

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1785.

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

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act to extend the time limited by law for the exhibition of militia demands.

WHERES it hath been represented to the Legislature, that, by reason of sickness and other unavoidable circumstances, all the just demands of the militia of this state have not been received by the commissioners, or exhibited by the proper officers or persons having the same, within the time limited and directed in and by the act providing for the settlement thereof; therefore,

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 time limited for the exhibition of militia demands in and by the act, intitled, 'An act to procure an estimate of the sums due to the militia and troops who have been raised for the defence of the frontiers of the state, and to provide for the settlement of the same, shall be, and it is hereby extended to the first day of March next ensuing; and the commissioners of the respective counties in this state are hereby required to govern themselves accordingly.

Passed at Trenton, December 8, 1784.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act for the recording of deeds and other instruments of writing, respecting the titles of land in the several counties in this state; and for declaring what shall be evidence of such deeds and other instruments.

WHEREAS the recording of deeds and other instruments of writing, respecting the titles of land, in the secretary's office only, is attended with much inconvenience and expence to persons who reside at a distance; and great neglect in recording such instruments of writing is occasioned by reason of the trouble and expence attending the same: For remedy whereof, and also for declaring what shall be evidence of such instruments,

Section 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, the clerks of the Courts of Common-Pleas of the respective counties in this state, shall record all deeds and other instruments of writing respecting the titles of land, wills and surveys excepted, which may be offered to them for recording, and which have been duly acknowledged or proved, and executed for lands situate in their respective counties.

2. And be it further Enacted, That the clerk of said court in each respective county within this state, shall provide and keep a book or books for recording deeds and other instruments of writing, respecting the titles of land as aforesaid, wherein he shall record all such deeds and other instruments of writing as aforesaid, for lands lying within the said county, which shall be tendered to him for that purpose, such deeds or other instruments of writing having been first acknowledged or proved in the manner directed by the act, intitled, 'An act concerning the acknowledging deeds in the colony of New-Jersey, and declaring how the estate or right of a Feme Covert may be conveyed or extinguished,' passed December the second, one thousand seven hundred and forty-three, for the recording of which, or a copy thereof, he shall receive six-pence per sheet, reckoning ninety words to a sheet, to which record all persons concerned may have recourse, paying the lawful fees.

3. And be it further Enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed or understood to debar the secretary of the state from recording, as formerly, any such deeds or instruments of writing in the secretary's office of this state.

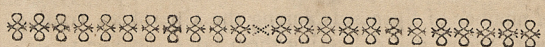
4. And be it further Enacted, That all deeds and other instruments of writing, acknowledged or proved as aforesaid, or copies thereof taken from any book of record wherein the same may be recorded, pursuant to the directions of this act, and signed as a true copy by any clerk as aforesaid, authorized to record

the same, and proved in court by some person who has compared such copy with the record, shall be admitted in all cases as good and sufficient evidence in any court of law and equity in this state.

5. And be it further Enacted, That the clerks aforesaid, in each of the respective counties in this state, shall take and subscribe, before any one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas of the county of which he is clerk, an oath or affirmation, that he will safely keep and preserve all deeds and other instruments of writing, delivered to him to record, which by this act are directed to be recorded in his office, until he shall have recorded and returned the same to the persons from whom he received them, or to his or her order; and that he will well and truly record all such writings in a convenient time, and note down below the record all the interlinations and words visibly written on erasures, omitting to enter in the record all erasures and obliterations; and that he will in all things respecting his office, faithfully and truly execute the trust reposed in him, to the best of his judgment and understanding; and shall also enter into a bond, with good and sufficient freehold security, in the sum of five hundred pounds, for the faithful discharge and performance of the several duties required by this act; which said bond shall be made payable to his Excellency the Governor of the state for the time being, to and for the use of the state, and taken by any one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas of the same county, and deposited by him in the secretary's office of this state: And if any clerk of the Court of Common-Pleas aforesaid shall neglect to take the aforesaid oath or affirmation, and to give the security required aforesaid, for the space of one month after being duly informed of the same, every clerk so neglecting shall be removed from his office for such neglect: And upon the removal of any clerk for neglect of duty as aforesaid; or upon the removal of any clerk from his office for any other cause, all the records and papers of his office shall be considered as the property of the county in which he was clerk, and shall be delivered over to his successor in office.

6. And be it further Enacted, That the clerks of the several counties in this state, immediately on their appointment to the said office, shall sign a receipt for the book or books in which the deeds and instruments in writing so intended to be recorded by virtue of this act shall be entered, and shall acknowledge the said receipt before one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common-Pleas in the said county; which receipt, so signed and acknowledged as aforesaid, shall be lodged in the secretary's office, there to be preserved.

Passed at Trenton, December 14, 1784.



Foreign Intelligence.

H A G U E, October 17.

THE Austrian brig the Louis, has been released by Capt. Volbergen, and delivered in the absence of the Captain (who was gone to Antwerp) to the pilot of the said brig, with liberty to re-conduct the vessel back to the said port.

The Imperial brig the Louis was furnished with an order from the Emperor, to the following purport, viz.

"On the part of the Emperor and the King.
"The Captain of the brig Louis being destined to go with his vessel and cargo under our flag directly from Antwerp along the Scheldt into the sea, he the said Captain and his crew, are by these presents expressly forbid from submitting to any detention, or any examination whatever, from any of the ships belonging to the Republick of the Seven United Provinces which he may meet in the Scheldt. We likewise forbid the said Captain and crew from making the least declaration at any of the custom-houses belonging to the Republick on that river, or to acknowledge them in any manner whatever."

L O N D O N, October 19.

The Emperor has laid his plan with great caution; he appears to argue thus: It is my ambition to give

my dominions an increase of consequence in the political scale of Europe. To do this I must increase my trade by sea. The port of Antwerp is a great object. I have at present only Ostend and Trieste, the recovery therefore of the navigation of the Scheldt will be an important acquisition. It was the wish of my predecessors, but they wanted a convenient opportunity to assert their claim. I flatter myself I have found one. I find it, not in the possession of more power, but in the accidental situation of all the powers around me. England and France are just beginning to breathe from the distresses of a ruinous war. The first has no disposition to assist the States; the second is in no condition to make a vigorous exertion in their favour.—The King of Prussia is the only power that can formidably oppose me; and even in that case, the assistance of the Empress must give me a superiority in the field. My subjects are in spirits for war; the States distressed and dispirited in all quarters. I will presume upon this—demand such concessions on the part of the Provinces as I know they cannot resist, and trust to my arms for the issue.

October 23. The state of European politics apparently so unsettled, delays the departure of Doctor Franklin for America.

The health of the King of Prussia is by no means re-established, and it is feared that a decline is approaching.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated October 15, mention, that every thing in that city bears an hostile appearance. The Burgomasters and Merchants of Zealand have subscribed a large sum to raise a corps of 2000 light troops. Their caps are to bear on their front the arms of the Province, with the following inscription, "*Pulchra pro Libertate*," for beauteous liberty.

All the Hague and Amsterdam letters by the last mail, assert, that the King of Prussia has given the States the most positive assurance of assistance.

Several agents are come over from Ostend to buy vessels, which are to be converted into privateers.

They write from Rotterdam, that the squadron sitting out there, is to block up the port of Ostend.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 18.

"The news of the Dutch having commenced hostilities against the Flemish ships in the Scheldt, has been received here, and gives general uneasiness, as it may finally involve France in a quarrel with the Emperor, at a time when we have most reason to wish for and cultivate peace.

"The English Ambassador has daily conferences with the King's Ministers, though we do not expect any thing but the plan of commerce now in agitation, is the cause of such frequent interviews, the English not being immediately concerned in the dispute between the Emperor of Germany, and the Republick of the States General."

Ostend proved so profitable to the Emperor during the war, as to make the recovery of Antwerp the most important thing imaginable; because, in case of another war between France and England, he will have a double advantage in sheltering the ships of each power under neutral colours.

Though the Dutch have no considerable army in the field, yet their garrisons are in a very respectable state, and many of them are so well secured, that they will check the progress of the Emperor's arms, let him take the field as powerfully as he will.

October 27. A letter from Utrecht, dated October 19, says, "The Austrian and Dutch armies are not yet in sight of each other; but we already may fancy them drawn up and ready for battle. The commanders of twelve hourques and armed galleys, have received orders to station themselves immediately, so as to block up the ports in Flanders. The Austrian troops are in motion on the side of Zandvliet; in the neighbouring villages, quarters are ordered to be provided for two thousand men. Nothing is in prospect but sieges, battles, defeats, and victories; and if after what happened on the eighth of this month in the Scheldt, we may consider the war as begun, Brussels, Antwerp, and Namur, will soon change their masters, and the Republick of Holland double its domain. And if the great attacks are not made

until the spring; and if the German troops profit by that delay to cross the empire, and appear in the Austrian Netherlands, even in this case the United Provinces alone, and without allies, will be able to face their enemies, should their number be even two hundred thousand. This assertion may appear presumptuous to them who are ignorant; first, that the Republick has from 20 to 40,000 men, excellently disciplined; 2dly, that there is not a man in every town, who is not in fact a soldier; 3dly, that all the places, both on the frontiers and in the interior parts, are fortified by nature and art, so as to defy the united strength of the empire; 4thly, that their High Migh- tinesses, by the disposition which they have shewn to employ foreigners in their service, can, if they think proper, gather more than three hundred thousand brave soldiers from all parts of Europe, even from Germany and England."

A daily paper says, it is strongly reported about court, and generally believed, that during the course of the winter, at least before the end of next summer, three of his Majesty's children will be disposed of in marriage. They are, it is said, to be matched in the following manner:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with his cousin the Princess of Brunswick, daughter to his aunt the Princess Augusta. The Princess Royal, with the Prince Royal of Denmark. And Princess Sophia, with her uncle's son, the hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz. They are all family matches, for the intended bridegrooms are already cousin germane. Without meaning to speak disrespectfully of the Queen's family, we could wish that some more powerful Prince, than the heir of a Prince of Mecklenburg, had been provided for the Princess Sophia. A King of England ought to consider his children as the sons and daughters of the kingdom, as well as of their natural father and mother. The nation has an interest in their marriages. Alliances ought to be fought for, and cemented by marriage. A match with the heir of Denmark is always desirable, because Denmark may be powerful at sea. But matches with petty houses in Germany, brings us only dependents, and no friends.

American Intelligence.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) October 9.

IN our last number our readers were presented with the copy of a letter, which was found in the pocket of the late Dr. Thomas Pugh, whose miserable exit we announced at the same time. We have since received the following epistle from the lady to whom the letter above-mentioned was addressed, which, in compliance with her desire, we take the earliest opportunity of submitting to the publick eye.

To Messrs. Douglafs and Aikman.

Gentlemen,

THE publick having in your last publication read the above elucidation * of a most melancholy fall of two gentlemen, are requested to trouble themselves with a perusal of the underwritten; it being an extract of a letter to me (the lady referred to) written by the perpetrator of that inhumanity, whose handwriting is perfectly known, it is hoped will effectually operate in protection of my character, and will cancel the above fallacious charge; the contents of which positively concord with the sentiments he communicated to one of my friends (whose sincerity will not, if required, a moment hesitate to announce) a very short time before his death:—

"I will allow also, that I had frequently talked feriously with you on that subject; but so far from saying you had ever given me a promise, I always declared you had given me a denial; alleging, at the same time, your wishes to go home, as the cause, I believed, of my denial: Farther, I added, that you had very lately told me yourself, that you had not at that time any thoughts of marriage, and, if you had, such was the respect you owed to an indulgent father, that you would never take such a step without his consent, which, at all events, would take some time to obtain; also, that you had at the same time declared your esteem to be greater for me than any man in the island, but, that it had more the appearance of brotherly affection than love."

The allusion to a lady's person, her honour, and every thing that ought to be dear, being reposed in the charge of a man, whose principles, until this illegal period, had endeared him to the acquaintance he had cultivated, when duly considered, will withstand the whole artillery of scorn, so injudiciously levelled at my reputation. The cause bearing not affinity to that fatal impulse, in the more rational course of men, will, I hope, be admitted sufficient to create in a woman a confidence in the man, whose avowed intentions pictured to my mind unfeigned friendship. Such did I experience; for the various intimations, preferred by him, respecting the circumstances of the late Mr. Wharham, proved the accents of truth, wherefore in such I did confide.

Hence gave I him the due return of my esteem, far distant from that misconstrued passion, combined with other matter (to me unknown) which report sets forth the origin of such calamity.

M. WHARHAM.

Salt-Ponds, Oct. 3, 1784.

* Dr. Pugh's Letter.

Nov. 13. By a gentleman who left St. Kitts a few days ago, we are assured, that a vessel had arrived at that island from Barbadoes, the master of which reported, that on Monday the 18th ult. being then at anchor in Carlisle-Bay, a most dreadful earthquake happened at Barbadoes, preceded by a deluge of rain, which did great damage all over the island, and sunk two sugar plantations bordering on the sea, in the parish of St. Andrew, commonly called Scotland, no vestige of which remain at this day; the whole space which these estates occupied being covered with salt water. He further reported, that he did not sail until five days after this calamity, and that the convulsion of the earth was still felt when he took his departure, by which many lives were lost.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

Last Tuesday evening arrived in this city from Trenton, on their way to France, the Marquis de la Fayette, with his young, but very interesting companion and fellow traveller, Monsieur de Caraman, a Knight of Malta, and Captain of dragoons, and Monsieur de Grandchain, Captain of the beautiful frigate La Nymphé, now in our harbour. Since the 4th of last August, the two former gentlemen have travelled upwards of eighteen hundred miles; viewed almost every remarkable military spot; twice visited our great Cincinnatus, the matchless Washington, and assisted at the Indian Treaty held at Fort Schuyler.—Wherever they have passed they have been received with that warmth of friendship, that energy of gratitude and affection, which ever will be due by the true citizens of these states, to that excellent young nobleman, whose military services in our cause, whose great exertions, weight and influence, has been so sensibly felt during the most critical period of our late arduous conflict. May the winds safely waft over to his native country, this new citizen of ours:—May Heaven long preserve a life which promises to be so eminently useful to both countries, are the earnest wishes and prayers of the

Citizens of New-York.

