

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1784.

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

The following DRAUGHT of an ORDINANCE for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of LANDS in the WESTERN TERRITORY, is printed for publick inspection.

BE it ordained by the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, That the territory ceded by individual states to the United States, when the same shall have been purchased of the Indian inhabitants, and laid off into states, shall be disposed of in the following manner:—It shall be divided into hundreds of ten geographical miles square, each mile containing 6086 feet, and four-tenths of a foot, by lines to be run and marked due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles, the first of which lines, each way, shall be at ten miles distance from one of the corners of the state within which they shall be. But if the Indian purchase shall not have included any one of the corners of the state, the lines shall then be run at the termination of integral miles, as measured from some one of the corners, but shall be extended, by actual marks, only so far as the purchase extends. These hundreds shall be subdivided into lots of one mile square each, or 850 acres and four tenths of an acre, by marked lines running in like manner due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles.

For laying off the said territory, surveyors shall be appointed by Congress, or the Committee of the States, who shall proceed forthwith, under the direction of the register hereafter to be mentioned, to divide the same into hundreds, by lines in the directions, and at the intervals before-mentioned; which lines shall be measured with a chain, shall be plainly marked by chaps or marks on the trees, and shall be exactly described on a plat, whereon shall be noted, at their proper distances, all watercourses, mountains, and other remarkable and permanent things, over or near which such lines shall pass.

The hundreds being laid off and marked, nine of them shall be assigned as a district to each surveyor, who shall then proceed to divide each hundred of his district into lots as before directed, beginning with the hundreds most in demand, and measuring, marking and platting, the said dividing lines thereof in the manner before directed for the hundreds; save only that the lines of the lots shall be distinguished by a single mark on each tree, and those of the hundreds by three marks. And that the said lots may be capable of more accurate description and distinction from each other, those in every hundred shall be designated by the numbers in their order from 1 to 100, beginning at the northwestern lot of the hundred, and applying the numbers from 1 to 10, to the lots of the first row from west to east successively; those from 11 to 20, to the lots of the second row from west to east, and so on. The surveyors shall pay due and constant attention to the variation of the magnetick meridian, and shall run and note all lines by the true meridian, certifying with every plat what was the variation at the time of running the lines thereon noted.

A register shall be appointed by Congress, for each of the states within which the said territory shall lie, who shall keep his office within the said state, be resident at it himself, and provide a seal for authenticating its acts. To him returns shall be made, by the several surveyors, on the last days of March and August in every year, of the plats of all lines measured and marked by them in the preceding half year, to be by him collated, and reduced into a general map of the whole state for which he acts. He shall annually, to wit, on the first Monday in November of every year, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the secretary of Congress, a copy of such portions of the said general map as shall have been formed, or further filled up, during the preceding year; retaining one in his own office for the use thereof. He shall have power to suspend any surveyor for negligence or malversation, making report thereof to Congress, or a Committee of the States, that they may direct a proper enquiry.

Each register shall cause to be printed, under such devices, difficult of imitation, as he shall think best,

warrants, each of which shall give right to one lot of a mile square, described as before directed:— And other warrants for each of the said states, which shall give right, each of them, to one of the hundreds of ten miles square as before described.— These warrants shall have blanks for names and dates; shall be numbered and signed by the register; sealed with the seal of his office; and shall be cut with indentures from a book, the margin of which shall be numbered in correspondence with the warrant cut therefrom, and shall be preserved in the office as a further check. The said warrants shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States, and the treasurer thereon debited with them. From thence they shall be sent in such numbers as the register issuing them shall direct, to the commissioner of the loan-office for the United States in each of the states within the union, the treasurer countersigning them on parting therewith, and having a credit duly entered in his own account with the United States, and a debit against the loan-officer to whom they are sent.

Any person chusing to become a purchaser of lands within the said territory, and paying to the treasurer or loan-officer, the sum of dollars, shall receive in lieu thereof, one of the said smaller warrants entitling him to a lot, paying dollars, shall receive in lieu thereof one of the said larger warrants, entitling him to a whole hundred within the state from which the warrant issued; the treasurer or loan-officer inserting the name of the purchaser in the proper blank, filling up the date, and attesting the warrant by his own subscription. Loan-office certificates reduced to their specie value by the scale of depreciation, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, shall be receivable for the said warrants in lieu of money; and evidences of military rights to lands, herein after to be described, shall be receivable instead of the price itself of so much land. These warrants shall pass as lands, by descent or devise, but not by assignment nor by survivorship.

The owner of any warrant proceeding to locate the same, shall deliver it to the surveyor of the district, wherein his location is to be, describing to him the particular lot on which he places it, or the hundred, if it be a warrant for a hundred, by a designation of some point, either natural or artificial, within the said lot or hundred, so singular and certain as may be adapted to no other lot or hundred; or by reference to the position of the hundred, or number of the lot, which description the surveyor shall immediately enter in a book well bound, with the date of the entry, describing the warrant located thereon by its number, date, signatures and name of the original owner, and leaving no blank space or leaf between that and the preceding entry, nor any margin by its side. If the location be made before the lot or hundred be yet laid off by lines actually run and marked, the surveyor shall retain the warrant in his hands until the hundred, if it be for a hundred, or until all the lots of the hundred, if it be for a lot, shall be actually laid off by marked lines; and then, or at the time of the entry, if the lines were marked before the entry was made, having satisfied himself by proper evidence, or by his own inspection or examination, on what particular lot, or on what hundred, the location is, and that there has been no previous location on the same, he shall give to the party a certificate, describing the lot or hundred so specially as that it may be known from all others, by particular marks or circumstances, natural or artificial, by stating the order or position of the hundred, relatively to the boundaries of the state, and specifying the lot by its number; with which certificate he shall return the warrant also to the party. These being delivered to the register, and the warrant examined and found genuine by him, he shall give a receipt for the same, and in due time proceed to execute a grant of the land in the following form:—"A. B. register of the land-office of the United States, within the state of to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:— Know ye, that for good consideration, there is granted by the United States of America, unto C. D. a certain lot [or hundred of land, as the case shall be, describing it from the certificate] within the said state to have and to hold the said lot [or

hundred] of land, with its appurtenances, to him the said C. D. and his heirs forever. In witness whereof, the said A. B. register of the land-office of the said state, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the seal of his office to be affixed, this day of in the year and of the independence of the United States the Which grant shall be entered of record, at full length, in good well bound books to be provided for that purpose, at the expense of the United States, and kept by the register; and being so entered, shall be certified to have been registered, and then be delivered to the party or his order. Different lots, adjoining side by side within the same hundred, may be included and passed by the same grant; but separate lots, and lots in different hundreds, as also different hundreds, shall be passed by different grants. No fractions of a lot shall be granted, unless where such fractions are occasioned by the boundary of the state, or of the Indian conveyance. Until a temporary government shall be established in any state according to the resolutions of Congress of April 1784, the lands therein shall pass in descent and dower, according to the customs known in the common law, by the name of gavelkind; and shall be transferable by deed or will proved by two witnesses. But so soon as a temporary government shall be so established, they shall become subject to the laws of the state, and shall never after, in any case, revert to the United States. Where a grant shall be made out to the heir or devisee of the person in whose name the warrant was originally issued, he shall be named in the said grant as heir or devisee.

For preventing hasty and surreptitious titles, the register shall execute no grant for lands until the warrant and certificate delivered him for the same shall have remained in his office months; at any time within which period, any person claiming the same lands under a prior location, shall be at liberty to enter a caveat, with the register, against the execution of any grant to the other, setting forth in the entry a copy of the location under which himself claims. The register shall thereupon issue a summons, reciting the entry made with him, and calling the defendant to appear, at a certain time and place, in defence of his right; which summons being served, and the parties appearing, he shall refer the decision to three arbitrators to be chosen by them, or if they cannot agree, then to three intelligent, honest and indifferent persons, to be named by himself; which arbitrators being first sworn to do justice between the parties according to the best of their knowledge and abilities by the register, who is hereby authorized to administer such oath, shall proceed thereon at such times and places as they shall appoint, giving notice thereof to the parties, and their award being rendered, the register shall execute a grant to the plaintiff or defendant, conformably therewith. The party whose location is annulled, shall be authorized to receive again his warrant, and to locate it on other lands. If the defendant, being summoned, or the plaintiff fails to appear by himself or another before the register on the day appointed, the register may give a further day, or in his discretion may proceed on the evidence before him to execute a grant to the party having the right. If the defendant fails to appear, and there be no sufficient proof that the summons has been served, the register shall issue a new summons, unless it shall be proved that he hath been sought at the usual place of his dwelling, and hath not been found, in which case the summons shall be advertised three times in some gazette of the state wherein he then resides, or last was known to reside, giving a new day of appearance, which shall not be within less than months after the date of the third publication, and on his failing to appear at that day, the register shall proceed to decision. But in case of a decision against the defendant, where there was no actual service of the summons, he shall be allowed, at any time within one year after such decision, a re-hearing before arbitrators to be appointed and qualified as directed in the case of an appearance; but on such re-hearing the mere right alone shall be tried.

The register, together with the map before directed to be delivered annually to the secretary of Con-

gress, shall report a calendar of all grants executed by him, stating in different columns thereof the date, grantees, quantity, how much of that was for military service, the hundred and lot.

The monies arising from the sale of warrants shall be applied to the sinking such part of the principal of the national debt as Congress shall from time to time direct, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

The register, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give such bond and security for the faithful discharge thereof as Congress, or the Committee of the States, shall approve, and shall be entitled to receive, for the execution of every grant, dollars, for every lot the same shall contain, or dollars if it be for a whole hundred; which shall be paid at the time he receives the warrant and certificate, and shall be deemed satisfaction for all the services and expences of his office, except the purchase of books for registering grants and of the seal of his office.

Every surveyor shall also, before he enters on the duties of his office, give such bond and security, for the faithful discharge thereof, as Congress, or the Committee of the States, shall approve, and shall be entitled to receive for every lot located with him dollars, and dollars for a whole hundred, which shall be paid at the time of location, and shall be deemed satisfaction for all the services and expences of his office. But where he shall have admitted more locations than one on the same land, he shall restore the fees received from the party whose location shall be set aside.

A surveyor desiring to locate land for himself, shall make such location with the register.

And whereas Congress, by their resolutions of September 16, 1776, and August 12, 1780, stipulated grants of land to the officers and soldiers who should engage in the service of the United States, and continue therein to the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as should be slain by the enemy, in the following proportions, to wit, to a major general 1100 acres, to a brigadier 850, to a colonel 500, to a lieutenant colonel 450, to a major 400, to a captain 300, to a lieutenant 200, to an ensign 150, and to a non-commissioned officer or soldier 100; for complying therefore with such stipulation, and for ascertaining the evidence of rights accruing under the same which shall be receivable instead of money, it is ordained, that the evidence to be required from commissioned officers shall be a certificate from the war office of their rank and continuance in service to the end of the war; from non-commissioned officers and soldiers, a certificate from the captain of their company, countersigned by the officer who commanded their regiment at the time of their discharge, that they were enlisted into the service of the United States, during the war, and continued therein to the close of it, to wit, to the day of 1783, and from the representatives of such officers and soldiers as were slain by the enemy, a certificate from the same authority, of the rank or term of enlistment of the deceased, and that he was slain by the enemy, together with satisfactory affidavits that they are his representatives; which evidences shall be receivable by the loan-officers of the United States, in the state to the line of which he belonged, or by the treasurer if he belonged to the line of no state: And on the warrant issued shall be an endorsement, signed by the treasurer or loan-officer, declaring the proportion thereof which was satisfied by military service; and in the same proportion shall all fees be abated to which that warrant would otherwise be subject. The proceedings on it in all other respects shall be the same as on a warrant issued wholly for money.

Saving and confirming always to all officers and soldiers entitled to lands on the northern side of the Ohio, by donation or bounty from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to all persons claiming under them all rights to which they are so entitled by the laws of the said state and the acts of Congress, accepting the cession of western territory from the said states.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, May 18.

FRIDAY, in consequence of the prorogation of parliament, the friends of Mr. Cary applied at the New Gaol for his enlargement, but no gaoler could be found; they then waited on the lord mayor, who, by advice of the recorder, ordered his immediate discharge, which was complied with about eight o'clock in the evening, amidst the plaudits of a great concourse of people.

We are informed that Whitson-Monday is appointed by his excellency general Pitt, commander in chief of the forces in this kingdom, for a general review of the troops which compose the garrison of Dublin. Whether this be a political manœuvre, to deprive our volunteers, who are to be reviewed the same day, of the use of the park, or for other purposes, is matter of speculation.

The present agitation of the publick mind will serve to foster the spirit of leaving this country, unless government, by acceding to our claims, proves that the constitution in fact, as well as in theory, affords the blessings of civil liberty to the inhabitants of Ireland. If, after a resolute struggle, Irishmen shall be found divested of the right of *actually choosing* that house of commons which is entrusted with the national purse, the citizen of the world—the friend of mankind, should, perhaps, no more repine at the view of approaching depopulation, than he does at the emigration of the poor Genevese from their native land, which no longer encourages the residence of freemen.

Mr. Fox and his adherents have very dextrously taken advantage of the general dislike to Mr. Foster's press bill. Behold, say they, the first fruits of Mr. Pitt's administration; when he has destroyed the liberty of the press in Ireland, his next attempt will be on the English press.

On Friday last, the paymaster of one of the regiments on Dublin duty received 1000l. in bank notes, from the agent, for the use of the regiment; on his return to the barracks at night, he was induced by a female he met on Essex bridge, to retire to her lodgings at the rear of Fleet-street, where he went to bed, but before morning his companion robbed him of all the notes, 30 guineas in cash, and his gold watch, with which she and her confederates escaped; and when the gentleman awoke, there was not another human being in the house. This loss had such an effect on him, that it totally deprived him of his reason, and he lies in a very melancholy situation.

May 20. Letters from London advise, that Charles Fox, notwithstanding the hurry of his election, is particularly sedulous in collecting every possible information from the newspapers, or otherwise, respecting the affairs of this kingdom, its distracted state, and the disaffection to Great-Britain, which our bungling ministers have caused, in order to lay the matter, in a proper form, before the house of commons, at its meeting.

LONDON, June 7.

The Stadtholder is recovering his popularity every hour; his last appeal to the several states is much admired for its spirit, and at the same time amounts to a justification of his publick conduct from the commencement of the last war.

ANTICIPATION.

The following extract of a letter will appear in the Paris Gazette:

Extract of a letter from London, May 10, 1784.

"This day a most dreadful riot took place at Covent Garden, between the contending parties in the opposing interests of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, Lord Hood, and Sir Cecil Wray, candidates to serve the city of Westminster, in the ensuing parliament.

"The contest was long, and the consequences dreadful. To describe the fray would be impossible, as each party contend—it was in the cause of Liberty.—The peace officers took the Liberty of attempting to apprehend some musicians, who are admirable in performing on marrow bones and cleavers; and the musicians, on the other hand, took the liberty of applying their instruments to the heads of the peace officers. This produced a disagreeable discord, which however terminated in the silencing of several, but the guards being called in, the musicians were overpowered.

"The fire kept up by the guards was astonishing—an old woman received a bullet in the rear, which has not yet been extracted, though a consultation of the faculty sat upon the wound four hours.

"A musket ball penetrated the head of a magistrate four inches, but it not having reached the brain, his worship is in a fair way of recovery.

"A noble lord received a violent blow from a broadsword, on the temple; but meeting with opposition from a horn under his lordship's hat, it glanced aside and cut off the false nose of an Honourable Baronet.

"Among the ladies, two lost their têtes. One had her cork rump shot off, and several were deprived of their eye-brows."

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, July 14.

THE taste for air balloon matters has grown to such an extravagant pitch, that nothing can pretend to have any intrinsic value in it, unless it has this name as an appendage. The gentlemen and ladies upon the bon ton, are not the only objects that can boast of this aerial bombastick insignia to their ornaments; as a countryman was heard to cry, one day last week—"Fine balloon fring beans."

ANNAPOLIS, August 5.

By the COMMITTEE of the STATES,

August 2, 1784.

THE committee, consisting of Mr. Read, Mr.

Chafe, and Mr. Hand, to whom was referred a letter dated Passay, 12th May, 1784, from Mr. Franklin, minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of Versailles, directed to the president of Congress, and enclosing a copy of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace on the part of his Britannick majesty, exchanged with that on the part of the United States of America the 12th May, 1784, at Passay, reported the draught of a letter to be signed by the chairman of the committee of the states, and transmitted, together with a copy of the ratification, to the supreme executive authority of each of the United States. Which was agreed to.

Ordered, That the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace on the part of his Britannick majesty, exchanged for that on the part of the United States of America on the 12th May, 1784, at Passay, in France, be entered on the journal. Which is in the words following:

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman empire, &c.

WHEREAS a definitive treaty of peace and friendship between us and our good friends the United States of America, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, was concluded and signed at Paris, on the third day of September last, by the plenipotentiaries of us, and our said good friends, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; which definitive treaty is in the form and words following:

(Here insert it.)

WE have seen and considered the definitive treaty aforesaid, have approved, ratified, accepted, and confirmed it, in all and every one of its articles and clauses, as we do by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, approve, ratify, accept, and confirm the same; engaging and promising, upon our royal word, that we will sincerely and faithfully perform and observe all and singular the things which are contained in the aforesaid treaty; and that we will never suffer it to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as it lies in our power. For the greater testimony and validity of all which, we have caused our great seal of Great-Britain to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our royal hand.

Given at our court at St. James's, the ninth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign.

(Signed)

GEORGE R.

Ordered, That the foregoing ratification be published in the Maryland Gazette.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, Tuesday, June 3, 1784.

WHEREAS a body of troops, to consist of 700 men, non-commissioned officers and privates, properly officered, are immediately and indispensably necessary for taking possession of the western posts, as soon as evacuated by the troops of his Britannick Majesty, for the protection of the northwestern frontiers, and for guarding the publick stores;

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the states hereafter named, as most conveniently situated, to furnish from their militia 700 men, to serve for twelve months, unless sooner discharged, in the following proportions, viz.

Connecticut,	165
New-York,	165
New-Jersey,	110
Pennsylvania,	260

700

Resolved, That the secretary in the war-office take order for forming the said troops, when assembled, into one regiment, to consist of eight companies of infantry and two of artillery, arming and equipping them in a soldier-like manner, and that he be authorized to direct their destination and operations, subject to the order of Congress, and to the committee of the states in the recess of Congress.

Resolved, That the pay, subsistence and rations of the officers and men, shall be the same as have been heretofore allowed to the troops of the United States; and that each officer and soldier shall receive one month's pay, after they are embodied and before their march.

Resolved, That the staff and commissioned officers of the said troops consist of the following, and be furnished by the several states herein after mentioned;

That is to say,

One lieutenant colonel commandant, from Pennsylvania.

Two majors (one from Connecticut, one from New-York) each major to command a company.

Eight captains from the several states furnishing the troops, in the nearest proportion to the number of the men furnished.

Ten lieutenants, one to act as adjutant.
Ten ensigns.
One regimental chaplain.
One surgeon.
Four mates.

Resolved, That the secretary in the war-office give the necessary order for the inferior arrangements and organization of the said troops, and make the appointment of the officers to be furnished by the several states not herein particularly directed.

Resolved, That the said troops when embodied, on their march, on duty, and in garrison, shall be liable to all the rules and regulations formed for the government of the late army of the United States, or such rules and regulations as Congress or a committee of the states may form.

Resolved, That the superintendant of the finances of the United States, take order for furnishing on the warrant of the secretary at the war-office, the sums requisite for carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, August 4.

His Majesty the King of Great-Britain has been pleased to appoint Thomas Moncrieffe, Esquire, late Major of Brigade to the forces in North-America, to be first Adjutant and Barrack-Master to the forces in the island of Cape Breton.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Polly, Captain Marfchalk, in twenty days from St. Christophers.—The papers brought by this vessel contain nothing particular. Captain Marfchalk, on the 29th ult. spoke with the brig Floria, Capt. Mitchell, from St. Martin's, bound to Philadelphia, fourteen days out, all well. Captain Murphey, in the sloop Newport, belonging to Rhode-Island, sailed the 12th ult. from St. Christopher's, bound to St. Martin's, from whence he intended to sail for Rhode-Island in two days.—All well.

August 11. Last Sunday arrived at Sandy-Hook his Britannick Majesty's ship Mercury, captain Stanhope, from Nova-Scotia, last from Rhode-Island.

Yesterday arrived the ship Henry, captain Rawson, in six weeks from Torbay in Old England. This vessel was cleared out in London, on the day when captain Coupar, of the ship Edward, left the custom-house, and has brought papers of no later date than those of the Tankerville packet; the principal contents of which we have already presented to the publick.

August 12. Undoubted advices by way of Charleston from the Havannah, inform us, that the conduct of the Spanish governor towards the subjects of the United States, is uncommonly severe; Mr. Plunket, an American merchant, was vilely used for demanding a sum of money he had advanced to the crown.

Captain White, in the brig Zephyr, who lately arrived at New-London from Kingston, in Jamaica, informs, that vessels belonging to the United States are not allowed upon any consideration to trade at that port; he was 37 days in going to and returning from Jamaica.

Saturday last the schooner Fairy, captain Hudson, bound from Dominique to the coast of Africa, was brought in here by the people in opposition to the captain.

Bradford's Marine List.

(ARRIVALS since our last.)

Packet *le Courier de New-York*, *Jubert*, *l'Orient*; ships *Haley*, *Hurry*, *Bristol*; *Alfred*, *Love*, *Port Shelburne*; *Henry*, *Rawson*, *London*; *Columbia*, *Reid*, *Amsterdam*:—Brigs *Cadmus*, *Kelley*, *Martinique*; *Neptune*, *Tatem*, *St. Kitts*; *Friendship*, *McEver*, *Charleston*:—Schooners *Fairey*, *Hudson*, *Dominique*; *Betsy*, *Cunningham*, *Portsmouth*, *Virginia*; *Ferebe*, *Hunley*, *North-Carolina*:—Sloops *Dolphin*, *Wade*, *Philadelphia*; *General Greene*, *Godfrey*, *Polly*, *Reid*,—and *Fanny*, *Tillinghurst*, *Rhode-Island*; *Molly*, *Willson*, *St. Thomas*; *Industry*, *Darrah*, *Jamaica*; *Bristol*, *Throope*, *Grenada*; *Black Duck*, *Cliffon*, *Philadelphia*.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

A brig is arrived at Newbury, with 150 settlers from Scotland. We hear they have purchased lands in the state of Vermont.

Thursday last the General Assembly re-appointed the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, Chief Justice of this state.

Extract from three letters, dated Martinique, the 4th, 6th, and 7th July, 1784.

"In conformity to the strict orders of the court of France, every French subject as well as foreigner, without exception, is prohibited to export the produce of any of the French colonies (tassia and molasses excepted) and to import any kind of foreign flour or grain whatever. The whole under the penalty of confiscating the vessels seized upon, a fine of 3000 livres and upwards, in proportion to the estate of the owner, and six months imprisonment. The guarda-coftas and

the land inspectors have the most positive injunctions to see these orders put in execution."

The London Magazine for April, 1784, contains the following contrast between the conduct of Great-Britain and that of France.

