

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1785.

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

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the twenty-first of March next, ALL that tract or lot of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, formerly the property of Jarret Wall, but lately the property of John Wall, deceased, lying in and about Mount-Pleasant, in the township of Middletown, and county of Monmouth; about 90 acres of which are cleared, excellent for rye and Indian corn, six acres of which are good meadow, and more may be made, the remainder woodland, on which are erected a good dwellinghouse and kitchen, barn, chairhouse and waggonhouse; an orchard of about 100 fruit trees. This place is situated for a tavern or for shopkeeping superior to any in that quarter of the town, as it lies on the main road from Freehold to Middletown-Point, within one mile of said Point.---Also a lot of salt meadow, containing one acre and a quarter, about one mile distant from the farm.---Also a plantation lying in Freehold, of 70 acres, 30 acres of which are cleared, including a small piece of meadow, the remainder woodland, on which are a dwellinghouse, kitchen and barn, and a good well of water. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Peter Johnston, at Mount-Pleasant. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder on a short credit. A good title will be given, and further conditions made known at the day of sale, by

PETER JOHNSTON, } Execut.
STEPHEN VAN-BRAKEL, }

February 17, 1785.

Land to be Sold.

At publick vendue, on Tuesday the 22d day of March next ensuing, will be sold,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS, the property of the late David Henry, deceased, situate in the township of Bedminster, Somerset county, New-Jersey, within 2 miles of Pluckemin, and 19 of New-Brunswick, both in good neighbourhoods.—One containing 303 acres; has a small stream of water running just by the house, and a well of good water at the door; a neat frame house, with four rooms and an entry, a large Dutch barn, and other out-houses handily situated; a good apple-orchard, with about 200 bearing trees; 60 acres of well timbered wood-land; 25 of good meadow, producing the best English hay; the remainder good arable land.—The other containing two hundred and eighty-six acres and an half, 140 of which are well covered with timber; 30 of good meadow, fine timothy bottom; 50 more may easily be made; the rest excellent tilable land, and inferior to none in the place; the whole well watered, the river Lamington bounding on the end; a frame house, with two rooms and a kitchen; a never failing spring of the best water at the door; a small barn, and young orchard of about 40 trees; the whole is in good tenantable repair. Indisputable titles will be given. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock on said day, and held on the premises first described, lying at the Cross-Roads, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

JOHN CARLE,
DAVID KIRKPATRICK,
Trustees of said estate.

4w

To be sold, by publick vendue,

At the house of Jacob Smith, in the township of Bethlehem, and county of Hunterdon, on the 11th day of April next,

A Two acre lot, whereon there is a convenient tanyard, consisting of 12 vats, 3 limes, 2 bates, 5 handlers, and 2 wafer pools, with the water running through them both. The water is carried to every vat at pleasure, without lading. There is a dwellinghouse, barkhouse and beamhouse on the same. The vendue to begin at 2 o'clock on said day, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

5w

JOSEPH CURTIS.

THE MAP

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

BY

WILLIAM M' MURRAY,

Late Assistant Geographer,

Is now issuing to subscribers from the Printing-Office in Trenton, where those who want to purchase may also be supplied.

2m

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business is wanted. Enquire of the printer.

WHEREAS by the Deva-

station of the British army in December, 1776, the subscriber lost the title deeds of a certain lot of land containing about ten acres, situate in the township of Chesterfield, in the county of Burlington, and bounded by lands of Isaac Cowgill, Esquire, John Sager, Abel Thorn, and others, which deeds have not since been found; for remedy whereof, he intends to apply to the Supreme Court to be held in Trenton on the first Tuesday in April next, in order to have the title of said lot assured to him, as by law in such case made and provided—of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ISAAC IVINS.

Chesterfield, December 14, 1784.

13w*

TO BE SOLD,

For cash or liquidated certificates of any date, that are due to the citizens of New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, or to the soldiers late in the line of either of these States,

A Healthy strong negro wench, with a female child near three years old:—She washes and irons very well, is a good cook, and is otherwise capable. Also an elegant bay horse of fifteen hands.—Enquire of the Printer.

Trenton, January 5, 1785.

t. f.

TO BE SOLD

For cash or short credit,

A Negro Man, Woman and Child.

THE man is about 23 years old, understands all kind of farming business, and is a complete master of a team; the wench washes, irons and cooks well—they are man and wife, the child about thirteen months old, all well, stout, healthy, and can be recommended for their honesty and good economy.—It would be most agreeable to sell them altogether.—For particulars enquire of the Printer.

4w

JOHN-C. HUMMEL.

A JOURNEYMAN BARBER,

WHO is sober and attentive, will meet with constant employ, and get good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Trenton.

4w

JOHN-C. HUMMEL.

To the PUBLICK.

MR. HILLS returns his most sincere thanks to those gentlemen that did him the honour to call and point out the errors that he was making in his map of the State of New-Jersey, and he is very sorry he was not at home, and hopes they will excuse him, for he was busily employed in surveying the city of Perth-Amboy, and its environs. As he has returned, he shall esteem it as a particular favour if gentlemen will call on him as they travel thro' Princeton, to point out any more errors, or can any way give him any information: And I do assure the publick, that it will be shortly finished, and I hope it will meet with general approbation.

J. Hills, Surveyor, Architect, & Draftsman.

Landed estates surveyed, planned or estimated, with the specifick valuation of parks, seats, farms, or any parcel of land, &c. either for letting, sale or purchase, and all boundary lines run and settled, though ever so mountainous, marshy, or the bowels of the earth full of iron ore.

Plans of estates and houses neatly drawn or copied, by application or letter, post paid, directed to him at the Post-Office, Princeton, in the State of New-Jersey; or at No. 201, Water-street, New-York.

Princeton, December 10, 1784.

Hunterdon county, Feb. 10, 1785.

MR. COLLINS,

AS I find I am advertised in your Gazette of the 31st of January, as one of the debtors to this State, I beg you will inform Mr. Scawm You Neet and the publick, through the same channel, that I do not owe them a single farthing.

True it is, that in the summer of 1776, I drew several thousand pounds from the treasury of this State, in consequence of my being appointed quarter-master general, and afterwards paymaster to a detachment of about two thousand militia, on a tour of duty under General Dickinson at Amboy. I paid those troops by the ensuing autumn, and was ready for a settlement, but the confusion occasioned by the enemy's breaking into the State in the winter prevented it. By the time the British troops left the State the depreciation began, and increased with great rapidity for a number of years, though the money was continued a legal tender until June, 1780, if I remember right. Knaves may think one a fool; but I presume no honest man will blame me for not paying in the balance during those years that the money was of so little value. In the year 1781, I was returned a Member of Assembly for this county, and at one of the sittings of that session, (I cannot recollect which at present) my account was settled by the auditor, and I paid the balance to John Stevens, jun. Esquire, the then treasurer, in the manner following, viz. I had in my hands a number of certificates or orders upon the treasurer, for my pay for attendance as a Member of the Assembly, and Council of Safety, at their several sittings in the years 1776, 1777, and 1778, which I had omitted calling upon the treasurer for, expecting that there would be a small balance against me on those accounts. I hope orders or certificates, when reduced by the scale, amounted to the £. 46 1 7 that I am credited with; and for the remaining eighty-three pounds two shillings and six-pence, that I am charged with in Mr. Collins's paper, I then gave Mr. Stevens a government or soldier's note, as they are called, amounting to that sum, which note I make no doubt will be found, when the matter comes to be properly examined; and I think I signed my name on the back, which will lead to a discovery of the mistake, as no doubt those notes are yet in the treasury; so that I do assure you, Mr. Scawm You Neet, I am no publick debtor, but cannot say with you that I am no publick creditor.—To my cost I can assure you that I am: For of six years interest due to me, on money I received for a good farm sold in Feb. 1778, and put into the loan-office the May following, and which, when reduced by the scale, does not now amount to half the real value of the land, I have received but two, and those were paid me both in paper money, the first of which was of very little value, being paid in continental money late in the year 1779. I have had my name entered upwards of a twelvemonth ago with the treasurer, in hopes to have received before this a year's interest in hard money, directed by a law of this State to be paid on loan-office certificates, but have not yet received it, although I have repeatedly applied for the purpose, owing, I am told, to the taxes not being collected. I therefore wish that the gentleman who sent the auditor's return to the press would also procure, and cause to be published, the names of another set of delinquents, viz. Those who have not paid in their taxes, especially such as are two or three taxes behind.—They are also publick debtors, and it is by them we are the greatest sufferers—those deficiencies amount to an amazing sum. I was told the other day, by one of the ablest men in Tewkesbury, who at the same time said he had not paid his taxes, that his township, although the least in Hunterdon county, was twelve hundred pounds behind of their quotas. I am told by the collectors, that it is generally the rich, and those that were deemed disaffected during the late war, that do not pay; and that the poor, especially such as are esteemed whigs, pay their taxes very well.—I can assure the gentleman who caused the auditor's return to be published, that should he proceed to publish a list of those delinquents I am speaking of, I

shall not be under the least apprehension of finding my name among them, unless the like mistake should happen as has in the treasury accounts.

I am, Mr. Collins, yours,
Mr. Scawm You Nee's,
And the publick's very humble servant.
JOHN MEHELM.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.

AGRICULTURE is the first of the arts, both as to time and importance. The polite Athenians taught it to the more rustick states of Greece; and their kings thinking it more meritorious to govern their country wisely in the arts of peace, than in the midst of war and brilliant conquests, employed the inhabitants altogether in cultivating the earth. The highest praise among the old Romans was that a man cultivated his ground well; their most illustrious senators, being greatly employed in husbandry, had neither splendour or majesty but when they appeared in publick; and their great generals returning from conquest, were impatient till they were again on their farms, cultivating them and even following the plow; always ready, at the same time, to serve their country in council or in the field when called on. But with the decline of the Roman Empire, its agriculture also greatly declined. Tarillo, a noble Venetian, was fortunate enough to address a little treatise to the senate of his country, for reviving the agriculture of the state, after it had been many centuries reduced to a very low condition, by which he obtained to himself and his heirs a very considerable reward by grant of the senate.

Judge Fitzherbert's treatises on agriculture gave a spur to the improvement and culture of lands in England, and occasioned great efforts there and in France. But the Flemings practised husbandry to the best advantage; however, without communicating their knowledge by books. Their great point was to work and dress their farms highly as a garden; clearing them of weeds, and stirring and manuring the ground well. English travellers observed the practices of the Flemings, and in the last century occasioned great improvements in English agriculture by judicious publications.

In the present century the noble enthusiasm of the worthy Mr. TULL roused the English gentry to admire and practise husbandry. He was philosophick, ingenious and instructive; and only faulty in carrying his system into an excess of extravagance: But it is to him, and to the introduction of TURNIPS and CLOVER into field husbandry, that drilling, planting or setting wheat, highly dressing the ground, and the important new system of Norfolk husbandry exists at this day, with all the spirit of improvement that so greatly animates the nobility and gentry of France, and the nobility, gentlemen and farmers of England, who daily diffuse discoveries from their numerous AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

At this day, all Europe glows with attentions to agriculture; and chiefly to the culture of grain.—FRANCE has cut up some vineyards, and the planting new ones is forbid. The nobility, the gentry, and even the ladies of France turn their minds to it. They have thirteen societies of agriculture, and these have nineteen other co-operating societies belonging to them.

Agriculture is publickly taught as an ART, in the Swedish, Danish, and German Universities.

Italy, too, is improving its husbandry, under the publick encouragement and attentions. Tarillo's book is again newly published. A private gentleman has lately left his whole fortune to endow an academy of agriculture there.

The present king of Sardinia has sent people to learn the practices of foreign countries in Husbandry, and is improving the agriculture of his country. Poland too is not idle in those improvements. Switzerland is greatly advanced in them. Even the indolent priest-ridden Spaniards and Portuguese are roused to these attentions by the wise policy and goodness of their present sovereigns. The queen of Portugal, it is said, has ordered vineyards to be rooted out; and encourages the sowing wheat in the place of cultivating the vine.

Where, now, where is there a spirit of agricultural improvement in AMERICA?—What publick—what legislative power in AMERICA, spends a penny—a thought on it?—Has any thing been done for advancing this SOUL OF AMERICAN independence, its strength and importance among the nations of the earth? Where are the publick bodies in AMERICA, that even suggest or seem to know the vastness of an highly agricultural country?—Where is it, in AMERICA, an interesting subject of conversation?—You say, here and there it is in private companies—scarcely ever among politicians—never among them, as an object of weight enough to abate, for a moment, the career of their other attentions! B.

Foreign Intelligence.

TANGIERS, October 9.

THIS day came in here an American brigantine, which had sailed from Cadiz for one of the

ports of the United States, and was taken last Monday by the frigate of Captain Hamet Turqui, one of the five belonging to the Emperor of Morocco that actually cruise in the ocean, and was brought in here manned with the moors of that frigate.

L O N D O N, November 28.

A most melancholy accident happened last week at Ardleigh, near Colchester.—A young man, who went to see his brother, being at dinner, a knife fell from the table, and he attempting to catch it on his knee, nipped it horizontally with the edge downwards between his thighs, and cut the arteries so that he bled to death, notwithstanding every assistance was given by the faculty.

Dec. 21. On Monday night, the 13th inst. between seven and eight o'clock, died, in his 76th year, at his house in Boulcourt, Fleet-street, Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, so universally known and celebrated in the learned world, that nothing we can say on that head can add to his fame. The writer of this article has known him intimately for above forty years, and can with justice say, he never knew a man who possessed more benevolence, more friendship, or had a purer heart. Those who knew him best loved him most, and will long retain that veneration for his memory, which his singular worth and manly understanding so eminently commanded.

THE SCUFFLE.

The Emperor gives the Dutch a kick on the b—h, and breaks his thins in the contest—Old Frederick slaps the Emperor's face—while the Empress pinches Old Frederick's ear—France runs between the disputants, and terribly sprains her ankle—while Sweden's nose runs plentifully with blood, in consequence of receiving a plumper from the Empress, for interfering with a dispute with which she had nothing to do.

American Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, January 5.

THE Creek Indians having lately conceived that the people of Georgia had attempted to wrest the lands on the Okonee river from them; and it being represented to the nation at a general convention, held in June last, a few days after the return of Mr. Macgillivray and the Chiefs from the Congress at Pensacola, occasioned a ferment that required the utmost address of the moderate party to prevent its causing an immediate commencement of hostilities. It was at last agreed on, that Mr. Macgillivray should send a talk to the Georgians, which was to the following effect:

Friends and Brethren,

WHEN we received General Wayne's talk, which was expressive of friendship, and desiring that as children of the same land, we might forget past injuries, and in the days to come, live together in peace and harmony, we thought his offers just and reasonable—we agreed to them—and from that time, have we ceased to do any thing injurious to your people. From you, we expected a conduct equally friendly. To you, it was well known that the part we acted during the war; could not proceed from rancour or malice, but was in obedience to the commands of the great King—once the father of you as well as of us—who supported our families and ourselves in war and in peace, and to whom we were bound by every tie of duty and gratitude. How can you blame us for fighting his battles, when many years have not yet passed away, since you did the same yourselves, against the French and Spaniards?

Notwithstanding the peaceable and quiet conduct on our part, since we received General Wayne's talk; notwithstanding it was our earnest desire to avoid every thing that might possibly interrupt the general tranquility; and notwithstanding we were disposed to have yielded many things rather than rekindle the flames of war, we have experienced from you injuries of a nature, that to overlook them, would prove us the degenerate sons of our fathers, and degrade our nation to the most abject and humiliating state of dependency. Blood has been wantonly spilled; your young men have killed some of ours; and a circumstance has lately come to our knowledge, that removes every shadow of doubt respecting your future intentions. Instead of that friendship and equality held out by General Wayne, you have, since the conclusion of the peace between you and our late good friends the English, assumed the style and language of conquerors—you have treated us with indignity—you have fixed your habitations and dwellings on our lands, as if they were your own.

Brothers,

You cannot know but that these proceedings are wrong—that they are unjust: We hope you will listen to our talk.

You wish to have our trade; but let us ask you, where are we to find skins to buy your goods with, after you have taken from us our hunting ground? Some have told us, and we could wish truly, that the wife men at Savannah are against doing us any wrong;

but we are told by others whom we know we can believe, that many bad people amongst you are determined to quarrel with us, and to take from us by force the lands which we have received from our fathers.

Our young men have not been wanting in desire to revenge these unprovoked injuries done to their country; we have prevented the hatchet being yet raised up; and we are now met to deliberate on the means best adapted to prevent our being deprived of what the uninterrupted possession for time beyond the memories of any men either we or our fathers saw, makes our property; and, if possible, to prevent the tears of grief and distress again streaming down the cheeks of the aged men and women, amongst you as well as amongst us, for sons, whose lives may be lost, in the event of your bad people persisting in their present doings. We wish you to receive this talk, as a proof of our desire to avoid extremities; and we request that your wife men will give it due attention.

Brothers,

It is ungenerous in you to seek an advantage; now that our friends have forsaken us. The lands you want are ours, and have belonged to our fathers since the first rising of the sun. We cannot spare them, and you have already more than you can take care of. We desire you will order your people to remove from off them, and that you will forbid others sitting down there. Although we feel the ungenerous treatment of Britain, in the late peace; still we trust we have both the fortitude and ability requisite to do ourselves justice, if you persist in oppressing us.

Brothers,

We wish not to quarrel with you, and therefore we send you this talk; and we beg an answer as soon as possible. We hope your intentions may be equally peaceable as ours. But if after receiving this friendly talk, you should persist in settling the Okonee lands, you will not have us to blame for the horrors of war that must ensue. We speak the language of every man in our nation when we say, we will spill the last drop of our blood, sooner than yield up to you the lands on the Okonee river.

Little Talashi, June 29.

FEBRUARY 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city.

"Your next Legislature will require a great deal of wisdom and prudence. American credit never was at so low an ebb as at present; several American houses have stopped for want of remittances from your side of the water. You have made no provision for the payment, even of the interest, of either the continental or state debt, and the value of the principal daily lessening by the depreciation of the indents. No compensation for loss by payment of old debts in depreciated currency, which is here deemed a breach of publick faith. The act of Assembly prohibiting the recovery of debts, is thought highly unjust. If you consider that the local annual expences of the state, including interest, are 127,000l. sterling, it ought to make you look about you—it is one-third the value of your whole crop. It is high time, both as friends to your country and good christians, to discard all private animosities; and for every man to set his shoulder to the burthen under which the state labours—Look your debts, both publick and private, in the face—Provide for payment—Examine the charges against your country, and if any of them are founded in truth, do away the cause—Be just—Be magnanimous in peace, as you have been brave and honourable in war."

Feb. 7. An ærostatic globe was raised on Monday afternoon from the Green. It was constructed by a young gentleman of this city, and exhibited a successful specimen of his abilities in balloon manufacture, the machine rising gradually in the air until it was entirely out of sight. It has been found in St. John's Parish.

And on Saturday another was exhibited in Queen-street. It fell on John's Island.

NEW-YORK, February 17.

A short abstract of the law now before the Honourable the Legislature for incorporating the several MECHANICKS of the city of New-York, into one Body Corporate and Politick, and the obvious Reasons which induced them to apply for such a law.

1st. **T**O raise a sum of money by voluntary contributions of the Members, to receive legacies, &c. for the purposes herein after mentioned.

2dly. To enable them, as a Corporation, to purchase or lease a convenient spot to build an Alms-House, for the comfort and convenience of indigent and reduced brethren, widows and orphans.

3dly. To lend out money, and receive and add the lawful interest of such money to the general fund.

4thly. To procure a room, to deposit the ingenious productions of Mechanicks, for publick inspection; to raise an emulation to excel, and give honorary medals, premiums, and other gratifications to the most meritorious.

5thly. To lower the prices of the different branches carried on by the Members, so as to make it the interest of the community to employ them, in preference to importations.

6thly. To prevent litigation between the Members, and settle all disputes that may arise amongst them amicably.

7thly. To regulate the admission of Members who shall voluntarily offer themselves as such, and ascertain what each individual is to pay on admission, and annually into the general fund.

And lastly. That the foregoing shall form the principal basis of the bye-laws of the Mechanics of the city of New-York; that party matters are to be totally expunged, and every proper object, without prejudice or distinction, to be entitled to a participation of their funds and charities.

OBSERVATIONS.

It is certain, that without a law for the purpose, no one of the foregoing laudable intentions of the Mechanics of the city of New-York, however innocent in themselves and salutary to the community, can be carried into effect. Their brethren who, perhaps, experienced ease and affluence from their honest industry, may be reduced by unforeseen losses or accidents, and instead of being comfortably relieved by this institution, without wounding their feelings, will have the mortification, should it miscarry, of being sent to the poor-house, to be supported at the general expence of the publick. Indigent widows and orphans of Brethren come under a similar description. In short, truth needs no embellishment. If what is sought for, tends to lighten the burthen of the publick, to give an asylum to distressed individuals, and is innocent and expedient, no argument of ingenuity should be suffered to defeat it; and the Mechanics of New-York presume, the Honourable the Legislature will be of opinion they are entitled to incorporation in an equal degree with others already incorporated.

Finally. How far the justice and good policy of the Legislature may be concerned in this business, is humbly submitted to their candid consideration and wisdom.

FEBRUARY 12.

From the Independent Journal.

Mr. McLEAN.

AS it may be of use to some individual, I wish that you would make it known through the channel of your paper, that the Captains of his Britannick Majesty's Packets have instructions to receive on board at Falmouth, any subjects of the United States of America, who are in indigent circumstances, and apply to them for a passage, and to land them in New-York, free of all charges. They are also directed to receive on board any British subject, under the same circumstances, and carry them from this port to Falmouth, passage free.

VERITAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

Francis Hughes, mariner, was on Saturday last committed to gaol, by his honour the judge of the admiralty, being charged with piracy in running away with the schooner Free-Mason and her cargo, the property of Charles Travers. The account he gave of this transaction, on his being examined, was in substance as follows:

That he was Captain of the schooner Free-Mason, in her late voyage from Philadelphia to Hispaniola:—That Charles Travers, the owner of the vessel and cargo, was on board as supercargo: That about the 2d of November last, being in sight of Hispaniola, he went on shore in the boat with Travers, in order to make enquiry respecting the markets, and to get information; but having previously agreed with Theobald Burk, (alias Bush) the mate, to seize and run away with the vessel, he took an opportunity to come off with the boat and leave Travers on shore: That as soon as he got on board, he and Burk took possession of the schooner and set sail for Providence. They landed the rest of the crew on one of the Bahama islands, called Long-Island, after which the vessel proved so leaky, that they were obliged to put in at another of those islands, called Xumi, where they unladed the cargo in order to come at the leak. Here they sold twenty casks of their flour; the remainder of their cargo was re-shipped. They then changed their design of going to Providence, fearing, probably, that the crew they had landed, would give information that they were pirates: That they sailed for Baltimore, where they arrived, giving out that they were from Philadelphia, bound for Florida, and had put in in distress, having lost their bowsprit. At Baltimore they disposed of their cargo, by sending their dry goods to the vendue office, and selling their flour to a merchant there: That finding himself in danger of being discovered, he received 50l. on account, and taking several gold watches, part of the goods found on board, he came to Philadelphia. He says he knows not what is become of Theobald Burk.

The bells in the churches of Russia form, we may say, no inconsiderable part of divine worship in that country, as the length or shortness of their peals ascertains the greater or lesser sanctity of the day. They are hung in belfreys detached from the church: They do not swing like our bells, but are fixed immovably to the beams, are rung by a rope tied to the clapper, and pulled sideways. Some of those bells are of a stupendous size; one in the tower of St. Ivan's church weighs 3551 Russian pounds, or 127,836 English pounds. It has always been esteemed a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Ac-

ording to this mode of estimation, Boris Godunof, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds, to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, until he was surpassed by the Empress Anne, at whose expence a bell was cast, weighing 432,000 pounds, and which exceeds in bigness every bell in the known world. Its size is enormous; its height is nineteen feet; its circumference at the bottom twenty-one yards eleven inches; its greatest thickness twenty-three inches. The beam to which this machine was fastened, being accidentally burnt, the bell fell down, and a fragment was broken off towards the bottom, which left an aperture large enough to admit two persons abreast without stooping.

TRENTON, March 7.

Congress have appointed the Honourable John Adams, late Minister of the United States of America at the Hague, to be their Minister at the Court of London.

We hear that Congress have ordered a removal of the departments of war, the several departments of treasury, and the general post-office, to New-York, to be held there during their sessions.

A bill was lately or is now depending before the Legislature of the state of New-York, for the gradual abolition of slavery.—We feel for the honour of New-Jersey, lest she should be behind in adopting a measure to replete with justice and humanity.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.
February 23, 1785.

Resolved,

THAT the quartermaster-general, commissary of purchases, commissary of issues, commissary of forage, and all the late heads of department, or their successors or agents, be required, without delay, to forward to the board of treasury, or to the comptroller, a list of their respective deputies who have been duly authorized to issue certificates. That the heads of departments aforesaid, and each of their deputies, who have not settled their accounts, and all other persons who have issued certificates of debts due by the United States, loan-office certificates, and certificates of final settlement excepted, be required forthwith to deliver to the board of treasury, or to some commissioner of accounts in the state where such persons reside, a fair abstract of all the certificates which they have issued; and they shall specify those certificates for which they have taken receipts as for cash paid; and a copy of those abstracts shall be transmitted by the board of treasury to the several commissioners of accounts, to whom they may be of use in detecting frauds.

That a copy of these resolutions be published in the gazettes or publick newspapers of the several states; and that if any person or persons so required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect, for the space of two months from such publication, to deliver a full and just account of the certificates he or they have issued, the board of treasury, or in case it is not at the time organized, the comptroller shall take proper steps for causing him or them to be prosecuted according to law.

Resolved, That the commissioners of accounts be instructed, to be careful how they admit charges against the United States; on certificates which are not duly supported by the authority of Congress, and the accounts of the officers who have issued them.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Will be exposed to sale by publick vendue,

On the 1st day of April next, on the premises, THAT valuable and well improved PLANTATION whereon the subscriber lately lived, containing about 350 acres of land, situate and lying near Flemington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey: There is on said plantation a large convenient stone dwelling-house, a good barn, stables, waggon-houses, and a number of exceeding good new frame barracks, that will contain a large quantity of hay or grain; two large bearing orchards of good fruit; a spring-house, with a never failing spring of excellent water, within 30 yards of the door. The clear land is divided into proper fields, with never failing springs or streams of water in each field; about 60 acres of excellent meadow, great part of which is watered, and produces a great quantity of the best hay; the land is exceeding good either for grain or pasture—about 400 acres of wood-land, the whole within good new fence, and in a very agreeable neighbourhood, in the heart of a healthy country, within one mile of the river Raritan. The conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale, and an indisputable title given by

THOMAS LOWREY.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1785. 3w†

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

The 1st day of April next, A PLANTATION containing 165 acres of good land, situate in Flemington, in the township of Amwell, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on which is a large dwelling-house, four rooms on a floor, good cellars under the whole, a good barn and stables, an excellent well of water at the door, with two never failing springs, an orchard of 100 apple-trees in perfection, another young orchard planted, a sufficient quantity of meadow of the best kind, and more may be made at a small expence; about 50 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared and in good fence. The terms to be made known at the time of sale.

TIMOTHY WOOD.

