

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1784.

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

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

*An Act for the better regulation of Juries.*

**W**HEREAS the present mode of empannelling jurors to serve in the trial of causes at the respective courts in this state is liable to inconveniences and abuses; and it appearing that it would tend greatly to the prevention of such abuses, and to the more impartial returning of jurors to serve at said courts, to have the said juries appointed by ballot; therefore,

Sect. 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 first day of April next, every sheriff or other officer to whom the return of the writ of *Venire Facias Juratores* for trial of causes in the supreme court of this state, or in any of the inferior courts of common-pleas, or before the justices of assize or Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, or General or Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, in any county within this state, shall hereafter at any time belong, shall, upon his return of every such writ (unless in cases where a special jury shall be struck by order or rule of court) annex a pannel to the said writ, containing the names, additions and places of abode, of a competent number of jurors qualified according to law, to serve on juries, the names of the said persons to be inserted in the pannel annexed to every *Venire Facias Juratores*, for the trial of all issues at any of the courts herein before mentioned in each respective county, which number of jurors shall not be less than thirty-six, nor more than sixty, without the direction of the judge or judges of said court or courts in any county or place where such cause or causes are to be tried, who are respectively hereby empowered and required, if he or they see cause, by order under his or their respective hand or hands, to direct a greater or lesser number, and then such number as shall be so directed shall be the number to be inserted in each panel: And in order that such judge or judges may be the better enabled to direct (according to the intent of this act) what number of jurors are necessary to be summoned, the party or parties in any cause or causes which may be at issue in any of the courts aforesaid, or his attorney or attorneys shall, at the same time they give notice of trial to the party or attorney on the other side, give the like notice in writing to the judge or judges before whom such suit is triable: And the writ of *Habeas Corpora Juratores* or *Disfringas*, subsequent to such writ of *Venire Facias Juratores*, need not have inserted in the bodies of such respective writs the names of all the persons contained in such panel, but it shall be sufficient to insert in the mandatory parts of such writs respectively (the bodies of the several persons named in the panel to this writ annexed) or words of the like import, and to annex to such writs respectively, panels containing the same names as were returned in the panels to such *Venire Facias Juratores*, with their additions and places of abode, that the parties concerned in any such trials may have timely notice of the jurors who are to serve, in order to make their challenges to them if there be cause; and that for the making the returns and panels aforesaid, and annexing the same to the said respective writs, no other fee or fees shall be taken than what are now allowed by law to be taken for the return of the like writs and panels annexed to the same: And every sheriff or other officer to whom the return of the *Venire Facias Juratores* shall at any time hereafter belong, shall, upon application made to him for that purpose, at any time within five days next before the day on which the return of the jury is by such writ directed to be made, deliver or cause to be delivered to any of the party or parties in any cause to be tried by such jurors, or any attorney on their behalf, a true copy of such panel of jurors, certified under his or their hands to have been summoned, whose names shall be so inserted in the panel to be annexed to such writ, with their respective additions and places of abode; such person or persons so applying for the same, paying therefor unto such sheriff or other returning officer giving the

same, the sum of two shillings, in order that the parties concerned in any such trials to be had by such juries may have timely notice and information of the jurors who are to be returned to serve in such causes to be tried, and may the better be enabled to make their challenges to them if they shall find cause.

2. And be it enacted, That the name of each and every person who shall be summoned and empannelled as aforesaid, with his addition and place of abode, shall be written on several and distinct pieces of paper or parchment, being all as near as may be of equal size and bigness, and shall be delivered unto the clerk of the supreme court, or other courts aforesaid, and to the clerk of the assize at the respective circuit courts, by the sheriff, under-sheriff or deputy-sheriff, in each respective county, or some agent or agents of him or them respectively; and shall, by direction and care of such respective clerk or clerks, be rolled up all as near as may be in one and the same manner, and put together in a box, to be by each respective sheriff provided for that purpose; and when any cause shall be brought on to be tried, some indifferent person, by direction of the court, may and shall, in open court, draw out twelve of the said papers or parchments one after another; and if any of the persons whose names shall be so drawn shall not appear, or be challenged and set aside, then such further number thereof shall be drawn as shall make up the number twelve who do appear, after all causes of challenge allowed as fair and indifferent; and the said twelve persons so first drawn and appearing, and approved as indifferent, their names being marked in the panel, and they sworn, shall be the jury to try such cause; and the names of the persons so drawn and sworn shall be kept apart by themselves in some other box, to be kept and provided as aforesaid for that purpose, till such jury shall have given in their verdict, and the same is recorded, or until such jury shall, by consent of the parties, or leave of the court, be discharged; and then the said names shall be rolled up again, and returned to the former box, there to be kept with the other names remaining at that time undrawn, and so as often as any cause remains then to be tried. Provided always, That if any cause shall be brought on to be tried in any of the said courts respectively, before the jury in any other cause shall have brought in their verdict, or be discharged, it shall and may be lawful for the court to order twelve of the residue of the said papers or parchments to be drawn in such manner as aforesaid, for the trial of the cause which shall so be brought on to be tried.