AMERICAN and PORTUGUESE TREATY.

By a late arrival at Boston from England, we are informed, that the finishing hand has been put to the treaty between the Portuguese and the Government of the United States of America, by virtue of which the American and Portuguese vessels are to be entirely exempted from all the extra port duties in the harbours of each other. The Americans are freely to use and trade to all Portuguese settlements in Asia and South-America, where they are to pay the accustomed duties; the ships of each nation are to salute the flag of the other reciprocally. An American Consul is to reside at Lisbon; another at Opporto; and they are to have an agent at Brazils and Goa. The Portuguese are to have a Consul in America (to chuse their port) and agents in two other of the principal cities. Persons in publick character are to be treated with the usual respect, and the Americans are to establish a factory at Lisbon, at pleasure.

Dec. 21. Late accounts from Virginia mention, that a party of Indians, supposed to be the Shawanese and Delawares, fell in with the inhabitants the 3d of last month, at the mouth of Wheeling, and killed 18 persons—and the next morning 200 Indians were seen crossing the Ohio, supposed to be destined against the Kentucky settlements. It is said, that all the Indians from Niagara to the Mississippi, intended to strike the white people as soon as the leaves fall off the trees; and that there is at present a party of Northern Indians on their march against the Ohio settlements; and a number of Spaniards among the Cherokees trading with them, and delivering them talks, leading to exasperate them against the Americans.

Extract of a letter from an eminent mercantile house at Rotterdam, to another in Philadelphia, dated October 12.

"We are under strong apprehensions, that a war will speedily break out between the Emperor of Germany and our Republick. At such a crisis, therefore, we advise you not to ship any more goods in Dutch vessels, until you shall hear further from us.

"The ship commanded by captain Rohlap, laden at your port with tobacco, and bound hither, hath been obliged to put into Dover. She is full of water, and all her cargo damaged."

Dec. 22. Yesterday, at ten o'clock, the Right Honourable the Marquis de la Fayette embarked on board the Nymphé's barge, which was waiting for him at the Whitehall-Stairs; he was accompanied thither by his Excellency Governor George Clinton, the Generals Green, Webb and Lamb, the Consul of France, Colonel Fish, many other brother officers, and a vast concourse of citizens; as he passed the battery he was saluted with thirteen guns; some little time after he got on board, the King's frigate saluted the American flag with a continental salute, which was returned by the artillery of the fort with an equal number: The Marquis was handed on board the barge by his Excellency the Governor on the one side, and on the other by the Consul of France. God grant

the good Marquis a safe, an agreeable, and a quick passage to his native country—he carries with him the well earned blessings of a grateful people.—The Packet le Courier de Europe, sailed at the same time with the November mail for Port L'Orient.

Dec. 23. A late letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, contains the following intelligence:—That Mr. Lunardi, a Frenchman, ascended in an air balloon, made of oiled silk, to a considerable height, and distance of twenty-five or twenty-six miles; the size of this balloon was 18,200 cubic feet; and the number of spectators that viewed this astonishing event, were computed to be upwards of 120,000.

The ship Marlborough, Captain Dancer, from London, mentioned in our last to be ashore on the south side of Long-Island, has since been got off.

Dec. 24. By letters from Bilbao, of the 18th of October, we have authentick information, that James Gardoqui, Esq. has been honoured by his Catholick Majesty with the character of Minister from the Court of Madrid to the United States of America; and that he was then on the road to Cadiz, where the Caiman frigate of the navy was ready to convoy him to this continent.

The 16th of November last, Governor Haldimand left Quebec for London, having obtained leave of absence from his Britannick Majesty. The civil command of the province devolves on Henry Hamilton, Esq. Lieutenant Governor; and that of the military, on General St. Leger.

A Quebec paper of November 11th, received by a gentleman from Canada, contains the following paragraph: About eleven o'clock on Friday last, Charles Nishonit, an Indian lad about fifteen years of age, of the Penobscot tribe, was executed on the road side a little out of St. John's suburbs, for the most barbarous and savage murder of Mr. Archibald McNeil, and — Dufour, his guide, in July last, while they were asleep some distance below Kamouraska, on their way to Halifax. The above savage was condemned by the court, before which he was tried, to be hanged, but Gen. Haldimand, from some motive or other, thought fit to alter the sentence, and ordered him to be shot. This circumstance the Quebec paper conceals, by using the word *executed*.

A correspondent at South-Kingstown, in Rhode-Island, informs, that the beginning of this month a large vessel was launched at the ferry: After the launching a number of young persons of both sexes collected at Mr. Franklin's house, in one of the chambers, in order to recreate themselves with dancing; in the midst of their merriment the chamber floor gave way, and every person present (about 40 in number) fell through into the lower room, and broke a clock and several other articles to pieces—but happily no lives were lost, nor bones broke, and but one person badly hurt, who is now in a fair way to do well.

A Yatch, called the Diligence, with two negroes on board, was carried into Charleston, South-Carolina, the middle of last month. She was discovered by a pilot near Bull's-Island. From what can be learnt from the negroes, it appears that she sailed from Curacao, and that the Captain had been murdered by a Frenchman, who, on the vessels arriving on the American coast, put ashore in North-Carolina. The negroes are much wounded. This matter is at present in a train of legal enquiry before the Court of Admiralty, and the particulars will be given as soon as they are properly ascertained.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.

Extract of a letter from London, October 9:

"There is a difference of opinion in the cabinet about the propriety of sending an ambassador to the American States: The minister and one of the secretaries are for the appointment; while the other members of the cabinet, supported by his Majesty, oppose it, and say, that a consul, for the regulation of commercial affairs, is sufficient; and that a consul in every province can be supported at less expence than an ambassador attending upon Congress."

The West-India planters and merchants residing in London, have published a pamphlet, signed by their secretary, tending to refute and invalidate the positions respecting the intercourse of the West-India islands with the United States, laid down by Lord Sheffield, in his celebrated publication, intitled, "Observations on the commerce of the American states," which has already run through no less than six editions.

We hear a bill is now depending in the Honourable house of assembly, for allowing Mr. ARTHUR DONALDSON an exclusive privilege, for a term of years, for the cleaning of docks, &c. in the port of Philadelphia, with his very ingenious machine, constructed by him for that purpose, some years past. The patronage of genius, in all civilized countries, reflect the highest honour on their Princes and Legislators. It is with pleasure we find useful inventions countenanced in the rising and free states of America; and we flatter ourselves, that the sons of Pennsylvania will, in arts and sciences, at least equal those of her sister states. This machine, which is entirely new in its construction, may be of great use to inland naviga-

tion in general, by deepening channels, harbours, &c. and is truly simple in its construction.

Dec. 22. Saturday last arrived here the ship *Betsey*, captain White, from Cape Francois. He left the Cape on the 20th of November, and the next day fell in with the ship *Countess de Mervin*, captain Le Fevere, bound from the Cape for Nantz, laden with sugar, coffee and indigo, but had been unfortunately wrecked on the Caicos Bank. Captain White took the people all on board, together with six kegs of money, nine casks of indigo and sugar, and several other valuable articles, with which he returned to the Cape, from whence he sailed again on the 26th; on the 29th he spoke the schooner *Lucretia*, captain Pearce, from Salem, all well.

Governor Maxwell of the Bahamas, by proclamation dated the 26th of October, has permitted the importation of Indian corn into the said islands, in American vessels, till further orders. The reasons assigned for this permission are; the quantity of corn at that time in those islands being inconsiderable, and inadequate to the consumption necessary for the subsistence of the great number of negroes and poor therein; and that, from the continuance of the drought, the prospect of drawing internal supplies had vanished.

Those who pretend that nothing can terrify from committing crimes, but the aspect of the gibbet or the wheel, have not seen the spectacle the inhabitants of Buda, in Germany, were witnesses of a few months ago. The Emperor has never given greater proofs of his wisdom than in the reform of his criminal laws. By letting the malefactors live, whom he has found means to render useful, he has instituted chastisements more dreadful perhaps, and more capable of making an impression, if not stronger, at least more durable and efficacious. There has just arrived, in a kind of open galley, a troop of malefactors, condemned to the publick works, such as drawing along the Danube and the Save, the ships destined for Peterwaracin.— They are distinguished by the following uniform: they wear a long garment of white woolen cloth, to which is fastened a cap in form of a friar's cowl. They have an iron collar about their necks, from which two chains hang down to their feet and serve to pinion them. Their heads are shaved; bread and water is their sole sustenance. It is pretended there are among them some persons of elevated rank. There are shewn in the troop several comedians, some valets de chambre, an apothecary, an adjutant, and two Jews.

Dec. 24. Tuesday last arrived here, in 20 days from Antigua, the brig *Dafh*, Capt. Benjamin Hodgdon, by whom we learn, that the brig *Three Cranes*, George Folger, master, from London bound to Boston, in lat. 43, long. 44, met with a heavy gale of wind, in which he shipped a sea that swept away his larboard waist level with the deck, from the quarter-deck near 20 feet forward, a number of casks, binnacle, and cabin-gangway, lost his mainmast, sails, rigging, &c. and damaged a great part of her cargo; and after being 13 weeks at sea, arrived on the 12th of November at Antigua, where he is repairing his vessel, and expects to sail about the first of February for Boston.

The following is an exact copy of a paper sent to every volunteer corps in Ireland; and if the sentiments meet with approbation, to be signed by the commanding officer:

"There is no form of government which has the prerogative to be immutable.

"No political authority, created yesterday, or a thousand years ago, that may not be abrogated in ten years time or to-morrow.

"No power, however respectable, however sacred, that is authorized to regard the state as its property.

"All authority in this world was begun either by the consent of the subjects, or by the power of the master. In both one and the other case it may justly end. There is no prescription in favour of tyranny against liberty.

"The truth of these principles cannot be denied, and whoever thinks otherwise is a slave, by allowing to his ancestors the right of stipulating for him, when he existed not, and in arrogating to himself the right of stipulating for any progeny that does not yet exist."

The schooner *Betsey*, Captain Parker, arrived here on Sunday last, from Jamaica, after a passage of 22 days. Off the Havannah Captain Parker spoke the *Patty*, Furlong, standing in for that port; the mate of which told him he had been out 7 weeks and two days from Kingston, and was then reduced to the last gallon of water, besides being leaky and very much out of repair; that the Captain and one of the men were dead, and that his vessel must undergo a thorough repair, before he could proceed on his intended voyage to Cape-Fear, in North-Carolina. Captain Parker also saw, on the Florida reef, about 10 leagues to the eastward of the Capes, a large ship, supposed to be a Jamaican, with one mast standing, and some sail cloth about her waists; but being considerably to leeward, he could not speak her, or determine from whence she came.

About the 10th of December Captain Parker spoke

a Spanish vessel, 35 days from Bourdeaux, bound to the Mississippi, the Captain of which informed, that when he left Europe, there was every appearance of a war between the States General and the Emperor of Germany.

The *Hope*, Jackson, from Surinam; *Active*, Berket, and *Mesnaer*, Fenner, from Hispaniola; *Two Brothers*, *Wheaton*, —, *Waldron*, and *Hope*, Carpenter, from Cape Nichola Mole; *Bon Amie*, Tillinghast, from Cape-Francois; —, *Ingraham*, from Turks-Island; *George*, *Shepardson*, from Baltimore; *Gen. Greene*, *Godfrey*, *Friendship*, *Arnold*, and *Lady Washington*, *Allen*, from New-York; *Hannah*, *Crocker*, from Boston; *Maria*, *Moore*, and *Lydia*, *Gardner*, from Nantucket, are arrived at Providence, Rhode-Island.

The *Union*, *Buiffo*, from Lisbon; *Washington*, *Gardner*, from Copenhagen; *Nancy*, *Rathburn*, from Surinam; *Enterprize*, *Pearce*, from Turks-Island; *L'Hereux*, *Allen*, and *Fame*, *Wood*, from Hispaniola; *Adventure*, *Freeborn*, from North-Carolina; *Washington*, *Norris*, from New-York, are arrived at Newport, Rhode-Island.

Dec. 29. The brig *Cunningham*, Andrew Stevenson, master, arrived at New-York from Londonderry, spoke the ship *Mary Ann*, Capt. Carrol, in lat. 40, N. long. 59, W. from Havre de Grace, bound to Virginia, whose men had mutinied; 24 days out.

On Wednesday evening last, the weather set in and continued till Saturday very severe, which filled our river with so much ice, that all navigation is at a stand.

TRENTON, January 3.

On Monday the 27th ult. about 1 o'clock in the morning, after a short illness, departed this life, in the 64th year of his age, the Rev. ELIHU SPENCER, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place.—The custom of the times having destroyed the use of encomiums on the dead, by bestowing them indiscriminately, and reduced what once was considered as substance, to mere form and sound, however worthy the object, we only add—that in the departed the church have lost an able and zealous preacher, the state an active and excellent citizen, his family a tender and affectionate husband and father, his people a pastor faithful and beloved, and every good man a friend.

On Thursday the 2d ult. arrived at New-Port, in distress, the snow Concession, Captain Crose, from Lisbon, bound to Philadelphia, having been out upwards of 80 days. The above snow was met with by Captain Rathburn on his passage, who supplied her with water and other necessaries.

The receiver of continental taxes for the state of Virginia acknowledges the receipt, for the month of October last, of 40,000 dollars.

Charleston, Dec. 16. Tuesday morning died, in the bloom of life, after a very short illness, the truly pious Mrs. *Francis Ramsay*, the amiable consort of Dr. *David Ramsay*, of this city, much regretted by all who had the happiness of her acquaintance.

Mr. Matthew Cary, late proprietor and printer of the *Volunteers Journal* in Dublin, has fled that land of oppression, and arrived in this country, where universal benevolence, virtue and freedom, have their seats. Mr. Cary proposes prosecuting his business in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation in Somerset county, on Raritan river, near the courthouse, containing one hundred 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.

Raritan, December 7, 1784. t f

The Subscriber has for Sale

A valuable PLANTATION, formerly the property of Derrick Hoogland, of Amwell, deceased,

CONTAINING two hundred and forty acres, situate in the township of Amwell, on the Old York Road, about two miles from Ringoe's old tavern, and has on it a frame house, covered with cedar, four rooms on a floor—a very good kitchen adjoining said house, a large Dutch barn, barracks and cowhouses, an old apple orchard, a very good meadow, that affords about five and twenty tons of hay in the season; a very good spring a few rods from the house, and other waters convenient for creatures—about one hundred and eighty acres cleared and in good fence, the rest good timberland. Any person inclining to purchase said plantation, by applying to Joseph Hoogland, living on the premises, will be shewn the boundaries thereof. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, near Howell's Ferry, in Amwell, who will give the purchaser a good deed for said land. Possession given next April.

WILLIAM HOOGLAND, Execut.

Amwell, December 27, 1784. 3w*

W A N T E D,
A Good PRESSMAN,
Whose services will be necessary for at least nine months.—Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

At SHOTWELLS

WHOLESALE STORE in RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY,

May be had by wholesale only, a large and general assortment of goods, imported in the last vessels from England, via New-York, amongst which are,

BROADCLOTHS,
Coatings,
Cassimers,
Fannels,
Corduoyes,
Vilverets,
A large assortment of
2 purple, purple,
ground calicoes,
Light ground 2 purple
ditto,
Light and dark ground
chintz,
2 purple, olive and pom-
padore, cottons,
Chintz cottons,
Copperplate furniture
cottons, Washington
patterns,
Red, chocolate, blue and
white, Scotch check,
check silk, scarlet and
black barcelona, black
do. and bandano hand-
kerchiefs,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Dowlas,
Muslin,
Nankeens,
7-8 Irish linen,
Yard wide do.
9-8 Irish sheeting,
Oznabrigs,
Huckaback,
Clouting diaper,
Scotch clear lawn,
Spotted do.
Bordered lawn handker-
chiefs,
Do. do. aprons,
10 nail linen stripe,
10 nail linen check,
3-4 cotton and linen do.
7-8 and yard wide do.
Yard and 3-8 do.
6-4 bed bunts,
6 and a half-quarter do.
7-4 ditto,
Harlem stripes,
Brown buckram,
White do.
Ell wide black India per-
fians,
Black taffeta,
Narrow and wide black
mode,
Peelongs,
Half ell and 3-4 wide
fattins,
Gauze,
Lutestring, black and
cloth coloured, fatten
and padufoy, ribands,
Black farcenet do.
Silk ferrets,
An assortment of sewing-
silks,
Jeans,
Fustians,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Rattinets,

Camblets,
Dorfetteens,
Black fattinet lasting,
Wide and narrow crapes,
Green, light blue, dark
blue, brown and black,
moreens,
Green, blue and cloth-
coloured, taboreens,
Writing-paper,
Shirt buttons,
Death-head, coat and
vest do.
Scarf twist,
3 corded silk and hair,
Shoe, coat, and quality
bindings,
Lettered, scarlet, and
tully gartering,
Tapes,
Bobbin,
Stitching and Scots
thread,
Small looking-glasses,
Felt, caftor, and beaver
hats,
Womens' shoes and
pumps,
Womens' worsted mitts,
Womens' blue hose,
Mens' plain and patent
ribbed hose,
4 and 4½ lb. pins,
Womens' laces and stays,
Striped tape,
Pocket-books,
Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling-books,
Primers,
Queens-ware in crates,
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by
11, window-glass,
T. Crawley's steel,
Brass kettles,
4d. 10d. 12d. and 20d.
nails,
Pewter basons, plates,
mugs, table and tea-
spoons,
Buffalo, buck, barlow,
and sealed handle pen-
knives,
Pistol capt, buck and
buffalo cutteaus,
Split-bone and sham-buck
knives and forks,
Shoe-tacks,
Knee-buckles,
Knee-chapes,
Glasses and plate-metal
links,
Watch-keys,
Brass, pinchbeck, steel
and open top thimbles,
Plate, metal, lacquered
and horn buttons,
Horn and ivory combs,
Cork-screws,
White-chapel, milliners,
darning and common
needles,
Corks.

They also have for Sale,

Wine,
Sugar,
Brimstone,
Grindstones,
Powder,
Shot,
Indigo,
Snuff.

They expect a large and more general assortment of ironmongery, cutlery, and other kinds of goods, which they doubt not they can sell at as low or lower prices than they are to be had in Philadelphia or New-York, as they import them free from duty.

Wanted Immediately,
A Journeyman Book-Binder,
Who will get constant employ, and good wages, by
applying to the Printer hereof.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

On Saturday last arrived here the ship Skinner, Captain Wheaton, in six weeks from London; she has brought nothing new or interesting.

The same day also arrived the sloop Smithfield, Captain Sheldon, from Cape Francois, who, on the 5th instant, spoke with the brig Venus, R. Arnard, master, from Cape Francois, bound to Philadelphia, 51 days out, and short of provisions, in lat. 38, 49, long. 73, 20. The people on board the Venus were so weak as not to be able to hoist out their own boat. Captain Sheldon ordered his hoisted out, and supplied them with as much provision as he could spare.

December 16.

Capt. H. Williams, in the brig George and Jacob, arrived at Salem, on the 3d instant, in 12 days from Turks-Island, informs, that about 10 days before he failed, a ship of 500 tons, bound from Hispaniola to France, loaded with coffee and sugar, was cast away on the Caucasus, whereby the vessel was entirely lost, but part of the cargo saved. Captain Jacobs, in a brig belonging to Boston, with most of the inhabitants of Turks-Island on board, had gone down to the wreck, whence he was bound to Bermuda.

It appears, by a Providence paper, that the above ship failed in company with Captain Burkett, of that place, who, after she was cast away, took the crew and passengers, 22 in number, on board his vessel; among the latter were the Count and Countess de Broglio. A large sum of money on board, principally belonging to the Count, was saved, together with his furniture, &c.

We hear that a vessel is arrived at Portsmouth, in 42 days from Lisbon, and brings advice, that the inhabitants of Portugal were experiencing great distress from a prevailing scarcity of grain.

TO BE SOLD,

By ISAAC COLLINS, at his Printing-Office in Trenton, the NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK,

For the year of our LORD 1785.

CONTAINING,

Beside the usual astronomical observations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter in prose and verse.

Frankford, December 4, 1784.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the subscriber's pasture at Point-no-Point, a chefnut sorrel MARE,

FIFTEEN hands high, big with foal, in good order, and no shoes on. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to me living at the sign of the French Crown, at Frankford Bridge, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES MARTIN.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of John Valentine and Peter Trout, insolvent debtors 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 Tuesday the 25th of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Cornelius Hegeaman, innkeeper at Freehold, Monmouth county, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvents estate should not be made, and they be discharged from their confinement, pursuant to an act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Monmouth county, December 16, 1784. 4w*

TAKEN up and confined in

the gaol of Trenton, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, 3 negro men, one named Jack, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about thirty years of age, and says he belongs to Robert Montgomery, in Mill-Creek Hundred, in Newcastle county, and state of Delaware. One other negro man by the name of George Potter, about 23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, who says he belongs to James Crosslan, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, in Newcastle county, and state aforesaid. One other negro man who calls himself Francis Lewis; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, with a scar over his right eye, left handed, and his left leg much larger than his right; says he was born in Prince George county, in Virginia, in John Andrew's family, and that his master gave him his freedom twelve months ago. The masters of said negroes are requested to apply and pay the cost, or they will be sold for the same in four weeks from the date hereof, by

DANIEL GANOE, Gaoler.

N. B. The above described negro man, Francis Lewis, escaped from the gaol of Trenton on Thursday night the 23d inst. Whoever secures him, so that he may be had at this gaol again, shall have Four Dollars reward, paid by the subscriber.

December 18, 1784.

3w

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 specific 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.

TO BE SOLD, BY ISAAC COLLINS,

At his Printing-Office in Trenton—

[Price *Thirty-five Shillings*]

A C T S

OF THE

C O U N C I L

A N D

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF

N E W - J E R S E Y,

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 LEGISLATURE, by

PETER WILSON, A. M.

A L S O,

A few Copies of

ALLINSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey may be had at the same place.

ALL Persons indebted to

the estate of Samuel Henry, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts and vouchers for settlement.

ABRAHAM HUNT, } Execut.
CHARLES AXFORD, jun. }

Trenton, November 22, 1784.

3m¶

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.

Trenton, Nov. 4, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

By wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

DUTCH ALMANACKS

For 1785.

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

OR RENTED,

Any time between this and the first of March next, A PLANTATION containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, in Hopewell, on the river road, eight miles from Trenton. There are on the premises a good dwellinghouse and barn; the stand is very convenient for any publick business, and has been kept as a tavern these forty years. There are forty acres of woodland, an orchard, and a well of water at the door. There is a sufficient quantity of meadow for the place. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

ANDREW MERSHON.

December 15, 1784.

4w¶

WANTED,

A few Barrels of

SOFT SOAP.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE,

A FARM containing 170 acres of land, lying in Bernard's township, in the county of Somerset, and state of New-Jersey. Said farm is now in the possession of Jonathan Whitaker, jun. There is on the premises a good dwellinghouse, with three rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining. Also a good new barn, suitable to said farm, an orchard of near 300 apple-trees, 150 peach-trees in their prime, beside pear, quince and mulberry-trees; also about twenty acres of cleared meadow. Said farm is well watered and timbered, and lies joining to a grist and sawmill, in a healthy place, in a good neighbourhood, and is in good repair. The purchaser will have possession on the 1st of April next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, adjoining said premises.

MOSES M'COLLUM.

Bernard's-Town, December 21, 1784.

3w†

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition.