

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1784.

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

To the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE-COUNCIL
and GENERAL ASSEMBLY of New-Jersey.

The Petition of the deputies of the county of Morris, the towns of Elizabeth, Woodbridge, Perth-Amboy, Piscataway, New-Brunswick, Trenton, and Lambertton, convened at New-Brunswick the 9th day of August, 1784, by appointment, for the purpose of considering measures to be submitted to the Legislature on the subject of commerce,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners, prompted by the same spirit which animates your Honourable Body, and every native and virtuous citizen of New-Jersey, and anxious for the promotion of commerce in this state, beg leave to lay before you the result of their deliberations, and their united and ardent wishes upon this head.

Situated, as we are, between two powerful and commercial neighbours, to support whose interest and grandeur we are, on each side, exhausted; we are persuaded, that the only method by which we can allure our just proportion of commerce out of the easy and habitual channels in which it has long flowed to them, will be to hold out to merchants such privileges and advantages as will be an adequate inducement to them to establish settlements in this state, and to encounter the risks and difficulties of a new situation. To attain this object, the peculiar position of New-Jersey seems to require, that one free port be established in some convenient place adjacent to the sea in the eastern division, and one on the river Delaware in the western division of this state. We presume we need not suggest to the wisdom of your Honourable Body the necessity of endowing these places with the most ample immunities and privileges that may be useful for their own internal order and regulation, and for removing every possible obstruction to the most free and copious influx of trade thro' those channels: Saving the rights of Congress, and such duties as may be constitutionally imposed for the benefit of the confederacy, we pray that an exemption in the fullest manner may be given them from all state imposts and taxes. We do not ask that their houses and lands should be exempted from taxation in common with other property of the same kind in the state, but that merchants, and all others, even subordinately employed in trade, should not be liable to be taxed on account of their occupations; and that the exemption should be extended to all their vessels and stock in trade. If they be liable to be taxed for their occupation, not only will it be a discouragement to commerce, while we are endeavouring to establish new ports under so many disadvantages; but, under this pretence, they might be subjected to a great part of the burdens from which you will wish to relieve them by the freedom of their ports. The exemption of their stock in trade cannot be attended with any injury to the finances of the state; because, as trade is not yet established, and not likely to flourish in any considerable degree without extraordinary encouragements, she will lose nothing by this privilege of what she already possesses; but if, on the other hand, you shall be able by these privileges and exemptions to allure into your harbours an extensive commerce, the state will be an immediate gainer by the wealth of the people, and by the ease with which all orders of citizens will be able to discharge their publick dues; and ultimately, when your free ports shall have acquired a permanent establishment, the profits of their customs must increase in proportion to the extent and population to which they shall have risen under your tender and indulgent care.

Permit us further to represent, as our opinion and our prayer, that these free ports be incorporated with such privileges and powers as may be necessary to establish in them a well regulated police, and such other regulations as the encouragement and convenience of commerce may require. There are innumerable objects which contribute to these ends, which the ordinary laws, and the ordinary magistrates, cannot accomplish; or which they reach too tardily for the benefit of trade. Large cities are known to require

more regulations than small towns, and commercial cities still more than others. The transactions of commerce are the affairs of every day; and transactions of a similar nature every day succeed those of the former; they cannot wait on the tedious forms of justice that are so safe and useful in the ordinary execution of the laws. And, as the variety and punctuality of their business requires a speedy tribunal, and cannot wait the slow operation of usual forms, so the authenticity of their contracts renders those forms unnecessary. The proof is obvious in written documents that carry their justice on their face.

In order to give the speediest growth to these cities in property, in arts, and population, we hope that the terms of citizenship will be made as easy as possible, and that the privileges of the corporation will be extended to persons of all descriptions, and to the natives of all nations, excepting those only who, during the late war, have been guilty of licentious cruelties in plundering and murder, contrary to the usages of civilized nations. If, by the liberality of these terms, a few men who have formerly entertained inimical wishes and intentions towards us should gain admission, we doubt not your honour and spirit will remember, that conquerors only can forgive; and your wisdom will derive an accession to the publick wealth from the wealth and industry of individuals; assured that, as much as severe and odious discriminations exasperate and prolong the rancour of opposition, so much will a liberal oblivion of past injuries tend to conciliate the minds of men, and make them lose the enemy in the cares and interests of the citizen.

We pray, in the next place, that these privileges may be secured for such a duration as will be a sufficient allurements to foreign merchants to establish themselves in the state, and give time to commerce to accumulate and flow with a strong and permanent tide into your harbours. If the privileges are granted only for a short period, a few adventurers may be tempted to abuse your ports to run their merchandize into the neighbouring states free from the legal imposts; but no merchant of property and character will be induced to settle. The beginnings of commerce are small, and its first progress is slow: Several years must elapse before the conveniencies and advantages of a new situation can be generally perceived—several years will be required to give it that extent and improvement that will always make it a sure market both for domestic and foreign produce. These will be in a great measure years of expence, where a city is to be built, and all the conveniencies of commerce to be erected. The merchant, therefore, we conceive, ought to be unembarrassed by other demands that he may be the better able to prosecute his schemes of improvement: And he ought to have a security for many future years of free trade to encourage him to encounter the risks of a new place, almost within the view of powerful rivals, and to indemnify him for his necessary labour and expences. Permit us to recommend twenty-five years as the shortest term for which your charters of freedom can be granted with a reasonable prospect of success.

We hope none will object, that this long duration will defraud the state of a revenue that it might enjoy at a much earlier period. Such an objection can be founded only on the supposition, that the encouragements which you may hold out will be attended with undoubted success, and a success equal to the most sanguine wishes. But we are persuaded you will think New-Jersey happy, if, with all the encouragements which you have it in your power to bestow, she can, in the space of twenty-five years, possess in her own ports a trade equal to her necessities. When once she shall have attained that point, the stability which commerce will have acquired from your wise laws, and the spirit with which it will be pursued by a frugal and industrious people, will probably extend it far and wide, and pour into your treasuries an ample compensation for your prudent delay. But if success should fail to crown your measures, it is too plain, that imposts which could be collected at an earlier period, at two or three inconsiderable ports, would be little or no addition to the publick treasure. Perhaps our situation is such as would justify some bold and daring stroke of policy, tho' it should be attended with con-

derable risks and considerable expences; but the measure which we propose involves neither risk nor expence to the publick; and the possible gains which might accrue to the state from shortening the duration of the charters, we doubt not will be esteemed a small sacrifice in the attempt to emancipate ourselves from our present humiliating and dependent condition.

We further pray, that on all foreign produce and manufactures, not imported immediately into this state thro' your free ports, a specific duty be laid on some enumerated articles that are most subservient to luxury, or that would interfere with manufactures already established among us; and on all others a certain percentage be laid on the value, except that, in consideration of the present unprovided condition of New-Jersey, in point of shipping and magazines for shipbuilding, and in consideration of orders already given by the merchants of this state, any merchandize may be permitted to be imported into any port in this state, duty free, by or for any citizen thereof, thro' any of the United States, for the space of one year next succeeding, it being made to appear that such merchandize was actually shipped on the proper account of, or consigned to merchants, citizens of New-Jersey. The establishments of those imposts we doubt not will appear to you to be one of the most necessary and indispensable parts of the law. For if a duty be not laid on all merchandize not immediately imported into this state, our neighbours will take the advantage of this neglect, and become our carriers. We cannot doubt that their Legislatures will have the prudence to allow a drawback on all exports to us for a certain period: They will then trade on equal conditions with our own citizens, and being so greatly superior in their capital stocks, they will inevitably become the principals, and our cities will be no more than factories, and our merchants factors, for those of the adjacent states. There are two principles that may be esteemed maxims in trade, which have induced us to pray that higher and specific duties may be laid on certain articles, imported from other states, that are most subservient to luxury, or that would interfere with manufactures already established among us; the first is, that the commerce of citizens tends to create and extend the manufactures of, at least, the native produce of the country, and thus increases population by finding employment for more hands, and increases wealth in proportion to the additional labour bestowed in working up the raw materials. A commerce in the same articles, conducted solely, or chiefly by foreigners, tends to impede the progress of manufactories, and even to destroy their existence. None but merchants, natives or denizens of the state, can find their interest in promoting the industry and improvement of her citizens. But if others are suffered, on an equal footing, to interfere with our own manufactures, it will not only prove an effectual discouragement to them in their infant state, but will proportionably affect the growth of our commerce, which will become daily more and more connected with them.—The second principle is, that the spirit of commerce is a spirit of frugality. That spirit, therefore, will correct the use of luxuries imported by our own merchants, because we can never possess merchants without industry, nor industry without frugality:—But when the same articles are imported to us by other states, it indicates the want of a commercial spirit in our own citizens; there is nothing then to restrain their abuse. The purchase of them will not be dictated by the spirit of trade that is useful, but purely by the spirit of luxury, which is destructive to the Commonwealth. But what we consider as of equal importance, and what will probably meet with greater opposition from the partial interest of our own citizens, is, that after the period of one year, the duties above suggested should be imposed on all foreign and other merchandize, introduced immediately into any port in this state, except those you may make free by charters. The nature of the thing and the experience of ages concur to prove, that in order to render trade great and lucrative, it is necessary, as much as possible, to concentrate its powers and operations in one point, and to subject it to one general influence. We beg leave to represent, that no political wisdom can ever make it flourish while it is dispersed into a

ing compendium: The Halifax packet-boat is arrived at London, in 28 days from New-York. By advices received from Constantinople, it appears that an earthquake had happened on the frontiers of Armenia, by which a town has been entirely destroyed, with the loss of about six thousand inhabitants. A Bahaw, attended by a retinue of five hundred persons, happening to be on the spot at the time, perished, and of his attendants only eleven escaped. A fire broke out in Constantinople, which burnt twenty-six hours, and raged with such violence as to consume ten thousand houses. It appears that Holland is now fallen into the hands of the French, by means of the present prevailing faction. The Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia are inimical to the views of Versailles, so that a war is looked upon as inevitable. The late unsuccessful attempt upon Algiers, has exasperated the Algerines so highly against the Spaniards and their allies, that whenever they take any of their ships, the unhappy people on board are put to death without distinction. The English American merchants are in high spirits on account of the large remittances they have received from America, accompanied with very extensive orders.—The Westminster scrutiny still continues to creep on, at a snail's pace; the gentlemen of the law waste time without remorse of conscience. In Ireland all is anarchy and confusion; a young man of the name of Dowling is committed to prison, on a charge of high treason, in publishing a libel. This is the first instance of treason being discovered in a libel since the bigotted rule of James the Second.

Nov. 9. All Europe is at present in a state of commotion. France has entered into a treaty of alliance of the strictest kind with Holland. Spain too, it is supposed, will join the confederacy. Holland has offended the King of Prussia, and demurred to the claims of the Emperor. The Emperor is at Luxemburgh, on the borders of France, with 25,000 men; and the King of Prussia is reported to have marched with 40,000 men into the territories of the States General. Despatches are hourly passing between these two great Potentates of Germany. British funds, in consequence, have fallen one per cent. and probably will fall much lower; these appearances still continue to threaten the tranquility of Europe, and revive the flames of war, with its concomitant horrors, at a time when we fondly hoped that peace would pervade the world.

Our last accounts from Europe mention, that the Dutch are on the eve of a war with the Emperor, on account of the navigation of the Scheldt, to which they declare he has no right, nor will they ever acquiesce in such an unjust demand, be the consequence what it will. Orders have been issued from the respective offices that every preparation for war may be carried on under their various departments with the utmost dispatch. Deputations in particular are issued for inspecting, with accuracy and expedition, the frontiers of the several provinces. The great Mound, to the sluices of which they owed their last and most illustrious deliverance from the French, engrosses their particular attention, as notwithstanding their recent confederacy with their ancient and hereditary enemies, it still promises an immediate and infallible relief from foreign invasion. Some of the knowing ones, however, affect to put this evil day at a very great distance.—They allege, the Emperor is too wise and humane to embroil the empire for the sake of an object so trivial as the revival of a navigation, so long obsolete, that it seems at this time almost impracticable. Others, who reason on what is most probable, from the temper and character chiefly concerned, form very opposite conclusions. Meanwhile all is mysterious, doubt, suspension of judgment, and apprehensions of the worst.

According to letters from Paris, the Cabinet appears in a great bustle. The Duke de Chartres, who has been appointed Governor to the Dauphin, has been superceded in that appointment, and is now preparing to go on an important Embassy to the Court of Vienna. Expresses arrive almost daily from Holland, which give a wretched account of the state of the land-forces of that Republick, which amount in the whole to only 35,000 men, of which many are totally incapable of service. Prince Henry of Prussia, since his arrival at Paris, has been twice at Court, and had at each time private conferences with his Most Christian Majesty, with whose Ministers he confers daily.

It is now without doubt the design of the Dutch to annihilate, by degrees, the office of Stadtholder altogether, and to new model the government of the States, unless some powerful interference from some of their neighbours prevent it.

RICHMOND (Virginia) Oct. 30.

By accounts from France we learn, there appears a determination in the cabinet of that country to lay the foundation of a commercial and military consequence, which will throw the balance of the European system decidedly into their hands, and this they flatter themselves is at no great distance. Every possible retrenchment is going forward, and while other kingdoms are convulsed with internal divisions, or terrified with apprehensions of overhanging dangers, the utmost harmony and unanimity prevails throughout their dominions, and they are peaceably planning their expected greatness.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

Extrañ of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, dated July 27, 1784.

"The schooner Navarre, Capt. Burrows, from your port, arrived within six miles of the town, and she would have been permitted to land, and dispose of her flour, had not, unfortunately for her owners, an express arrived the same day, with orders to Governor Miro, from Madrid, via Pensacola, commanding him not to permit any vessel whatever from any port in North-America to enter the river Mississippi: The reason assigned for this prohibition is, that the plague had

been brought in a ship from Leghorn to Baltimore, in September last, where it broke out, and from whence it was communicated to all the sea-port towns in the United States. Whether this is the true reason for ordering Captain Burrows away, or not, I will not undertake to assert; but I am inclined, for various reasons, to think that it was not, and that no flour of your country will be received here in future: Certain however it is, that Governor Miro will not allow any American vessel to enter the river, or suffer any American flour to be used here, until his present orders from Court are countermanded."

NOVEMBER 13.

Extrañ of a letter from a Gentleman at Fort Stanwix to his friend in this city, dated Oct. 24, 1784.

"Yesterday peace was concluded to the very great advantage of the United States, and also to the satisfaction of all the Indians, between the commissioners and the six nations. Our business being fully settled here, we shall set out from hence on Tuesday next for Cayahoga; our route will be down the Sufquehanna, as far as Harris's ferry, where we shall take horses and cross the country to Fort-Pitt."

Extrañ of a letter from London.

"London has undergone a strange metamorphosis since I left it, in 1767, in the way of improvement, as well as the reverse; improvement in the police, in city regulations, in superb buildings, in French mimicry, in hanging villains with more decency and solemnity, and far less bustle, &c. But every necessary of life is double the old price—every day adds to the burthen of taxes—and although John Anglettere mutters at his burthen over his porter, and pays his quota in dudgeon, yet like Issacher, he stoops his shoulders to it, thanking God he lives in a free country, and has a vote for a parliament man."

Extrañ of a letter from Dublin, dated Sept. 8.

"It was yesterday reported, by some of the Castle runners, that it had been resolved in Council, to prevent, by force, the meeting of the national congress in this city, the 25th of next month; and that pursuant thereto, a proclamation for that purpose would be issued on Friday next. Should our Governors be so devoid of understanding as to proceed to such a violence, the next step must assuredly be a proclamation for martial law; the consequences of which proceedings would then indeed be dreadful."

By the *Virginia Journal*, we learn that a meeting is proposed, at Mr. Lomax's, in Alexandria, on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. of gentlemen of the states of Virginia and Maryland, especially of those who live contiguous to Patowmack, and wish to see an attempt made to open and extend the navigation of that river. The objects of this meeting will be to form a company, and determine on the propriety of preferring a petition to their respective assemblies, praying to be incorporated, and favoured with such immunities, as to them may seem proper for such an undertaking.

A few days ago a gentleman, on his way in the stage, from Fredericksburg to Richmond, was robbed of a sum of money, amounting to upwards of 4000 dollars.

TRENTON, November 22.

Friday last the Honourable the House of Assembly of this state elected BENJAMIN VAN-CLEVE, Esq. their Speaker, in the room of the Honourable Daniel Hendrickson, Esq. resigned on account of his ill state of health.

Wednesday last the Honourable Henry Laurens set out from this place on his way to Charleston, South-Carolina.

At a Supreme Court holden here on Tuesday the 9th inst. Elijah Oakes was tried and convicted of a rape. His execution is fixed for Friday the 3d of December next.

John Smoke and Valentine Kuntz were severally convicted of grand larceny, allowed their clergy, and burnt in the hand.

Henry Wilson was convicted of forgery, and stood in the pillory an hour.

Joseph Reed, Joseph Gardiner, William Henry, (Lancaster) William Montgomery and Cadwalader Morris, Esquires, were, the 16th inst. chosen by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to represent that state in Congress for the ensuing year.

Extrañ from the Journal of Proceedings of the House of Commons of North-Carolina.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS, 2d June, 1784.

Resolved,

THAT the Report of the Committee what Tax is proper to be laid be printed with the Laws, that the people at large may know the sum required for the Civil List.

THOMAS BENBURY, S. C.

By Order,

J. HUNT, C. H. C.

In the SENATE, 2d June, 1784.

Concurred with.

RICHARD CASWELL, S. S.

By Order,

J. HAYWOOD, Clk.

THE Committee on the Tax-Bill report, That it will be necessary to raise the following sums for the support of the Civil List for the year 1784:

For the Governor,	£. 1000
Governor's Secretary,	200
Council of State,	100
Secretary of State,	175
Comptroller,	800
First Clerk,	250
Two other Clerks,	300
The Judges each 700l.	2100
Attorney-General,	660
Three Delegates in Congress, including time for travelling,	3360
Seven Treasurers, each 100l.	700
Their extras, as hitherto allowed,	700
Ten Boards of Auditors, suppose to sit sixty days in this year,	2400
Commissioners for settling the officers and soldiers accounts,	120
Members of the Legislature, their Clerks, and all expences,	15000
Stationary, &c. for the Comptrollers-Office,	100
The Publick Printer,	500
	£ 28,465

Ten per cent. for collection and deficiencies on this sum, 2,846 2

£. 31,311 2

THE Committee further report, That it will be necessary to raise, for sundry allowances granted this year, the sum of eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight pounds eighteen shillings, making in all, including the Civil List, the sum of forty thousand pounds; to raise which sum, the committee recommend the following tax on lands and polls: On every hundred acres of land two shillings; which, on nineteen million of acres, the supposed quantity in this state, will raise 19,000l. on every poll six shillings, which, allowing there are 80,000 polls, will raise 24,000l. These two sums together, supposing no deficiencies, and that the calculations are just, will be 3000l. more than the sum required, and will remain for the after appropriation of the Legislature.

The Committee further report, That it will be necessary to levy a like tax of forty-three thousand pounds, to form a sinking fund for the state dollar bills, soldiers bounty certificates, specie certificates, and currency certificates; and for this purpose they recommend a like tax of two shillings on every hundred acres of land, and six shillings on every poll.

The Committee remark, That they have comprehended, in their calculations, the property in towns, to be valued according to the method of assessment pointed out by an act of the present Legislature; but, that there should not be any doubts on this head, they have been explicit in the amendment which they offer to the bill.

In the House of Commons, 2d June, 1784.

Read and concurred with.

THOMAS BENBURY, S. C.

By Order,

J. HUNT, C. H. C.

In the Senate, 2d June, 1784.

Read and concurred with.

RICHARD CASWELL, S. S.

By Order,

J. HAYWOOD, Clk.

Extrañ of a letter from Kingston, dated Jamaica, Sept. 25, 1784.

"A sloop arrived at Montego Bay on Monday the 13th instant, from the Grand Caymanas, with an account of a dreadful hurricane happening there on the morning of the 31st July, which blew down all the houses upon that island, except Mr. Edens, which was only unroofed, and has totally destroyed the provisions."

T O B E L E T,

For a term of years,

A House, lots and tan-yard, barn and stables, situate at the Blackhorse, in Mansfield township, Burlington county: The house is thirty-six feet by eighteen, two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and four above, a good cellar under the whole; a good kitchen, a small brick-house adjoining the same, suitable for a tradesman or small family; a pump of good water at the door. The tan-yard is situate about one hundred yards from the house—there is a mill house, bark-mill, two bark-houses, one forty feet by eighteen, with an entry twelve feet wide; the other is twenty-three feet square—there are vats sufficient to hold three hundred hides, with a pump of good water sufficient to supply the yard:—The whole will be rented together or separate. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD THOMAS.

N. B. A good still and still-house, and half a cyder-press and mill, conveniently situated, and in good order—about forty cord of good tanners' bark; a quantity of foal and upper leather; calf and sheepskins, to be sold for cash or any just obligations against the subscriber; also about seventeen acres of cedar-swamp.

November 15, 1784.

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ALEXANDRIA (Virginia) Oct. 28.
The schooner Hope, Capt. John Christie, belonging to this port, sprung a leak at sea, which overpowered the utmost exertions of the Captain and crew, whose lives were providentially saved by Captain Reuben Clark, in a whaling sloop from Boston, where they arrived the 4th inst.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.
The ship Cincinnatus, Capt. Sargeant, and the ship Planter, Capt. Arthurs, from London—also a ship and brig from Liverpool, are arrived in James river.

The Betsey, Watson, and Meriton, — for New-York, and Favourite, — for Philadelphia, failed from England the beginning of September.

The body of Sir Eyre Coote arrived in England the 23d of August, from the East-Indies.

Great preparations are making in England for raising the Royal George; the greater part of her loose stores being already got out; and a diving bell upon a new construction is making, which they flatter themselves will enable the undertaker of this grand experiment to fix his implements with such exactness, that her removal from her present situation is not at all doubted.

TO BE SOLD,
LUCERNE, red and white CLOVER, TIMOTHY and RYE,
Grass-seeds.

Letters by post or otherwise, shall be immediately attended to, by
GEORGE MORGAN,
Near Princeton.

Nov. 10, 1784.

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.

TO BE SOLD,
THAT very commodious house and lot of ground next to Jonathan Deare's, Esq. in Princeton, some time ago occupied by Major John Berrien. The house has, on the first floor, three very excellent rooms, besides kitchen, pantry and servants bedroom, and cellar underneath; on the second floor three commodious bedchambers, besides a garret over the kitchen, adjoining a large store, completely fitted for the reception of goods, which communicates with the house by a door opening into one of the back rooms—behind the house a new stable, capable of holding three horses.—The lot contains upwards of an acre of land, with a front of more than eighty feet on the main street.—The situation is an exceeding eligible one for a person inclined to open a store, the stand being esteemed an exceeding good one, or for a family who may wish to take in students of the College to board, for which the house is well calculated, as well from the number of rooms it contains, as from its being so convenient to the College.—Publick securities of all descriptions will be taken at the current value—also the paper currency of Jersey.—For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr. James Armstrong, in Princeton, or to Major William M'Pheron, in Philadelphia. 6*

JUST PUBLISHED,
[Price *Thirty-five Shillings*]
And to be sold by **ISAAC COLLINS**, at his Printing-Office in Trenton,
A C T S
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF
NEW-JERSEY,
FROM THE
Establishment of the present Government, and Declaration of Independence, to the End of the first Sitting of the eighth Session, on the 24th day of December, 1783;
WITH THE CONSTITUTION PREFIXED,
TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
AN APPENDIX,
Containing the ARTICLES of CONFEDERATION of the UNITED STATES, &c.
With two alphabetical TABLES and an INDEX.
Compiled under the Appointment of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by
PETER WILSON, M. A.

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

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

N. B. If the above farms are not sold by the 1st of March next, they are to be rented from the 1st of April following. The farm of 400 acres will be divided if it should best suit the purchaser.
New-Jersey, July 20, 1784. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,
NINE Thousand acres of land, situate on the river Lachawaxen, about ten miles from Delaware river, and about one hundred miles from Trenton-Landing. On this tract there is a very great quantity of white and yellow pines of every size, from an eighty feet mast to the size of a spar.—It is accommodated with four millseats, on which sawmills may be erected to great advantage—from either of which large rafts of boards and masts may be sent down the Lachawaxen and Delaware to Philadelphia. The title is indisputable. For terms, apply to Michael Hilligas, Esquire, Reuben Haines and Mr. Richard Wells, merchant, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or to Robert-Lettis Hooper, junior, in Trenton. 9w
Trenton, Nov. 4, 1784.

Charles and Andrew Pettit,
In Front-street, a few doors northward from Walnut-street, facing the city vendue store,
Have for sale, a fresh assortment of goods, adapted to the season, amongst which are,
MIDDLING and low-priced cloths,
Baizes,
Flannels,
Grey coatings,
Carpeting,
Camblets,
Joans spinning,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Ruffells,
London shalloons,
Calimancoes,
Fine worsted ribbed and plain hose,
Cotton and thread do.
Striped 6-4 and 7-4 duffil blankets,
7-8, 3-4, yard wide, and yard and 3-8 linen and cotton checks,
Furniture checks,
Cotton counterpanes,
Linen and cotton stripes,
Jeans and fustians,
Royal and imperial ribs,
Stockinets, fatinets, and denims, &c. &c.
9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed-ticks,
7-8 and yard wide ticking,
German dowlas,
Irish do.
Do. linen,
White Russia sheeting,
Do. drilling,
Tapes and bobbins,
Ivory combs,
Best mixed pins, by the pound,
Calicoes and chintzes,
Silk and check handkerchiefs,
Ribands,
Low-priced looking-glasses,
Plated and plain cruet stands,
Plated bits and stirrups, spurs,
Buttons of the newest taste,
Buckles,
Knives and forks,
Finer cutlery of all sorts,
Tea urns,
Tea caddies,
Shaving apparatus,
Japanned waiters and card racks.

Where also may be had, by the ton or larger quantity, **BASTO** hollow ware, consisting of pots, kettles, skillets, &c. noted for being the neatest and lightest iron-castings in America. Also **BASTO** pig-iron of superior quality for making bar-iron and fine castings.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1784. 6w

ALLENTOWN-ACADEMY,
IS now opened, and will be attended to with the utmost care; where will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetick, Mathematicks, Book-keeping, Geography, English Grammar, and such other branches as are usually taught at institutions of the like nature, by
ALEXANDER VASS, A. M.
a gentleman whose character is well attested both from Europe and America, and whose ability and fidelity, as a teacher, are known and approved.
The situation of said Academy is peculiarly eligible, being in a pleasant healthy part of the country, on the publick stage-road, near midway between New-York and Philadelphia, where the stages pass twice every week from the above places, so that those who choose to send their children from either of the cities may have frequent, and the most convenient and safe conveyances. Said Academy is distant twenty-seven miles from New-Brunswick—fifteen from Princeton—twelve from Trenton—eight from Bordentown—and eighteen from Burlington.
Good board and lodgings may be had at convenient houses near the Academy, and at very reasonable rates.
The Rev. Mr. Clark, who resides in Allentown, has agreed to inspect the business of the Academy; and, besides other occasional visits, will, with the Trustees, attend regularly at the examinations, once every quarter, to judge of and encourage the improvement of the students.
ELISHA LAWRENCE, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.
Allentown, November 1, 1784. 4w

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