A. Passed at Trenton, December 13, 1783.

*A true copy from the original,*  
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk  
of the General Assembly.

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

*An Act to regulate the practice of physick and surgery within the state of New-Jersey.*

**W**HEREAS many ignorant and unskilful persons do take upon themselves to administer physick and surgery within this state, to the endangering of the lives and limbs of the good subjects of the same, who have been persuaded to become their patients; for the prevention of such abuses in future,

Sect. 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 publication of this act, no person whatsoever shall administer physick or practise surgery in the state of New-Jersey, before he shall have been first examined, approved of and admitted by any two of the justices of the supreme court of this state for the time being, taking to their assistance for such examination, two able and skillful practitioners in physick and surgery, who, after due examination and satisfactory proofs being given of such candidate's learning and skill in physick or surgery, shall certify under their hands and seals, or at least under the hands and seals of three of the said examiners, that the person applying is approved of and ought to be admitted to practise as a physician or surgeon, or both, and shall give a testimonial of his examination and admission in the form following, videlicet,

To all to whom these presents shall come, or may concern:

**KNOW** ye, that in pursuance of an act of the Council and General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed the \_\_\_\_\_ intitled, "An act to regulate the practice of physick and surgery within the state of New-Jersey," N. R. having been duly examined in physick and surgery, by A. B. and C. D. two of the justices of the supreme court of New-Jersey, and doctor E. and F. or by three of them (as the case may be) as appears by their certificates annexed, they having approved of his skill, do hereby admit him as a physician or surgeon (or physician and surgeon, as the case may be) to practise in the said faculty or faculties, throughout the state of New-Jersey; in testimony whereof they have heretofore subscribed their names and affixed their seals to this instrument at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of

Anno Domini 17

And the justices so examining, shall be entitled to a fee of twenty shillings for their services, to be paid by the person so applying.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall practise as a physician or surgeon, or both, within the state of New-Jersey, without such testimonial as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five pounds, one half thereof to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for the same, and the other half to the use of the poor of the city or township where the offence shall have been committed, to be recovered in any court where sums of this amount are cognizable, with costs of suit. Provided always, That this act shall not be construed to extend to any person or persons administering physick or practising surgery within this state, before the passing of the same. And provided always, That, where any person not qualified by law, shall administer physick or practise surgery in this state, on any emergency where a regular physician or surgeon cannot conveniently be had, such person so administering or practising, shall not be liable to the penalties hereby inflicted. Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to prevent any skillful physician or surgeon in any of the neighbouring states, being sent for on any particular occasion, from practising on such occasions within this state.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every physician, surgeon or mountebank doctor, who shall come into, travel through, or remain in this state, and shall erect any stage or stages for the sale of drugs or medicines of any kind, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twelve pounds, to be recovered in any court where the same may be cognizable, with costs of suit; one half to the person who will prosecute the same to effect, the other half for the use of the poor of any city, township or precinct where the same offence shall be committed.

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person now practising physick or surgery, or that shall hereafter be licensed as by this act is directed, shall deliver his account or bill or particulars to all and every patient in plain English words, or as nearly so as the articles will admit of; all and every of which accounts shall be liable, whenever the patient, his executors or administrators shall require, to be taxed by any one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or any one or more of the judges of the inferior court of common-pleas of the county wherein the party complaining resides, calling to their assistance such persons therein skilled as they may think proper.

A. Passed at Trenton, November 26, 1783.

*A true copy from the original,*  
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk  
of the General Assembly.

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 15.  
THE Philosophical Society of Edinburgh has received a royal charter from the king, by which it is incorporated under the title of "The Royal So-

ciety of Scotland, instituted for the advancement of learning and useful knowledge." The members are divided into physical and literary classes. The objects of the first are mathematicks, physick, natural history, arts, manufactures; of the second, antiquities and philological learning.

Lord Shelburne, as soon as he was made acquainted with the intention of the Empress of Russia to send an embassy to Peking, fixed upon two young men, one of the University of Oxford, and the other of Cambridge, recommended to him by the principal people of those learned seminaries. They are to keep a meteorological, botanical, mineralogical, fossilogical, and agricultural journal; for which purpose they will be furnished at the Earl's expence, with a very complete collection of instruments, of Mr. Dolland's construction.

Three persons will be appointed by the Royal Society to attend the Russian embassy to Peking, who are to travel at his majesty's expence.

The Earl of Bute now lies dangerously ill at his seat at Luton-Hoo, in Bedfordshire.

Yesterday morning arrived a mail from New-York, which was brought over in the Roebuck packet-boat, Capt. Richards, in 26 days.

Yesterday also arrived a mail from Lisbon, which was brought over in the Hanover packet-boat, Capt. Todd, in 15 days to Falmouth.

The Maria, Mores, from Nantucket, is arrived at Dover.

The George, Captain Chalmers, from Newbury-Port, is arrived at Dover.

#### OCTOBER 21.

By letters received yesterday from Ireland it appears, that a conspiracy of events, as it were, combined to increase the animosities of that kingdom against England. At a meeting of the grand jury of Kilmainham, the chairman in his charge very imprudently dropped the following expression: "His Majesty is determined to oppose illegal meetings." This happening at a time when it was understood that several regiments would be sent from England, the expression was construed to mean an intention on the part of England to oppose the Volunteers with force. Added to this incautious expression of the chairman of the grand jury, another incident has excited murmurs; the county of Longford prepared an address, which was voted to be presented at the Castle; but the court party taking offence at several of the expressions, the address was positively refused to be received. Those co-incident circumstances have spread universal dissatisfaction; and they have produced an address to the people of Ireland in the following strain:

"I speak not, my countrymen, the language of report; I speak the language of the premier, the placeman, the courtier, the parasite. The chairman of Kilmainham has informed you what is meant; and the regiments which are to be sent among you, will shew how the meaning of England is to be carried into execution. The county of Longford's address, although couched in the most dutiful terms, was rejected, because it contained sentiments which every Irishman should avow; it talked of constitutional liberty, and a parliamentary reform. This was enough to occasion hints from government, about bringing a force into this kingdom to keep down the Volunteers. Thus, my countrymen, thus are we to experience English cordiality, English friendship.—This is English generosity! But is it too late to counteract this insidious design of complimenting you on the one hand, and dragging you on the other out of your liberties? Thanks to Heaven, and to our better fate! a manly, a legal, and a constitutional resistance is yet in our power. Our peace establishment should be regulated at ten thousand men; our war establishment amounted to 15,500; every man of whom our worthy friends the English Coalition Ministry mean to return us; and they expect to procure, by the usual means, a majority in parliament to vote for the maintenance of these troops. Before this be done, think, my countrymen, of the consequence of such a measure; instead of supporting so unnecessary an establishment, rather instruct your representatives to vote for their diminution. Let not parliament provide even six months pay for them. For what are we to be burthened with the support of 15,500 mercenaries? To damp the ardour of our spirits, and check the measures for parliamentary reform? Let Ireland beware that those forces who failed of success in America, be not more successful in Europe. If the infamy of British councils has frittered away the empire, let not the rashness of Ireland betray the people into so fatal a security, as to permit so large a force to remain in the country. Six months provision is too much to grant; the Irish representative who votes for more, is, and ought to be, branded as a traitor to his country."

The preceding quotation from an address to the people of Ireland, which is inserted literally as it appeared, will better exemplify the political temper of Ireland, than a thousand speculative articles on the subject.

Nov. 6. Last Tuesday there was a numerous meeting of the Revolution Society, at the Paul's Head, Cateton-street, to celebrate, in commemoration, the anniversary of King William the Third. The number were about 300 persons, Sir Watkin Lewes in the chair, Lord Surry on his right, and Mr. Adams, a member of the American Congress, on the left.—Many loyal toasts were drank. The king, the constitution, and the rights of the people. After this Sir Watkin gave Unanimity with America and Great-Britain. It was received with the loudest plaudits. Sir Watkin said, that a member of the American Congress wished to address a few words to the gentlemen present.

Mr. Adams rose, and in a very few words expressed the desire which the United Colonies had to coincide in every thing that could advance mutual commerce.

Mr. Adams paid a compliment to the city of London in particular, and expressed his hopes that there might be an eternal bond of friendship between the two countries.

The commercial negotiation now going on with America, is managed solely by the American Commissioners, with the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Nov. 14. In consequence of the late failure of the Caisse d'Escompte, a total change of the Ministry has taken place in France.

The resignation of the Comptroller General of Finance in France, has given a greater alarm to the people interested in the funds, than the stoppage of the Caisse d'Escompte, as it is generally understood to proceed from the embarrassed situation of the country.

The republick of letters has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Monf. d'Alembert, secretary to the French Academy, &c. &c. who departed this life on the 27th of October last. He was one of the ablest, if not the first mathematician of the age; and what is rather extraordinary, he joined to his profound and truly astonishing skill in the abstract sciences, all the accomplishments of an elegant, vivacious, and entertaining writer.

#### DUBLIN, Nov. 11.

Yesterday, pursuant to appointment, the grand national convention, consisting of five delegates from every county, and three from every city in the kingdom, assembled at twelve o'clock at the Royal Exchange, when they elected the Right Honourable the Earl of Charlemont their chairman, and Messrs. J. Dawson and J. T. Ashenhurst, secretaries; from whence they marched through the streets (which were lined by the volunteer corps of this city) to the Rotunda, where the union light dragoons had mounted guard and received them with presented arms.

### American News.

#### PORTSMOUTH, January 3.

We hear that the Honourable John Langdon, Esquire, has received a very polite letter by the packet, from his Excellency the Marquis de Castries, dated Versailles, the 9th of August, respecting the ship America, in which our great and good ally, the King of France, has denoted his great satisfaction.

#### NEW-YORK, January 28.

By a gentleman just come over from Long-Island, we learn, that the bodies of three young men were taken off the ice frozen to death.—From the plainness of their dress, it is conjectured they were lost in attempting to make their escape from the vessel lately arrived with servants.

Jan. 29. The French packet ashore on Long-Island was not gone to pieces when the last accounts came from thence. But we are sorry to add, that sixteen persons have perished by this disaster.

#### RICHMOND, January 10.

Early on Tuesday morning last, we had several flashes of lightning and claps of thunder, to the no small astonishment of the hearers; and about the middle of the day it grew remarkably misty, but was in a short time cleared away by a violent gust of wind and rain, which blew down several chimneys; since which we have had a very sudden thaw, the river has risen considerably, many of the bridges on Chickahominy rendered impassable, and we have now as cold weather as has been felt here for several winters past.

#### ANNAPOLIS, January 16.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled, January 14, 1784.

ON the report of a committee to whom were referred the definitive treaty of peace between the United States of America and his Britannick Majesty, and the joint letter of the 10th of September from Mr. Adams, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Jay,

Resolved unanimously, nine states being present, that the said definitive treaty be, and the same is hereby ratified by the United States in Congress assembled in the form following:

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS definitive articles of peace and friendship, between the United States of America and his Britannick Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris, on the third day of September, 1783, by the Plenipotentiaries of the said United States, and of his said Britannick Majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; which definitive articles are in the words following:

[For the articles see New-Jersey Gazette, No. 291.]

AND we the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and duly considered the definitive articles aforesaid, did, by a certain act under the seal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of January, 1784, approve, ratify and confirm the same and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising that we would sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner as far as should be in our power: and being sincerely disposed to carry the said articles into execution truly, honestly and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning hereof, we have thought proper by these presents, to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these United States, hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of magistracy, legislative, executive and judiciary, all persons bearing office, civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or powers, and all others the good citizens of these States of every vocation and condition, that reverencing those stipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that fœderal bond by which their existence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's surest guide within their several offices, jurisdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the said definitive articles, and every clause and sentence thereof, sincerely, strictly and completely.

GIVEN under the seal of the United States.

Witness his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, our President, at Annapolis, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, January 14, 1784.

Resolved unanimously, nine states being present; that it be and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts, which were in the possession of his Britannick Majesty's arms, at any time between the 30th day of November 1782, and the 14th day of January 1784, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description, shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties as may have been confiscated: And it is also hereby earnestly recommended to the several states, to reconsider and revise all their acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail: And it is hereby also earnestly recommended to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons should be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession, the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties since the confiscation.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

#### BALTIMORE, January 20.

Paraph from a late London News-Paper.

"The declaration containing the ultimatum of Russia, has been answered by the Porte in a most masterly style. After animadverting on the encroaching spirit of the court of Petersburg, the Porte proceeds to invalidate the claims of the Empress to the Crimea, and to expose the wantonness of power which induced her Imperial Majesty to claim the Black-Sea, with the isles of Taman and Cuba.—What pretension or right (says the replication of the Porte) can her Imperial Majesty have to territories, annexed for ages to the dominion of the Porte? Would such claims on any part of the Russian empire not be instantly resisted? And can it be presumed that the Sublime Porte, however desirous of peace, will acquiesce in what ambition may term policy, but what justice and equity would

term usurpation? What northern power hath the Porte offended? Whose territories have the Ottoman troops invaded? In the country of what prince is the Turkish standard displayed? Content with the boundaries of empire assigned by God and his prophet, the wishes of the Porte are for peace; but if the court of Russia be determined in her claims, and will not recede without an acquisition of territory, which does not belong to her—appealing to the world for the justice of the proceeding, the Sublime Porte must prepare for war, relying on the decrees of heaven, and confident of the interposition of the prophet of prophets, who will protect his faithful followers in the hour of every difficulty.”

*Extract from LINDSAY'S MARINE LIST.*

The brigantine Don Unzaga, Captain Williams, bound from Havana to Philadelphia, is arrived at Annapolis, extreme bad weather having obliged him to put into Chesapeake. She left in Havana the ship Hawk, Captain Cain, brig ———, Captain Kerlin, and a sloop commanded by Captain Prole, all belonging to Philadelphia. Captain Williams, on his passage, in a heavy gale, lost a sailor overboard, named Charles McGinnis.—At Old-Point Comfort, on the first inst. Captain Williams spoke the Hero, Captain Parkinson, bound from this port for Belfast.

A ship, belonging to this port, in ballast, is arrived off Annapolis, from St. Thomas's, after a passage of 57 days.

The brigantine Sally, Captain Nutter, of this port, from Lisbon, is arrived off Annapolis. In the bay, on the 5th inst. he spoke Captain Coward, in the brig Eclipse, from London, bound to this port.

Captain White, in the ship General Washington, of this port, from Elsinour, arrived at Reedy-Island, in the Delaware, the 2d inst. She was freighted for Philadelphia, and had 60 days passage.

Jan. 23. A London paper, dated November 27, mentions, as a report circulating in the vicinity of St. James's, that DAVID HARTLEY, Esq. would go before Christmas to America, in a public capacity; but whether as ambassador or envoy extraordinary, is not yet determined.

The ship St. Andrew, Capt. Robinson, of and for Philadelphia, from London, is arrived in the Delaware.

The ship Sarah, Captain Mesnard, of Philadelphia, is arrived (after a short passage) at London, from Virginia.

*From the ANTIGUA GAZETTE.*

“His Excellency the Governor thinks fit hereby to notify to all Frenchmen and other foreigners, that they must forthwith leave the island, and that such of them who may neglect to obey his Excellency's pleasure, will be apprehended and put under confinement until a proper opportunity can be found of sending them off; and his Excellency requires of the magistrates of this island, and of the constables and other publick officers, that they do apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, all persons under the above description, who may be found either in town or country, and to send them to the deputy provost-marshal, in whose charge they will remain until they quit the island.

By his Excellency's Command,  
THOMAS WARNER, Secretary.

“Clark's Hill, Oct. 24, 1783.”

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

Sunday morning a fire broke out at a house near the White-Horse tavern, in Chestnut-street, and quickly communicated to the two adjoining, but was happily extinguished by the activity of the inhabitants; not, however, without doing considerable injury to the roofs and other parts. Some people were much hurt by the fall of a piece of timber from one of the damaged houses.

Monday last passed through this city, on his way to New-York, Colonel Harmer, where he is to take passage in the French packet, with the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace by Congress.

On the 20th and 21st instant, a Comet appeared in Cetus, but for want of favourable weather, its place could not be exactly determined.—From every circumstance, on a short observation, it is on its passage towards the sun.

Wednesday the 14th instant died, in this city, Doctor Hugh Martin, whose success in the cure of cancers had rendered him justly celebrated throughout the continent.

**TO BE SOLD,**

Two SEINES,

FORTY fathoms long each, and two boats, one about twenty-two, and the other sixteen feet long. Enquire of the subscriber.

SAMUEL HANKINSON.

Trenton, Jan. 31, 1784. 1w\*

**To be sold,**

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of February next, at Ringwood,

A Lease for two years, from the first day of April next, on that part of the Ringwood Company's estate now in the possession of Mr. Charles Moncrief, on which there are two commodious dwelling-houses, a barn, stables, and out-houses, with one hundred and sixty acres of land, part of which is improved meadow.—Also one other farm, commonly called Rotten-Pond, lying about seven miles southeasterly from Ringwood, on which there is a house, about fifty acres of improved meadow, and fifty acres of wood-land.—Sufficient security will be required, and possession will be given to the purchaser on the first day of April aforesaid, by

ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.

Agent for the Ringwood Company,

Trenton, January 30, 1784. 2w†

THE subscribers having at length received the securities in favour of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the late JERSEY LINE, for their arrears of pay, &c. &c. beg leave to give this publick information, that for the greater convenience of those concerned, they mean to attend as follows, viz.

At Vaux-Hall, from the 16th to the 21st of February next—at Brunswick, from the 23d to the 26th—at Trenton, from the 1st to the 6th of March—at Mount-Holly, from the 8th to the 12th—and at Bridgetown, from the 22d to the 27th, inclusively.