New-York, March 1, 1785. 3w†

WHEREAS many of the general proprietors of East New-Jersey, considerable for their numbers and the shares they hold, have applied to me as President of the Board of Proprietors; requesting that, at their next stated general meeting, a dividend may be made of rights to locate vacant land: And whereas it has been customary before such dividend, to make publick advertisement of the same; this is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that the above application will be taken under consideration at the meeting above-mentioned, which will be held at New-Brunswick the second Tuesday of April next ensuing.

Given under my hand this 2d day of March, 1785.

6w*

JOHN STEVENS.

WHEREAS by the Deva-

station of the British army in December, 1776, the subscriber lost the title deeds of a certain lot of land, containing about three hundred and fifty or sixty acres, situate in the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, Greenwich township, and Sussex county, and bounded by lands of Anthony White, Esq. Peter Smith, John Beamer, and others, which deeds have not since been found; for remedy whereof, he intends to apply to the Supreme Court to be held in Trenton, on the first Tuesday in September next, in order to have the title of said lot or tract assured to him, as by law in such case made and provided; of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

DANIEL VLEET.

Bethlehem, March 1, 1785.

13w*

To be Let by the Subscriber,

A Large commodious stone house, 3 stories high, with 4 rooms on the lower floor and 3 on the second, a kitchen, and fireplace in it, a large cellar, and a well of good water at the door; also two good stables and an horse shed, a large garden, with ten apple-trees, and 12 acres of upland and meadow-ground; 3 acres of meadow may be watered with a little labour; situate in the township of Bethlehem, lying on the road leading from Pitts-Town to Morris-Town, and roads leading from East-Town to New-Brunswick, convenient to meeting and mills, and in a healthy part of the country: It would be an extraordinary feat for carrying on of trades of many kinds, and may be entered on the 16th of April next. Said house has been occupied as a tavern for several years past; viz. by Cornelius Tunison and others, and at present by Stephen Dunham. None need apply but such as will keep a publick house. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Bethlehem, February 23, 1785.

2w

To be Sold, by Publick Vendue,

On the 1st day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, if not disposed of before at private sale,

THAT well known place of trade, in the township of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the river Delaware, where Mr. John Sherrard kept a large assortment of merchandise for the subscriber near four years, and one year and an half for himself, and was conducted five years on account of Lowrey and Sherrard, during which times large quantities of goods were disposed of. It is a fine wheat country; and millers are fond of supplying the storekeeper with cash for the purchase of wheat on commission. Good granaries for grain, &c. Any person inclining to purchase, may have their own time for payment, with interest, giving security, if required; and, should they want a further sum for carrying on trade, the subscriber will furnish it, provided he likes the person and security. Also a plantation in Nottingham township, Burlington county, in the state aforesaid, where Mr. B. Biles lately lived, containing 500 acres, with a new two story house and kitchen thereon, an old barn, a good orchard; and a large piece of meadow now out of order; the plough-land good, and a large proportion of timber-land. The terms of sale will be easy to the purchaser, and be known by applying to the subscriber, or Isaac Hicks, at the Four Lanes End, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS RICHL.

March 2, 1785.

4w*

FOR SALE,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of William Shute, Esq. late of the township of Pilesgrove, county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT valuable plantation on which he lived, containing upwards of 260 acres, of which 160 are cleared, some part meadow, and more may be made; the remaining part good wood-land and swamp.—There are on said plantation a frame dwelling-house, two stories high; two rooms on each floor, with a good cellar under the whole, and brick kitchen adjoining—barn, milk-house over a never failing spring of excellent water, and a large apple-orchard. The situation of this place renders it very advantageous for farming, raising of stock, or carrying on any publick business, as there is one or more springs in each field, which do not fail in the driest season; and it is not more than thirty miles from Coopers ferry, nine from a publick landing, within three of Presbyterian, Anabaptist, and Friends meeting-houses, and within one mile of grist, saw, and fulling-mills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made very easy, by applying to the subscribers, on the premises.

SAMUEL M. SHUTE, } Execut.
ENOCH SHUTE, }

February 21, 1785.

4w

TO BE LET,

THE Farm called **SPRING-BROOK**, commonly known by the name of **DOUGLASS'S TRACT**, situated on the river Delaware, and joining the flourishing town of Lambertson, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres clear land, beside woodland, with the dwellinghouse, barn, stables and coachhouse, and a small house joining Lambertson; the situation beautiful; a fine prospect of the river up and down; a very large handsome garden, in good order, the houses all in good order, and the dwellinghouse newly repaired, and neatly finished in the inside, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer—a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the soil suitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have possession the first of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouse, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the same.

January 6, 1785. 3w* t f

New-Jersey, Bur- } **B**y virtue of a writ of Fieri
lington county, ff. } **F**acias to me directed and
delivered, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue,
on Friday the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon, at the house of Peter Tallman, Esq. in the
township of Mansfield, viz. horses, cows, waggons,
feather-beds, bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glasses,
with a variety of other household goods and kitchen
furniture. And on Saturday the 2d of April next,
between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a va-
luable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in
the township aforesaid, containing about 250 acres.—
Also about 25 acres of very valuable meadow ground,
lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and
Springfield—all late the property of said Peter Tall-
man, Esq. Seized and taken in execution by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

For sale, a good **MILL-STONE**. Enquire of Jacob
Phillips, near Trenton.

January 15, 1785. 11w

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation in Somerset county, on Raritan ri-
ver, near the courthouse, containing one hun-
dred and fifty-four acres of land, near 60 acres of which
are good well timbered woodland; better than half
the cleared land is good meadow, a new barn, and
tolerable house; the land, in general, as good as any
on that part of the river. For particulars enquire of
the subscriber, near the forks of Raritan, who will
give an indisputable title for the same.

JOHN TEN-EICK. t f

Raritan, December 7, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

By adjournment, at the dwellinghouses of Jesse and
Nathaniel Hart, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of
March next,

ALL the goods and chattels of the said Jesse and
Nathaniel Hart: Also between the hours of 12
and 5 of said day, will be sold, the plantations whereon
the said Jesse and Nathaniel Hart now live; one con-
taining about 80 acres, the other about 200; there are
dwellinghouses on each of said Farms, barns and fa-
mous orchards, a great proportion of watered meadow,
and timber; and are situated in the township of Hope-
well, near the Baptist Meetinghouse in the said town-
ship, and are very convenient to meeting, mill and
market. Time will be given for considerable part of
the money. Late the property of John Hart, Esq.
deceased; and taken in execution at the suit of
Stacy Potts, Abraham Hunt and others, and to be
sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Feb. 3, 1785. 7w

TO BE SOLD,

MORRISON FARM,

Near Colts-Neck, about six miles distant from Shrews-
bury town, in Monmouth county.

IT contains about 900 acres of land, is well timbered,
and has about 50 acres of good English meadow,
and more may be made: There is a middling good
dwelling-house, out-houses, and very large good barn
on it: Also, a good mill-seat; and the whole farm well
watered. Whoever inclines to purchase, may have
said farm at the very low price of twenty-six hundred
pounds, proclamation money, to be paid in three or
four easy yearly payments. An indisputable title will
be given to the purchaser. Or, if any person inclines
to purchase an undivided half of said farm, may have
it nearly on the same proportion and terms of pay-
ment, provided they apply and agree any time before
the twentieth of March next, after which time the
place will be rented, and not offered again for so low
a price. The purchaser may have possession the 2d day
of April. For further particulars and terms apply to
Richard Stevens, near Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon coun-
ty; Mr. John Covenhoven, near the premises; or Mr.
Edmund Williams, adjoining said farm.

Shrewsbury township, Feb. 14, 1785. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

NINE thousand acres of land, situate on the river
Lachawaxen, about ten miles from Delaware ri-
ver, and about one hundred miles from Trenton-Lan-
ding, to which large boats and rafts do commonly run
from Lachawaxen in two or three days. On this tract
there is a great quantity of white and yellow pines of
every size, from an eighty feet mast to the size of a spar;
the pines are straight and thrifty, and are equal to any
on the Delaware for masts, spars or boards. It is ac-
commodated with four millseats, on which sawmills
may be erected to great advantage—and the whole tract
may be properly divided in two equal parts, to each
of which there would be three hundred acres of excellent
meadow ground, an hundred acres of which are cleared,
and produces wild grafs in abundance. From the mills,
when built, rafts, from twenty to thirty thousand feet
of boards in each, may be sent down these rivers to
Philadelphia.

Time will be given for payment of part of the pur-
chase money, and the remainder will be taken in loan-
office certificates. Apply to Michael Hillegas, Esquire,
Reuben Haines or Richard Wells, in Philadelphia, or
to the subscriber at Trenton.

The inland navigation of the Delaware has been fo-
litle attended to for several years past, that at present
it is imperfectly known to many, who, if they were ac-
quainted with its advantages, would suddenly reap pro-
fits that in future cannot be obtained without a great
increase of their capital: I have therefore subjoined an
estimate of the expences for which a sawmill, with four
saws, may be carried on on the above estate.

C utting the logs,	£. 0 2 6
Hauling do. for five years, to	
keep four saws cutting 250 days	0 5 0
in each year,	
The lawyer, the same as is general- ly given in the counties of Bur- lington and Gloucester,	0 7 6
Manager's wages, and rum occasi- onally,	0 5 0
Rafting, and every contingent charge included, to Philadelphia, and delivering,	1 0 0
	40s per m.

N. B. If the boards are delivered
at Trenton-Landing, the expence
of rafting will not exceed 12/6 p. m.

I suppose four saws will cut 800 m. feet per annum, and that when delivered at Philadelphia they will sell for £. 6 per m.	4800 0 0
Deduct 40s per m. first cost,	1600 0 0
	£. 3200 0 0

I allow, in addition to this esti-
mate, for accidents and charges
arising from delays, per an-
num,

500 0 0

Net profit gained per annum, £. 2700 0 0

IN the foregoing estimate no notice is taken of the
profits arising from rafts of masts from sixty to seventy
feet long, each stick proportioned; nor of the singular
advantages gained by sawing deck-plank of forty-five
feet long: They will, I believe, readily sell for thirty-
five shillings per hundred feet; and if reduced to board
measure, would be equal to seventeen shillings and six-
pence per hundred; it is therefore evident, that deck-
plank will produce a greater profit than boards—and
they may be rafted with as little trouble, and more
safety, than masts or spars.

We find, at present, a ready market for boards and
scantling at Trenton; and if they are of the first qua-
lity, they will generally sell for six pounds per thou-
sand; but when the permanent seat of Congress is fixed
on the banks of the Delaware, may I not say that the
demand for those articles will increase, and that the
prices will rise in proportion to the demand?

ROBERT-LETTIS HOOPER, jun.

Trenton, January 27, 1785. t f

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing three
hundred and seventy acres of land, lying in the
township of Windsor, and county of Middlesex, being
pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of Stony-
Brook, within four miles of Princeton, with a com-
manding prospect of the same, and eight miles distant
from Trenton Landing: There is on said farm forty
acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made at
a very little expence; one hundred and thirty acres of
woodland, the greater part of which is of excellent
quality, the remainder of said farm is in fields, very
well adapted to raising all kinds of grain commonly
raised in that fertile neighbourhood; there are on the
premises a very good farm house, two stories high, well
finished, with a very convenient kitchen, a well of good
water at the door, a large well built Dutch barn, with
a variety of convenient out-houses; likewise a large
young bearing orchard, just in the prime of life, being
composed of a fine collection of the best grafted fruit,
with a great variety of other fruit trees; likewise a lot
adjoining said farm, containing twenty acres of valua-
ble land, five of which are cleared, on which is a very
convenient dwellinghouse, with a well of good water
at the door; a young orchard, containing one hundred
apple-trees, most of which are grafted, and will be sold
with the farm or separate, as may best suit the pur-
chaser. A clear and indisputable title will be made by
the subscriber, on the premises.

JAMES CLARK. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A T PUBLICK VENDUE,

On fifthday the tenth of the third month (March)
A Valuable Plantation, situate in the township of
Mendham, in Morris county, late the property of
Sarah Yardley, deceased, now in the tenure of Andrew
Dalrymple, containing about 170 acres of cleared land;
about 12 of which is good meadow, and as much more
may be made; the remainder, about 230 acres, is well
timbered, and nearly all the tract under good new
fence. There are on said place a new house, 3 rooms
on a floor, and another adjoining, 2 rooms on a floor;
likewise one other tenement and a school-house; a new
barn and stables, 40 by 30 feet, with other out-build-
ings; a good well of water at the door, and a bear-
ing orchard of about 70 trees: The place is very con-
veniently watered by three different brooks running
through it. The conditions of sale are proposed to be
made known at the time and place above-mentioned,
by

ROBERT KIRKBRIDE, } Execut.
JOHN STAPLER, }

2ist 2d month (Feb.) 1785. 2w

On Monday the 14th of March will be exposed to sale,
by way of publick vendue,

THAT valuable Plantation formerly belonging to
James Prall, deceased, lying in Amwell township,
Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, containing about 200
acres of good red shell land, a large proportion thereof
woods; about 20 acres of good meadow, all in good
fence. On the premises are a stone dwelling-house, 4
rooms on a floor, with a cellar and kitchen, a large
frame barn, barrack, &c. a well of good water, and
a stream of water running through the farm, New-
Shannick stream running along one side of said farm,
with a mill-seat, a publick road passing by the door,
and within 4 miles of Friends, Calvin, Lutheran and
Anabaptist houses for worship. A good title will be
made. The conditions of sale will be made known on
the day of sale.

DEBORAH PRALL, } Execut.
JOS. ATKINSON, }

February 21, 1785. 2w†

WHEREAS Randle Mitchell, of Nottingham town-
ship, and Burlington county, in the state of New-
Jersey, hath assigned and made over unto Isaac De-Cow,
Samuel Tucker and George Davis, Esqrs. of Trenton,
in said state, all and singular his real and personal estate,
of what kind or nature soever, in trust for the use and
benefit of his creditors in England, &c. Now all per-
sons whatsoever, who are indebted to the said Mitch-
ell, by bond or book debt, are desired to settle and
pay the same to the said assignees, or to George Camp-
bell, Esq. Attorney at Law, Philadelphia, who has said
Mitchell's books, bonds, &c. and who is fully em-
powered to receive the same: And all persons, agents
for his creditors in England, are requested to deliver
in their accounts against said Mitchell to the afore-
said assignees for settlement; and all persons, citizens
of the United States, who have any just demands against
said Mitchell, are requested to call on him with the same
for settlement, which he will secure and satisfy; and
he requests this may be done before the 1st of April
next, as he intends leaving this state. Notice is hereby
given, that the said assignees, Isaac De-Cow, Samuel
Tucker and George Davis, intend to expose to pub-
lick sale, on Thursday the 10th of March next, at the
dwellinghouse of said Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, two
miles from Trenton, on the river Delaware, all the
horses, cows, young steers, heifers, hogs, 12 acres of
rye in the ground, &c. on said farm, with all the wag-
gons, carts, ploughs, harrows, and implements of hus-
bandry; two copper stills, with pewter worms and
tubes, being each above 130 gallons, and little worse
for wear, being used but one season, a large iron boiler,
a negro boy about 10 years old, well grown, and the
time of a white servant boy, about 16 years old, who
has near three years to serve, with many things too
tedious to mention.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
Six months credit will be given on giving bond and se-
curity, if required. They will also expose to sale, on
Tuesday the 15th of March next, at the tavern com-
monly known by Howell's Ferry, above Coryell's, in
Amwell, the farm adjoining said ferry, containing 300
acres of good land, which said Mitchell bought of Ja-
cob Servois, with a good stone dwellinghouse, 40 acres
of good lowland on the river, a good orchard, barn and
stables, beautifully situated on the river Delaware; one-
fourth part to be paid down by the purchaser, the re-
mainder in yearly payments, giving mortgage and bond.
They will also sell, on Wednesday the 16th of March
next, at the Farmhouse, a farm in Kingwood, in Hun-
terdon county, containing 424 acres, which said Mitch-
ell purchased from John Gulick, near Baptistown, hav-
ing a good stone dwellinghouse, a large frame barn, sta-
bles, and corn and waggonhouses, the farm in good re-
pair, two good orchards, some good meadow, and more
can be made; the land as good as most in the neigh-
bourhood, where John Tenbrooke now lives. The
terms of sale the same as the above. They will also
sell on Friday the 18th of March, two tracts of land
unimproved, in Suffex county, at the head of Pauling-
kilm, each containing about 300 acres; they contain
a large quantity of excellent land for meadows, the
rest arable land; the terms of sale the same as above.
The sales of the lands on each day to begin at two
o'clock in the afternoon. The lands in Suffex to be
sold at Suffex courthouse. 9w 10†