"While we are engaged in miserable scenes of political intrigue and party discord, while the highest characters in the empire are meanly employed in the traffick of faction, the king, ministers and nobility of France, the natural rival of England, are exerting their powers to make that kingdom the mistress of the arts, and the emporium of the world. In every branch and department of science, in all the great pursuits of a great nation, in the promotion of agriculture, the improvement of their manufactures, and the cultivation of the country and people, they have demonstrated the most liberal and extensive policy.—While our presses have produced nothing but pamphlets and hand-bills, libels upon individuals, childish wit, or inflammatory appeals to the populace, their presses have been nobly employed in productions which will live forever, and which are standards in the art of printing. When our learned institutions have been waiting their time, and degrading their characters, by factious disputes about places and individuals, the societies of France have been giving noble countenance to every promising discovery, and have promoted experiments in physicks, and in the arts, by the most liberal encouragement. The court of France has set a grand example to the country to alleviate the rigours of the season; the court of Britain has been too much occupied with the factions of the season to listen to its calamities. France at this instant is increasing her marine, restoring her finances, abridging her expense, relieving her people, detaching squadrons to every quarter of the globe, dictating to every civilized nation in arts as well as arms—and we are calling one another names, and quarrelling about preferment."

Monday last the Marquis de la Fayette arrived here from New-York. He was met at some distance from town by the city troop of horse, a number of officers of the militia, and other respectable inhabitants, who had the pleasure of attending him some miles, and escorting him into the city. At the coffee-house a croud of people waited for the pleasure of seeing him, and to pay a small tribute to his merits; this compliment was returned by the patriotick nobleman, who seemed highly pleased at once more receiving those affectionate marks of regard from those whose cause he had long since advocated, and by his exertions contributed not a little to the establishment of their liberties.

The Kitty, Bryson, from London, is arrived at Annapolis.

The General Assembly of Virginia have voted a statue of our late most worthy Commander in Chief, General Washington. In consequence of which his Excellency Governor Harrison has written to Mr. Peale, of this city, requesting him to draw a full length picture of the General immediately, to be shipped for France, where the work is to be executed under the care of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Esq.

TRENTON, AUGUST 16.

In consequence of application made to the Legislature, now sitting at New-Brunswick, they, willing to do all in their power for promoting the commerce of the state, have given leave to bring in a bill for incorporating TRENTON and PETERH-AMBOY, and declaring them free ports for the importation and exportation of merchandize from and to every part of the world.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to suspend, for a limited time, the sales of real estates which have become forfeited to, and vested in, this state.

WHEREAS the sales of such real estates remaining unsold, as have become forfeited to, and vested in, this state, is become necessary to be suspended for a limited time, on account of numerous frauds lately committed in this state by some of the township collectors issuing surplus certificates, after passing the act which directs the sale of such forfeited estates for which surplus certificates are made receivable, and after the time limited for making return of the taxes on payment of which surplus certificates were to be issued; in order therefore that a state of the surplus certificates may be fully enquired into, and the evils intended be prevented,

Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That the sale of all real estates, forfeited to, and vested in, this state, directed to be sold by an act passed the sixteenth day of December last, intitled, *An Act to direct the agents of forfeited estates in the respective counties in this state, to proceed to the sale of said estates; and to repeal the act to suspend the sale of real estates which have, or hereafter may, become forfeited to, and vested in, this state*, shall be, and the same is

and are hereby suspended until the first day of March next; any matter or thing contained in the above recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed at New-Brunswick, August 9, 1784.

A true Copy from the Original,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk of the General Assembly.

SCIPIO has been received, and will be inserted in our next.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at PRINCETON.

- (B) John Blaney, Jersey.
- Sarah Brooks, Somerset county.
- (C) Benjamin Coon, do.
- Thomas Coon, do.
- Anthony Cofad, do.
- Rowland Chambers, Pluckemin.
- (D) Joseph Donagey, New-Jersey.
- (H) Robert Harper, about Princeton.
- Richard Hoffman, do.
- (J) George Jackson, do.
- (L) Margaret Lummis, care of John M'Calla.
- (M) John M'Murtry, Somerset county.
- John Mullon, white-smith, Jersey.
- (S) Honourable John Stevens, Esquire, Hunterdon county.

JOHN HARRISON, Postmaster.

Princeton, April 10, 1784.

A Person properly qualified for teaching the English Language, Writing, Arithmetick, Surveying and Navigation, and who can come well recommended, may find employment by making application at TRENTON-ACADEMY.

TAKE NOTICE.

IF Daniel M'Manamy (who served with fidelity the late war, in the sixth Pennsylvania regiment) will call on captain Van-Horne, near Coryell's Ferry; or General Humpton, in Philadelphia, as speedily as possible, he will hear something much to his advantage. August 14, 1784. 2w†

Notice is hereby given

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

Monmouth county, May 10, 1784. 4w¶

TO BE SOLD,

By ADJOURNMENT,

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

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

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

August 4, 1784. 3w

W H E R E A S

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

HANNAH KEELER.

August 7, 1784. 2w¶

TO BE SOLD,

By PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in the township of Dearfield, and county of Cumberland, containing one hundred acres of good upland, besides allowance for roads: There are on said premises a good brick house and kitchen, a good apple-orchard and peach-orchard, and some upland meadow: There are cleared of said plantation sixty acres, and the rest good woodland; is a convenient place of worship for several societies; is handy to mills, and excellent land for grain. An indisputable title given. The terms of payment will be easy, with paying some of the purchase money.

JOHN DILSHAVER.

August 5, 1784. 3w

NEW-YORK, August 7.

On Wednesday evening arrived the Packet le Courier de New-York, commanded by Captain Joubert, from France. The Marquis de la Fayette was a passenger in this ship.—This extraordinary character, after a course of brilliant and useful services in the American army, has, we are informed, for some time past, been assiduously employed in promoting the American cause and interests in Europe, where his influence and exertions prove of no small advantage to the United States. He now, we are told, re-visits this country, purely from a desire of seeing it in the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of a contest, in which he, with so much magnanimity, at an early period, embarked his fortune and his life. The hearts of a free people will not fail to give a cordial welcome to one, whose conduct has afforded such repeated proofs of his warm and sentimental attachment to their liberty.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—The

LADIES FRIEND;

Being a Treatise on the Virtues and Qualifications which are the brightest Ornaments of the Fair Sex, and render them most agreeable to the sensible part of mankind.

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.

This is to give Notice to the Publick,

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

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

JOSHUA MOTT.

July 29, 1784.

3w†

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon next spring, TWO improved plantations, situate in Roxbury township, Morris county, one whereon John Rose now lives, containing 200 acres and upwards; the other whereon Jacob Miller lives, containing near 240 acres; the two places join each other, the land of Morris Cregar, and the stone tavern. Another valuable plantation whereon John Stockton and Peter Geary live, containing about 280 acres, in Hunterdon county, at the place called the Great Swamp, the great road leading through it; about 70 acres cleared land in good fence, the remainder well timbered:—

There are erected on the premises several good log houses, and other improvements; the whole for goodness of soil not exceeded by any thereabouts. For particulars enquire of Christopher Wetherill, in Burlington; or of SAM. WETHERILL, jun. } Philad.
JOSEPH WETHERILL, }

August 11, 1784.

6w†

Agents to forfeited Estates in the several Counties of this State, may be supplied with

BLANK DEEDS of CONVEYANCE

By applying to the Printer hereof.

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

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

ST. JOHN, Consul of France.

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

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

CONDITIONS:

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

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

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Subscriptions will be taken in by

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

New-York, June 23, 1784.

4w

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

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

BERNARD HANLON,
ROBERT SINGER.

Trenton, April 13, 1784.

c. t. f.

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

CHORISTER'S COMPANION;

OR,
CHURCH MUSICK revised,

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

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

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

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

CHARLES AXFORD, junior,
acting Executor.

June 10, 1784.

3m

A Book, necessary for all Families.

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

BUCHAN'S Family Physician,
OR DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

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

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

A F A R M

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

Another cheap Farm to be sold,

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

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

New-Jersey, July 20, 1784.

t. f.

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.