parts, then let the labourer insist upon it, that such measure would distress the poor of America by lowering their wages; and that whoever countenances such emigrations is an enemy to his country. At any rate, however, I would advise him not to work above two days in seven, especially not before we have a competent number of those honest foreigners who, he is so afraid, will make him an industrious man: And thus this poor, wicked, lazy, distressed, over-taxed labourer, will be able to pay *his* tax.

S C I P I O.

Foreign Intelligence.

BERLIN, February 3.

THE commerce of his majesty's subjects was never so extensive and flourishing as under the glorious reign of Frederick III. By order of the king, consuls have been nominated for the East-Indies, Portugal, Flanders, Andalusia, &c. The new canal near Bremberg, on which upwards of 12,000 hands have been employed for fifteen months, is just finished.—Our sovereign not only favours the trade of his states, but continues to encourage agriculture and industry. Considerable sums have been distributed in Pomerania, and the New Marche; in short, nothing is forgotten to render commerce flourishing, for the improvement of the country, and the happiness of the inhabitants.

MUNICH, February 3.

The frost carries off many persons in the country. A few days ago two waggons having walked thro' the snow a long time, had their feet frozen. One of them expired after his feet had been cut off; the other died before the operation.

WARSAW, Feb. 18.

The quarantines between Poland, Cherson, and the Crimea, are taken off. By letters from Cherson it appears, that nearly half the inhabitants of that city

have died of the plague; but that the severe cold of the winter had so far checked the contagion, as to give little reason to apprehend the breaking out of the disorder again upon the approach of summer.

The ambassador from the court of Russia hath lately received his expected despatches, relative to the accommodation of the affair between his Prussian majesty and the city of Dantzic. The arrival of the deputies from that city is only waited for in order to begin the conferences with M. Boccholtz, who hath also received his necessary powers.

We are informed, that the Turks cantoned along the frontiers of the empire, begin to file off, in order to return home.

L O N D O N, March 10.

The king of France is now on the point of establishing an academy of experimental agriculture, which will bid fair for proving of the highest utility to that kingdom. A farm of 1500 acres is marked out for them in a royal domain, within ten leagues of Paris, where they are to make experiments necessary to establish the art upon uncontroversed principles.— There are also to be a court of justice, and appeal from all parts of the kingdom, in the enclosure of commons and other lands, in such a manner as to facilitate greatly that circumstance in rural economy, which is so much wanting in France. No less than 300,000 livres a year is assigned to this academy, to support its expences.

M A R C H 13.

Accounts from Ryphen, in Norway, mention, that one Christian Houghmeil, a fisherman, died there in the beginning of last month; his posterity was exceeding numerous, and it is remarkable, that at his decease, several of his grand-children saw their grand-father and their grand-children at the same time. Houghmeil had by two wives 18 children, 9 only of whom survived, and produced him 85 grand-children; from these descended 201 great grand-children, and from them 5 great great grand-children. Total, 309.

Nothing ever gave more general satisfaction than the late piece of Dean Tucker on the question, whether an administration ought to stand, having a majority in parliament against them? Sir Richard Hill, in his speech on Monday the 8th inst. said, that he was glad to find that a much better political optician than himself had lately presented the publick a reflecting glass. One of these glasses he had then in his pocket, which he had lately received from Gloucester, with the ingenious artist's name upon it, J O S I A H T U C K E R; and he should be happy to lend it to any of the gentlemen on the other side of the house, particularly to an honourable member, who he was sure always meant to set uprightly (viz. Mr. Powys) and if he would please to hold it up before his eyes, he would not perhaps think the funeral of the house of commons so very near as he apprehended; but if he remained of the same opinion, the least the house could do would be to vote him to hold the office of undertaker upon the occasion, which, though it was certainly a military office, was such a one as would not vacate the honourable gentleman's seat.

March 19. The house of commons refused, and went into a committee on the American intercourse bill; and the blank left for the space of time that it was to last, was filled up with the words "24th of June next."

Letters from Virginia mention, that the Assembly (in consequence of several American vessels having returned from Jamaica and other parts of the British West-Indies, without being allowed to dispose of their cargoes, or bring away the produce of those islands) had voted some violent resolves in retaliation! How modest are these resolutions! So after we have concluded to the Americans the perpetual sovereignty of a fertile and extensive territory; granted to them a most valuable fishery, while they have excluded British subjects from theirs; after we have given up the fur trade, with the command of all the forts, lakes, and carrying-places, which were necessary to secure its monopoly, while we have been requited only with enormous prescriptive duties; after all these obligations, America says, "Concede to us a free trade to your West-India possessions, and the carriage of your sugar to the European market; ship building is our trade, we can carry them cheaper than British built ships. Grant this, or we will retaliate!" Better to perish with the little honour the peace has left us, than to submit to such disgrace and humiliation from a French Congress, from French agents, and a confederacy of frantick American committees.

