

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1784.

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

To be fold or let,

From the 1st of April next,

POINT BREEZE,

SITUATED near Bordentown, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, about twelve acres of meadow cleared, and twice as much more may be made. There is on the premises a good frame house, barn, stable, cowhouse, carriagehouse, milkhouse, &c. also a fine young orchard of between 2 and 300 trees of the best grafted fruit; a large paled in garden, with the best collection of fruit in the neighbourhood, consisting of a variety of sorts of pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, almonds, apricots, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, &c. with a large collection of flower-roots; well calculated for a gentleman's country seat from its delightful and extensive prospect, and healthiness of its situation, the vicinity where the federal town is to be built being about four miles distant, and where they can twice a week have any thing brought or carried to or from New-York by the stages, within four hundred yards of the door, at a cheap rate.—There is good sport for the lovers of shooting and angling near the premises. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, at Trenton; Mr. Samuel Farnsworth, at Bordentown; or the subscriber at New-York.

3wll

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Thursday the twenty-fifth of March next, A House and lot in Kingston, situated about midway between New-York and Philadelphia, on the post and stage road: The lot contains one acre of land; the house is large and roomy, having four rooms on the lower floor, and two rooms and a garret above, with a kitchen joining the house; has been occupied for a long time before the war as a store and tavern, situated in a well settled part of a country abounding in wheat, &c. being the property of William Douglass, deceased.—Where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

3w†

GEORGE DOUGLASS, } Execut.
JOHN DOUGLASS, }

A choice TRACT of LAND.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land lying on both sides of Paulinkillin creek, and within 3 miles of the river Delaware, formerly surveyed and returned for 900 acres, with the usual allowance, but is supposed to contain 1000 acres. The quality of the land is extraordinary good for wheat, lies level, and is very free from stones and easily worked; it may be conveniently laid out into four or five plantations, each to have a front on the water, as the creek runs nearly through the middle of the tract. There is a good and convenient landing on the creek, about a mile and a half from the land, where Durham boats of any burthen load, and rafts may be floated down to Philadelphia. There are on the land two good and inexhaustible limestone quarries, one on either side of the creek; and three well improved plantations, now in possession of John Pufson, Ralph Brugler and Samuel Boham, whose leases expire next spring. A considerable deal of upland and some meadow already cleared, and much more to clear. The pleasant and convenient situation, the good quality of the upland, meadowland and bottom ground, must always render this tract of land equal, if not superior, to any of the same extent in Suffex county. The subscriber wishes to sell the whole to one person; or, if too much for one, to several, who would jointly purchase, and agree to divide the land to suit their own convenience. As the whole of the land may be cleared, the purchaser or purchasers can be supplied with a tract of timberland which lies very handy, at a cheap and reasonable rate. The payments will be easy. The title is clear. For particulars and terms of sale apply to the subscriber living in the township of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, near the South branch of the river Raritan.

9w§

CHARLES COXE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy strong NEGRO WENCH, with a female child two years old. She is fit for town or country service. Enquire of the Printer.

February 23, 1784.

c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, of Monmouth county, in the state of New-Jersey,

A Valuable tract of pine land, containing two thousand six hundred acres, on which is a good saw-mill and eight tenants; on some of the tenements is twenty or thirty acres of meadow, situate the nearest part about one mile from Horner's-Town, and about nine miles from Allentown; the mill is so near the inhabitants that there is generally a market at the mill for all she can saw.

Also three hundred acres on the north side of Toms river, about half a mile below the bridge, on which are sixty acres of good salt meadow, and some good English meadow.

Also sixty acres at musqueto cove, most of it excellent salt meadow.

Also seventy acres of meadow on a branch of Mateteunk river, below a saw-mill lately built by Major Walton and company.

Also one hundred and twenty acres on the head branch of Toms river, situate about nine miles from Allentown, on which is a large quantity of paint, allowed by the painters to be as good as any Spanish brown whatever.

Also eighty acres of upland, joining to Mr. Abraham Anderson's and Mr. William Taylor's, about ten miles from Allentown, joining the road to Middletown-point.

Also eighty acres of land lying to the southward of the place generally called Smith's place, fifteen acres of which is where has been an old saw-mill pond; good meadow.

Also one hundred and fifty acres of good pine land, on the main road to Toms river, generally called the half moon.

Also forty-six acres of meadow and upland, above the road that crosses the Indian run by John Imlay's.

Also one half of the Union mill lot, whereon is an extraordinary place to rebuild a saw-mill.

Also several pieces of cedar swamps.

A good title will be given to the purchasers by

JOHN LAWRENCE.

February 5, 1784.

5w¶

To be sold,

And may be taken possession of the 20th of March next,

A Valuable plantation, containing three hundred and seventy-five acres of land, pleasantly situated in the county of Monmouth, one mile from Imlay's-Town, and three from Allentown. There are on the premises a frame house, kitchen, barn and waggon-house; a good bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit.—There are twenty acres of meadow, eighty acres tillable and pasture-land, the remainder wood-land; all of an excellent quality: It would make two good farms, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. An indisputable title will be given, and the payments made easy to the purchaser. Enquire of Benjamin Van-Cleve, Maidenhead; Joseph Wright, Philadelphia; or Ebenezer-Smith Platt, New-York.

February 23, 1784.

3w

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted and valuable FARM late the estate of Thomas Norris, deceased, situate in the township of Windsor, county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, containing about 438 acres, having on the same a good house, barn, orchard and other necessary improvements; being convenient to mill and market, within about 4 miles of Princeton, and about 8 from Trenton:—The whole or part will be sold, as best suits the purchaser. It may be very conveniently divided into two farms, having a sufficient quantity of wood-land suitably proportioned to each farm; about 60 acres of good swamp, a part cleared and will make meadow.—Also about 8 acres of the best Maidenhead meadow, within 1½ miles of said farm.—The payments made easy. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

GEORGE NORRIS, } Executors.
JAMES NORRIS, }

February 2, 1784.

4w†

To the Printer of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

S I R,

THE exemplary punishment of personal dishonesty, and the strict observance of publick faith, are so absolutely necessary to the emolument of every community, that whatever society is deficient in these grand essentials to national prosperity, must make rapid strides to final declension and ruin. Men of integrity will desert a country in which they find their property a prey to private knavery; and cannot depend, from the repeated violations of it, upon the most solemnly-plighted faith of the publick.

I shall make no observations at present upon the frequent subterfuges that have been made by publick bodies to elude the justice so indisputably due to those virtuous citizens, who, in the most disastrous periods of our late conflict with Britain, have liberally opened their purses to save their bleeding country from impending vassalage. I hope such reflections may be suppressed in all the future histories of the American contest for independence, or they will throw a deep and dismal shade over the lustre of the most glorious of our achievements. I shall confine myself in this essay to the shock that is given to private credit, by what I think very injudicious laws, and the injustice thence accruing to the honest creditor, without having any other operation with respect to the poor in general, than that of preventing every monied man from trusting them at all.

Tho' we have the highest reason to detest Great-Britain to the last moment of our existence, for her abominable iniquity in commencing, and her cruel diabolical manner of prosecuting, the late war; yet it might be prudent for new governments to adopt that political and commercial wisdom of an antient nation, which she hath been a thousand years in acquiring. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.* Such a people must be presumed to know how to protect an unfortunate bankrupt from the unreasonable severity of an unmerciful creditor, without giving encouragement to every dishonest spendthrift to defraud his friend and benefactor.

The English have never extended their acts of bankruptcy to any other description of persons than merchants. They give indeed so liberal a construction to the statutes respecting insolvent debtors, as to bring within the equity of those laws whoever carries on any sort of trade, and does not live by bare labour or manufacturing alone. In this interpretation, their courts have perhaps taken too great a latitude: But the original principle upon which their parliaments have always proceeded in granting such particular indulgence to merchants, is founded in the strictest equity and the soundest policy. For people of this occupation must frequently, in order to trade to any advantage, trade beyond their capitals. Their property is moreover exposed to the fury of the ocean, and liable to numberless other accidents to which that of the rest of their fellow subjects is not incident. They are obliged to vend their commodities upon credit; and if the buyers fail in paying them, they cannot be punctual in performing their engagements with others. Nay, the falling of one single commercial house, will often ruin many hundreds. Their situation being thus particularly precarious, and their fortunes daily obnoxious to a thousand casualties from which those of others are exempt, they deserve to be favoured by correspondent laws, which there is no reason for extending to those who are not in the like predicament. What business, for instance, has the farmer, the mechanic, or the manufacturer (which several classes comprehend almost all the remainder of the society) to break, unless by the singular afflictive Providence of God, they meet with inevitable losses, as by disease or fire, or any other real calamity, on account of which, whenever it happens, they should be equally entitled to the benefit of the acts of bankruptcy?—I ask, in the name of common honesty, how can these several ranks of men become insolvent (particular misfortunes excepted) if they are as industrious and as frugal as they ought to be?—And surely no man ought to be favoured by law for his laziness or prodigality. The husbandman is able, *communibus annis,*

to raise more than is sufficient for the maintenance of his family; and if he will spend beyond his income, without a prospect of paying his debts (and no such prospect can he have, continuing in such a course of life) I do, without any hesitation or breach of charity, pronounce him a very great knave. The mechanic and manufacturer are equally bound to live according to their respective earnings, or they are equally dishonest. And I think I may venture to assert, from my own observation, that where one man has been reduced to poverty, by what the lawyers call the act of God, that is, a particular calamity inflicted by Heaven, in contradistinction to the personal default of the sufferer (which ought always to be taken into consideration) twenty at least have broke, either by their want of industry, or their want of œconomy. And shall the lazy and the lavish meet with greater protection from the laws than the diligent and frugal? Are not such laws, instead of being a *terror to evil doers*, rather an encouragement to the unrighteous practice, already too prevalent, of borrowing money, and otherwise running in debt, without any intention to pay? A most gross and shameful iniquity. And should not such profuse and unconscionable catiffs be considered by all wise governments rather as proper objects of criminal punishment, than of particular and distinguished lenity? To involve one's self in debt, without a prospect of paying, is certainly wickedness; and with this approbrious name the Almighty himself, by the pen of his Prophet, hath been pleased to stigmatize it. *The wicked, says King David, borroweth and payeth not again.* Psalm xxxvii. 21. But that any Legislature, under the Jewish dispensation, encouraged this wickedness, the Psalmist saith not. And shall they find better quarter under the purer christian dispensation, that so energetically inculcates the precept of *doing to others as we would that they should do unto us*; and which expressly forbids us to *owe any man ought but love*? So far were these deceivers from receiving any countenance in the primitive ages of christianity, that their insolvency was deemed sufficient to deserve an expulsion from the church, unless they could evidently make it appear that it was merely by the unforeseen and frowning Providence of God that they were reduced to this extremity. Upon the same principle that the church excused them from ecclesiastical censures, I would wish, in compassion to the unfortunate, that our laws should exempt them from imprisonment, on delivering up their effects for the benefit of their creditors. I mean, that no merciless creditor should have it in his power to confine any insolvent debtor reduced to that condition, by unavoidable accident, and without his own default. But why should we not imitate the example of the primitive church in its *justice* as well as in its *mercy*? As I would therefore, on the one hand, extend the laws for the relief of insolvents to all the *innocently unfortunate*; I think that on the other hand, no *fraudulent debtor* ought to be screened from the terrors of a gaol. Shall a man, for instance, who, when he borrows money or purchases goods, never intend to make satisfaction for either—who knavishly conceals his real circumstances from the lender or seller, and avails himself of the confidence which they repose in his abilities and probity, to possess himself of part of their fortune—who constantly prosecutes this iniquitous plan for a series of years, living all the while in greater profusion and luxury than his honest creditors, upon whose substance he is thus rioting; and when rigorously pressed by one man for payment, borrows from another to stop the gap, in order still to protract his credit, and disguise his knavery, with intent farther to impose upon others who are ignorant of his penniless situation—shall such a miscreant, I say, who is worse than a highwayman, because he adds deceit and imposture to his other villainy, and is not so easily guarded against as the open robber—shall he be excused from imprisonment as an unfortunate man, when the other is hanged like a dog, and no Legislature thinks that he misbecomes the gibbet? Surely the fact, whether an insolvency is occasioned by providential disaster on the one hand, or wilful knavery, idleness or extravagance, on the other, may be easily determined by a jury. And as surely as the insolvent ought to be favoured by law in the former case, so surely ought he to be punished with a gaol, at least, in the latter; or we confound all ideas of mercy and justice, nor make any difference between the compassion due to real misfortune, and the punishment that ought to be inflicted upon premeditated covin.

But with respect to *ex post facto* laws upon this extraordinary occasion, what shall we say? Why, they are what we do not choose to say. The subject knowing, or, in legal contemplation, being presumed to know, the laws of his country, is supposed to trust every debtor according to the law then extant; and so far, it is granted, that he trusts him at his own risque and peril. But perhaps the next year succeeding the contract, another law is made depriving the creditor of the remedy he had against the debtor at the time he trusted him; and the courts of justice then open to every citizen in his case, are now shut against him. Is this right? Is this a constitutional object of

legislation? Is it the office of Assemblies to give one man's property to another? Can creditors be supposed to elect representatives for this purpose? Or is the Legislature to represent only a parcel of fraudulent debtors to the exclusion and ruin of all honest creditors? Might not the same law which says that the man who owes me a hundred pounds, shall not pay me because it doth not suit his circumstances, say with equal justice that he shall have a hundred pounds of my money, because it better suits his circumstances to have it than mine to keep it? For where is the difference between depriving a man of a hundred pounds due to him from a certain debtor in necessitous circumstances, and of obliging him to give a hundred pounds of his property to another in circumstances equally necessitous? In either case, the encroachment upon the property of the innocent man is the same; and the plea of necessity or indigence in both, equally well founded; that is to say, not founded at all.

Upon this fruitful source of iniquity, I could, instead of a short essay, write to the tune of a German folio, to shew the pernicious consequences of such general indemnity to the greatest pests of society. But I may probably trouble the publick with another paper on this important and interesting subject.

S C I P I O.

Foreign Intelligence.

MAINHEIM, November 15.

THE letters from Nunich cannot sufficiently extol the polite and affable conduct of the King of Sweden, during his abode in that city. On his arrival, the Monarch alighted at the city gate, and walked up to the house where he was to lodge. On calling for the host, he asked him for the apartments intended for the King and his suite. Being informed of the price, "You ask too little (said he) Kings do not come every day to lodge with you." Upon this the host replied, "The honour done me by the Monarch fills my heart sufficiently; why should I make him pay more than another?" Some persons who occupied the first and second floors of that house were preparing to quit them; which the King perceiving prevented, saying, "That his Majesty had good legs, and could very well get up to the third story." At the same time the Monarch's retinue arrived; and honest Albert (the host) found with surprize that he had been speaking with the King in person. The King went to the play, the host gave a ball, at which was present upwards of 200 persons. The King spoke with great affability to the Widow of the learned Oosterwalt, who was present. On his departure, his Majesty made a present to the host of a gold watch and chain, and twenty-four ducats.

P A R I S, November 3.

The new Arotatic machine which M. de Montgolfier is constructing, will take six hundred French yards of linen to cover it; it is extremely solid, and is now rain-proof, by means of a triple coat of varnish; its form is that of a tent, sixty feet high, forty feet in diameter; it will contain 40,000 cubic feet of gaz, and will be able to lift up a weight of 1200 pounds. The machine which was constructed at Versailles, under the inspection of the King, raised itself to the height of 200 toises, or 1200 feet, and fell about half a league distant.

A beautiful medal has lately been engraved, after the model of the famous Houdon (a name dear to the arts) it most faithfully represents the heads of the two brothers, Stephen and Joseph de Montgolfier, inventors of the Arotatic Globes.

Mr. Didot, the elder, has of late brought the beauty of his types to a singular degree of perfection; he has established at Annanay a new manufactory of paper, the beauty of which corresponds to the singular elegance of his characters. Nothing in Typography can exceed his edition of the *Ancient Moralitys*, and of many other works. He has just received from the King a letter, which has greatly flattered him, and is a pleasing reward for his talents and ingenuity. The letter precedes an order to print, with his new types and paper, all the classics, the works of Corneille and Racine, and particularly *Telemachus*, in order to serve for the education of the Dauphin.

Nov. 17. We are assured that on the 13th instant the Farmers General lent six millions to the *Casse d'Escompte*, to demonstrate their joy on their re-establishment; all the debts of the bank will be liquidated about the end of December next. The Administrators and Stockholders met on the 13th and 14th, and resolved to add to their stock 1000 new actions of 3500 livres each, which will form an increase of the funds of 35,000,000 livres. This will serve with what is adding, to give speedy satisfaction to the publick.

Nov. 27. We have accounts from Bourdeaux, that several failures have happened there, said to be occasioned by the suddenness of the peace, which left many speculators, who imagined the war would last till 1785, overstocked with merchandizes, for which there is now but an indifferent market.

Nov. 28. The Duke de Chartres, willing to celebrate the day on which the human race first travelled in the air, and returned to give an account of their journey, has resolved to erect a pyramid on the spot where the late Air Balloon alighted, and thereon to inscribe the name of Montgolfier, who constructed the airy vehicle, together with those of the two bold travellers who dared to take a journey to the third region of air.

Letters of authority from Vienna confirm the account that the Emperor is going to take a journey to Italy, from which it is concluded there will be no war.

L O N D O N, Nov. 25.

By letters from Madrid we learn, that a very extraordinary report is current there, namely, that it being settled by the definitive treaty, that every thing was to be in the same situation as before the war, General Elliot had sent notice to the Chief Commander at St. Roche, to demolish the works raised in the front during the siege; the Spanish officer answered, that he had received no orders for their demolition, but that he would send an express immediately to court about it, to which Governor Elliot replied, that he would not wait the return of the courier, but would make himself master of those works in twenty-four hours, which was accordingly done.

The last letters from Lisbon mention, that a shock of an earthquake had been felt there, which lasted two minutes, but did no material damage on shore, nor to the ships in the harbour.

A discovery has lately been made in the medical world, which is likely to prove of great publick utility. The best Peruvian bark having been found to flourish only about Loxa, in the 4th degree of South latitude, Don Ortega, professor of botany at Madrid, conjectured it might be met with at a similar distance from the equator in a Northern latitude. This has actually been accomplished, two species of the red bark having been received by the royal medical society at Madrid, which were lately discovered in the province of Santa Fe, which is situated between four and five degrees of North latitude.

In consequence of this intelligence, the Spanish Monarch has directed his Minister for the American department to order this valuable remedy to be cultivated at Santa Fe, as it can more easily be conveyed from thence to Europe, than from Loxa, where it has for some time past been far from plentiful.

Dec. 6. This day the following numbers were drawn prizes at Guildhall, viz. No. 42,221, 28,300, 21,820, 28,895, 9,708, 43,602, 26,184, 307, and 42,725, prizes of 50l. each.

Yesterday the following numbers were drawn prizes at Guildhall, viz. No. 10,006, 8,529, 235, and 37,206, prizes of 100l. each, No. 7,612, 18,137, and 41,505, prizes of 50l. each.

We are happy to hear, that the Committee appointed by the House of Commons for enquiring into the abuse of smuggling, have already discovered means of preventing, or of crushing the abuse, by which a recovery will be made of duties to the amount of two millions a year and upwards—an accession which, in our present circumstances, must be highly beneficial.

In the House of Commons of Ireland, on Friday, Nov. 28, Mr. Foster reported from the Committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of Captain Robert Brook: "That it would be expedient for the nation to lend him on security 25,000l. in Exchequer-bills, payable in ten years, and for which he is to pay interest, for the purpose of carrying on and extending his manufactories at Prosperous, and to enable him to give employment to the distressed artificers of Dublin, and its liberties."

This report was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Foster also presented a bill to advance the trade between Ireland and the United States of America.—Read a first time, and ordered for a second reading next day.

Lord Charlemont has given a demonstration of his sincerely concurring in every measure which can promote a reform in the Irish Parliament. On the 20th of this month he waited on several of the principal Volunteer Delegates, and requested them to inform their Constituents, that as far as his private interest in Boroughs was concerned, he should be happy to set an example of sacrificing it to the liberty and happiness of his country. That he neither wished for, nor would accept of, any compensation for such of his Boroughs as it might be deemed proper to disfranchise; what he had held by prescriptive right, he would yield without a murmur to publick utility. These declarations were received with gratitude, and the Delegates immediately apprized their Constituents of such patriotick proposals.

American Intelligence.

ST. JOHN'S (Antigua) Oct. 29, 1783.

WE have authority to say (from a very modern traveller, of great learning and philosophy) that the *Palma Altissima*, better known here by the name of the *Mountain cabbage tree*, is the most powerful conductor of lightning that has ever yet been

discovered. The careful culture of them in this island, and other equatorial parts of the world, might be a great preservative against the fatal consequences attending the discharge of electric clouds so near the earth. Those trees then must certainly be the natural conductor so long supposed by men of learning to exist in these parts of the world.

RICHMOND, January 31.

On Saturday last the weather, which had been for some time past intensely cold, suddenly turned warm, with rain, which occasioned a very rapid thaw; the river, over which waggons had been driven a day or two before, soon gave way, and the vast bodies of ice that came floating down in consequence, threatened destruction to every thing before it.

A very valuable mill of Messrs. David Rofs and Co. containing near 3000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of flour, situated on the falls near this city, was carried away; and what greatly adds to the calamity, the miller and his assistant, who were in the mill, fell victims to its fury. The water, owing to the river being choaked up by the ice, rose immediately to uncommonly high, that it has carried away the bridge across the creek; at Rocketts the ice has swept the wharf away, and what vessels are not sunk, are carried into a meadow near that place.

On the Monday following an immense quantity of snow fell, which, with the extreme severe weather since that time, has effectually blocked up the river again.

BALTIMORE, February 13.

By a Captain of a vessel, who came to town last evening from Norfolk, in Virginia, which place he left about the 3d of this inst. mentions, that the following vessels were lying there: Brig Nesbitt, Capt. Stanbury; brig Dolphin, Captain Foster;—and ship General Elliot, Captain Cornwall, ship —, Captain Dancer, were both arrived there from London.—That the ship Carolina, Captain Angus, from London, and another ship, the name of the Captain and vessel unknown, were arrived in Hampton Road; that the ship Ocean, of this port, from Rotterdam, was ashore off Windmill Point; that a ship from Ireland, with passengers, some of whom and the crew are perished, and the Captain assassinated, was lost above New Point-Comfort; that the schooner Sally, Captain Wing, of this port, was lost near Currituck Inlet, and all the crew, except one man, perished; that a ship and brig were lost at the same place the 30th of December, and not a soul from either vessel saved; and six sail of other vessels are entirely lost in James's river.

TRENTON, March 2.

By the ship Wilson, Captain Thompson, which lately arrived at New-York, in seven weeks and three days from Liverpool, we learn, that on or about the twentieth of December last, the famous India bill, for depriving the English East-India company of the exclusive trade to that part of the world, and investing it in the hands of the government, was carried, by a very large majority, in the House of Commons; but negatived by a majority of three, in the House of Lords. The immediate consequence of which was, the resignation of Messieurs Fox and North, and the appointment of the Honourable William Pitt, Esquire, as First Lord of the Treasury. His Britannick Majesty opposed the bill through all its various stages, and the Prince of Wales found himself in the minority by adhering to the fortunes of the Fox. That it was expected a dissolution of Parliament would also take place in a day or two—that the affairs of the British nation were in the utmost state of distraction—the people in great uproar and confusion—stocks low and money scarce—that the last advices from the Indies contain the most disagreeable relation of an engagement between the French and the English armies, and their Auxiliaries, the death of Sir Eyre Coote, the Elliot of the East—and that the English affairs in that quarter wore a very gloomy aspect.

In Mr. Fox's statement of the East-India Company's affairs, he endeavoured to prove that they were in a state of bankruptcy, with a deficiency of five millions. But the Company, on the contrary, denied the fact, and as ingeniously proved that after all their debts, &c. were paid, a surplus or residue would remain of three millions.

Saturday the twenty-first ult. arrived at New-York the Tankerville packet, Captain M'Donough, in seventy-five days from Falmouth, but his advices are not so late as those brought by the ship Wilson.

The Shelburne packet sailed from Falmouth for New-York 5 weeks before the Tankerville, which occasions some anxiety for her safety.

The same day sailed from New-York le Courier de le Amerique, Captain le Chevalier de Abboville, for France, and several other vessels destined for Europe and the West-Indies.

And on Sunday the 22d the ship Edward, Captain Coupar, took her departure for London. In the above French packet went Col. Harmar; and in the Edward, Captain Coupar, Major Franks, with the publick de-

patches of Congress, for the respective courts, containing the ratification of the Definitive Articles of Peace.

Also in the Edward went passengers Mr. Eliphalet Brush, of that city, merchant, and Mr. Peregrine Bourdieu.

And on Sunday the twenty-second also sailed from New-York, for China, the ship Empress of China, Captain Green. A correspondent remarks, that notwithstanding the many difficulties he may have to encounter with, as being the first ship from this new nation, to that rich and distant part of the world, from his character as an able and spirited navigator, we may form a pleasing presage of that success which every friend to his country wishes him. And to the gentlemen, whose ambition to discover new resources of wealth, by forming new channels for the extensions of our commerce, a contemplation on the services they are rendering their country, must sufficiently compensate for the risque of their property.

By a southern paper of the 14th ult. we are informed, that the merchants of Petersburg have received a letter from the merchants of Philadelphia, recommending them to take into consideration the impropriety of trading with those whose ports are shut against the inhabitants of the United States; in consequence of which a meeting took place, but we have not yet learned the result of their deliberations.

A correspondent at Annapolis informs us, that Virginia, by a late act, have empowered her Delegates in Congress to convey, by a deed to the United States, all the lands on the north side of the Ohio, agreeably to the propositions some time since stated as conditional by Congress—that business is much impeded, seven states only being represented on the floor, and the greater part of it pending before them indispensably requiring nine.

Friday morning Mrs. SARAH BARNES, relict of Thomas Barnes, deceased, late of this place, in the 78th year of her age, paid the last debt to nature—And, on Sunday following, her remains were interred in the Friends burying ground, attended by a considerable number of respectable citizens.

For the NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.

To SCIPIO.

YOUR publication in Mr. Collins's last week's Gazette of the 24th February, 1784, is one among the many publications under anonymous signatures calculated to injure me in the minds of the citizens of this state in general, and those of the county of Hunterdon in particular, all of which I have passed by with that neglect and scorn they deserved; but your performance is so replete with falsehoods, that their consequences may have a tendency to wound the fairest characters, and turn the liberty of the press into licentiousness. I therefore, in this publick manner, deny your charges, and call upon you to avow your publication, give up your real name, that I may know who I have to contend with, and I will then (as I have already laid the same before the Legislature) publish the real state of my conduct, supported by undeniable testimony, by which I shall exculpate the Honourable Members of Assembly from those illiberal reflections you have so unjustly cast upon them, and which, I apprehend, will justify my conduct in the opinion of every good man respecting the loss of the publick (unsigned, intended to be) money by its being taken by the enemy, in December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six. Come forth Scipio, give up your name, and I will dissect your performance, and hold you up to the publick in your true colours.

SAMUEL TUCKER.

Trenton, February 26, 1784.

Mr. COLLINS,
The Act passed November 16, 1769, intituled, An Act for laying a duty on the purchasers of slaves imported into this colony, being little attended to, it is presumed the same is forgot; your giving the following extract from it a place in your paper, will probably oblige some of your readers, and particularly

A SUBSCRIBER.
SECT. I. BE it enacted by the Governor, Council and General Assembly of this Colony, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every person hereafter purchasing a Negro, Indian or Mulatto slave, if such slave has not resided in this Colony at least for the space of one whole year before such purchase, or such slave for which the duty by this or any former act imposed hath not been paid, shall, besides the price paid for the said slave, moreover pay to the county collector, chosen for the county in which such purchase shall be made, the sum of fifteen pounds proclamation money; and on refusal or neglect of paying the same ten whole days after the said purchase or purchases shall be made, it shall and may be lawful for the said county collector, by himself or deputy, to apply to a Justice of the Peace for the said county, who, on such information, shall immediately grant a precept in the usual manner, for the

apprehension of the person or persons complained against; and the same being so apprehended and brought before him, shall proceed to hear the parties, and give judgment, and award execution for the said duty, in manner and form as by law appointed in cases of six pounds and under.

3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any of the overseers of the poor in this colony shall give information unto the county collector of the purchase of such Negro, Indian or Mulatto slave, and the duty hereby imposed be collected in consequence of such information, then, and in such case, the said duty so collected shall be and remain in the hands of such county collector, and subjected to the disposal of the justices and freeholders of the said county towards the defraying of the publick expences of the city, town, precinct or district, wherein the overseer of the poor, who shall give such information, may reside.

To be sold,

Or exchanged for a plantation near some Friends meeting-house,

A Valuable tract of land, situate in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, containing near 300 acres of good land, which may be conveniently divided into two plantations, having two dwelling-houses, two barns, and two orchards, with a sufficient quantity of meadow-land thereon, and exceeding well watered, having a good spring near each house, which waters a part of the meadow, and is convenient to the meetings of Presbyterians, Lutherans, Anabaptists or Dunkers.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase or exchange, may apply to the subscriber on the premises and know the terms.

JACOB BIRDSALL.

Trenton, 26th 2d month, 1784.

2W

TO BE SOLD,

Only for ready money,

AN able-bodied healthy NEGRO GIRL, fourteen years old next March. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Burgie, near Mr. Annin's tavern at Baskenridge. February 28, 1784.

4W†

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable PLANTATION,

CONTAINING 114 acres, situated in Amwell township, and county of Hunterdon, two miles and a half from Benjamin Howell's ferry, and three miles from the new meeting-house. There are on the premises a good house, with a good spring at the door, a good barn, and an excellent bearing orchard:—There is a quantity of fine watered meadow, and good timber-land; a never failing stream in every field. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ABRAHAM HAGEMAN.

February 27, 1784.

4W†

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation lying in Middlesex county, state of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within 200 yards of Vanpelt's mill, containing 235 acres: There are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, and a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees. The land is exceeding fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, in Philadelphia; Samuel Tucker, Esquire, in Trenton; or of Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises.

February 28, 1784.

Marraquier and Crolius,

Near the market-house in Trenton,

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the publick, that they intend to leave this state by the 20th of April next. They have on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS.—Also glass, china, and earthen-ware—household and kitchen furniture, waggon and gears, horses, riding chairs, and an excellent milch cow; which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms; and, if not sold before the 8th day of April, they will then be exposed to publick vendue.

March 1, 1784.

4W

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Alexander Gaa, late of Princeton, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts properly authenticated to Mr. James Hamilton, of said place, being duly authorized to adjust the same; likewise all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make payment on or before the 1st of June next ensuing, to avoid further trouble.

ROBERT M'GEE, Adm.

N. B. Likewise a lot of ground containing 60 feet in front, on the main street, Princeton, extending 534 feet deep, to be sold. Apply as above.

Princeton, February 27, 1784.

4W†

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing 165 acres of good land, situate in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, on which is a large dwelling-house, four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole, with good barn and stables, an excellent well of water at the door, with two never failing springs, an orchard of one hundred apple-trees in perfection, and one hundred planted last spring; a sufficient quantity of good meadow, and more may be made with a very small expence; about fifty acres of wood-land, the remainder cleared and in good fence. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Jasper Smith, Esquire, in Flemington; or Samuel Tucker, Esquire, in Trenton. An indisputable title and possession will be given the first of April next ensuing, by
TIMOTHY WOOD.
Amwell, February 9, 1784. 3w

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 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
CLEMENT BIDDLE, of W. Jer-
EBENEZER COWELL, sey Propri-
DANIEL ELLIS, etors.
January 8, 1784. 8w

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away the 12th inst. from the plantation of the subscriber in Hopewell, a dark brown mare, two years 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. 6w

William Richards

does manufacture and sell, at the lowest rate, the first and second sorts of

Flour of Mustard,

By the POUND or BOTTLE,
Which is cheaper than it can be brought from England, and much better.
There should always be a little sugar put in the mustard when mixed. 3m

To be Sold,

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

Valuable plantation, containing two hundred and thirty acres of land, pleasantly situated on a 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 commodious barn, a good bearing orchard, and a young 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.—Inquire of Anna Green, near the said plantation; Richard Green, near Howell's ferry; Eli Moore, Pennington; or William C. Houston, Esquire, Trenton. Maidenhead, February 2, 1784. c. t. f.

FOR SALE,

A Most elegant seat, little, if any inferior, to any in Jersey, calculated either for the gentleman or the man of business, situated in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, in a very agreeable neighbourhood and healthy part of the country; the prospect beautiful, as it overlooks a large extent of country, within one day's ride of New-York or Philadelphia; the dwelling-house brick, well finished, 36 feet by 40, two stories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, and a 10 feet entry through the whole, a neat court-yard in front newly enclosed with a neat pale fence. The farm contains near 400 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, with a large proportion of meadow; several hundred apple-trees of the best fruit, many of them grafted. The south branch of the river Raritan, a never failing stream, passing through part of said farm, on which are a grist-mill and saw-mill, belonging to the premises, in good repair, the running gears of the grist-mill being mostly made new last summer, in which are two water-wheels, with two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burrs, a rolling screen, &c. going by water, and every thing in proper order for manufacturing of flour after the best manner.—The saw-mill new.—The stand for country work equal to any in Jersey. This place being equally distant from New-York or Philadelphia, gives the choice of either market a material advantage to the trader. There is a good well of water by the kitchen door; also newly erected water-works, similar to those in Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, worked by the water-wheel of the saw-mill, which, without being any obstruction to the sawing, elevates the water between 60 and 70 feet, forces it under ground 250 yards, and brings it within a few feet of the kitchen door, where it discharges about one hoghead of water in a minute, which water, after supplying the house, garden, &c. is designed to be thrown over 25 or 30 acres of ground which lies near the house, and has a beautiful descent for watered meadow, a good barn, waggon-house, &c. &c. It is not likely any person inclining to purchase would wish a more minute description, as a sight of the premises would be much more satisfactory. A clear and indisputable title will be made, and possession given on the first day of May. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
AMOS GREGG.
Richmond, February 9, 1784. 8w

State of New-Jersey, } WHEREAS inquisition
Monmouth county. } hath been found, and
final judgment entered in favour of the state previous
to the 3d day of February, 1783, against the under-
named persons:—*Notice is hereby given,* That the
estates formerly belonging to them will be sold, at
publick vendue, at the times and places herein after
mentioned, viz. A small farm with a house thereon,
formerly David Stout's; one-eighth part of a farm for-
merly William Rose's; fifty acres of wood-land for-
merly Cornelius McCleese's, jun. two seventh parts of
a farm at Matawan, formerly Obadiah and Andrew
Bowne's; a valuable farm of between two and three
hundred acres, formerly Chryonce Van-Mater's; all
of which are situate in the township of Middletown,
and will be sold at William Snyder's, innkeeper in
the town of Middletown, on Tuesday the 23d day of
March next.—A house and lot of land formerly John
Borden's; a house and lot of land formerly Nathaniel
Parker's; a house and lot of land formerly James
Lippincott's; a farm of upwards of one hundred acres
of good land, formerly Joseph and Obadiah Will-
iams's; a tract of wood-land, supposed to contain near
four hundred acres, formerly Vincent-Peirce Ash-
field's; three ninth parts of the farm called Morrisdon,
formerly Philip, Michael and Francis Kearney's; all
of which are situate in the township of Shrewsbury,
and will be sold at William Lippincott's, innkeeper in
Shrewsbury, on Wednesday the 24th day of March
next; four hundred and eighty acres, one half of
which is salt meadow, with a large double house two
stories high, and a good barn, formerly Joseph Allen's,
in the township of Dover; one half of a large tract of
wood-land, lying in Upper Freehold; one half of a
large tract of pine land, lying near Toms River; one
half of a large tract of pine land, lying in Upper Free-
hold, and a right of propriety; all of which formerly
were Oliver Delancy's, of New-York; and three ninth
parts of a farm on which Matthias Vanderipe lives, for-
merly Philip, Michael and Francis Kearney's; all of
which will be sold at Monmouth court-house on
Thursday the 25th day of March next. In payment
for which said estates will be taken gold and silver,
officers' and soldiers' depreciation notes, contractors'
certificates, collectors' surplus certificates, and militia-
pay notes. The vendues to begin at eleven o'clock on
each day.
JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.
County of Monmouth, Feb. 9, 1784. 4w

Hunterdon } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*
County, ff. } 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 excel-
lent wheat land; and there are on said premises a dwel-
linghouse, 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, be-
tween the hours of twelve and five, another tract of
land situate in the township of Tewkesbury, contain-
ing 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

Notice is hereby given

TO the creditors of John Smith, an insolvent
debtor in the gaol at Freehold, in the county
of Monmouth, that they be and appear at the house
of Daniel Randolph, at Freehold, in said county, on
the fifth day of March next, to shew cause, if any
they have, why an assignment of the estate of the said
John Smith should not be made, and he discharged as
the law directs. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Thursday the first of April, at the house of Mr.
Jacob G. Bergen, in Trenton,
THAT large and well built house in which the late
Treasurer lived, in Trenton, adjoining the bridge:
This stand has many advantages, such as renders it
one of the first stands in that town, for store, tanyard,
brewery, or distillery, the latter of which it has been
occupied for, having a house erected for that business,
and with very little expence would be one of the first
houses in this place for a tavern; the lot is near two
acres, and yields the best crops of hay. Also a lot of
land containing fourteen acres, a quarter of a mile dis-
tant from the courthouse, three of which, at a small
expence, would make excellent meadow, having been
highly manured. The whole will be sold for such cer-
tificates as the present confiscated estates are sold for,
by
BERNARD HANLON.
Trenton, February 21, 1784. 6w

Freehold, New-Jersey, Feb. 23, 1784.

The executors of James Randolph, deceased, give this
Publick Notice once more,

THAT they continue doing the business of the
estate at the house of Tobias Hendrickson, in
Upper Freehold, agreeably to their advertisement con-
tinued from the tenth of October last, &c.

They have yet for sale several lots of cedar-swamp;
a lot of one acre of land, with a small frame house
thereon; a small young orchard near Shrewsbury,
about one mile below Red-Bank, and half a mile from
the water, pleasantly situated; two young negroes, a
boy and girl, the girl about 12, the boy about 10 years
old; that excellent farm at Tom's River, known by
the name of the Cove place, containing about 400
acres, chief part excellent salt meadow, of which a
great part may be made clover with a small expence;
it is supposed to be the best in all those parts, on which
there is a good frame dwelling-house and old salt-
works, and a most excellent fishery, where above a
thousand sheeps-head have been taken at one haul, and
kept in a pond prepared for that purpose alive, to use
as occasion may require. The whole will be sold for
cash, or bonds against the estate, or part in cash:—
The Cove place, if not sold at private sale before Mon-
day the 12th day of April next, on that day, on the
premises, at 12 o'clock, it will be sold to the highest
bidder, at publick vendue. They earnestly beg the
favour of all persons any ways indebted to the estate,
particularly a number of people in the neighbourhood
of Lower Freehold and Brunswick, in whose hands
were left a quantity of boards and shingles in the year
1776, to make immediate payment, or they must ex-
pect to meet with the treatment the executors have
met with, which is to be sued.

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, } Execut.
t. f. TOBIAS HENDRICKSON, }

A Variety of
Books and Stationary

To be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE.