

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1784.

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

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for the relief of persons holding publick securities, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS many persons who remained within the lines and power of the troops of the king of Great-Britain, during the late war, who had demands against persons that were not within the lines and power aforesaid, which put it out of the power of debtors to discharge such debts: And whereas many persons within this state had demands against persons within the same, through disaffection, or some other cause, so managed their affairs as to prevent their debtors from paying their debts, by concealing their obligations or refusing the paper money while the same was by law a legal tender: And whereas sundry persons within this state, being zealous in the cause of America, have gone so far as to borrow large sums of money, in order to purchase and procure provisions and other necessaries for the carrying on the war, for which debts in the several cases above-mentioned, actions have been brought, judgments obtained, and executions issued against the real as well as the personal estates of such debtors, which, if immediately prosecuted, must prove the inevitable ruin of many of the worthy citizens of this state; for remedy whereof,

Sett. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That every suit or action which hath been or shall hereafter be commenced or prosecuted against any person or persons within this state, who hath not voluntarily gone to, or taken refuge, or remained within the power of the troops, or encampments or garrisons of the king of Great-Britain, during the late war, by any person or persons that did go to, or join or take refuge with, or remain within the power of the said troops, or encampments or garrisons of the king of Great-Britain aforesaid, or concealed their obligations, or refused the paper money while a legal tender, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons against whom such actions have been or may be brought, to tender in payment of any debt or other demand for which such suit or action hath been or shall be brought, any or all and every species of publick securities, the same being liquidated at specie value, which tender so made shall forever hereafter be a final bar to any further proceedings in such actions.

2. And it is hereby further Enacted, That all and every inhabitant of this state, who hath not voluntarily gone to, and joined the troops of the king of Great-Britain, or removed within their lines or encampments, garrisons or power, who was indebted to any person or persons who did voluntarily go to, join, take refuge, or remain within the lines, or encampments or garrisons, or within the power of the said troops of the king of Great-Britain aforesaid, or refused the said money as aforesaid, during the continuance of the late war, by contract, specialty, note, mortgage, security or otherwise, whether an action has been brought for the same or not, all and every such inhabitant shall and are hereby discharged from the payment of all the interest that may have arisen on any such contract, note, specialty, mortgage, security, or any other demand whatsoever, since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, until the twentieth day of April, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, any law, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always, That this act shall not extend to, or be construed to prevent any of the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, or the subjects of any foreign prince or state, from recovering their debts due from citizens of this state, in the same manner they might and could have recovered the same had not this act have passed.

3. And be it further Enacted, That every person within this state, who either before, or since the commencement of the late war, had demands against any person or persons within the same, and have refused to take, or evaded the tender, or by any other means put it out of the power of his debtor or debtors to discharge his or their debt or debts, while the paper

money was by law a legal tender, that the interest that may have arisen on any such demand, whether the same was on book, note of hand, specialty, mortgage, security, or whatever the demand may be, shall be forever hereafter debarred from recovering the said interest so arisen since the time of such refusal, evasion, or other means used to prevent the payment of any such demand until the passing of this act; and it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons that such demand or demands are against, to tender in payment thereof any species of publick securities, the same being liquidated at specie value, to the amount of such demand, exclusive of the interest, which tender shall be taken and deemed as full payment of any such demand, and shall and may be plead in bar to any action that may be brought for the same.

4. And be it Enacted, That in all cases where an action or actions are or may be brought against any person or persons within this state, whatsoever stage the action may be in, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant in such action, on the plaintiff refusing to stay proceedings thereon for the term of one year, to tender in payment of the demands for which such action has or may be brought, any time within the said term of one year, either to the plaintiff in the action, or to his attorney, or to the clerk of the court of the county where such action has or may be commenced, any species of publick securities, the same being liquidated, at the value of specie; which tender shall be taken and deemed in full payment of the demand for which such action was brought, and shall forever hereafter bar any further proceeding thereon. Provided nevertheless, That this section shall not be taken or construed to debar or hinder any person who has not gone to, or taken refuge with, or remained within the power of the troops of the king of Great-Britain as aforesaid, or that has not refused, evaded, or otherwise put it out of the power of his debtor or debtors to discharge his or their debts, or refused taking the paper money while the same was a legal tender, from refusing to receive any of the aforesaid security in payment of his demand, in case he shall stay any action he hath or may commence as aforesaid, for the term of one year from the passing this act, or to prevent his prosecuting such action, although a tender shall be made as above-said, until the defendant shall give good and sufficient security, approved of by the court, for the payment of the sum found, or which may be found due to such plaintiff at the end and expiration of one year from the passing this act as aforesaid. Provided also, That this section shall not prevent any person from recovering any sum that may be due to him or her, where the same is cognizable before a justice of the peace.

5. And be it further Enacted, That this act shall not extend to, or affect any action or actions which have been, or may be brought against any defaulting officer for publick money or any debt or debts due to this state.

Passed at New-Brunswick, September 2, 1784.

W A N T E D,
A Y O U N G W O M A N,
WITH a good fresh breast of milk, not exceeding five or six months old, that can be well recommended; such a one may hear of a place by applying at the Printing-Office in Trenton. t f

W A N T E D,
J o u r n e y m e n S h o e m a k e r s,
G O O D workmen, who are industrious and sober; such will meet with encouragement by applying to
O G D E N W O O D R U F F.
Trenton, August 27, 1784. t f.

N O T I C E is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Council of East-Jersey Proprietors are to meet at Perth-Amboy, the second Tuesday in September next, on business of importance to their general interest.
J O H N S T E V E N S, President.
August 18, 1784. 4W

T O B E S O L D,

By the subscriber living in the village of Freehold, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey, viz.

1. THE noted and valuable farm known by the name of KILDAIR, lying in the township of Upper Freehold, county and state aforesaid, containing about 300 acres; excellent wheat, rye, corn and grass land; about 200 acres cleared, 70 acres of that mowable meadow, the greatest part the best of English grass; a good farm house of two stories, large barn, carriage-house, &c. a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit. This farm is let for four years, commencing from the first day of April last, at the annual rent of £. 125, and pay all taxes.

2. One farm lying in said township, five miles from the first, containing about 200 acres, very good wheat, rye and corn land; about 150 acres cleared, a small proportion of English meadow, a good farm house of two stories, new barn just finished, a good bearing orchard, &c. This farm is let this year only, for produce, at the present price of produce; will not amount to less than £. 75 per annum, and pay all taxes. These two farms are well situated between the two markets, New-York and Philadelphia, at the distance of 12 miles from one landing, and 16 miles from the other.

3. The old and noted tavern in the village of Freehold, now kept by Cornelius Hagaman; large stables, ball-ally, about 25 acres of highly manured land, chiefly in orchard; 75 acres of woodland at the distance of two miles; improvements now making to this house. This is let this year only, for 100l. and pay all taxes.

4. Also 100 acres lying between Miss Wikoff's farm and Albert Covenhoven's, opposite the well known woods belonging to Mr. Barclow, about half a mile from the tavern; a small proportion of wood and meadowland. This will be sold with or without the tavern, as may best suit the purchaser.

5. A small farm in Shrewsbury township, near Black Point, containing 60 acres, about 40 acres cleared, 8 of that good English meadow; a good farm house of two stories now finishing. This farm is let three years, commencing from the first day of April, 1783, at the low rent of 30l. per annum, exclusive of the house, and pay all taxes.

6. The house where the subscriber lives, convenient for a shop-keeper, it being built for that purpose, and a good stand for business; carriage-house, stables, hay-loft, &c. about 10 acres of land, including a pasture lot at 300 yards distance.—Either sell or let this for a number of years, which may first offer. The rents are annexed for the government of those who may think of purchasing. From the rents an easy calculation may be made, and save unnecessary application. It has been generally esteemed lands rented at 4 per cent. per annum, equal to money at 6 or 7 per cent. interest, merely from the certainty of getting the rent when principal and interest of money is very often lost. The subscriber is disposed to sell all the above lands low, on the following terms, viz. the purchaser paying down one-fourth part, the remaining three-fourths may rest on security for three years, interest being annually paid at 4 per cent. Indisputable titles will be given for the whole. Persons who may incline to purchase confiscated estates, may be supplied with contractors' certificates to a considerable amount, at 4 per cent. interest, for four years. Also a span phaeton and pair of bays of a size, young and active, all in condition to go any distance, with or without a good driver, a slave and young. Also one-sixth part of a farm lying on the head of Elizabeth river, in Essex county, containing 166 acres, returned to John Forman, deceased, September 1, 1744. Also one-sixth part of a tract of woodland near Shark river, in Shrewsbury township.
S A M U E L F O R M A N.
Liberty-Hall, August 17, 1784. e. 3. w. t. A.

A S the credit and utility of the paper-money emitted by the act of the Legislature of the 20th December, 1783, for raising a revenue of Thirty one Thousand two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, for paying the interest and principal of the publick debts, depends principally, if not wholly, upon the strict and punctual collection of the taxes, all township and county collectors are called upon, in the most pointed terms, to make their payments at the day. The subscriber is determined, as far as depends on him, to execute the law to the utmost; the county collectors have a proper remedy against the township collectors; and the latter against the taxables.—On the execution of the law depends its use and effect; a compliance with it is easy; and, after this notice, no person can complain of consequences.
J A M E S M O T T, Treasurer.
Trenton, August 30, 1784.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 5-12.

BY letters from Madras we learn, that Messrs. Staunton and Sadler, of the Supreme Council, were appointed to ratify the Mahratta peace; and that on the 9th of November they departed from the Presidency, accompanied by Aids-du-Camps, guards, a numerous train of attendants, and other marks of ambassadorial dignity. The journey was to terminate at Seringapatam, the capital of the Sultan Tippe Saib's dominions, about 400 miles west of Madras, and took more than a month to accomplish. The letters add, that Madras had already felt the good effects of this mission, the enemy having agreed to withdraw their troops from the Carnatic, and leave the government in quiet possession of their former territories.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, May 31.

"The Count de Stalkelberg, Ambassador from Russia, has received from his Royal Mistress the plan of the conciliatory treaty between the court of Berlin and the city of Dantzick. This he is to communicate forthwith to M. de Buckholtz, Resident of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and to Messrs. Wickham and Gralath, deputies from Dantzick. According to this plan, the Court of Berlin gives up, in favour of the city of Dantzick, all share of the exportation trade of Poland; and that that trade may not interfere with the exportation of the produce of West Prussia, in their passage by Dantzick, the magistrate shall give a list of the most important articles for his trade, and which it is his interest not to be exported from his port by the Prussian subjects. These articles shall be specified in the convention which is to be concluded. The other produce of Prussia, that of the manufactures established, and other commodities not expressly excepted by the convention, shall pay on their passage by Dantzick the same custom-rates as the inhabitants of that city are liable to for the transportation of them. As to the importation by sea, the Prussian subjects shall pay the city for all produce in general, without distinction, the same duties that those goods from Dantzick pay to the customs of the King of Prussia when they pass by the Prussian territories. The merchandize on account of the King of Prussia, and of persons belonging to his court, are to pay the duties in Dantzick, and are to pass free on the same footing with the goods upon the account of the King of Poland. Mean-time the magistrates of Dantzick, in order to defray the expences of the present situation of that city, have laid upon the inhabitants a new tax of 25 per cent. upon their goods of every sort. The tax is the easier that trade is so brisk, particularly the grain has been imported in prodigious quantities from Poland. The exports are as considerable, particularly to Elbing, where there are now at anchor more than 70 vessels, Dutch, English, Danish, Swedish, &c."

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, April 20.

"It was in 1779, that the States of the kingdom assembled in this capital, granted an entire liberty of conscience; and in 1781, that the King allowed to the Roman Catholics, the free exercise of their religion; they had been deprived of it since the reign of Gustavus Vasa, which includes a space of upwards of 250 years, during which time they had no other resources but those which the private chapels of the Ministers of the Catholic Powers afforded them. Pope Pius VI. being informed of this happy revolution, sent here M. Pascal Oster, a doctor of divinity of the diocese of Mentz, in quality of Apostolic Vicar; he arrived here the latter end of July, 1783, furnished with a letter from the sovereign Pontiff for the King, to whom he was presented, and who issued letters patent, dated September 15, by which His Majesty conferred on him the general direction of the spiritual affairs of the Catholics of his kingdom. On the 8th of February last, Mr. Oster convoked all the Catholics settled in this city, to communicate to them the full powers he had received from the Pope, and from the King's letters patent. That assembly elected four superintendants to second him, and preside with him in the building of a church. In the mean-time, until it can be built, the King has been pleased to grant to the Catholics, the use of a large hall in the Town-House, situated in the square of Soder-Malm. On Easter-Sunday the inauguration of that chapel took place; M. Datchmin, belonging to the legation of Vienna, and M. Ibararam, belonging to that of Spain, the only Catholic priests in this city, assisted the Apostolic Vicar in that function: Mass was celebrated there for the first time, and was sung by the King's band of music. The Duke of Sodermania chose to be present at that solemnity, and was followed by a great number of persons of distinction. The Holy Bread was distributed by the Countess de Wrede, Lady of honour to the Queen."

Thursday last a remarkable trial came on in the court of common-pleas, before Lord Chief-Justice Loughborough, between one Lee (a Jew) plaintiff, and Messrs. Williams and Bone, constables, defendants,

of Christ church, Surrey, for taking the plaintiff into custody for receiving the seal, knowing it to be stolen from the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards melting it down. Miss Lloyd, who is now in the Magdalen, was the principal witness, who proved the plaintiff bought it of her for 40 guineas, and afterwards melted it down. The constables took him without a warrant, and in carrying him to prison, he made his escape, and brought an action for apprehending him. The trial lasted five hours, when the jury brought in a verdict of one shilling damage for the plaintiff, and each of them paid the costs of suit. The two constables have a family of four children each.

COALITION INTELLIGENCE.

The Secret Junto are very anxious to get rid of Lord Howe. He is only a dead weight on the Ministry, having no connections in Parliament, and no interest in the country; while at the same time two great men are contending for this post. It was always the object of the ambition both of the Duke of Grafton and Earl Temple, and it is highly necessary to the maintenance of the cabinet, that these great men should be provided for. How to act with Lord Howe is the question. He clearly knows the disposition of the cabinet, but it is by no means necessary for him to take notice of their coolness. He acts with worldly wisdom, and by that means throws upon them the rudeness of a direct affront or dismissal. How it will terminate it is impossible to say.

Mr. Fox's famous negotiation with Russia to form an alliance against France, being at a full stop upon his dismissal from the secretaryship—the present cabinet took up the business, and attempted to carry it on by a memorial, which was received in so cold a manner, and answered with such delays, that our minister at Peterburgh was instructed to fathom, if possible, the designs of the Emperor's ministers, and especially the intrigues supposed to be carrying on by France. The event of this order is unknown, but they certainly made the following propositions:

I. Russia, in case of a war breaking out between England and France, to supply the former with 60,000 land-forces, to be transported at the expence of England, and landed in France, and joined with not less than 40,000 English troops. Russia also to assist England with fifteen sail of the line, and ten frigates.

II. England, in case of a war between Russia, and any other power, to assist Russia, at the expence of England, with thirty sail of the line, and fifteen frigates; and 20,000 land-forces, if the war should be on the coast of the Mediterranean sea.

III. England to pay Russia a constant subsidy of 50,000l. and of 1,000,000l. during the Russian supply above.

Russia did not quite reject this treaty, which she had herself in a good measure formed. But as France was bidding at the same time high, and threatening an alliance with the Emperor against Russia, perplexities arose, which stopped the negotiation. Our cabinet became divided in opinion, and difficulties multiplying, the opinion is, that France has gained the ascendancy in the business.

NETHERLANDS, June 12.

We are assured that the Government of Brussels, has declared in substance to our Ministers Plenipotentiary, that it was agreeable to perceive that their High Mightinesses were disposed to compromise matters amicably; and that they were engaged in drawing up their contra pretensions on the government, which was desired to be exhibited as soon as possible: But that the government were much surprised to perceive the disturbances which their High Mightinesses created by their causing the marching of troops to the frontiers, which would put the Emperor under the necessity of causing his troops in like manner to march, that he might not stand exposed to unforeseen attacks from this quarter.

Leyden, June 10. Since yesterday our whole city has been in uproar and consternation. For several days a discontent had been observed among the populace, which had particularly for its object the *exercising society*, instituted for the laudable purpose of making improvements in the use of arms, against which a disgust, in the same manner as was at Rotterdam, had been excited—but yesterday it openly broke out, and began with the breaking of windows at one of these people's houses, and a rough treatment of the family.—Upon this, the dragoons lying in garrison here, and the city soldiers, were immediately under arms, as all the burgers, which in rotation mounted guard at the Council-House, where the Lords of the Magistracy were likewise assembled the greatest part of the night. Matters have not made a stop here; the mob began this night to wear orange coloured ribands, and compelled others to follow their example, crying "orange for ever." The magistrates have taken the proper measures on this occasion, and has by proclamation, forbidden all mutinous assemblies, and the wearing of ribands. He has likewise promised a reward of one thousand guilders to the discoverer of the author of these disturbances—the

consequence of which has been, a remarkable quietness among the populace: Three persons have been apprehended since.

This morning half after twelve o'clock the mob gathered at the house of a baker, in order to plunder it, but were prevented by the vigilance of the burgers and militia. A distillery was likewise threatened, but the owner giving timely notice to the council, received twelve dragoons for his assistance, who still continue there. Threats are made against the next night, but it is hoped they will be frustrated. The burgers will remain all night upon their posts, and strong paroles are going through the city.

June 14. Last Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, a proclamation was read, and fixed up by order of the magistracy of this city, forbidding all to distinguish themselves by cockades of any colour whatever, under the pain of being imprisoned 15 days for the first offence; three months for the second, and banished from Leyden during ten years, also from the Hague and their districts, for the third offence. Forbidding, moreover, all violences, insults, and meetings in the streets of more than five persons, on the penalty of imprisonment and corporal punishment for any insults or ill behaviour: And further, all those who excite or assist others in pillaging houses, breaking windows with stones, &c. are to suffer death. This publication, together with the reinforcement of troops arrived from the Hague, hath restored tranquility, and we flatter ourselves that these commotions will have no farther disagreeable consequences.

American Intelligence.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) July 7.

BY late accounts from Antigua we learn, that several attempts had been made during the last month, to set fire to the town of St. John's in that island, by some concealed incendiaries; but they had all as yet been happily frustrated; the inhabitants, however, were still under dreadful apprehensions, nightly patrolling the town, in order, if possible, to discover the perpetrators of this iniquitous piece of business.

July 17. Accounts have been received from the north side, of the Pimento-walks having suffered very considerable damage by the late rainy and squally weather; many trees being entirely stripped of their blossoms, which must necessarily occasion the ensuing crop to fall greatly short of what was expected.

Several attempts have been lately made to set fire to houses in and near Jew-ally; but discoveries being timely made, the iniquitous designs were happily defeated. Two Jews, and several negroes, were apprehended on suspicion; but, on their examination before a magistrate, nothing appearing to criminate them, they were of course discharged.

Letters received from Port-au-Prince, confirm the account of the late dreadful fire at that place; and further mention a storm having lately happened there, which did considerable damage in different parts of the country, and to the shipping in the harbour.

An Antigua paper of the 15th of June, mentions his Majesty's sloop of war Experiment having sailed from Grenada to St. Vincent's, with the light infantry company of the 60th regiment, to assist in curbing the insolence of the Caribs, who have become extremely troublesome to many of the planters, having been furnished with arms and ammunition from Martinico.

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) August 19.

Last Tuesday arrived here the schooner Hope, Capt. Christie, who left Surinam the 29th ult. He informs that there had been an insurrection among the negroes in that place; that although the whites were assisted by the Indians, they were obliged to give them what terms they asked, in order to appease them.

August 26. On Monday last His Excellency General Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, and Chevalier Caraman, honoured the gentlemen of this town with their company to a dinner, which was provided for them at Mr. Lomax's tavern.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Stanley, Captain Wood, in eleven weeks from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, September 3.

The Marquis de la Fayette, returned to this town on Wednesday last, from the seat of George Washington, Esq. where he had been on a visit—and the same day this nobleman partook of an elegant dinner, given him by the citizens of Baltimore, at Mr. Grant's. During the entertainment, it was very conspicuous, that the recollection of past times, and the presence of this patriot, served to excite in every breast the most agreeable emotions.

NEW-HAVEN, August 25.

Tuesday the 17th instant, in the afternoon, there was the most violent tornado or hurricane ever known in the memory of the oldest person living in this part of the country. By the best account we have been

able to procure, it began at a place called Shipague-Neck, between New-Milford and Woodbury—its course was nearly from N. W. to S. E. and the greatest violence of the wind about fifty rods wide. In the parish of South-Breton, in Woodbury, ten dwelling-houses, five barns, two grist-mills, and a saw-mill, were either wholly destroyed, or greatly damaged. The house of the Rev. Jehu Minor was entirely demolished, and he buried in the ruins, from which he was taken out so much wounded that his life was in great danger. The planks of a new bridge, firmly spiked down, were torn off, and carried a considerable distance. A number of orchards entirely destroyed, and the largest trees in the forest levelled with the ground. In short, nothing withstood its fury, and destruction marked its whole progress. It was attended with the most tremendous thunder. The lightning struck in numbers of places, and five stacks of hay, in Southbury, were set on fire and consumed.

N E W - Y O R K, August 31.

We hear from Boston, that the gentlemen who lately went on a tour to ascend the White Mountains, have returned. They ascended to the top of the mountain, and it is said they made great discoveries, which will shortly be communicated to the public.—The height of the mountains are 9000 feet from the level of the sea, and 5000 from the earth. These adventurers were from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 minutes after one in ascending.

Extract of a letter from the Hague.

“It is the general opinion, that the differences between this republic and the Emperor will be easily conciliated. It is said that the States-General have a demand of 133 millions on the Emperor's low countries, which is not unlikely, when we recollect that Holland could never obtain any part of the 500,000 rix-dollars a year, assigned her by the convention of 1716, as an indemnification for keeping up the barriers. As to the demand of Maerstricht, it is said to be founded on the following fact: In 1672, the republic overwhelmed by the combined forces of France and England, had recourse to Charles II. King of Spain, and promised him in 1673, if he would assist her, to cede him Maerstricht and the country beyond the Maeuse. As the peace of Nimeguen, the Spanish Ambassador having demanded the execution of that promise, the republic alleged the sums due to the Prince of Orange, by the King of Spain, and the expences at sea, which she had incurred for Charles II. himself. The Ambassador presented on this occasion a second memorial, in which he accused the republic with ingratitude and injustice, insisting that his matter had sacrificed himself for her, and had lost seven or eight good towns, to procure a good peace. But this memorial had no effect.”

The Friendship, Capt. Reilly, from Dublin, bound to Philadelphia, after being out several weeks, the Captain and second Mate dead, the crew mutinied, and ran her on shore at Cape Francois (a mere wreck) where she was condemned and ordered to be sold.

Sept. 6. The Receiver of continental taxes for the state of Pennsylvania, hath acknowledged the receipt of two thousand and twenty-one dollars for the month of August, being in part of that state's quota for 1783.

Sept. 8. His Excellency the Governor of this state has issued a proclamation for assembling the Legislature, on Monday the 4th of October next, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this state in Congress, and of members to form a council of appointment, and other important matters which are necessary to be expedited with all possible dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city.

“The politicks of this country are now of little importance to us; for of whatever party, all are cold, sulky, and implacable as to America, as daily experience demonstrates. If the present minister, who is a man of great character and supposed virtue, was disposed to conciliate, and treat America liberally in point of trade, he could not do it. The spirit of this country would revolt.

“We must learn to live with frugality, practice industry, pursue new branches of commerce, and lessen our imports till they balance the exports; till then we shall neither have specie, nor credit, nor trade worth having.”

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated August 24, 1784.

“The only news here now is, that one Whaland, formerly a noted refugee, is now a pirate in this bay; he has committed a great many depredations on the coasting traders lately; some crews he has murdered without distinction, as has appeared by their dead bodies being washed on shore, and others have been put on shore, after being plundered and stripped stark naked, not even a shirt left them. How long this fellow may reign is uncertain, as there is no armed vessel here to go in quest of him.”

We are informed that the vessel which Whaland

employs for the above infamous purpose, is a top-sail schooner with black sides and bottom, full of men, and draws but three and a half feet water. He has also several boats well armed, so that it is dangerous for any vessel to go within sight of him.

A great drought now prevails in the island of Bermuda, inasmuch that there is scarcely any grass left for the cattle.

Sept. 8. On Thursday the 29th ult. a fleet belonging to His Most Christian Majesty, arrived in the Chesapeake Bay; the following are the names of the Captains, and the vessels they command:

Commanders.	Ships.	Guns.
Le Compte de Kifainte,	Le Reflexer,	64
Le Compte de Macnemara,	L'Amphion,	60
Le Marquis Dubouzet,	La Danae,	40
Le Chevalier Dunezat,	La Medee,	40
M. Dubray,	Le Montreal,	38
M. Delaborde,	La Faurette,	20
M. de la Nouffai,	La Louize,	10

Wednesday evening last, about eight o'clock, a man was stopped in Third-street between Market and Arch-streets, by three villains, two of whom holding his arms, and the third put a pistol to his breast, and robbing him of his watch and some money, made off.

Since our last arrived here the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, from Virginia, where he has been on a visit to our late illustrious Commander in Chief.

S H I P N E W S.

The Jet, Gibson, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Kingston (Jamaica) after 35 days passage.

The Montgomery, Davis, from London, is arrived in James river.

General Alured Clarke, lately appointed Governor of Jamaica, arrived at Kingston the beginning of July, and took possession of his government; a few days after which General Campbell, his predecessor, sailed for England.

On Friday last departed this life, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. JOHN REYNELL, of this city, merchant. To enumerate the merits of the deceased is not our intention:—We trust they have found a better repository than a fugitive news-paper could afford them:—The excellent character, and extensive usefulness of the man, were too well known, and too justly estimated, to derive any lustre from encomium; and as long as the one or the other are remembered, the death of John Reynell will be considered and regretted as a loss to the community. His remains were deposited the day following in the burial ground of the people called Quakers, of which society he was a valuable and conspicuous member.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, in Jamaica, dated August 3, 1784.

“On Friday night the 30th July, we had one of the most severe hurricanes known for these 40 years past. Of 150 sail of vessels at Kingston and Port-Royal, only 6 or 8 are saved, among which is the Jet, Captain Gibson, who drove on a mudbank at Greenwich, and will be got off; and it's said that all the vessels in the out ports are totally lost. All the sugarworks in the windward part of the island are blown down;—in short, no pen can describe the havoc; and what is worse, there is not provisions in this town sufficient for two weeks.

“A petition has been presented by the community to Lieut. Governor General Clarke, to admit a free importation of provisions and lumber from America for six months, but he refused it.”

Mr. Arthur Donaldson, who some few months since was employed by the Supreme Executive Council, to raise the chevaux-de-frize, has effectually accomplished the laborious undertaking; and it is with pleasure we inform the publick, and our nautical brethren in particular, that the channel between Billigport and Mud-Island, is entirely freed from those dangerous obstructions, and the navigation of that part of the river Delaware rendered as safe and easy as before the late war.

TRENTON, September 13.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Committee of the States, by their resolution of the 26th day of July last, reciting, “That whereas there is reason to apprehend there are in different parts of the United States articles of quartermasters and military stores, cloathing, &c. the property of the United States, which have accidentally fallen into the hands of private citizens, or remained in the possession of persons formerly, but not at present, in office, of which the heads of the several staff departments have no account, did resolve, that it be thereby recommended to the Executives of the several states, to call on the citizens of their respective states to make returns forthwith of every species of publick

property which may be in their possession; and the said Executives were thereby requested to forward to Congress, or the committee of the states, a general return of such articles, the property of the United States, as they find to be in the possession of their citizens, or any of them, in which shall be specified the names and places of residence of the persons in whose possession they are,” as by the said resolution may appear. I have therefore thought fit, in compliance with the said recommendation, and in pursuance of the said resolution, hereby to call on the citizens of this state to make returns to me forthwith of every species of publick property which may be in their possession, in order that such return may be made of the same as in the said resolution is specified.

Given under my hand the thirtieth day of August, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

A M I L L E R.

WANTED on hire, by the month or year, a single man, sober, honest and industrious, who understands his business, and is willing to act as second hand in a mill which requires three men to attend; in a healthy part of New-Jersey, twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Apply to Robert Lewis and sons, in Philadelphia; or to the subscriber at Mount-Holly mills, state of New-Jersey.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

September 7, 1784.

4w

**F I V E P O U N D S
R E W A R D.**

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber in Amwell, near Flemington, on Sunday evening last, two horses, one black, 10 years old, 14 hands high, has a blaze face and fore back; the other dark bay, fourteen and a half hands high, eight years old, star and blaze, has had the fistula, near hind foot white, and very much windgalled. Whoever takes up the said horses, and delivers them to the owner, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward; or Three Pounds for the horses only, and all reasonable charges paid by

ANDREW MILLER.

September 7, 1784.

4w

T O B E S O L D,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Monday the 4th of October next, at the house of the subscriber in Trenton, feather beds, bedding, tables, chairs, and a variety of kitchen furniture; one stocking-frame, late the property of James Hill, deceased.—And all persons indebted to the estate of the said James Hill, 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 to for settlement.

JOSEPH HALL, }
SARAH HALE, } Execut.
MARGARET HILL, }

Trenton, September 9, 1784.

3w*

T O B E L E T,

ON the FARM where Mr. John Mitchell lives, adjoining Lamberton, about 20 acres of good tillable land in fence, fit for wheat or rye, on the usual terms of the shares. Any person inclining to take it, is requested to apply to Mr. George Davis, or Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton; or to Mr. Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm.

Spring-Brook, September 7, 1784.

4w

State of New-Jersey, to wit.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the State of New-Jersey, at the house of Joseph Douglass, innholder in Crosswicks, in the county of Burlington, on Friday the twenty-second of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Colonel Samuel Forman, who as well, &c. against a certain sloop or boat called the Brunswick, loaded with lumber, commanded by Joshua Warden, and taken on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1781, on her intended voyage (as is said) to New-York, and libeled against as prize: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop Brunswick, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, pursuant to the prayer of the libellants.

By Order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, September 10, 1784.

4w*

BENJAMIN PITFIELD

Has opened a store in Trenton, opposite the sign of the Blazing Star, where he has for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash or produce, CHINA in cases, glass in boxes, &c.

A large and general assortment of queens-ware in crates, &c.

- Childrens' complete sets of tea ware,
- Window glass, 10 by 8, in boxes and half boxes, 10d, 8d, 6d and 4d nails in casks,
- Looking-glasses and pocket do.
- Japanned tea trays and waiters,
- China mugs, bowls, and tea-sets complete,
- China tea-cups and saucers, custard-cups, &c.
- Glass decanters, wine glasses and tumblers,
- Salts, sugar dishes, cream jugs, &c.
- Turkey oil stones,
- Polished iron candlesticks,
- Flat irons, fire shovel and tongs,
- Nutmeg graters by the gross or dozen,
- Post and box coffee-mills, steel snuffers,
- Chafing-dishes and steelyards,
- Brass curtain rings, temple spectacles,
- Nail and spike gimblets,
- Steel and japanned spectacle cases,
- Silver and plated top castors,
- Bone and wood top do.
- Barlow and other penknives,
- Pewter chamber-pots and close stool pans,
- Tin ware, butchers' and table steels,
- Table knives and forks, pocket knives,
- Scissors, sugar nippers and nutcrackers,
- Scythes, chisels and gouges,
- H and HL hinges, hones, &c.
- Dovetail, desk and table hinges,
- Plated candlesticks and japanned tea caddies,
- Parlour door and stock locks,
- Copper and patent fauce-pans,
- Hammers, trowels and saws,
- Drawing-knives, files and fish-hooks,
- Carpenters' rules and broad-axes,
- Padlocks, brushes, &c.
- A small invoice of combs.—

Some JEWELLERY, consisting of gold lockets, rings, seals, handkerchief slides and pins, set stock and knee-buckles; gentlemens' complete travelling shaving cases, genuine Godfrey's cordial, Daffy's elixir, and Anderson's pills; some groceries, dry goods, &c.

A valuable PLANTATION in Bucks county, one mile from the Falls meetinghouse, and about 3 miles from Trenton Upper Ferry, to be sold.—Enquire as above.

Trenton, August 20, 1784.

6w

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—The

LADIES FRIEND;

Being a Treatise on the Virtues and Qualifications which are the brightest Ornaments of the Fair Sex, and render them most agreeable to the sensible part of mankind.

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 price of Two Dollars.

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

A F A R M

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

Another cheap Farm to be sold,

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

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

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 goal, 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.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon next spring, TWO improved plantations, situate in Roxbury township, Morris county, one whereon John Rose now lives, containing 200 acres and upwards; the other whereon Jacob Miller lives, containing near 240 acres; the two places join each other, the land of Morris Creadar, and the stone tavern. Another valuable plantation whereon John Stockton and Peter Geary live, containing about 280 acres, in Hunterdon county, at the place called the Great Swamp, the great road leading through it; about 70 acres cleared land in good fence, the remainder well timbered:—There are erected on the premises several good log houses, and other improvements; the whole for goodness of soil not exceeded by any thereabouts. For particulars enquire of Christopher Wetherill, in Burlington; or of SAM. WETHERILL, jun. } Philad. JOSEPH WETHERILL, } August 11, 1784. 6w†

House of Assembly, August 20, 1784.

THE House being informed that the petitioners for appointing commissioners for running and ascertaining the North side lines of what is called the Society's Great Tract, in Hunterdon county, extending from Alamatumck falls to Delaware river, and for dividing such parts of said tract into allotments, as has not hitherto been divided, had omitted giving the notice directed last sitting, previous to their bringing in a bill agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.—Whereupon,

Ordered, That said petitioners have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of Assembly, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, upon advertising the purport of such bill in the publick news-papers of this state, for at least six weeks previous to the meeting of the Legislature.

Extract from the Minutes, MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That in pursuance to the leave given by the foregoing order of the House of Assembly, a bill will be presented to them at their sitting in October next, for appointing commissioners for running and ascertaining the North side lines of what is called the Society's Great Tract, in Hunterdon county, extending from Alamatumck falls to Delaware river, and for dividing such parts of said tract into allotments, as has not hitherto been divided.

JOHN STEVENS, for himself and others. August 23, 1784. 2m

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the 29th ult. from the subscriber, living in Cecil county, state of Maryland, a negro man named Jacob, about twenty-four years of age, near six feet high, middling well built, his knees bend inward, stoops in his walk; the one side of his face and left hand are remarkable, having been burned when a child, which alters the colour of the skin, and causes the little finger on the left hand to be very crooked; wears a false cue; took with him one new blue coat, made regimental fashion, breast and cuffs turned up with red, one pair of black breeches half worn, fine hat cocked soldier fashion, with a yellow button and loop: It is expected he now passes for a free negro, that should have been in the army; has stole and took with him a good musket, old haversack and a discharge, the property of James Crother, a whiteman, signed by colonel Gunby, of the Maryland line. There is a yellow coloured negro in company with him, who says he is a freeman, and has a pass, but cannot give any further description of himself; he is badly clothed, and they have both been seen in Philadelphia. Whoever takes up said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward; if both are taken together, Six Pounds, paid by SAMUEL MILLER.

September 3, 1784.

4w*

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION,

LIVING in the township of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, on the main road leading from Trenton to Pitts-Town; has on it a good new frame house, with an entry and two rooms below, and four above, and a cellar under the whole; a good new frame kitchen adjoining the house, a good spring of water, and a paled garden before the door; a good frame barn, with stables; a good new frame wagon-house, with bins above to hold all kinds of grain; a young apple-orchard beginning to bear, and peach-orchard: The land is excellent good for grain and pasture; there are above fifty acres of good meadow of the best kind of grass that is fit for the scythe, and more may be made; there is a plenty of good timberland; there are 230 acres in the whole, and more may be bought adjoining it:—There are two tenements on the lower end of the place that rents for upwards of twenty pounds a year; there is a stream of water runs through the place, besides a number of good springs. Any person not inclining to buy the whole, may have a part, as it lies convenient to be divided into two small farms, and more may be bought adjoining the lower part. Any person or persons of property inclining to purchase, may have the payments to suit themselves, with paying the interest and giving security, if required. If not sold by the 20th of October, then it will be let. For further particulars apply to Daniel Merfion, on the premises, or Benjamin Clark, Esquire, near Trenton. August 21, 1784. 4†