March 20. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, Blacket, belonging to London, valued at 60,000l. being near the port of Leghorn, was taken possession of by three Sclavonian sailors, who killed the man at the helm, and two others, and wounded the captain, whom they confined below, with the remainder of the crew, consisting of upwards of twenty sailors: They then set sail for a Turkish port. Some cruizers are gone after them from Leghorn, but is thought will be too late.

A jealousy subsists at present between the Spani-

ards and Americans, relative to the boundaries of Florida, that may possibly occasion a union of some sort or other between Great-Britain and the United States. (*Vain hope! miserable caput.*)

Letters from Dublin mention, that at a meeting of the volunteer delegates of the province of Connaught, the earl of Clanrickard was appointed generalissimo of the province, and that brigadier generals were appointed to every county, and the several counties of the cities. At the same meeting it was absolutely resolved, that the reform of parliament being essential, must be obtained, and every means used for that purpose.

March 23. It is now said to be a settled arrangement, that Prince William is to reside in Germany for two or three years to come.

The flota, from the Havannah, arrived at Cadiz the 1st instant.

L E E D S (England) March 16.

Saturday last W. B. Leonard, late an apothecary in this town, was tried at York, and found guilty of obtaining models and plans of machines and utensils used in the woollen manufactory, with intent to export the same to America, and sentenced to suffer twelve months imprisonment, to pay a fine of 200l. and to be imprisoned until the fine be paid.

W H I T E H A L L (England) March 29.

The FUNERAL PROCESSION of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

"A short pause! A single day! Twenty-four hours to mourn over the funeral of the House of Commons."

Mr. Powys's Speech.

Twenty-four Irish chairmen, with bludgeons, to keep the peace and clear the way.

Twelve butchers in crape shirts, with marrow-bones and cleavers muffled.

SAM. HOUSE, in his night-cap, and slippers, beating the "dead march in Saul," on a kettle drum.

A jack-ass in body clothes of fable, carrying the resolutions of the majority.

A news-hawker, with Mr. Fox's speeches in black letter.

The two addresses lately presented to his Majesty, in a wheel-barrow hung with black.

The door-keeper of the House of Commons, with a key pendant on his button-hole.

The MACE in a Mourning Coach.

The SPEAKER in character of a Mute.

The CHAPLAIN,

With a small volume of occasional sermons in his hand.

THE COFFIN.

With the following inscription on the plate:

"I have said to Corruption, Thou art my Father."

Job, chap. xvii. verse 14.

The Pall supported by twelve gentlemen of the St. Alban's.

Mr. Powys, Chief Mourner, in Weepers.

Mr. Fox in Brazen Armour, with this motto on his Helmet: "Aut Cesar aut Nullus."

Lord North, in a Sackcloth Surtout.

A Chimney-Sweeper carrying a CRUCIFIX.

Mr. Burke reading the office of Vespers.

Mr. Rigby, solus.

The Commissioners of Accounts, two and two.

Armstrong, the Sheriff's officer,

with several Writs of Extent in his hand.

Mr. Brinsley Sheridan.

The Treasurer of the Opera-House, with an empty Box.

Italian performers, in deep Mourning.

Thomas Levi Simon, and Nadab William Ishmael;

two responsible Christian Bail.

A licenser of the press, carrying an empty purse.

The Opposition Writers, two and two.

An ANTHEM, the Words

"And now, Lord, what is our hope! Truly our hope

is not in Thee."

General Conway.

His servant with a rusty firelock.

General Burgoyne.

A Trumpet sounding a retreat.

Mr. Sawbridge in Jack boots, and an Alderman's Gown.

George Byng, dressed like a Jockey.

Lord John Cavendish,

with the amendment Receipt-Tax, bound in calf.

Opposition Ballad Singers, two and two.

The Waiters at Brookes' carrying a Faro Table on a new Construction.

The procession closed by

Mr. Keys, the Messenger of the People,

in Character of MERCURY.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Mr. PRINTER,

As the improvement of the rising generation is one of the principal cares and pleasures of the present, it will be an agreeable amusement to many of your readers to be entertained with the advances they are making in their studies; I therefore send you a little extract from the correspondence of a young gentleman in the Jerseys, to his companion in this city.

"New-Jersey, April 6, 1784.

MY DEAR HARRY,

I WAS a spectator, among many others, on Thursday and Friday evenings last, at the academy of Bordentown, where I saw the exhibition of the much celebrated tragedy called the *Mourning Bride*, by a set of young gentlemen under the tuition of the Rev. Burges Allison, of that place.

I wish, for the sake of doing justice to the performers, as well as to the gentleman from whose abilities and good management they have made so rapid a progress in oratory, I had a pen capable of describing the merit due to both.

The room for the exhibition was ingeniously painted, and furnished with handsome and becoming scenery, well adapted to the occasion, and seemed only deficient in the size, which would contain but about one hundred people—that being but half the number invited on that occasion, made an exhibition on the second evening necessary.

The scene opened to soft music, well performed on four instruments, which continued throughout the exhibition, at proper times, and had a most pleasing effect.

I was struck with admiration to see a tragedy wrote in so high a style, and in such elegant language as that of the *Mourning Bride*, so well performed by a set of youth, whose short study seems scarcely to admit the proficiency displayed on that occasion.

The dress of the young gentlemen, from the taste and ingenuity of Mr. Allison, assisted by the good Ladies of the place, was really elegant, and well becoming the several characters exhibited.

The character of the *Mourning Bride* was so pathetic and well drawn, that it melted a great number of the audience into tears, and more especially among the fair sex. Your favourite Miss B— wept sweetly.

The great utility arising from a competent knowledge and power of oratory, is too obvious to persons of the least discernment, to need any thing said in its commendation.

I have heard it observed by many gentlemen, that the youth of Bordentown Academy, are thought to be brought on in the several sciences, as fast, if not more so, than at any other seminary of learning in this or the adjacent States; and this opinion seems to be corroborated by the school's being chiefly made up of gentlemen's sons from your city and Philadelphia.

May 10. On Friday last the *Naturalization Bill*, in favour of the late emigrants, passed into a law. It must be a pleasing reflection to every real friend to his country, to find upwards of two hundred useful and respectable subjects added by this bill to the State, since the peace, and more especially as it is a convincing proof of the good opinion foreigners entertain of us. In our infant situation it is certainly good policy to give strangers every reasonable encouragement:— Much depends upon first impression; and local convenience ought never to be preferred to the general good. Any personal illiberality at this time, may turn out in tendency, not only a disappointment to those (perhaps ill calculated to bear it) but also a loss and grievance to the publick, by suppressing genius and preventing the future efforts of merit.

The publick are cautioned against a daring banditti of robbers, lately escaped from prison, several of whom have been lurking in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, but we do not hear of any mischief being perpetrated by them at that place, other than stealing one fisherman's boat, in which it is probable some of them have got to the Jerseys. What a melancholy reflection of depravity, that the late awful punishment should so soon lose its horrors!

M A Y 13.

By the ship *Cruger*, Captain Jones, arrived yesterday from Bristol, we have received English papers to the 27th of March last, from which the following are extracted:

L O N D O N, March 25.

House of Lords, Wednesday, March 25.

HIS Majesty being seated on the throne, the Commons were sent for, and being come with their speaker, the King gave the royal assent to 17 publick and 6 private bills; after which his Majesty made the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"On a full consideration of the present situation of affairs, and of the extraordinary circumstances which have produced it, I am induced to put an end to this

session of parliament; I feel it a duty which I owe to the constitution and to the country in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of my people by calling a new parliament.

"I trust that this measure will tend to obviate the mischiefs arising from the unhappy divisions and distractions which have lately subsisted; and that the various important objects which will require consideration, may be afterwards proceeded upon with less interruption and with happier effect.

"I can have no other object, but to preserve the true principles of our free and happy constitution, and to employ the power, entrusted to me by law, for the only end for which they were given, the good of my people."

Then the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief-Justice of the court of King's bench, Speaker of the House of Lords, by His Majesty's command, said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is His Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the sixth day of April next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the sixth day of April next."

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present parliament, which now stands prorogued, to Tuesday the 6th day of April next: We do for that end, publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly: And the Lords Spiritual, Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Tuesday the said sixth day of April next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament: And do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have, this day, given order to our Chancellor of Great-Britain to issue out writs in due form, for calling a new Parliament; which writs are to bear the teste on Friday the 26th instant March, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 18th day of May following.

Given at our court at the Queen's House, the 25th day of March, 1784, in the 24th year of our reign.

The *Man of Westminster* has met with some very cutting retorts in the course of his peregrinations among the voters.—One shopkeeper had the assurance to tell him, that he would give his vote to a *more honest man!*

March 27. They write from Berlin, that the Prussian Minister at the Hague is instructed to oppose the treaty between France and Holland, which is certainly in agitation, and it is well known the influence of His Prussian Majesty is much too powerful to be slightly treated on this occasion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Boston, dated March 10th, 1784.

"Unfortunately the blessing of peace was no sooner restored to us abroad, than more serious disturbances began to make their appearance at home. Mr. Fox's attempt to pass a bill that deprived the East-India Company of their charter, has thrown him and his co-adjutors out of office, and thrown the whole nation into a rage and confusion that it has not experienced since the abdication of James II. This bill met with the warmest approbation of the Prince of Wales, passed the House of Commons, with a large majority; but being deserted by the King, (by reason of secret influence) was thrown out by the Lords, although the Prince himself gave his vote in its favour. The House of Commons obstinately refuse to do business under the new ministry, and the King supported by the House of Lords, as obstinately persists in his right of appointing his own servants; so that the publick affairs of the nation have for a long time been totally at a stand. Parliament continue their session, but they meet only to quarrel. Impeachments of the first characters have been talked of with the utmost acrimony and freedom. Jealousies run high between the King and the Heir apparent, and a reconciliation appears every way more difficult. The present situation of publick affairs portends most direful consequences—Publick credit is low and daily diminishing. To your states the eyes of the peaceful inhabitants of this devoted country are directed as an asylum from civil dissensions. Thousands are now preparing to embark, and many more will soon follow them to your peaceful shores."

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 6.

"Our present political disputants, I fear, will convulse the state to its foundation, and bring this unhappy kingdom, already depressed with the most mor-

tifying defeats which it has experienced for seven years past, on the verge of perdition, unless they coalesce, and that soon, to heal the wounds of this distracted country—torn with internal convulsions, more to be dreaded than hostility with all the powers we were lately contending with. My propensity for America is so great, that was I not in the evening of life, I would seek an asylum in America, hoping from our example, you will avoid the rock we have split upon."

March 14. Late accounts from Europe say, that the Dean of Gloucester gave it as his opinion, "That by the great innovations now attempting to be introduced into the constitution, the British empire will be as surely overturned, and as truly set to sale to the highest bidder, within the walls of the house of commons, as the Roman empire was by the Praetorian guards, during the declension of that unwieldy, falling state."

The sloop *Tyger*, Captain Smith, arrived at Philadelphia the 6th inst from St. Thomas's. On the 16th April, in latitude 37, 2, 0, longitude 69, 30, Captain Smith fell in with the wreck of an hermaprodite brig, *Virginia* built, with a cockpit, white bottom and black sides; nothing standing except the mainmast—the gunwales stove in fore and aft, the deck all under water, and no people on board. He supposed her from the continent, as she was clean, and shingles floating around.

May 19. We hear that the brig *Marquis*, Capt. Conklin, which sailed from New-London for Ireland, in January last, after being at sea a few days, sprung a leak, and foundered; the people were saved by a French man of war, and carried to France.

May 20. The Honourable William Ellery, David Howell, Henry Marchant and John Brown, Esquires, are elected Delegates to represent the state of Rhode-Island in the Congress of the United States.

On the 4th instant, the sloop *Lydia*, Capt. Lathrop, arrived at New-London from Demarara, which he left the 28th March; when he sailed, the schooner —, Capt. Povost, of this port, was in that river; Capt. Lathrop touched at Stasia, and left there, the 5th of April, the brig *America*, Capt. Hedges, from the east end of Long-Island, a whaleman, with 90 barrels of oil; on the 29th of April, in lat. 36. 38. W. about 28 leagues E. S. E. of Cape Henry, he spoke Capt. Wenn, in a brig from Boston, bound to North-Carolina; same day, lat. 36. 50. said Cape, bearing W. half N. about 27 leagues, spoke the brig *Iris*, Capt. Douglas, from London, bound to Virginia, out 5 weeks.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

On Monday night last six or eight villains broke the goal of this city; but next day one or two of them were taken.

His Excellency the President and Council have issued their proclamation, offering a reward of Three Hundred Pounds, for discovering the villains who on Wednesday evening last robbed Mrs. Houston and Mr. Leaming, in Penn-street, so that the perpetrators may be brought to justice: And also a full pardon to either of them on giving information of his accomplices, so that they may be convicted.

TRENTON, MAY 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction at Annapolis, dated May 10, 1784.

"The illiberal policy of Great-Britain in adopting an exclusive, monopolizing plan of trade, with her West-India islands, has been no less a subject of complaint among the islanders than the citizens of these states: could it however have been conceived, that a measure so unequal and so little calculated to promote mercantile intercourse, would have been persevered in by that nation, even to a system; it ought and would, at an earlier period, have called forth the indignation of a free people, to check, by retaliation, those restrictions on her trade, which, if followed by other nations, would eventually annihilate it.—It will certainly be admitted, that Congress must be vested with powers competent to the protection of commerce, or the United States can never command reciprocal advantages in trade; and unless they are regarded by foreign powers as an entire, united nation, conducting their commerce jointly and fairly, on principles of exact reciprocity with all nations, I fear Great-Britain will not be led to make extensive concessions; but buoyed up with the prospect of disunion in our councils, and a want of power and energy in our executive departments, she will not be apprehensive of retaliation, and we thereby lose her principal motive to liberality: And how degrading must our situation then be, when we are viewed by all Europe (and in this point of view she wishes to see us) only as the unimportant consumers of her manufactures and productions, and as useful labourers to furnish her with raw materials. Hence it seems to become necessary, that the States should be explicit, and adopt some effectual mode, by which foreign commerce, which does not secure equal advantages, may be restrained. It is for this purpose that Congress have agreed to recommend the following measures, which are so simple, so unexceptionable, and yet so effective, that I trust the States will not hesitate to comply with them.

"Resolved, That it be, and it hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the several states, to vest the United States in Congress assembled, for the term of fifteen years, with power to prohibit any goods,

wares or merchandize, from being imported into, or exported from any of the States, in vessels belonging to, or navigated by, the subjects of any power with whom these States shall not have formed treaties of commerce.

"Resolved, That it be, and it hereby is, recommended to the Legislatures of the several States, to vest the United States in Congress assembled, for the term of fifteen years, with the power of prohibiting the subjects of any foreign state, kingdom or empire, unless authorized by treaty, from importing into the United States any goods, wares or merchandize, which are not the produce or manufacture of the dominions of the sovereign whose subjects they are.

"Provided, That to all acts of the United States in Congress assembled, in pursuance of the above powers, the assent of nine States shall be necessary."

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber in Nottingham township, Burlington county, an indentured Irish servant man, named William Blair, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty much marked with the small-pox, black eyes, black curled hair, full-faced and well-set; a weaver by trade: Had on when he went away, a new Russia sheeting shirt, old oznabrigs trowsers, linen jacket, old grey coat, old pair of shoes, and felt hat half worn: Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES COALMAN.

May 21, 1784.

2w¶

Collins & Ewing

Have for sale, at their store opposite Mr. Tucker's in Trenton, a general assortment of European, East and West-India goods, which they hope to convince those who will be so kind as to call on them, that they are determined to sell on the lowest terms, for cash or country produce; among other articles they have

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| JAMAICA spirits, | boxes, mohair and metal buttons, |
| West-India and New-England rum, | Knives, razors and sciss-fors, |
| Teneriffe and Malaga wine, | Beaver, castor, felt and chip hats, |
| Molasses, | Leather breeches and skins, |
| Sugars of all kinds, | An elegant lady's hunting saddle, |
| Tea, coffee and chocolate, | Brass kettles, |
| Spices of various kinds, | Copper tea-kettles, |
| Indigo, | Pewter mugs and cans, |
| Alum, | 8d. rod. and 2od. nails and sprigs, |
| Brimstone and copperas, | Iron shovels and spades, |
| Linseed oil and tar, | Frying-pans, |
| Glass and china ware, | English scythes, |
| Queens ware in crates, well assorted, | Window glass, |
| Sagathic, | Knives and forks, |
| Camblets and camblettees, | Steel-plate, hand, tenant and fish saws, |
| Moreens, | Plane-irons and augers, |
| Calimancoes, | Morticeing, heading and firmer chisels, |
| Shalloons, | Spike and common gimblets, |
| Durants, | H. and HL. Hinges, |
| Everlasting, | Butt hinges, |
| Jeans and fustian, | Coffin and other screws, |
| Nankeens, | Tea-table locks, |
| Dutch cord, | Chest, cupboard and padlocks, |
| Russia drilling, | Coffee-mills, |
| Russia and Irish sheeting, | Iron candlesticks, |
| Irish and other linens, | Flat-irons, |
| Fine French chintzes, | Half round, flat, three square, mill, cross-cut and hand-saw files, |
| Calicoes and cottons, | Wool cards, |
| Mens' and womens' cotton and thread stockings, | Powder and shot, |
| Bristol shoes, | Chalk, |
| India taffety, | Shoemakers' hammers, nippers, pincers, knives, tacks, awl-hafts and blades. |
| Sattin, peelong and mode, | |
| Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, | |
| Linen do. | |
| Sewing silk, | |
| Taylor's and Scotch threads, | |
| An assortment of shoe, knee and stock-buckles, sleeve-buttons, snuff- | |

Isaac Barnes

Has for sale, next door to Stacy Potts's in Trenton, the following articles, viz.

BRASS knob, ringhandle, stock, chest, cupboard, drawer, prospect and pad locks; ringhandle, knob, and common thumb latches; butt, chest, card-table, H. and HL. hinges; black, bright and screw augers, tap-borers, gimblets, gouge and centre-bits, chisels, gouges, squares, compasses, chalk, chalk-lines, fish pullies and cords, carpenters' hammers, jack, trying, and smoothing planes, band, tenant and fish saws and sets, mill saw, bastard, and fine cut files, cross-cut, hand, and pannel do. different kinds of rules, drawing-knives, plane-irons, currying-knives, coffin and other screws, tacks, a variety of sprigs and trunk nails, bed screws, marking irons, lead pencils, Turkey stones, castors, fish knobs, drawer rings, some shoemakers hammers and sand stones, with sundry other articles.

4w†

TO BE SOLD,
A TRACT of LAND,

SITUATE on Barnegat Bay, near Toms River, Dover township, Monmouth county, containing 1000 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared and fenced with cedar, 250 acres of salt marsh, about 40 acres of cedar-swamp, part of which is very good, and within one quarter of a mile of a landing. There are on the premises a good new dwellinghouse, stable, &c. The land is good for rye and Indian corn, and is well situated for fishing and fowling. Title indisputable. Any kind of state obligations will be received in payment. For terms apply to Abiel Aken, Esquire, at Toms River; or to the subscriber at Trenton.

3w JAMES MOTT.

Will cover this Season,

AT the stable of the subscribers, in the Falls Township, at Trenton lower ferry, the well-known full-blooded horse **WILDAIR**, belonging to Mark Bird, Esquire, at the rate of six dollars the season, or four dollars the single leap: The money to be paid by the last of August; or any kind of grain will be taken at the market price, at said ferry, by **JOSEPH BUNTING, ROBERT SHAW.**

N. B. All mares from Jersey shall come and return without paying ferriage, if they cross at said lower ferry. April 27, 1784. 3w

Trenton, Treasury-Office, May 3, 1784.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that the bills emitted pursuant to the Act for raising a revenue of Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, &c. passed Dec. 20, 1783, are printed, in part signed, and ready to be paid out for one year's interest on certificates of loans, and other liquidated debts due from the United States, to the inhabitants of this state, for supplies furnished the army, &c. dated before the 1st of May, 1783.

N. B. The hours of business in the Treasury-Office are from nine o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon; and from three in the afternoon till six. Although the subscriber devotes his whole time to the duties of his office, he finds it absolutely necessary to establish office hours, that he may be enabled to keep up his accounts. **JAMES MOTT, Treasurer.**

New-Jersey Confiscated Lands.
TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC SALE,

The following valuable tracts of land, in the county of Essex, and state of New-Jersey, viz.

I. THAT elegant house and lot of land whereon Captain Samuel Smith now lives, in Elizabeth-Town, being part of the forfeited estate of Thomas White; the lot contains about three acres of land, and fronts on the Broad-street, and the rear on the river. The house is a large two story house, with four rooms on a floor, all neatly finished, and in good repair, and is very convenient for a merchant or tavern: The vendue will be held on the premises, on Monday the seventh of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

II. Also at the same time and place will be sold all the remainder of the forfeited lands of James Frazier, lying in Rahway.

III. Also on Tuesday the eighth of June next will be sold, on or near the premises, all that valuable farm at the little falls in the county of Essex, being part of the forfeited estate of James Grey; the farm contains about 230 acres of land, a great part of which is meadowland, some ploughland, with woodland sufficient for fuel and fencing the farm: There is on said farm a large dwellinghouse two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen at one end, with stables and other outhouses, a garden, with a variety of grafted fruit, &c. The said farm joins near a mill on Passaic river, where is a commodious place for building almost any kind of waterworks, particularly a grist and saw-mill, on a never failing stream of water, which privilege will be also sold with the farm. The said vendue to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

IV. Also on Wednesday the ninth of June next, at the house of Edmund Lasley, at Second River, the house and lot of land whereon Hendrick Fransisco now lives, about a mile from Second River: The lot contains about 12 acres; is adjoining the land of Mrs. Depuyffer and John Kingland; is part of the forfeited estate of Francis Thomas: There is on the land a good stone dwellinghouse, with two rooms and two fireplaces, a garden, with a number of fruit trees, &c. The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Besides cash, the following state obligations will be taken in payment, to wit, officers' and soldiers' notes given for the depreciation of pay, contractors' certificates, or collectors' surplus certificates of the state of New-Jersey.

April 26, 1784. 4w

SAMUEL HAYES, Agent
for the county of Essex.

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.

State of New-Jersey, } **W**HEREAS inquisition was found, and final judgment entered in favour of the state of New-Jersey, in the county of Gloucester, in December term, 1778, against John Hatton, late of said county of Gloucester, collector of the customs to the King of Great-Britain:

Notice is hereby given,

That in pursuance of such judgment, and in virtue of the act of Assembly in that case provided, all the lands, tenements and estate, of said John Hatton, which can be found in the county of Cape-May aforesaid, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Saturday the 29th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Thomas Buck, innkeeper in the Lower Precinct of said county; where attendance will be given by **JESSE HAND, Agent** of forfeited estates for said county.

N. B. Gold and silver money, officers' and soldiers' notes given for depreciation of their pay, contractors' certificates, and collectors' surplus certificates, will be taken in payment for said estates. April 23, 1784. 4w

FOR SALE,

A Likely hearty **NEGRO GIRL**, about 18 years of age, who can come well recommended; she would suit either town or country—sold for want of employ—a reasonable credit will be given, or any kind of country produce will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer.

A COOPER

Wants employ as a journeyman—can come well recommended. Enquire as above. May 8, 1784. 3w

Publick Notice is hereby given

To whom it may concern,

THAT the subscribers intend to apply to the supreme court agreeably to law, for an assurance of their lands, the title deeds whereof were burnt by the enemy in the month of April, 1780. These lands lie in the precinct of New-Barbadoes, in the county of Bergen.

ALBERT P. VAN-VOORHEES,
ALBERT A. VAN-VOORHEES.

May 11, 1784. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

For a term of years, for want of employ, **A** Healthy, likely, **NEGRO GIRL**, about 13 years old, very handy: Also a likely **NEGRO WENCH**, 22 years old, with her three children, all healthy, and have had the small-pox and measles. If security is given, and interest paid, credit will be given for the greatest part of the price. Enquire of the Printer. May 15, 1784. 4w

State of New-Jersey, to wit.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey at Randle's tavern at Allen-Town, on Monday the 28th of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Thomas Quigley, commander of the armed boat Lively, who as well, &c. against the brigantine or vessel called the Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, Henry Bogart, formerly master, captured on her voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Little Egg-Harbour in this state, on or about the 23d of May, 1782, and heretofore advertised for trial at Burlington on Tuesday the 25th of June, in the year aforesaid: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said brigantine Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, pursuant to the prayer of the Libellants.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, May 7, 1784. 6w

JOLLY ROGER,

A beautiful bay horse, near 15 hands high, well grown accordingly, bred by William Parker, at Shrewsbury, in East New-Jersey,

WILL cover mares at Three Pounds the season, at Pleasant-Valley, at the house of Daniel Catcham, the second week in May, the next week following at William Parker's, at Shrewsbury, and week about at each place during the season, where proper attendance will be given. He was bred by the proprietor, and got by General Heard's Young Figure, which was got by the duke of Hamilton's Figure; his dam was Britannia, full sister to True Briton, out of Colonel Gant's Milly, a full sister to Colonel Hopper's Pacolale; her grandam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrove's Grey Arabian. Jolly Roger's dam was Moll Roger, bred by Colonel John Simms, in Virginia, and got by Jolly Roger out of Primrose, an imported mare in Virginia, by Richard Lanfson; her grandam was Matchless; her great grandam was out of a Cade mare, got by Mask, which was the fire of the noted horse Eclipse, which was never beat. Primrose, before imported, won a purse at New-Market, do. at Burford in Oxfordshire. Beating many capital horses, proves herself a good racer.

WILLIAM PARKER.

N. B. Good grass will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them at each stand. May 7, 1784. 3w

Staten-Island, May 11, 1784.
BEING maliciously accused by ill minded designing men, of being instrumental and accessory to the unhappy end of a Mr. Ball, illegally executed and put to death in the year 1781, I must, in justice to my own innocence, request the favour of you to insert the following in your impartial Gazette, and you will oblige your most obedient

Humble Servant,
JAMES HETFIELD, junior.

County of Rich- } **P**ERSONALLY came and appeared before me David Mersereau, one of the judges of the county of Richmond, Anthony Bird, Peter Amerman and Ezekiel Dennis, credible inhabitants of the county aforesaid, who depose, upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, as follows, to wit, That they the deponents are personally and well acquainted with James Hetfield, junior: That they the deponents, Anthony Bird and Peter Amerman, in the year 1781, saw several men come down to the shore side on Staten-Island, near their habitations, and opposite Bergen Point, with a prisoner whom they the said Bird and Amerman since suppose to have been a Mr. Ball: That the said James Hetfield, jun. was not present or in company with the said men that had charge of the prisoner: That they the deponents saw the said men that had charge of the prisoner, embark together with the prisoner, for Bergen Point, but were entirely ignorant of their intention: That about or between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, to the best of the deponents memory and recollection, they the deponents, to their great surprize, saw the said men that had charge of the prisoner, execute him by hanging him the said prisoner on a tree: And they the said Bird and Amerman farther say, that they the deponents saw the said men, that had executed the prisoner as aforesaid, return from Bergen Point; and that at that time the said James Hetfield, jun. was not in company with the said men, and farther they the deponents say not: But Ezekiel Dennis, one of the deponents, depose and faith, that he well remembers the day that Mr. Ball was said to have been executed: That on that day he the deponent was in New-York, where he saw James Hetfield, jun. about the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. That he the deponent came down from New-York with the said Hetfield, and in the same boat, about 2 o'clock, P. M. and never had heard mention of Mr. Ball's death, until he the deponent came ashore on Staten-Island with the said Hetfield, who was equally surprized at the intelligence with himself, and farther the deponent faith not.

PETER AMERMAN,
ANTHONY BIRD,

Sworn this 11th of May, 1784, before me **EZEK. (E) DENNIS,** mark.

DAVID MERSEREAU, Judge.
AFTER having clearly demonstrated that I was not present at the time of Mr. Ball's execution, and in New-York at the very hour in which he was executed, I hope the generous publick will discredit every thing that is said in respect to that affair to my prejudice.

JAMES HETFIELD, jun.

County of Rich- } **P**ERSONALLY appeared before me, David Mersereau, Esq. one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of Richmond county, Paul La Tourette, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, faith, that he the deponent helped James Hetfield, jun. off with the pettyauger to go to New-York, at the time when the party were gone to fetch from the redoubts the said Ball, to carry him over to Bergen, and that he saw them go over with said Ball to Bergen; at that time James Hetfield, jun. was going to New-York, and was between Robin's Reef and Oyster Island; and that said Hetfield was going from that time he helped him off with the pettyauger, and had not stopped, and farther this deponent faith not.

PAUL LA TOURETTE.

Sworn this 11th day of May, 1784, before me **DAVID MERSEREAU, Judge.**

County of Rich- } **P**ERSONALLY appeared before me, David Mersereau, Esq. one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of said county, Wm. Merrell and Edward Dehart, that they the deponents being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, faith, that they saw James Hetfield, jun. in New-York before twelve o'clock said day that Ball was executed, and that the deponents came passengers with said Hetfield the same day in the afternoon, and never knew that said Ball was executed until they landed at James Mackate's, Staten-Island, and farther the deponents faith not.

WM. MERRELL,
EDWARD DEHART.

Sworn this 11th day of May, 1784, before me **DAVID MERSEREAU, Judge.** 2w

THE subscribers having obtained certificates for the deficiencies of clothing, to the amount of upwards of Twenty Dollars, for each non-commissioned officer and private in the late **JERSEY LINE**, who served the full term of the war, do hereby notify to all concerned, that they mean to attend at **BRIDGE-TOWN**, in Cumberland, on the 28th of June next; and at **TRENTON**, from the 1st to the 3d of July.

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

May 7, 1784. 8w