

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1784.

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

MR. COLLINS,

Please to give the following extracts from the Journals of our Assembly, a place in your next Gazette, with the Certificate, Affidavit and Affirmation, corroborating therewith, together with the titles of the several laws passed by the Legislature in almost similar cases, respecting the unsigned publick money being taken by the enemy in December, 1776, all which I submit to my fellow-citizens, without making any observations thereon, and shall begin with the resolve of the House, and my affidavit made at a time when those matters were fresh in my memory, therefore may be most depended on.

Haddonfield, February 17, 1777.

THE House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the evidence offered by Samuel Tucker, Esquire, respecting the loss of the publick money that was in his hands; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Harris reported from the Committee, that they had come to two resolutions, which, with leave of the House, he reported as follows:

1st. Resolved, That the affidavit of the said Samuel Tucker, Esquire, and also those of Randle Mitchel and Samuel Abbott, relative to the loss of said money, be entered on the Journals of this House.

2d. Resolved, That the publick be cautioned by advertisements in the publick news-papers, against taking any of said money.

And the Committee desired leave to sit again, to which the House agreed.

SAMUEL TUCKER, Esquire, one of the late treasurers of the provincial congress of the colony of New-Jersey, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That on being informed the British army under Gen. Howe was on their march through this province, and that their design was to be at Trenton, where the deponent lives, thought it most prudent to remove all his papers, with some of his most valuable effects, out of Trenton, together with the unsigned publick money; that he did accordingly, on or about the 30th day of November, 1776, remove all his bonds, deeds, books of accounts, together with those belonging to Anderson and others estates, in his hands as an executor, with all his plate, his and his wife's clothes, with sundry other valuable effects, one horse and phaeton, some Maryland and New-Jersey loan-office money, to the house of Mr. John Abbott, about five miles from Trenton, in the county of Burlington, with about £. 5818 16 3 unsigned congress money, under the care of John and Samuel Abbott; that General Howe and his army arrived at Trenton on Sunday the 8th of December last past; that on Monday the 9th December, one lieutenant Hackshaw, with a detachment of British troops, by order of lieutenant colonel Robert Abercromby, came to the house of Mr. John Abbott, in company with Mrs. Mary Pointing, an inhabitant of Trenton, as this deponent is informed and verily believes, and seized all the effects at Mr. Abbott's the property of this deponent, with those in trust in his hands, together with the unsigned publick money, and carried the same to the house of Mr. Randle Mitchel, and shewed the money to Mr. Mitchel, as this deponent believes and is informed, afterwards carried the same, or part thereof, to Princeton, and from thence to New-Brunswick, where this deponent is informed, and now believes, his effects, or part thereof, now remains, as part of the clothes and linen was sent home, and his wife's watch delivered her by lieutenant colonel Abercromby; that this deponent left Trenton the 8th December last, and took with him the signed publick money, amounting to £. 1504 4 0 with about £. 1000 more in trust in his hands as an executor; that he paid the publick money to Mr. treasurer Smith; that he lodged the other money in such secure places as was in his power, none of which has been lost as the deponent believes; that on Saturday the 14th December, on hearing that his wife and family was in the most distressed condition with sickness, and that his wife sent him word, begging he would return

home, he set off home; that about one mile from Crosswicks bridge he was met by John Leonard, Anthony Woodward, and a number more, he believes upwards of twenty, on horseback; Leonard presented a pistol to the deponent's breast, said he had General Howe's order to take the deponent prisoner, and used him with very ill language; detained him till Mr. Robert Pearson gave his parole the deponent should remain on his farm until they gave further orders; remained at Mr. Pearson's until ordered home by one Mr. Broom, a Hessian lieutenant, on Monday; that he applied for a protection, which was granted by colonel Rall the 17th December last; that he then enquired after his papers, found part left in colonel Abercromby's lodgings in Princeton, and has since received a part found by one Mr. Leicester and carried to Philadelphia; that he has since sent a letter to lieutenant colonel Abercromby, which was delivered by his niece Elizabeth G. White, requesting he would return his property and papers, particularly those belonging to Anderson's and others estates in trust in the deponent's hands, and got for answer, that they could not be delivered with propriety until they knew the part the deponent would take or act; among the papers already received by the deponent, not one relating to any of the estates in trust as he remembers or believes, this deponent having good grounds to believe that Mrs. Mary Pointing had informed the British officers that the deponent's goods, &c. was at John Abbott's; and hearing that one John Jolly had piloted them from Mr. Isaac Pearson's, was informed by Jolly's wife that all the questions they asked him was, did he know the way to John Abbott's? he answered he did; they then pressed him along to shew the way from Isaac Pearson's to Mr. Abbott's; and that Mrs. Jolly informed the deponent, was all they said to her husband, as he informed her, and further saith not.

Sworn before me this }
15th Feb. 1777. } SAMUEL TUCKER.
EPHRAIM HARRIS.

SAMUEL ABBOTT, one of the people called Quakers, being duly affirmed, saith, that about ten days before the enemy came to Trenton, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, came to his house and brought with him sundry chests and boxes; that among them was the box of his phaeton, in which said Tucker informed him was the publick money, which was put in his lodging room in the upper part of the house; that it remained there till the day after the enemy came to Trenton; that on that day, about twelve o'clock, one lieutenant Hackshaw, with about twenty soldiers, came to his house and enquired for Mr. Tucker's goods, (at which time Mrs. Pointing was there with a waggon to bring off some goods she had at the affiant's house;) that they pressed his waggon and therein carried off from his house all the goods Mr. Tucker had there, except one chest belonging to Mr. Tucker's negro; that Mr. Tucker came to the affiant's house afterwards and enquired for his goods, and found only the negro's chest left; that the enemy also took a phaeton and one horse which he had in keeping for Mr. Tucker, and further saith not.

Affirmed the 14th day of }
Feb. 1777, before me } SAMUEL ABBOTT.
EPHRAIM HARRIS.

RANDLE MITCHEL being examined, deposeth and saith, that colonel Abercromby, with 500 men as was said, came to his house on Sunday the 8th of December last, and staid there till the Saturday following; and he thinks that on either Tuesday or Wednesday after they first came, some officers in the room where he was shewed him some letters directed to Mr. Tucker; he asked them where they got the letters? They told him they had information of Mr. Tucker's goods, and that they were concealed in Trenton; that the same evening he was called into colonel Abercromby's room, who asked him if he knew one Samuel Tucker? he answered he did; the colonel then asked him about the character and situation of Mr. Tucker, and whether he was not a violent rebel? he answered that Mr. Tucker was a man of character and considerable fortune as he understood; that he was a member of the provincial con-

gress, and had been president thereof; that he had formerly been sheriff of Hunterdon county, and a member of assembly, but believed he had never been a violent rebel, for he understood he, Mr. Tucker, had been the chief cause of the last clause being inserted in the constitution of New-Jersey. The colonel then shewed him a square black trunk, with a great number of papers and parchment deeds, and said he must have been a man of considerable consequence; that they asked him to look at some of the deeds, &c. he told them there was no use in his looking at them; they then pointed at a large parcel of printed paper on the floor, and told him to look what a fine parcel of money they had got; it appeared to this deponent to be about a ream of paper; they then took up some half sheets and counted how much a sheet amounted to; he thinks they contained £. 20 2 0 each; they then gave him some of the money and desired him to look at it, which he did, and found it signed by only two signers, and did not know it ought to be signed by more; they asked him what he would give for it, he said he would not give any thing for it, and looked on it not worth any thing; he asked what they intended to do with Mr. Tucker's papers and money? the colonel answered he would pack them in the trunk again and send them to general Howe; he then left the room and heard no more of it, but seen the officers reading letters directed to Mr. Tucker, and further saith not.

Sworn the 14th day of }
Feb. 1777, before me, } RANDLE MITCHEL.
EPHRAIM HARRIS.

House of Assembly, December 30, 1780.

Mr. Camp, from the committee appointed to join a committee of council, for the purpose of settling the accounts of Mr. Samuel Tucker, late treasurer of the provincial congress, reported a state of the same as follows, viz.

Dr. Samuel Tucker, late treasurer, in account with the state of New-Jersey,	Cr.
(1776) Sep. 28. By cash paid Alexander Chambers,	£. 100 0 0
Oct. 5. By do. paid Thomas Reynolds' certificate,	8 8 0
9. By do. paid Jonathan Bowen, Esq. incidental bill,	0 10 0
10. By do. paid Anne Burtless, speaker's order,	2 10 0
28. By do. paid David Pinkerton, for the committee of Trenton,	30 3 0
Dec. 2. By do. paid Wm. Tucker, commissioner,	75 0 0
8. By do. paid treasurer Smith,	1504 4 0
By ditto paid Hugh M'Lean's wife, a soldier in captain Brearley's comp.	3 0 0
By ditto paid John Wilson, a soldier in captain Brearley's company,	1 17 6
By unsigned money seized by lieutenant colonel Robert Abercromby, at the house of John Abbott, in Nottingham, being the balance, allowing 4/3 for change,	5818 16 3
To balance of account, as settled 18th September, 1776, by committee of council and assembly, £. 7544 18 9	£. 7544 18 9

Note, There is yet some unsigned money in the hands of Sam. Howe, Esq. part of the £. 50,000 5 0 Errors excepted, as of 4th February, 1777. SAMUEL TUCKER, treasurer.

YOUR committee having examined the entries and vouchers produced by Mr. Tucker to support the above account, report them sufficient, except those in favour of the last charge of £. 5818 16 3; and finding the evidence produced by Mr. Tucker, in support of that article, stated in the journals of the assembly of February 17, 1777, the committee beg leave to refer to them, only suggesting the propriety of submitting the decision of all such accounts to the common course of law, as a mode most reputable to the parties, and satisfactory to the publick.

By order of the committee,
JAMES CALDWELL,
CALEB CAMP.

December 27, 1780.

On the question, Whether the house allow the said account, as above stated? It was carried in the affirmative.

On the question, Whether the house agree to the last paragraph of the said report? It was carried in the negative.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. clerk.

MR. Samuel Tucker having requested me to relate to him the circumstances concerning a number of New-Jersey bills, which I had received from a British officer in the year 1776, and to give him a certificate of the same, I hereby certify, that, in the winter 1776, while the American army lay on the Pennsylvania shore, opposite to the British army at Trenton, I received from lieutenant Syms, an officer in the said British army, a sum of New-Jersey paper money, to the amount of one hundred pounds, which bills the said lieutenant Syms remitted me in discharge of money to that amount, advanced to him during his residence at Philadelphia, as a prisoner of war, the preceding year; that the said bills were signed by only two signers; that Mr. Samuel Tucker's name was not signed on any of the said bills; that I had passed away, in several payments, about thirty pounds; and, being afterwards informed, that the law required Mr. Tucker's name to be subscribed to the said bills before they could be issued from the treasury as a legal currency, I immediately called in and exchanged all the bills I had paid away, except about the sum of six pounds, which sum I could not recover, as I had made no minutes of the names of the several persons to whom the money had been paid; that I crossed all the said bills, then in my possession, with ink, and returned them by a flag to the said lieutenant Syms, inclosed in a letter unsealed.

JOHN CADWALADER.

New-Jersey, 10th May, 1784.

State of Pennsylvania, } ON this nineteenth day
county of Philad. sh. } of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, personally came and appeared before me, William Rush, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, Elizabeth Pheagen, of full age, of New-York, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that when the British army was in possession of Philadelphia, where this deponent then lived, that one captain M'Can, who was under the command of colonel Abercromby, came to this deponent's house, and brought with him a large parcel of New-Jersey convention or congress money, plate and jewels, books of accounts and other papers, the property of Samuel Tucker, Esq. of Trenton, in New-Jersey, as this deponent was informed and believes; that the congress or convention money was signed by two signers; that not one bill, as this deponent saw or ever heard, was signed by said Samuel Tucker, although this deponent had and gave away between thirty and forty sheets; that she this deponent often heard the British officers and soldiers curse the said Tucker for not signing or finishing the said money; that this deponent lined a small trunk with some of the half sheets of the said money; that Nelly Groves had Mrs. Tucker's gold snuff-box, which this deponent often saw; that the said Tucker's effects was brought with the British baggage from New-York, and part thereof sold at vendue, as this deponent was informed and verily believes; that the soldiers often complained, as they got but two shillings and six-pence each for their share of the division of the said Tucker's property that was sold; that this deponent often had seen numbers of said Tucker's papers and deeds thrown about; and further saith, that quartermaster Sutherland bought one dozen of said Tucker's silver spoons, which this deponent had often borrowed and used, and further saith not.

Sworn before me the date
first written on the other
side: the words (New-
Jersey convention or con-
gress money being first in-
terlined.) } ELIZABETH FEGAN.

WILLIAM RUSH.

State of New-Jersey, coun- } ON this tenth day
ty of Hunterdon, sh. } of April, one thou-

sand seven hundred and eighty-four, personally came before me, Rensselaer Williams, Esquire, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, Mr. William Newbold, of the county of Burlington, who being duly affirmed according to law, saith, that on or about the thirteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, of Trenton, called at this affirmant's house; that in less than one hour after said Tucker came, Robert Pearson came to this affirmant's, in pursuit of said Tucker (as he said) and informed said Tucker, in the hearing of this affirmant, that his wife and some of his family was exceeding ill, and that said Tucker's wife desired he would return home as soon as possible, on which said Tucker, in company with Robert Pearson, set off on his way home, as this affirmant understood, and verily believes; further saith not.

Affirmed before me the }
date above, } WILLIAM NEWBOLD.
RENSSELAER WILLIAMS.

1st. An act for the relief of John Striker, collector of the township of Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, respecting the loss of a sum of publick money by fires.

Passed at Princeton, October 5, 1778.

2d. An act for the relief of John Gill, of the township of Newtown, in the county of Gloucester, one of the commissioners of the loan-office, respecting the loss of a sum of publick money taken by the enemy.

Passed at Trenton, September 30, 1779.

3d. An act for the relief of Adam Boyd, sheriff of the county of Bergen, respecting the loss of a sum of publick money by the enemy.

Passed at Princeton, September 21, 1781.

4th. An act to release Abraham Hendricks from the payment of a sum of publick money taken by robbers.

Passed at Burlington, June 11, 1783.

5th. An act to release Thomas Henimore from the payment of a sum of publick money taken by robbers.

Passed at Burlington, June 16, 1783.

6th. An act to release Abraham Chapman from the payment of a sum of publick money and certificates taken by Robbers.

Passed at Trenton, November 26, 1783.

7th. An act to release Humphry Wain from the payment of a sum of publick money taken by robbers.

Passed at Trenton, December 16, 1783.

And, lest that anonymous writer, under the signature of Scipio, should be offended that I take no notice of his numerous, laboured publications, I must beg leave to sum his character in the following lines:
When wanton nature, in a sportive mood,
Had finish'd all her works, and call'd them good,
She summon'd all the leers and dregs she had,
And form'd thee Scipio, and pronounc'd thee bad.
Old Sip adieu.

SAMUEL TUCKER.

Trenton, June 28, 1784.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N,

April 21. The triumph of venality and artifice is now at an end, and the inhabitants of Westminster are determined to prove that they have spirit sufficient to throw off the trammels of aristocratical oppression, and too much virtue to be seduced by all the allurements of treasury temptation. The baleful weed that flourished in the sunshine of temporary favour, begins at length to droop its head, and wither in the shades of contempt and infamy. Private ingratitude and publick apostacy can never be the means to procure the support of the electors of Westminster. The dissingenuous practices of a court, which has degraded itself by mean attempts, to influence its dependents against the freedom of election, the tyrannous mandates of imperious nobility, and all the vain parade of military interference, will be finally ineffectual, opposed to the irresistible claims of publick virtue, transcendent ability, and unremitting perseverance in the service of the people. The spirited exertions in favour of Mr. Fox, for the last three days, evidently shew that the strength of his adversaries is exhausted, that their tricks are detected, and their characters understood. The clouds of prejudice and folly begin to disperse, the splendor of Mr. Fox's real character appears to the eyes of the electors, and we may safely pronounce, that the city of Westminster, upon this important occasion, will manifest its virtue, and choose the champion of the constitution, and the friend of liberty, in spite of all the despicable artifices which have been employed to mislead their judgment, and degrade their favourite.

Mr. Fox certainly means to open the eyes of the publick to their true interest. Mr. Pitt's character

is remarkable for disguise, while Mr. Fox is frank and honest. Mr. Pitt, in order to give a temporary assistance to his popularity, means to give the funds, if possible, a false support, by concealing from the stockholders his real situation—he is to say nothing of the progressive deficiency of taxes for the last four years—nothing of our having, during all that time, paid the interest by part of the principal borrowed—nothing of the assistances which government has derived repeatedly from the bank, to the danger of publick credit—NOTHING of the impracticability of ever recovering the country without taxing the funds, or lowering the interest; no, Mr. Pitt is to be silent or ambiguous on all those topics, and leave the people to lament their confidence, when ruin and distress overtake them. But Mr. Fox is resolved to shew truth her own image; he is determined to shew the people their real situation, to lay open to their view the true state of the country, that they may not run further risques, and rely on visionary dependencies. This will be honest, it will be manly, it will become him as a senator, and an Englishman. And though the report may be displeasing for the time, every man in the kingdom who is interested in the funds will thank him for withdrawing the veil, which ministerial duplicity might have kept on till the country was sunk beyond redemption.

A correspondent just returned from France informs us, that when the news of Mr. Fox being out of administration arrived at Versailles, as great rejoicing was made upon it as on the news of a signal victory, the monseurs knowing very well that his dismissal from office was the prelude to the re-introduction of Lord Shelburne, and the set who were completely duped by them on the making the last peace.

Even in that short time the present ministers have taken the lead, the Dutch and French have begun to lay the seeds of a new war, in hopes of being well paid to preserve peace.

There are at least 11,000 votes, if not more, in the city of Westminster, and those who now remain to vote, consist of independent persons, who will, no doubt, resent the infamous manœuvres that have been already played to enslave this city. Mr. Fox has almost a certainty of carrying his election.

Stocks on Friday last were done for money at 59; but on Saturday the news of a Dutch war was to prevalent, that they fell to 58 and a half.

April 22. The reigning toast in Dublin is, "May those miscreants who endeavour to destroy the liberty of the press, have no property in Ireland."

A correspondent observes, the liberty of the press is now our only resource; it will command an audience, when every honest man in the kingdom is excluded. This glorious privilege may be a security to the King, as well as a resource to his people. Had there been no star-chamber, there could have been no rebellion against Charles the First. The constant censure and admonitions of the press would have corrected his conduct, prevented a civil war, and saved him from an ignominious death.

Various are the changes which the dissolution of Parliament has occasioned in men, manners and things.

Like death, it has levelled all distinctions.—The stiff-rumped courtier now bends to the lowly mechanic—he bows, and begs his interest—he seizes the greasy butcher by the hand, and humbly implores the honour of representing him in Parliament.

My lady puts on her best smiles, enters the cottage, with presents to the good woman, and her dear little ones. If any of the family be ill, her ladyship's physician is immediately ordered into waiting. She goes still further—the young farmers look sulky—they talk of liberty and property—her ladyship salutes them—must not turn her cheek, for that is a French fashion—they abhor every thing—so her ladyship must kiss in the old English way; and this has considerably increased the price of lip-salve.

One hundred and twenty-five post-horses have already resigned their flesh to the dogs.

No country Justice will now take an information against a sippugger, a poacher, a higgler, a forestaller, a pedler, or a manufacturer of a baitard child—summary proceedings are at an end—till the writs are returned.

Many tradesmen have been paid desperate debts. Lords of manors forgive their neighbours trespasses—and there is no seizing, driving, or selling for rent.

The insolence of inn-keepers has increased—bad wine, bad spirits, and damp sheets, promise business to the undertakers.

Many are already preparing for the continent. The south of France will be found as necessary to decayed purses, as decayed constitutions.

Industry is at a stand—and idleness pervades every situation.

The present election for Westminster is said to cost the Dutchess of Devonshire 600l. per day.

It is a fact upon which our readers may most confidently rely, that not less than four hundred soldiers, belonging to the guards, voted for Sir Cecil Wray and Lord Hood; which was the sole cause of the temporary superiority of the former over Mr. Fox.

It will shock every man who still retains an attachment to the constitution of his country, to be informed, which is nevertheless strictly true, that most of the poor fellows belonging to the above corps, were compelled some time ago to subject themselves to the expense of house-rent, that they might be convertible into use on an election emergency.

If any new inducement were wanting to fix the electors of Westminster in the interest of Mr. Fox, the gross and unconstitutional influence that has publickly and notoriously been exerted against him, would amply supply it. It is a literal fact, that, on one of the ladies of the bedchamber menacing a tradesman with the loss of the Queen's custom, if he dared to vote against Sir Cecil Wray; the honest and independent answer was this:—"I assure you, madam, I have every respect for their Majesties, but still more for the constitution of my country. You'll excuse me, madam, but I vote for Mr. Fox."

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.
Extract of a letter from Amsterdam.

"If you receive the London papers, no doubt you may be inclined to conclude, that no speck on the face of the globe can be as unfortunate as our commonwealth. Abating the ordinary ferment attending differences of opinion in our assemblies, we never were more united nor disposed to make a respectable figure in Europe. Whilst England, at home and abroad, appears convulsed and on the verge of some revolution, every power on our continent attends to her fall with jealous anxiety. The Irish volunteers, who have made some figure, are now in a ferment; and we hear, that some of their gasconading and defeated generals, with their rook-robbering followers from your continent, are preparing to commence campaigns against them; but it is the general wish that they may terminate, as very lately, in disgrace and separation of dominion."

Tuesday last the Committee of the Merchants of this city waited on his Excellency the Minister of France, and presented the following address: To his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, &c. &c.

THE Merchants of Philadelphia, having been informed that you are about to return to your native country, beg leave to express their regret on your departure from this city, which has been honoured with your residence for some years past; and at the same time to assure your Excellency of their warmest wishes, that you may enjoy a safe and pleasant passage, and a happy meeting with your friends.

The many good offices and essential benefits extended to this country by the august Monarch whom you represent, merit the grateful acknowledgments of every American, and fix a lively impression on the mind of every one who duly feels the importance of national freedom and independency.

The part which you have taken, Sir, in furthering his Majesty's benign intentions; your exertions for the protection of our commerce in time of war; your wisdom in negotiating, and your affability and attention in conciliating the affections of the people of this country, and cultivating a friendly intercourse between the two nations, have attached to you the respectful esteem of the citizens of Philadelphia, among whom you have chiefly resided, and cannot fail to obtain the approbation of your sovereign.

The emancipation of the American commerce from the improper restraints by which it was fettered, we esteem among the leading advantages of the late revolution; as it not only enlarges the field for the consumption of our own productions, but enables us to import and consume the productions and manufactures of such other countries as may choose to cherish a commercial intercourse with us on terms of equality and reciprocity. It is therefore with pleasing satisfaction that we contemplate, in the wisdom and liberality of the Court of France, an opportunity of cultivating this kind of intercourse with a people whom we highly esteem, and whose interest we wish to promote.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Merchants of Philadelphia, by their Committee.

CHARLES PETTIT,
JOHN NIXON,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
J. M. NESBITT,
JOHN ROSS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST,
CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1784.

The following is a translation of his Excellency's Answer:

Gentlemen,
DURING the five years that I have remained among you, I have enjoyed every advantage

which can endear a country and its inhabitants to a foreigner. The testimonies of friendship which you are pleased, at this moment, to give me, can only add to the regret which I feel at parting with you.

I have observed, during my stay in the United States, the progress of the mutual affection which now unites the two nations. I have seen those prejudices vanish which once separated them. The commercial intercourse which has taken place between France and the United States, by making individuals better known to each other, has contributed not a little to strengthen the bands of our union. It is you, gentlemen, who by your friendly cares and labours are to extend the chain of our connections: Your useful and pacific measures are to perfect what war and policy have begun.

I have long been a witness to your efforts in an honourable cause, and to the success with which they have been crowned. This cause was common to both nations; and never was there a more perfect unity of interests, nor more carefully preserved. During six or seven years of an arduous struggle, even in the most difficult times, no division intervened to interrupt the harmony which subsisted between us. I see, with pleasure, that the same dispositions still subsist, although the crisis and danger are over; the people feel how important it is to them to preserve an alliance founded on justice, and which never had any other object but the happiness of both nations. You ever had, gentlemen, his Majesty's earnest wishes for the prosperity of your commerce, and I shall think myself happy, when I am arrived in France, to throw on that important subject the lights which I have drawn from the various conversations with which I have been favoured by you. I can assure you beforehand, that the United States may expect to receive from his Majesty, every favour that can be conciliated with the welfare of our own national commerce.

LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1784.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April the 17th.

"His majesty has at length vigorously assumed the distribution of rewards and the government of the pension list. The first munificent spirit seems to do him honour; but it happens to be intermixed, if not altogether pregnant, with state policy. Some time in December last, a letter from Doctor Franklin to one of the Royal Society, was carried to the King, describing the aerial flight of a balloon. His majesty enraptured with the discovery, settled a pension on the Irish establishment of one thousand a year, on monsieur Montgolfier, on condition of his constructing one to conduct him to a review of the Irish volunteers, before he slipped the dog of war and pronounce them rebels."

TRENTON, JULY 5.

The Maryland Journal of the 25th ult. has the following article:

BALTIMORE, June 25.

"Yesterday the ingenious Peter Carnes, Esquire, made his curious Aërostatick Experiment, within the limits of this town, in the presence of a numerous and respectable concourse of people, whom the fame of this superb balloon had drawn together from the east, west, north and south, who, generally, appeared highly delighted with the awful grandeur of so noble a scene, as a large globe making repeated voyages into the airy regions, which Mr. Carnes's machine actually performed, in a manner that reflected honour on his character as a man of genius, and could not fail to inspire solemn and exalted ideas in every reflecting mind. Ambition, on this occasion, so fired the youthful heart of a lad (only 13 years old) of the name of Edward Warren, that he bravely embarked as a volunteer on the last trip into the air, and behaved with the steady fortitude of an old voyager. The "gazing multitude below" wasted to him their loud applause, the receipt of which, as he was "soaring aloof," he politely acknowledged by a significant wave of his hat. When he returned to our terrene element, he met with a reward from some of the spectators, which had a solid, instead of an airy foundation, and of a species which is ever acceptable to the residents of this lower world."

From a New-York paper of the 10th ult.

Such Tories in this and other states, as may be preparing to remove to that land of Goshen, Amboy, are desired to remember—all is not gold that glitters. This golden truth has been recently experienced by two supporters of the *British Lion*, in the Jerseys, on Monday last. Allured by flattering invitations from the good people of New-Brunswick, Piscataway, &c. Thomas Crowell, and Elias Barns, exhibited their well known faces at Woodbridge, a village about five miles distant from Amboy, where Barns had purchased a place; as soon as their arrival was announced to the neighbourhood, a number of

the inhabitants (being general muster) formed a committee to represent the whole, and after receiving the necessary orders, waited upon the welcome strangers, and informed them of the great joy entertained by the village at their arrival, *they being just such people as were wanted amongst them.* Messieurs the Tories behaved with becoming dignity; after a suitable acknowledgment for so much civility, they declared that at first they were inclined to have settled at Port-Roseway, a place, as they were informed, of great plenty, but receiving earnest invitations to settle in Woodbridge, and being acquainted that such persons as were *heavy laden* would find in Amboy a *place of rest*, they were inclined to become good citizens. This Tory flourish being ended, the Woodbridgians one and all returned thanks for such unexpected goodness; one, more forward than the rest, declared, that for his part he was pleased to the heart at such a happy meeting: He had been desperately afraid the Tories would all have gone to *Scotia*; but assured his new friends, that he was sorry to inform them—the people of Woodbridge had unanimously agreed that all returning Tories should be tarred and feathered previous to being allowed to settle. The gentlemen made a stout resistance—talked much about the sixth section of the definitive treaty—of the recommendation of Congress—the people of Piscataway, Amboy, New-Brunswick, &c. but all in vain; they were stripped in an instant, and as completely tarred and feathered, as if the operation had been performed in either of those great seminaries, Connecticut or Boston; after sitting some time in their new apparel, they were permitted to depart, "to think on what is past, and scrub at leisure."

Was married, on Saturday the 26th of June, ult. major NATHANIEL DONNELL, late of the Massachusetts's artillery, and now merchant at Cohasset, to Miss SALLY FARESS, an amiable young lady of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, at publick sale, on Thursday the 20th of July next,

A Valuable farm, on which Major William Trent lately lived, situated on the river Delaware, within two miles of Trenton, containing about seven hundred acres; three hundred and fifty cleared, one hundred of which is meadow of the first quality; two orchards of six hundred trees of the best grafted fruit, an excellent shad fishery, and old accustomed ferry, known by the name of the Trenton Lower Ferry, (with boats) also the frame of a large shallop.—There are on the farm a large brick dwellinghouse and kitchen, barn, stables, and other outhouses.—One-sixth part of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder the purchaser may have a considerable time, upon paying the interest annually.

ELIJAH BOND.

Trenton, June 28, 1784. 3W

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE for adjusting the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of NEW-JERSEY.

NOTICE.

THE following resolution of Congress, relative to a settlement of the continental lottery debts, is published for the information of such of the inhabitants of New-Jersey as may have drawn prizes in either class of the said lottery, and who have not received the amount of such prizes, viz.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, December 21, 1782.

Resolved,

THAT the commissioners for settling accounts, according to the act of the 20th of February last, do receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States, at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON,
Commissioner.

3W

Stolen or Lost,

On the afternoon of the second instant, the following certificates, issued on the final settlement of an account between the United States and Richard Long, and signed by J. Pierce, commissioner, viz.

ONE of 97½ dollars, and two of 80 dollars each. Whoever will deliver the above notes to the subscriber, at the Blackhorse, in Burlington county, who has been an old and faithful soldier in the Jersey line, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

RICHARD LONG.

3d July, 1784.

3W

M A D R I D, (Spain) March 7.
 Letters from Mexico advise, that the new town of Guatemala, and the neighbouring places, have experienced a terrible shock of an earthquake, which threw down a number of houses, and greatly damaged several others.

L O N D O N, April 20.
 An agent from the Empress of Russia was in town this week engaging bricklayers to go to Petersburg at very considerable wages; a magnificent palace it seems is going to be built at or near that metropolis.

We are informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who has just arrived in this metropolis from America, that Baron Grathan's having written his plan for a national bank, expressly for Congress, is not without foundation. That very ingenious production has, indeed, met with applause from persons of the best judgment on the western continent; and the Baron has received the warmest invitations to cross the Atlantic, from the most conspicuous Americans.

A letter from Bordeaux says, that several merchants have received large remittances from America, which has given new life and spirit to trade. Fresh orders are also come thither from the colonies, so that all hands are now employed to get the goods ready, that they may be shipped off immediately for Boston, Philadelphia and other parts.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 15.

"The King has made a great military promotion; fourteen Colonels were raised to the rank of Brigadier; eight Lieutenant-Colonels to that of Colonel, and others in proportion.

"The presents destined to our court for the Porte, on occasion of the conclusion of the late treaty of peace and commerce, do not consist in arms as was pretended, but in effects, such as sixteen chests of chocolate, made from cocoa of Seconusco, and the Caraccas; four chests of Havana tobacco for smoking, containing each 400lb. five chests with silver locks, containing two services of plate, the one gold, the other silver, weighing 74 arabes; 21 chests, containing different kinds of scarlet stuffs, and fine broadcloth made of Vigogne wool; thirteen chests filled with pieces of gold and silver tissue; and a field-tent of the utmost magnificence."

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

CHARLES AXFORD, junior,
 acting Executor.

June 10, 1784. 3m

THE Subscribers beg Leave to inform their friends, and the publick in general, that they have a new sloop conveniently calculated both for freight and passengers, which plies between New-Brunswick and New-York. She sails every Tuesday for New-York, and returns from thence the Friday following: They likewise have good sufficient stores for the reception of goods. All gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands, may rely on every exertion in their power.

THOMSON & TEN-EICK.

New-Brunswick, May 24, 1784. 6w

Publick Notice is hereby given

To whom it may concern,
THAT the subscribers intend to apply to the supreme court agreeably to law, for an assurance of their lands, the title deeds whereof were burnt by the enemy in the month of April, 1780. These lands lie in the precinct of New-Barbadoes, in the county of Bergen.

ALBERT P. VAN-VOORHEES,
 ALBERT A. VAN-VOORHEES.

May 11, 1784.

3m†

Collins & Ewing

Have for sale, at their store opposite Mr. Tucker's in Trenton, a general assortment of European, East and West-India goods, which they hope to convince those who will be so kind as to call on them, that they are determined to sell on the lowest terms, for cash or country produce; among other articles they have

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| JAMAICA spirits, | boxes, mohair and metal buttons, |
| West-India and New-England rum, | Knives, razors and scissors, |
| Teneriffe and Malaga wine, | Beaver, castor, felt and chip hats, |
| Molasses, | Leather breeches and skins, |
| Sugars of all kinds, | An elegant lady's hunting saddle, |
| Tea, coffee and chocolate, | Brass kettles, |
| Spices of various kinds, | Copper tea-kettles, |
| Indigo, | Pewter mugs and cans, |
| Alum, | 8d. rod. and zod. nails and sprigs, |
| Brimstone and copperas, | Iron shovels and spades, |
| Linseed oil and tar, | Frying-pans, |
| Glass and china ware, | English icythes, |
| Queens ware in crates, well assorted, | Window glass, |
| Sagathie, | Knives and forks, |
| Camblets and camblettees, | Steel-plate, hand, tenant and fash saws, |
| Moreens, | Plane-irons and augers, |
| Calimancoes, | Morticeing, heading and firmer chisels, |
| Shalloons, | Spike and common gimblets, |
| Durants, | H. and HL. Hinges, |
| Everlasting, | Butt hinges, |
| Jeans and fustian, | Coffin and other screws, |
| Mankeens, | Tea-table locks, |
| Dutch cord, | Chest, cupboard and padlocks, |
| Russia drilling, | Coffee-mills, |
| Russia and Irish sheeting, | Iron candlesticks, |
| Irish and other linens, | Flat-irons, |
| Fine French chintzes, | Half round, flat, three square, mill, cross-cut and hand-saw files, |
| Calicoes and cottons, | Wool cards, |
| Mens' and womens' cotton and thread stockings, | Powder and shot, |
| Bristol shoes, | Chalk, |
| India taffety, | Shoemakers' hammers, nippers, pincers, knives, tacks, awl-hafts and blades. |
| Sattin, peclong and mode, | |
| Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, | |
| Linen do. | |
| Sewing silk, | |
| Taylor's and Scotch threads, | |
| An assortment of shoe, knee and stock-buckles, sleeve-buttons, insuff- | |

T O B E S O L D,

For want of employ,

THE time of a healthy Irish servant man, who has better than three years to serve—fit for farming business. Enquire of the Printer.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

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

BERNARD HANLON,
 ROBERT SINGER.

Trenton, April 13, 1784. c. t. f.

Moore Furman & Company,

HAVING established a store at Lambertton (commonly called Trenton Landing, one and a half miles below Trenton) beg leave to inform the publick, that they are now opening a general assortment of merchandize, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, for cash or country produce.

June 21, 1784.

4w†

Burlington county, New-Hanover.

ALL Persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a note of hand I gave to Joel Gibbs, the last of January or the beginning of February last, for Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

THOMAS WILLSON.

June 15, 1784.

3w*

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

A general assortment, just imported in the Olive-Branch, Captain Willer, from London, and now on sale by

DAVID JACKSON,

In Second-street, midway between Market and Chestnut-streets,

ALSO, very elegant surgeons' pocket instruments, scalpels, best crown and spring lancets, neat lancet cases, catheters, trocars, bolus knives, apothecaries' scales and weights; a general assortment of shop furniture, smelling bottles, marble mortars, phials, pill boxes, cammel hair pencils, a few sets of Crayons, fine carmine, drop lake, flake white, &c.

Likewise the following patent medicines, viz. Godfrey's cordial, Anderson's, Hooper's, and Lockyer's pills, Turlington's balsam, British oil, essence of peppermint, and Hill's American balsam.

N. B. With the above assortment is also arrived a quantity of that most excellent drug, the RED BARK, which is now in the highest reputation, as a perfect cure for intermittent and other fevers.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1784.

4w†

To be Sold,

The following tracts of land, lying in the county of Sussex, in the Delaware state, late the property of General John Dagworthy, deceased, viz.

1st. **A** TRACT of land called Bathon, containing 1000 acres, situate about three miles below Doggbury, within a mile of navigable water; the soil is chiefly a deep rich bottom, suitable for arable land and meadow, and is covered with the finest timber, calculated for all uses, particularly ship-building.

2d. A tract adjoining the former, called Timber Land Enlarged, containing 1946 acres, of the same quality as the former, and equally well timbered.

3d. A tract adjoining the two former, called Dennis's Folly, containing 50 acres, on which there is a house and small improvement.

4th. A considerable part of a large tract called Dagworthy's Conquest, containing in the whole 6000 acres, lying on the branches of Indian River, of an excellent quality, and well timbered.

The above lands are situated in the neighbourhood of three sawmills and two gristmills; and if not sold in the great, will be laid off to suit the purchasers.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said John Dagworthy, are desired to make payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to produce them to the subscribers properly proved.

MARTHA DAGWORTHY, Phila. }
 LAMB CADWALADER, Trenton. } Execut.
 LEWIS DERRICKSON, } Suffex. }
 GEORGE MITCHELL, }

June 10, 1784.

4w†

A Book, necessary for all Families.

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

BUCHAN'S Family Physician,
 OR DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

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

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

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