

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1784.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

By the WASHINGTON, Captain DALE, arrived at Philadelphia from London, we have the following advices, viz.

V I E N N A, March 6.

FROM all the provinces of this monarchy we receive the most afflicting accounts of the shocking devastation occasioned by the sudden thaw of the rivers. We are informed, that part of the city of Prague is under water; the loss occasioned by the floods is considerable; the great bridge is so much damaged, that it cannot be passed over without danger; the guard-house there has been thrown down, and four men killed; the cities of Linz and Presbourg have shared the same fate. At Tifchamont the waters have risen to a prodigious height; at Schifnau, in the same neighbourhood, forty houses have been submerged by the waters, so that it was impossible to give any assistance to the unfortunate inhabitants, victims of this terrible disaster.

March 20. On the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. the cities of Buda and Pest, in Hungary, were exposed to horrid ravages, occasioned by the overflowing of the Danube. The greatest part of those cities are under water, and that of Pest resembles an island. The loss of cattle, merchandize and effects, is immense.

The most melancholy details of the inundations occasioned by the thaw arrive here from almost all parts of Germany, the Low Countries, France, Italy, &c. so that these misfortunes seem to have been the lot of almost all the countries of Europe.

H U N G A R Y, Feb. 28.

The 23d of last month, several violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in the county of Marmaroch; most of the houses of Marofch Sigeth have been damaged; and it is feared that they may have affected the salt-pits, which supply the whole kingdom with salt.

M A D R I D, March 5.

The overflowings of the rivers which traverse our provinces have occasioned frightful devastations. The Guadalaviv especially has thrown down an infinite number of houses, and occasioned the greatest defoliation in all the places which it has inundated.

March 7. Letters from Mexico advise, that the new town of Guatimala and the neighbouring places, have experienced a terrible shock of an earthquake, which threw down a number of houses, and greatly damaged several others.

P A R I S, March 11.

Letters from Marseilles confirm the news, that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war against France. The ships which are exposed to the attacks of the Corsairs cannot now depart without convoy.

March 18. All the debts of the preceding war, as well as the bills of exchange of the Colonies, are to be converted into contracts of perpetual annuities, at four per cent. without reserve.

March 25. A report prevails that the famous process instituted at L'Orient, is terminated in favour of Comte de Grasse; but the report is not yet confirmed.

FRANKFORT (On the Main) March 7.

We receive from every quarter melancholy accounts of the consequences of the thaw, and overflowing of the Rhine, the Main, and the Necker. Many houses and mills at Sachsenhausen have been swept away; 23 houses were thrown down at Miltemberg, and a number of persons buried in their ruins; many edifices have been washed away by the torrent at Kitringen; one half of the town of Bonn is under water, as well as the villages of Limperic, Beul and Schevartz-Shaindorffe; the Lutheran church, and 130 houses, have been destroyed at Mulheim.

V E N I C E, March 6.

The Bey of Tunis has broke the peace with this Republick, on account of our not making him presents four times more valuable than usual. The Senate immediately came to a resolution to send out a

squadron of nine ships of the line, of 70 and 90 guns, four frigates and eight chebecs, to bring that Regency to reason, and to protect, at the same time, the Venetian flag in the Mediterranean, which is under the command of the Chevalier Emo, a noble Venetian, of the highest reputation in the marine of the Republick.

L O N D O N, March 19.

The last letters from Lisbon concur in declaring, that during the latter end of January, and the whole of last month, the weather had been more tempestuous than had ever been known at that season. A great number of ships have been lately lost, and a much greater damaged. On the 28th ult. it was computed that in the course of three weeks 164 dead bodies had been taken up in different parts of the Tagus.

Letters are received in town from Leghorn, by which it appears, that the storm which did so much damage to the Dutch Squadron last month, was felt universally from the island of Sicily to Cape-Hieres in France. A number of vessels of different nations were wrecked, and others driven into ports in distress, many totally dismasted. Two Neapolitan gallees, an Imperial East-Indiaman from Trieste, and a Genoese man of war, are among the wrecks.

March 23. A gentleman who is just arrived from Paris says, that Dr. Franklin is preparing to return home to America, after an absence of eight years, and that Mr. Lawrence, jun. is to remain in Paris in the quality of Charge des Affaires from the United States, until another gentleman comes over from the Congress.

A report prevails, that a fleet of six sail of the line is ordered to be got ready with all expedition; it is said their destination is to the East-Indies. Some disagreeable accounts from thence makes this measure necessary, the Dutch having absolutely refused to sign the Definitive Treaty, and are also equipping a fleet. France is supposed to be urging them on.

March 26. The price of Boroughs at this time is 4000l. a seat. When Parliament was permitted to live out its natural age, the price was only 3000l.—On the principle therefore of interest, the Borough-mongers should vote for a triennial bill. A noble Earl has paid 8000l. for two seats to two more of his sons.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 2.

"The migrations from out of Holstein have lately been so great, on account of the encouragement which the American states give to foreigners settling among them, that the King has found it necessary to publish an ordonnance, forbidding, under heavy penalties, any person leaving the Danish dominions without license, and even such as go to St. Croix or St. Thomas, are by this new statute to give bond for their return, or security for their settling in those provinces. Jews are hereby also restricted from removing their property, and ships of any nation whatsoever having such persons on board, without the proper passports, are liable to seizure, as having contraband goods on board.

"Mr. Dana, the American Consul in this city, has just finished the Treaties of Commerce between the King and the United States, by an article of which the two powers are restricted from importing such articles as are the produce of each other."

There are in Newgate 135 prisoners under sentence of transportation, 112 of whom are for America, 19 for Africa, and 4 for India.

Extract of a letter from Naples, February 19.

"His Majesty the King of Sweden having expressed a desire to see the experiment of the Air Balloon, there was yesterday a grand exhibition by order of the Court of Naples, and in the presence of their Majesties. Perhaps it was the noblest sight the human eye was ever yet regaled with. Imagine an immense globe of 150 feet diameter, and 200 in height, gilt, and bearing on the top an enormous crown, sparkling with well-imitated precious stones of various colours; imagine, that to this globe was annexed a building of the most beautiful architecture of the Doric Order, formed of pumice-stone, and surrounded by a terrafs or gallery, railed in with orange trees

and lemons. Imagine, I say, this wonderful machine, rising majestically to the heavens in a clear sky at noon, in sight of an applauding multitude, carrying with it an orchestra of eight capital performers, whose musick, for the short time it could be heard, had a most sublime effect. In about twenty-seven minutes it had disappeared by a perpendicular ascent; nor could the people discover any appearance of it by the best telescopes. It was exactly twelve o'clock when the machine began to rise, and at two it had not been again visible. An anxiety seemed to prevail among all the spectators, some offering up prayers for the safety of the travellers, whilst others were of opinion that God had taken them into heaven. But their acclamations were excessive, when, at thirteen minutes after three, they observed a small speck in the air at an immense distance, but which soon shewed itself to be the wished-for machine, which gradually descended till it reached the earth, at about a mile distant from the place of its ascent; which was from a plain eastward of the town. Every thing succeeded well, and the aerial navigators trod the earth in safety again, after their surprizing flight! Besides the above-mentioned orchestra, and two persons (who had contrived the machine) who were there to regulate it, there went up seven persons of rank, consisting of three Neapolitan noblemen, a French, three Spanish, and an English gentleman. On their return they were taken to Court in the royal carriages, amidst the inconceivable acclamations of a delighted people. Their accounts of what they experienced and observed in their flight will be speedily published; at present they affirm that they mounted to the height of twelve Italian miles. It is reported now that each adventurer will receive some distinguished honour or reward from the two Sovereigns, who were witnesses to the whole; and Signor Antonio Lippetti, the person who had the conduct of the affair, has been rewarded with 2000l. and a patent of nobility.

"P. S. The globe was formed of the skins of kids, and covered with silk inside and out, with an elastick gum over it, which took the gilding extremely well; it required several hours filling with inflammable air, and when full, it was so closely stopped that nothing could evaporate."

April 1. The Attendance at the Carleton House Levee (the Prince of Wales's) is said to be as magnificent as at any in Europe; half a dozen black sticks, twelve men in his Royal Highness's superb liveries, twelve upper servants dressed in an union of brown and gold.

The Duke of Rutland, among other splendid appendages, took with him, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a most magnificent diamond star; the points of brilliants, the parts of the order that are red and blue, are represented by rubies and sapphires. The price of the work, which is spoken of as very exquisitely executed, is near 3000l. A star of diamonds is not otherwise than very rare.

Besides his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, there are but two or three principal noblemen who have this ornament in England.

It is now generally understood, that there will not be any loan necessary to be negociated this year by government.

The Irish, from the recommendatory suggestions of each party, determine on a tontine as the best operation of finance possible in the present circumstances.

On the important topick of the funds and the landed property, the following is the language of the Bishop of Landoff:

"The value of our landed property is now much less than it was some years ago, but this has a dependence on the state of our commerce; and our commerce, though it has suffered a temporary obstruction, will soon expand itself into all its former channels, and it will do this, because we can supply foreign markets with better goods, at a cheaper rate, and with a longer credit than our neighbours can do. The debt of the nation is confessedly great, but the property of the nation, consisting of the accumulated property of the individuals composing the nation, is, we conjecture, six times greater than the national debt."

The quantity of bullion brought into Great-Britain from Asia, during the last twenty years, has, commu-

nibus annis, amounted to three hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum.

It now appears, that the first account of the peace which got to India, and which at last, God be praised, is settled in that region—obtained by a dispatch sent over land by Mr. Hastings.

The route over land is as follows: From Vienna to Constantinople; the Tartars convey the letters from thence to Aleppo, and the Arabs from thence across the desert to Busforah; the expense is about 200l.

The quantity of ready money of late in the markets, and the disposition of the stocks to rise, clearly prove, that whenever the revenue shall receive those alterations, which both parties agree to think expedient, publick credit will again be in as high estimation as at any preceding period.

Instructions are sent over to Governor Tonyn, of East-Florida, that on the evacuation of that province, which is to be given up to the Spaniards in May next, a register shall be taken of all the negroes and effects of proprietors of lands, which are not resident on the spot, previous to their being put on board vessels to carry them to any other place; and also of such property as has been sold by the agents to Spanish subjects, or others intending to continue under the government of the Catholic King. These registers are to be made on oath, and with other affidavits, filed, and removed with the British records of the province to England.

A correspondent observes, that supposing the discovery of Mr. de Montgolfier could be of no service for the intended aerial navigation, still the air balloons might be of great use on several occasions; they might, for instance, serve to lift weights to a certain elevation, to cross mountains, to reach some of those that were never attained, to descend into precipices, and places inaccessible, to a prodigious height in the night, to give signals of every sort, both by land and by sea; then also with regard to natural philosophy, to give us a better notion of the velocity and directions of different winds which blow in the atmosphere, to have electroscopes carried to a height much greater than that to which kites may be carried; and lastly, after what Mr. Charles has had the courage to perform, in his brilliant journey, we be able to carry ourselves into the region of the clouds, and there observe the nature of the meteors.

One of the greatest inconveniences attending a change of Ministers, is the recall of the Ambassadors, who have been too frequently changed within the last two years.

April 9. A great number of agents have been for several months past, and still are, busily employed in London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and most of the other great manufacturing towns, in seducing artificers to emigrate to America.

The reports from Holland, that announce any impediment to the ratification of peace, are reports merely fabricated for the sole purpose of affecting the funds.

Commodore Alexander Hood, the brother of Lord Hood, is fixed on for the India station, in the room of Sir Hyde Parker, now beyond all hope, supposed to be lost in the Cato.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.
Extract of the *Courier de l'Europe*, a French Gazette printed in London.
LONDON, the 23d January,
Affairs of the East-Indies.

CALCUTTA.
Extract of a letter from Fort William, dated August 4, 1783.

"The last engagement near Cuddalore terminated in a manner so different from the expectations every body had formed, that I cannot resist my desire to give you my own opinion on the matter.

"When the English fleet left Bombay, it was perfectly calculated to undertake any thing; the ships were in good repair, and very well, though not completely manned; the crews were refreshed by a long repose of five months in the harbour, and the fleet had a superiority of four ships over the enemy.

"Thus repaired and equipped, our fleet sailed in search of M. de Suffrein, whose Squadron had been in continual service, distressing our coasts and annoying our commerce, whilst our fleet was at Bombay. The French Squadron had neither been repaired nor reinforced, nor had they received any fresh provisions.

"When the two fleets met under such circumstances, where is the Englishman that could be charged with presumption by thinking of a victory in which at least half of the French ships would be taken? But observe the event! The fleets met, when the British had been just reinforced by the seamen pressed into service from the merchant ships which had arrived from Europe in the road of Madras. The French, notwithstanding their inferiority, were audacious enough to begin the engagement; the battle continued during four hours; no ship was taken on either side. But the English admiral retires to Madras, and leaves

the French master of the scene of action.—Cuddalore is relieved by Suffrein; our expectations vanish in a moment, and the army employed in the siege of Cuddalore is struck with astonishment.

"I may venture to affirm, that there is no instance in the naval history of England, of a British fleet having abandoned the field of battle (if I am allowed to use this expression) with a superiority of ships and men on her side; and this unhappy event, not to use a stronger expression, was fated to terminate the war.

"Since the beginning of the war East-India is the only quarter of the world where we have been constantly superior in numbers; but it is likewise the only one where we have been constantly unsuccessful.—As our superiority increased, our activity appeared to diminish in the same proportion, and the list of our losses became more and more distressing.

"There is no doubt but there must be an enquiry made into the circumstances of the engagement of the twentieth of June last, and I hope that the blame will fall upon the proper person. Neither riches nor influence ought to save those who are guilty of it.

"I should wish to know for what reason we left the enemy and retreated to Madras; and why the action was not renewed when the wind began to blow from the land, for then we would have failed before the wind and perhaps got the advantage. The result of our conduct is, that if the news of peace had not arrived, our army before Cuddalore would have been in want of succour and provisions, the French being master of the road.

"I do not blame any body; but the publick ought to be informed of the causes which prevented our success. I have the greatest respect for the navy in general, and for the individuals who compose it, and my only view in writing this letter, is to have any reason assigned for the circumstances of the last battle, and for the retreat of our fleet to Madras."

MAY 26.

Extract of a letter from a citizen at Wyoming, to his friend in this city, dated May 20.

"The dangerous disposition of the Connecticut faction in this country has lately been very alarming.—On the 11th inst. a number of them, armed for the purpose, dispossessed some of the Pennsylvania settlers, who were peaceably cultivating their farms at Abraham's Plains, offering great violence to their persons, and repeatedly venting threats against the officers of government acting in this country. This and many other instances of outrage, which have marked the general conduct of this factious people, filled the minds of our good citizens with just apprehensions of being forcibly driven from this country, as soon as our only support (Colonel Moore's corps) should be removed, the time for the removal of which being fixed and at hand, brought their former measures and repeated cruelties with fresh horror to our minds. In this alarming situation of affairs, it was conceived necessary to adopt some measures to avoid dangers so justly to be apprehended.

"Although we ardently wished to cultivate cordiality and friendship, we found, upon mature deliberation, such blessings could find no existence, whilst we permitted those pests to society to remain amongst us. We therefore conceived, however painful the alternative, that the removal of the most dangerous part of this faction would be the only resource which could lead to the establishment of that peace and good order we so anxiously wish for.

"This opinion being unanimously adopted by us (who pride ourselves upon ever being faithful subjects of this state, as part of the union) we proceeded to take such measures as we thought absolutely necessary to our safety.

"Some days were given to the Connecticut settlers to move off, with their families and property, or to produce such proofs of their peaceable intentions towards this state, and its citizens, as would quiet our apprehensions, and accordingly qualify them to remain peaceably in their habitations.

"Those whose designs were good readily complied with one or other of these reasonable proposals—many moved up the river—whilst others, from explicit declarations of their good intentions, received every indulgence.

"However, many old offenders, notorious for the part they had ever taken in the many unjustifiable acts of violence committed upon the persons and property of the Pennsylvania settlers in this country, and who, from their obstinately persisting to stay, we strongly suspected of promoting farther disturbances—these circumstances marking them out as persons too dangerous to remain, we found ourselves drove to the necessity of expelling them out of this place.

"This disagreeable business is now effected—a measure deemed necessary by the unanimous voice of the citizens, and carried into execution by them with great spirit and decision, at the same time the highest degree of lenity marked their proceedings, treating the widows and infirm with tenderness and attention.

"I flatter myself that this revolution, so long and so devoutly wished for, will entitle those who brought

it about to much merit and applause. It met with my approbation so heartily, as to make me take a part in it.

"Official characters may be deemed reprehensible for this late revolution. I assure you that they are in no instance culpable; they were never consulted or concerned in the measure."

JUNE 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated March 25, 1784.

"Probably you may expect a little political information. I am sorry in the extreme to acquaint you, as matters appear to me, that this so hitherto universally admired constitution approaches precipitately to its annihilation. The King, illegally, by his influence, prevailed Mr. Fox's East-India Bill passing the House of Lords. The Commons, tenacious of their privilege, took fire thereat. His Majesty (or what shall I call him) immediately dismissed his ministry, and forced another on them, who had not their confidence. They repeatedly addressed the Crown for a broad and efficient administration, and one that had their confidence. He refused their constitutional request, in a manner that can only be equalled by the insolence of the minister of the moment, Mr. Pitt; and this day, notwithstanding the urgency of publick business, and the tottering state of publick credit, there being more than thirty millions unfunded, the Parliament of Great-Britain was dissolved, in hopes that a more subservient one will be chosen. Should that be the case, our government will be immediately changed to a monarchy in effect, though the appearance may be preserved. If otherwise (as the King has the virtue of perseverance in a most wonderful degree) a civil war, I think, must inevitably take place. As I have a horrid dislike to either, have prepared a sum of money to support myself and family in some other part of the world. I wish Philadelphia was not so remote—a spot and people I prefer to all others, except my own country on its usual terms.—The people at large are perfectly ignorant of the present dispute. They conceive it to be between Fox and Pitt, for power, when the real contest is neither more or less, than the Crown against the Constitution. The people, from their ignorance of the subject, are nine out of ten for the King, and a great many addresses have presented to the throne, thanking him for the late dismissal of his Ministers: But when their eyes are open (and I think it will not be long before they are) a certain gentleman must alter his conduct, or he will be obliged to retire to a certain part on the continent of Europe, and finish a wretched life, which, had it never been called into existence, had been happy for millions of mankind."

June 5. The Honourable Council of Censors for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are again convened at the State-House in this city, agreeably to their adjournment on the 21st January last.

On Thursday, the 27th ult. the annual commencement was held at the University in this city, and the following degrees conferred, viz.

That of Bachelor in the Arts, on the following young gentlemen, Messrs. Thomas Willing Francis; Charles Goldborough, of Maryland; Samuel Theodore Marrion, and Robert Marrion, both of South-Carolina; Joseph Miller, of the Delaware state; William Millar, William Parker, of South-Carolina; and Henry Stuber.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Messrs. William Ewing, William Clarkson, and James Wade.

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine, on Messrs. John R. B. Rodgers, Joseph Blythe, Eliza John Hall, John M'Sparran, Jonas Preston, James Lyon, Reuben Guilder, and George Monro.

The honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Robert Davidson, and the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, senior, in consideration of their literary abilities and eminence.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Charles Thomson, Esq. Secretary to the Congress of the United States, a person distinguished by his great talents, extensive literary attainments, and usefulness in the service of his country.

The united applause of a numerous and polite auditory, abundantly rewarded the several speakers for the early specimens they exhibited of ability in composition and agreeable delivery.

TRENTON, JUNE 7.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE,

Extracted from a late London News-paper.

ÆROSTATIC GLOBE.

THE second of March, being the day appointed for the experiment of M. Blanchard, every thing was prepared for it in the middle of the *Champ de Mars*. He had issued an immense number of tickets, and the place was crowded with all ranks of people. His machine was ingeniously contrived. The balloon was constructed on the principle of Messrs. Charles and Robert, and had wings and a helm, the mechanism of

which was curious and philosophick. By applying the principles of mechanicks to the discovery of the air balloon, it was his project to shew that it was practicable for man to navigate the upper regions of the air. The adventurer had prevailed on a young physician, Dour Pech, a Benedictine of St. Martin des Champs, to go with him as his *compagnon de voyage*, for the purpose of making experiments on the atmosphere. When every thing was ready for their attempt, about a quarter after eleven o'clock, the young gentleman seated himself in the car, with a sword drawn in his hand; his enthusiasm struck the spectators with terror, and they endeavoured, by every means, but in vain, to prevent his going up. The tumult was excessive and outrageous; and impressing on the machine, the wings were broken, and the globe itself very much injured. But all these obstacles could not deter them from their flight. They cut the ropes, and the machine mounted into the air; but a deal of the gaz in the globe being dissipated by the damages it had received from the mob, they came down, and Dour Pech very unwillingly resigned his seat. Blanchard thus left to himself, and stript of all the means of directing the machine, would have postponed his experiment; but, in his account, he says, in the true spirit of a Frenchman, "I was under the eyes of the publick, and my honour was pledged." His helm was still perfect. He mounted with great rapidity, and rose to an astonishing height. The wind was high, and he was carried over Passy. There came, he says, a sudden calm, and he remained stationary fourteen minutes. He then repassed the river, during all which time the clouds were under him, and he experienced another calm, which lasted fifteen minutes, and during which the sun was very warm. A contrary gale then sprung up, and he was carried with extreme velocity towards Montrogue; in his direction he tacked four times by means of his helm. Perceiving that his globe was diminishing by loss of air which it had sustained, and that he was descending, he threw out four pounds weight of his ballast, and he remounted. To prevent his coming down in the river, he threw out the rest of his ballast, and at length descended in the plain of Billancourt, after having been in the air an hour and a quarter; in the course of this excursion, he experienced, he says, extreme heat, and afterwards extreme cold, a very sharp appetite, and a strong disposition to sleep. His arrival was witnessed by a croud of spectators, and he drew up the account of his journey in the presence of the Duc de Frانسac, and the Marquisses de Laigle, de Montaignac, de Montequieu, and de Reault. In regard to the question, whether it is possible to direct the aërostatic machines in the air, M. Blanchard says, that tho' deprived of the principal part of his machinery, his wings, yet by means of his helm and tail, he was able not only to withstand the rapidity of the gale, but also to accomplish what none of his predecessors have effected, the sailing in reality against the wind.

Congress, we hear, have appointed the following Gentlemen as a Committee to represent them, during their recess from publick business.

New-Hampshire, Mr. Blanchard.
 Massachusetts, Mr. Dana.
 Rhode-Island, Mr. Ellery.
 Connecticut, Mr. Sherman.
 New-York, Mr. D'Witt.
 New-Jersey, Mr. Dick.
 Pennsylvania, Mr. Hand.
 Maryland, Mr. Chace.
 Virginia, Mr. Hardy.
 North-Carolina, Mr. Spaight.
 South-Carolina, Mr. Read.

Georgia and Delaware not being represented, of course no member for the Committee could be chosen for these states.

We have not heard what place is fixed for their deliberations—but it is highly probable TRENTON will be deemed the most eligible as well as the most central spot.

Bordentown, 28th May, 1784.

MR. COLLINS,

Please to insert in your paper the following very extraordinary marriage, which was celebrated on Monday last, within two miles of this place—Mr. James Wood, to Miss Theodosia Thomas. What renders this connection remarkable is, that the parties were both deaf and dumb from their infancy.

A. F. T.

RECEIPT of continental taxes in the state of New-Jersey, from 1st June, 1783, to 30th November in the same year, both inclusive.

Month	Dol.	cents.
June, 1783.	Nothing.	
July, 1783.	Nothing.	
August, 1783.		
6 From Peter Vredenberg, Esquire, collector of Middlesex,	931	63
9 From Kenneth Hankinson, collector of Monmouth,	733	
14 From Thomas Fenimore, Esquire, collector of Burlington,	622	

Month	Dol.	cents.
18 From John Mulford, Esquire, collector of Cumberland,	1005	
Total.	3291	63

September, 1783.

3 From Jaques Voorheese, collector of Somerset,	3082	60
10 From William Abbott, Esq. late collector of Hunterdon,	1396	8
29 From Thomas Sinnickson, Esquire, collector of Salem,	2600	
Total.	7078	68

October, 1783.

1 From John Wilkins, Esquire, collector of Gloucester, in full of the balance on tax of 1782,	2540	22
From the same on tax of 1783,	895	30
From John Mulford, Esquire, collector of Cumberland,	4454	
6 From Joshua Corshon, collector of Hunterdon,	522	60
11 From John Armstrong, collector of Suffex,	99	36
15 From John Holmes, collector of Cape-May,	1395	
18 From Kenneth Hankinson, collector of Monmouth,	443	
24 From Isaac Vanderbeeck, collector of Bergen,	2733	28
25 From Henry Garritse, collector of Essex,	1647	84
Total.	14730	80

November, 1783.

5 From Thomas Fenimore, Esq. collector of Burlington,	1289	
12 From the same,	1114	72
15 From Isaac Vanderbeeck, collector of Bergen, in full of the balance on tax of 1782,	118	89
From the same on tax of 1783,	396	1
Total.	2908	72

Wm. C. HOUSTON.

RECEIPT of continental taxes in the state of New-Jersey, from the 1st of December, 1783, to the 31st of May, 1784, both inclusive.

Month	Dol.	cents.
December, 1783.		
2 From John Wilkins, Esquire, collector of Gloucester,	1115	
17 From the same,	1800	
19 From John Armstrong, collector of Suffex,	121	66
20 From Thomas Fenimore, Esquire, collector of Burlington,	100	
Total.	3136	66

January, 1784.

15 From William Abbott, Esq. late collector of Hunterdon,	1038	
21 From Thomas Sinnickson, Esq. collector of Salem,	2000	
Total.	3038	

February, 1784.

3 From Joshua Corshon, collector of Hunterdon,	332	
10 From John Wilkins, Esquire, collector of Gloucester,	1210	
11 From Thomas Fenimore, Esq. collector of Burlington,	100	
12 From Peter Vredenberg, Esq. collector of Middlesex,	3830	35
18 From Isaac Vanderbeeck, collector of Bergen,	1954	10
From William Abbott, Esq. late collector of Hunterdon,	330	62
26 From John Armstrong, collector of Suffex,	320	24
Total.	8077	41

March, 1784.

1 From John Holmes, collector of Cape-May,	1101	
24 From Thomas Fenimore, Esquire, collector of Burlington,	800	
25 From John Armstrong, collector of Suffex,	86	30
Total.	1987	30

April, 1784.

14 From John Wilkins, Esquire, collector of Gloucester,	800	
6 From William Abbott, Esquire, late collector of Hunterdon,	1437	47
19 From Henry Garritse, junior, late collector of Essex,	998	46
22 From Peter Vredenberg, Esq. collector of Middlesex,	818	87
Total.	3255	

The subscriber will shortly publish in this Gazette, an exact state of the sums received, and arrears due, from each county, for the information of all concerned: And he once more calls upon the several county collectors, to pay in the balances of the taxes laid for the use of the United States, by the acts of Assembly of 22d June, 1782, and 9th June, 1783, without delay,

that he may be enabled to close and settle his accounts as Receiver of continental taxes for New-Jersey.

Wm. C. HOUSTON.

Trenton, 1st June, 1784.

IT being represented by divers persons, that there are many articles of military stores, and other species of property belonging to the United States, dispersed in various parts of this state, which, for want of care, are in danger of being wasted and lost; the subscriber, pursuant to instructions from the office of finance, requests all persons who may have knowledge of any such articles, to give him information thereof, that they may be collected and disposed of for the benefit of the publick. When a readier conveyance does not offer, letters may be left with the several county collectors.

Wm. C. HOUSTON.

Trenton, 1st June, 1784.

By Virtue of several Writs.

OF Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwellinghouses of Jesse and Nathaniel Hart, in the township of Hopewell, on Monday the 21st of June next, the vendue to begin at 10 o'clock of said day, fundry goods and chattels, to wit, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, pots and dishes, ploughs and harrows, waggons and gears, and fundry articles of household and farming utensils; green grain on the ground, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; late the property of Jesse and Nathaniel Hart: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Stacy Potts and others. Also between the hours of 12 and 5 of said day, will be sold the plantations whereon the said Jesse and Nathaniel Hart now lives, containing about three hundred acres of choice land: There are on said plantations good dwellinghouses, barns and orchards, a great proportion of meadow and timber; the meadow watered by never failing springs: One hundred acres in possession of Jesse Hart, two hundred in possession of Nathaniel Hart; late the property of John Hart, Esq. deceased: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John Knowles, merchant, of Philadelphia, and others, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

May 20, 1784.

2w†

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers in Trenton in the night of the 12th inst. two indented 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 M'Coy, 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.

Benjamin Pitfield,

Has just opened store in Trenton, opposite to the Blazing Star, where he has for sale, at the lowest prices, wholesail and retail, for cash or produce, a large and general assortment of queens ware by the crate,

GLASS in boxes,	Japanned waiters,
Queens ware in crates, casks, &c	Buckle brushes,
China tea sets complete,	Stock locks,
Tea-cups and saucers,	Copper saucepans,
Mugs, bowls, custard cups, &c.	Hammers,
Glass breast pipes,	Trowels,
Table knives and forks,	Saws,
Pocket and penknives,	Drawing-knives,
Scissors,	Fish-hooks,
Sugar nippers,	Files,
Nut crackers,	Carpenters' rules,
Chisels,	Broad axes,
Gouges,	Gimblets, &c. &c.
Houfe augers,	A small invoice of combs,
Hones,	Some jewellery, consisting of gold lockets, rings, seals, handkerchief slides and pins,
H and HL hinges,	Set stock and knee-buckles,
Do. dovetail, desk and table,	Plated candlesticks, &c.
Tea caddies,	

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

To the Printer of the Freeman's Journal,

S I R,
The following lines were composed by an acquaintance on a late journey with a friend.—As they are founded on fact, and are descriptive of those sympathick, delicate feelings, which vibrate to the slightest incidents of joy or sorrow, and with which none but men of sense are acquainted, I presume they will not be unacceptable to your readers.

BENEVOLUS.

1.
THE morning was fair and serene,
The fields clad in verdant array,
The birds added life to the scene,
As they sportively sang on the spray.

2.
The dew-drops bespangled each tree,
Each herb and each flower with gems,
The eye was delighted to see
How they sparkled in Phœbus's beams.

3.
All nature was cheerful and gay,
Not a creature dejected or sad,
Hilarity hail'd the new day;
For heaven bade all things be glad.

4.
As I travel'd with Socius along,
And with him partook of the bliss,
In an instant my joy was unstrung,
By a warbler that scream'd in distress.

5.
A red-breast I quickly beheld,
With its feet to a tendril confin'd;
To pity my bowels did yield,
To relieve my whole soul was inclin'd.

6.
Oh! Socius, I cri'd—but he flew
Without giving me time to say more,
By sympathy Socius knew
What compassion but wish'd to implore.

7.
That instant a hawk from the sky,
Was plunging to seize on his prey,
But Socius so nimbly did fly,
That he snatch'd the poor captive away.

8.
Then, pressing it close to his breast,
With meltings of joy in his eye,
Go captive, he cri'd, and be free,
So he let the sweet warbler fly.

Jacob Maus,

Has for sale, at his clock and watchmaker's shop, opposite the Indian King in Trenton, the following articles, which he proposes selling as low as in Philadelphia or New-York, viz.

EIGHT-DAY clocks, warranted as good as any imported.
Small time-pieces, on the new construction, with frames neatly gilt.
Watches of various sorts.
Best English main-springs, of various sizes, by the gross, dozen, or single.
Hair-spring wire on bobbins, do.
Studs and buttons.
Pendant-bows and crystals.
A neat assortment of watch-chains, of steel and pinch-beck,
A quantity of cornelian and agat seals.
Fuzee chains and hooks.
With sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. Said Jacob Maus returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom; and hopes by his punctuality, assiduity, and constant application to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
April 20, 1784.

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 Bookfellers 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.

THE subscribers having obtained certificates for the deficiencies of clothing, to the amount of upwards of Twenty Dollars, for each non-commissioned officer and private in the late JERSEY LINE, who served the full term of the war, do hereby notify to all concerned, that they mean to attend at BRIDGE-TOWN, in Cumberland, on the 28th of June next; and at TRENTON, from the 1st to the 3d of July.

J. PECK, } Agents.
J. BEAIR, }
8w

May 7, 1784.

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

TO BE SOLD,

THE farm lately belonging to Colonel Charles Stewart, situated in Hunterdon county, on the Raritan, containing near 700 acres. The soil, situation, and improvements on this tract, are equal to any in Jersey.

Also two other tracts of land in the same neighbourhood; one containing 200 acres, and the other 146 acres. For terms apply to John Emley, Esquire, White-Hall, Hunterdon county; or to the subscriber near Philadelphia.

4w¶

WM. HAMILTON.

TO BE SOLD,

For a term of years, for want of employ, A Healthy, likely, NEGRO GIRL, about 13 years old, very handy: Also a likely NEGRO WENCH, 22 years old, with her three children, all healthy, and have had the small-pox and measles. If security is given, and interest paid, credit will be given for the greatest part of the price. Enquire of the Printer.

May 15, 1784.

4w†

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

JAMAICA spirits, West-India and New-England rum, Teneriffe and Malaga wine, Molasses, Sugars of all kinds, Tea, coffee and chocolate, Spices of various kinds, Indigo, Alum, Brimstone and copperas, Linseed oil and tar, Glafs and china ware, Queens ware in crates, well assorted, Sagathic, Camblets and camblettes, Moreens, Calimancoes, Shalloons, Durants, Everlasting, Jeans and fustian, Nankeens, Dutch cord, Russia drilling, Russia and Irish sheeting, Irish and other linens, Fine French chintzes, Calicoes and cottons, Mens' and womens' cotton and thread stockings, Bristol shoes, India taffety, Sattin, peelong and mode, Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, Linen do. Sewing silk, Taylors' and Scotch threads, An assortment of shoe, knee and stock-buckles, sleeve-buttons, snuff-boxes, mohair and metal buttons, Knives, razors and scissors, Beaver, castor, felt and chip hats, Leather breeches and skins, An elegant lady's hunting saddle, Brass kettles, Copper tea-kettles, Pewter mugs and cans, 8d. rod. and 2od. nails and sprigs, Iron shovels and spades, Frying-pans, English scythes, Window glafs, Knives and forks, Steel-plate, hand, tenant and fash saws, Plane-irons and augers, Morticeing, heading and firmer chisels, Spike and common gimblets, H. and HL. Hinges, Butt hinges, Coffin and other screws, Tea-table locks, Chest, cupboard and padlocks, Coffee-mills, Iron candlesticks, Flat-irons, Half round, flat, three square, mill, cross-cut and hand-saw files, Wool cards, Powder and shot, Chalk, Shoemakers' hammers, nippers, pincers, knives, tacks, awl-hafts and blades.

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†

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 Randle's tavern at Allen-Town, on Monday the 28th of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Thomas Quigley, commander of the armed boat Lively, who as well, &c. against the brigantine or vessel called the Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, Henry Bogart, formerly master, captured on her voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Little Egg-Harbour in this state, on or about the 23d of May, 1782, and heretofore advertised for trial at Burlington on Tuesday the 25th of June, in the year aforesaid: 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 brigantine Betsey, 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, May 7, 1784.

6w

We the Subscribers,

HAVING made application to the court of common pleas in the term of April last, to receive the benefit of the insolvent act, are ordered to notify each of our creditors thereof; and if any of them have any objections to make, they are hereby notified to attend at Allen-Town on the 15th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, when the judges are to meet in order to give us our discharge.

THOMAS LUCAR,
LEONARD ROBINS.

May 3, 1784.

4w¶

Isaac Barnes

Has for sale, next door to Stacy Potts's in Trenton, the following articles, viz.

BRASS knob, ringhandle, stock, chest, cupboard, drawer, prospect and pad locks; ringhandle, knob, and common thumb latches; butt, chest, card-table, H. and HL. hinges; black, bright and screw augers, tap-borers, gimblets, gouge and centre-bits, chisels, gouges, squares, compasses, chalk, chalk-lines, fash pullies and cords, carpenters' hammers, jack, trying, and smoothing planes, hand, tenant and fash saws and sets, mill saw, bastard, and fine cut files, cross-cut, hand, and pannel do. different kinds of rules, drawing-knives, plane-irons, currying-knives, coffin and other screws, tacks, a variety of sprigs and trunk nails, bed screws, marking irons, lead pencils, Turkey stones, castors, fash knobs, drawer rings, some shoemakers hammers and sand stones, with sundry other articles.

4w†

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Negro man named Ben: Had on when he went away a brown broadcloth homespun coat, white do. vest, corduroy breeches, blue mixed stockings, castor hat, with a black riband round the crown with a rose on it; upwards of 30 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, an active, artful fellow; very likely he will change his name, and pass for a free man: He is of a yellow complexion, and speaks well; very remarkable in his face, being shot with small shot about the size of duck or goose shot, one of which is on the left cheek bone, which occasions, whenever he laughs or smiles, a dent in his cheek, by reason of the flesh being grown fast to the bone; several shot in his forehead, in and above the left eyebrow; on examination the scars may be seen: On the left side of the neck below the ear, one of said shot may be felt between the flesh and skin; also between the right eye and the nose. Whoever takes up said Negro man and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by HENDRICK SMOCK.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour or otherwise conceal said Negro, or take him off to sea, as they will answer it on their peril.

Frechold, Monmouth county, May 21, 1784. 3w

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