We think the present opportunity the fairest and most proper to declare, that the very great and unexpected delays which have attended the settlement of our accounts, are not in the smallest degree whatever to be imputed to us.

J. PECK, } Agents.

J. BLAIR, }

New-York, 22d January, 1784. 4w

WHEREAS the subscribers, Frederick Miller, of the township of Lebanon, in the county of Hunterdon, and Andrew Miller, of Newtown, in the county of Sussex, together with Joost Miller, of Mansfield Woodhouse township, in the said county of Sussex, on or about the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, gave a bond to Mrs. Elinor Miller, of Mansfield Woodhouse township aforesaid, conditioned for the payment of one hundred and eighty pounds proclamation money of New-Jersey, at five different payments. These are to notify all persons, that we the subscribers have paid the said bond, and have a legal release and discharge against the same bond.

FREDERICK MILLER.  
ANDREW MILLER.

January 31, 1784. 3w†

**TWO DOLLARS  
REWARD.**

STRAYED away the 12th inst. from the plantation of the subscriber in Hopewell, a dark brown mare, two years old past, a natural trotter, has been docked, and branded on the buttock with G. S. Whoever brings her to the subscriber shall be paid the above reward, and all reasonable charges by

TIMOTHY BRUSH, jun.

Hopewell, Jan. 29, 1784. 3w\*

**To be LET,**

And entered the first of April next,

THE stone tavern in Princeton, at the sign of the Thirteen Stars; it is well situated, being near the centre of the town, and has been occupied as a publick inn for several years past, and is in good repair. There are on the lower floor two neat parlours, a large bar-room, with a family room back of it, and a pantry and kitchen back of that: There is a good dry cellar under the whole of the house, and a well of good water in the pantry.—The upper part of the house contains five well finished bed-rooms.—There are also on the premises good stables, a large garden, and a small orchard of excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to Jacob G. Bergen, at the French Arms in Trenton, or to James M'Comb, in Princeton.

January 30, 1784. 3w†

New-Jersey, Middlesex county. } BY virtue of sundry executions issued out of the supreme court of judicature of the state of New-Jersey, and to me directed, against the heir and tertenants of Philip French, late of New-Brunswick, deceased; and also by virtue of an act of the legislature of the said state, intituled, *An Act for the sale of the estate of Philip French, late of New-Brunswick, in the county of Somerset, deceased, or of such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy certain executions levied thereon*, passed at Trenton the nineteenth day of December, in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, I shall expose to sale, by way of publick vendue, on Thursday the first day of April next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the house of John Degraw, inn-holder at New-Brunswick, in the said county of Middlesex, all that part of the real estate lately belonging to the said Philip French, deceased, which is situate in same county of Middlesex, in my bailiwick, and consists of sundry messuages, plantations, lots and parcels of land, in and near New-Brunswick aforesaid.

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.

New-Brunswick, Jan. 16, 1784. 4w

New-Jersey, Middlesex county. } NOTICE is hereby given, that the vendue held for the sale of the real estate of William Vance, deceased, is adjourned for want of buyers to Monday the 15th day of March next, when I shall sell the following real estate, to wit; the Mansion plantation, situate in South-Amboy, near Cranberry, containing about 200 acres of land, with good improvements thereon, and a proportionable quantity of meadow and wood-land. Also the house and lot of about 30 acres of land, whereon Mr. John Randolph now keeps tavern, situate in South-Amboy aforesaid, having to the same a good convenient barn, stable, shed, and other necessary improvements for the accommodating of travellers. Also a house and lot of land, with a blacksmith's shop on the same, adjoining, or a part of the aforesaid tavern lot. Also a house and lot of land adjoining the York road, near Cranberry aforesaid, now in the tenure or possession of Joseph Perine; all which I shall expose at publick sale on the day aforesaid, at the house of the said John Randolph, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon.

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.

N. B. The creditors of the said William Vance, deceased, is requested to attend at the day and place aforesaid.

STEPHEN HOOPER, Adm.

New-Brunswick, Jan. 20, 1784. 4w

**To be Sold,**

And may be taken possession of the fifteenth of April next,

A Valuable plantation, containing two hundred and thirty acres of land, pleasantly situated on the post-road from Trenton to Princeton, 8 miles from the former and 4 from the latter.—There are on the premises a two-story stone house, a stone kitchen, a large commodious barn, a good bearing orchard, and one of younger trees thrifty and promising.—There are 50 acres of meadow, and the like quantity of wood-land, both of excellent quality. An indisputable title will be given, and the payments made easy to the purchaser, on paying a small part in hand.—Enquire of Anna Green, near the said plantation; Richard Green, near Howell's ferry; or William Churchill Houston, Esquire, Trenton.

Maidenhead, February 2, 1784. c. t. f.

Hunterdon } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias County, ss. } to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, on the premises, on Monday the fifteenth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of said day, a certain plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Alexandria, containing two hundred and eighty-two acres, adjoining lands of Paul Andrews and others: The above described premises is excellent wheat land; and there are on said premises a dwellinghouse, barn and orchard, and a great proportion of timber, and is part of that tract of land known by the Society Tract.

Also, on Tuesday the sixteenth will be sold, between the hours of twelve and five, another tract of land situate in the township of Tewkesbury, containing four hundred and five acres, now in the tenure of John Tinney, adjoining lands of Frederick Pickle and others: There are on said premises a dwellinghouse, barn and orchard, and a great proportion of excellent timber, late the property of Henry Cuiller, deceased; seized and taken in execution at the suit of the Hon. John Fell, Esquire, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Dec. 27, 1783. 7w

Rivington's Confessions, Part II.

Addressed to the whigs of New-York.

[Continued from our last.]

BUT as to the Tories that yet may remain They scarcely need give you a moment of pain; What dare they attempt when their masters are fled? When the soul is departed who wars with the dead!

Poor souls! for the love of the king and his nation They have had their full quota of mortification; Wherever they fought, or whatever they won, The dream's at an end—the delusion is done.

The TEMPLE you rais'd was so wonderful large Not one of them thought you could answer the charge, It seem'd a mere castle constructed of vapour, Surrounded with gibbets and founded on PAPER.

On the basis of freedom you built it too strong! And CLINTON confess'd, when you held it so long, That if any thing human the fabrick could shatter— The ROYAL GAZETTE must accomplish the matter.\*

An engine like that, in such hands as my own, Had shaken king CUDJÖE † himself from his throne, In another rebellion had ruin'd the Scot, While the pope and pretender had both gone to pot.

If you stood my attacks, I have nothing to say— I fought, like the Swifs, for the sake of my pay; But while I was proving your fabrick unbound Our vessel mis'd stay, and we all went aground.

Thus ended in ruin what madness begun; And thus was our nation disgrac'd and undone, Renown'd as we were, and the lords of the deep, If our outset was folly, our exit was sleep.

A dominion like THIS, that some millions had cost!— The king might have wept when he saw it was lost— This jewel—whose value I cannot describe; This pearl—that was richer than all his Dutch tribe.

When the war came upon us, you very well knew My income was small, and my riches were few— If your money was scarce, and your prospects were bad, Why hinder me printing for people that had?

'Twould have pleas'd you, no doubt, had I gone with a few sets Of books, to exist in your cold Massachusetts; Or to wander at NEWARK, like ill-fated HUGH, Not a shirt to my back, nor a foal to my shoe.

Now, if we mistook (as we did, it is plain) Our error was owing to wicked HUGH GAINÉ, For he gave us such scenes of your starving and strife, As prov'd that his pictures were drawn from the life.

On the waves of the Styx had he rode quarantine, He could not have look'd more infernally lean Than the day, when returning dismay'd and distress'd, Like the doves to their windows, he flew to his nest.

The part that he acted, by some men of sense Was wrongfully held to be malice propense, When to all the world else it was perfectly plain, One principle rul'd him—a passion for gain.

You pretend I have suffer'd no loss in the cause, And have therefore no right to partake of your laws: Some people love talking—I find to my cost, I too am a loser—my character's lost!

Nay, did not your printers repeatedly stoop To defecant and reflect on my PORTABLE SOUP? At me have your porcupines darted the quill, You have plunder'd my office, and publish'd my WILL.

Resolv'd upon mischief, you held it no crime To steal my REFLEXIONS, and print them in rhyme, When all the world knew, or at least they might guess, That the time to reflect, is the time to confess.

You never consider'd my children and wife, That my lot was to toil and to struggle thro' life; My windows you broke—they are all on a jar, And my house you have made a mere old man of war.

\* Si Pergama dextra Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent. Virg.

† The Negro King in Jamaica, whom the English declared independent in 1739.

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.

And still you insist I've no right to complain!— Indeed if I do, I'm afraid it's in vain— Yet am willing to hope you're too learnedly read To hang up a printer for being misled.

If this be your aim, I must think of a flight— In less than a month I must bid you good night, And hurry away to that whelp ridden shore Where CLINTON and CARLETON retreated before.

From signs in the sky, and from tokens on land, I'm inclin'd to suspect my departure's at hand: The man in the moon is unusually big, And ENGLIS, they tell me, has got a new wig.

For many days past, as the town can attest, The tail of the weather-cock hung to the west— My shop, the last evening, seem'd all in a blaze, And a hen crow'd at midnight, my waiting-man says!

Even then as I lay with strange whims in my head, A ghost hove in sight, not a yard from my bed, It seem'd GENERAL ROBERTSON, bravely array'd, But I grasp'd at the substance, and found him a shade!

He appear'd as of old, when, head of the throng, And loaded with laurels, he waddled along— He seem'd at the foot of my bedstead to stand, And cry'd—"Jemmy Rivington, reach me your hand!"

"And Jemme (said he) I am sorry to find, Some demon advis'd you to loiter behind; "The country is hostile—you had better get off it, "Here's nothing but squabbles, all plague, and no "profit.

"Since the day that Sir William came here with his "throng "He manag'd things so that they always went wrong, "And tho' for his knighthood he kept MESCHIANZA, "I think he was nothing but mere Sancho Panza.

"Other luck we had once at the battle of Boyne! "But here they have ruin'd Earl CHARLES and BUR- "COYNE, "Here brave col'nel MONCKTON was thrown on his "back, "And here lies poor ANDRE! the best of the pack."

So saying he flitted away in a trice, Just adding, "he hop'd I wou'd take his advice—" Which I surely shall do if you push me too hard,— And so I remain with eternal regard

JAMES RIVINGTON printer, of late, to the king, But now a republican—under your wing— Let him stand where he is, and don't push him down hill And he'll turn a true Blue-Skin, or just what you will.

TO BE SOLD, At Publick Sale,

On Friday the 20th of February next, 120 acres of land, situate 2 1/2 miles from Cranberry town, near the publick road from thence to Monmouth, late the property of Luke Smock, deceased.

THERE is of said tract near 30 acres well timbered, a quantity of good meadow, and the whole well watered, with a good dwellinghouse and barn, and an excellent apple-orchard, part of which is of the best grafted fruit. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock of said day on the premises, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known by HENRY SMOCK, } Execut. ROBERT SMOCK, } Middlesex county, January 14, 1784.

To be sold,

The PLANTATION belonging to the SUBSCRIBER,

Situate in Hopewell, about eight miles above Trenton, on the River Road,

CONTAINING about 130 acres, well watered, 7 of which are excellent good meadow; upwards of 30 acres of timber-land, above 20 of which are excellent. On the premises are a frame house and barn, an excellent orchard of apples, chiefly pippins; pears, peaches, cherries, &c. Title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ELIJAH HART.

Jan. 12, 1784.

3w

Wanted Immediately,

A Journeyman PRINTER, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by the Printer hereof.

New-Jersey, House of Assembly, Dec. 23, 1783.

THE several petitions from the West and East-Jersey proprietors, relative to a dispute subsisting between them concerning the line of partition between East and West-Jersey were read a second time; whereupon,

Ordered, That the West-Jersey proprietors have leave to present the draught of a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising their intention at least six weeks previous thereto, in both the New-Jersey, one of the New-York, and one of the Pennsylvania new-papers.

Extract from the Minutes, MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the proprietors of East-Jersey, and all other persons concerned, that we propose, pursuant to the leave granted us by the Honourable the House of Assembly in the above resolution, to present the draught of a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes expressed and set forth in our petition.

JONA. D. SERGEANT, Committee of W. Jersey Proprietors. CLEMENT BIDDLE, EBENEZER COWELL, DANIEL ELLIS, } 8w

January 8, 1784.

THE price of this paper is TEN SHILLINGS by the year.—The money to be advanced quarterly, or for a longer time, as the subscribers may think fit; and, if the paper should be discontinued, to be returned on demand, after deducting the price of the papers which have been furnished since the respective advances were made.—The papers to go out in packets, as heretofore, and one to be given gratis with every dozen the packet may contain.—The packets to stop whenever the term elapses for which the last advance has been made, unless a further advance be then made.—The subscribers to pay their posts, as heretofore.

The publisher flatters himself that the above conditions will appear so reasonable in point of price, and so necessary in point of precaution, that they will meet with universal approbation—and that he will have the fullest encouragement from his fellow-citizens in carrying on this useful undertaking. He is of opinion, that this method of publication will fix the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE on a basis that will be permanent; and is convinced, that this only will enable him to devote to it a portion of his time and attention adequate to the importance of the object.

Gentlemen, to whom it may be convenient, will much oblige the publisher, by forming packets in the several counties as expeditiously as may be.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, Dec. 9, 1783.

A Miller is wanted.

A Person who has some knowledge of the trade of a millwright, and is thoroughly acquainted with the milling business, will meet with generous encouragement by applying, with a good recommendation, to the subscriber.

JOHN NELSON.

New-Brunswick, Jan. 8, 1784. 4w\*