

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1785.

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

By the UNITED STATES
in CONGRESS assembled.

March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it must conduce to the preservation of publick credit, and the equal distribution of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition; and as delay in the settlement of accounts tends to render them obscure, and to encourage frauds, by preventing the means of detecting them.

Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, be, and they are hereby required, within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abstract of such claims to some commissioner in the state in which they respectively reside, who is authorized to settle accounts against the United States. And any person or persons, neglecting to deliver their claims as aforesaid, shall be precluded from any adjustment of the same, except at the board of treasury; provided that in those states where there is no commissioner of accounts, the citizens of such state or states shall be allowed one year for delivering their claims, from the time when a commissioner shall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect to deliver in a particular abstract of their claims as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the benefit of settlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

ALLENTOWN ACADEMY,

WHICH was opened in November last, is still attended to with the utmost care, where are taught the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetick, Mathematicks, Book-keeping, Geography, English Grammar, and such other branches as are usually taught at institutions of the like nature, by

ALEXANDER VASS, A. M.

a gentleman whose character is well attested both from Europe and America, and whose ability and fidelity, as a Teacher, are known and approved.

The situation of said Academy is peculiarly eligible, being in a pleasant healthy part of the country, on the publick stage-road, near midway between New-York and Philadelphia, where the stages pass twice every week from the above places, so that those who choose to send their children from either of the cities may have frequent, and the most convenient and safe conveyances. Said Academy is distant twenty-seven miles from New-Brunswick, fifteen from Princeton, twelve from Trenton, eight from Bordentown, and eighteen from Burlington.

Good board and lodgings may be had at convenient houses near the Academy, and at as low rates as perhaps can be had at any place of education in the state. The Rev. Mr Clark, who resides in Allentown, inspects the business of the Academy; and besides other occasional visits, attends regularly with the Trustees at the examinations once every quarter, to judge of and encourage the improvement of the students.

The vacation this spring will commence on the 12th of April, and continue a fortnight, so that the students will collect again and sit down to their studies on Tuesday the twenty-sixth of April. Those who choose to send their children, are requested to have them at the Academy punctually at that time, that they may be classed to more advantage, and suffer no inconvenience by others getting before them.

ELISHA LAWRENCE, Clerk
of the Board of Trustees.

Allentown, March 23, 1785.

4W

To the General Proprietors OF WEST-JERSEY.

WHEREAS a meeting of the General Proprietors was requested by advertisement, to have been on the second day of February last, which, from the extreme hardness of the weather and difficulty of crossing the river, the Committee appointed for transacting the business of the General Proprietors were prevented from attending; therefore, the Proprietors of the Western Division are requested to meet at the house of James Idell, in the city of Burlington, on Monday the 11th day of April next, by 11 o'clock in the morning, for the purposes mentioned in the former advertisement; as the business proposed concerns the general interest of the Western Proprietors.

DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

March 3, 1785.

2W†

Barnt De-Klyn,

At the corner opposite the Blazing Star, near the market, Trenton, has just opened, and now ready for sale, a large and general assortment of goods, consisting of the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE cloths,	Apron-width and other checks,
Second do.	Ticklingburghs and ravens duck,
Forest do.	Gartering of all sorts,
Rattinets and shalloons of all colours,	Perfian and durant petticoats,
Durants do.	Diaper table-cloths,
Calimancoes do.	Half ell wide cotton tabby,
Moreens do.	Superfine rope, cord and cotton caps,
Brown camblets,	Mens' cotten and thread gloves,
Black everlasting and fattinet,	Bedbunts and buckram,
Broad and narrow worsted binding of all colours,	Pink, blue and green joans spinning,
Jeans and jeanets,	Superfine sagathy and wilton,
Fustians,	Assortment of laces and edgings,
Corduroys,	Shawls,
Spotted and plain velvets,	Marfeilles quilting,
Fine chip hats,	Assortment of fashionable buttons,
4 and 4½ lb pins,	Silk hose,
A complete assortment of Irish linens,	Tooth, buckle and other brushes,
Irish and Russia sheetings,	Coffee-mills and looking-glasses,
Clouting and other diaper,	Death-head buttons and scarf twilt,
Brown holland,	Best English mustard,
A complete assortment of English and India chintzes,	Pigeon and other shot,
Calicoes and cottons,	Striped ticking,
Modes, peclongs and fattins,	Scarlet and red flannel,
Taffetas and persians,	Capborders and tiffiny aprons,
Ladies gloves and mitts,	Velvet binding,
Handsome ribands,	A complete assortment of hatters trimmings,
Soufflee and other gauzes,	Ladies stuff and fatten shoes,
Mullin, lawn and soufflee handkerchiefs,	Best sealingwax,
Mullin, lawn and soufflee aprons,	Slates and pencils,
Scotch thread, from No. 10 to 48,	Pasteboard and inkpowder,
Assortment of tapes and bobbins,	Spirits,
Sewing-silks of all colours,	West-India and New-England rum,
Kenting, silk and linen handkerchiefs,	Loaf and brown sugar,
Thread and cotton hose,	Molasses,
Apron-width kentings and lawns,	Tea and coffee,
A very handsome assortment of feathers and plumes,	Spices of all kinds,
Italian flowers,	Powder.
Lawns and cambricks,	

A very complete assortment of hard ware, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
Trenton, March 7, 1785.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, December 18.

THE late storms have been very fatal on the coast of Holland, the Dutch having lost no fewer than thirty vessels between Schelling and the mouth of the Maese; and there is a very great number of wrecks to the north, several in the Texel.

Dec. 19. A private letter from Ireland says, that the Dutch have given such extensive orders for ship beef, that the price of cattle has been considerably advanced, and that a great many additional hands are employed by the slaughterers at Cork, to enable them to perform their commissions.

Dec. 20. By a letter received from Calais we learn, that in the dreadful storm they had there on the 30th of last month, the Coureur, Captain Gernic, from Marenne, laden with salt from Dunkirk, then in the road, broke her cables and struck on the Devil's Bank, opposite Fort Rogue. The rudder was carried away, and the ship, after several shocks, sunk, and all the crew perished except the Captain, who clung to the mainmast to avoid the unhappy fate of his men. The Sieur Louis Gavet, an officer of marines, aged twenty years, and Ringard, both of Calais, being witnesses of his dreadful situation, determined with a third sailor, named Morel, of Dunkirk, to venture

their own lives to save that of the Captain. They engaged the Capt. of an English Packet-boat, named Star, to lend them his boat; two English sailors joined them, and though the sea did not run so high, yet it was so furious between the two jetties, that the success of their enterprize was doubted, and they were looked upon as so many victims to their humanity.— And indeed, the boat was hardly got half the length of the jetties before it filled with water; they saw the impossibility of gaining the mouth of the port and getting over the breakers, that were rising to an incredible height. The Sieur Gavet then engaged his brave companions to run the boat on the jettee on the west; by dint of labour he climbed up the jettee, and descending on the other side, set it afloat, when they perceived the unfortunate Captain up to the chin in water, struggling with death, holding the mast with one hand, and with the other making signs for assistance. At that moment the boat sunk—the Sieur Gavet, whom the most imminent danger could not discourage, threw himself among the rocks, slung a rope to the Captain, who missed it twice, but caught it the third time, and fastened it round his neck.— The Sieur Gavet, sensible that he could make no use of it without strangling the man he wanted to save, threw himself into the water and swam to the Captain, seized him by the collar with one hand, and swimming with the other, saved from inevitable death a man of twice his strength. His companions joined him, all together carried the Captain to the boat, which they had cleared of the water. It filled again, and again they cleared it; in short, after a thousand dangers, in sight of an immense croud, they had the pleasing satisfaction of conducting Captain Gernic to a publick house, where he was taken proper care of; he lost his all, and had hardly a breath of life remaining.

By advices from Scotland we learn, that a noble subscription has been set on foot at Edinburgh, for shortening the communication between the Highlands and the other parts of Scotland, by means of inland navigation, which, it is presumed, will prevent the lower class of people from suffering similar calamities to those which happened from the failure of the fisheries, and occasioned the dreadful famine in the year 1782; a circumstance, though so very recent, little known in this country.

Jan. 7. Preparations for war are making in all parts of France. By recent letters we learn, that in the province of Benfancon alone, upwards of three thousand horses have been purchased within the last six weeks to equip the cavalry.

France will have an army of fifteen thousand men in the Low Countries by the end of April next.

Last Monday arrived at New-York the British Packet Duke of Cumberland, Captain Deake, in eleven weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have received the following advices.

B E R L I N, December 4.

SEVERAL Dutch officers have arrived here within a few days past, who are purchasing arms and colours for the light troops which the Republick are raising.

N A M U R, December 14.

The General of the Austrian pantoons arrived here yesterday, about eleven in the evening. Since that instant every thing in this town is in motion, notwithstanding the great quantity of snow that has fallen. The officers of the Bailwick, are gone to the forest of Marloque, to cut down the necessary timber for the construction of 250 Pantoons, for which the country seat of Procondville is to serve a yard. On the side of the iron gate more than 300 workmen are constantly employed in making fascines.

Magazines of all sorts are likewise establishing here. Two hundred thousand pounds weight of musket shot, and one hundred thousand pounds weight of cannon powder, have been transported from Luxemburg thro' this city. We are stripped of our garrison. Ofend has undergone the same fate. Antwerp is guarded by three battalions of the regiment of Ligne, and 200 cannoneers. At Luxemburg there are only invalids.

The French on their side, have numerous garrisons at Lille, Valenciennes, and Mawbege.

L E G H O R N, Dec. 25.

By a Ragusean vessel from Tunis, in five days, advice was received here, that the plague continued to carry off near five hundred persons daily in that regency; and that above thirty thousand were already dead.

L O N D O N, January 3.

Accounts from Brussels of Saturday say, that the commission from Paris is again flopping, proceeding, by the Dutch having peremptorily, and rather haughtily, refused to agree to the first preliminary of the Emperor, relative to the adjusting the dispute about the Scheldt. The Count de Merxi, his Imperial Majesty's Envoy, having received his ultimatum, had accordingly declared he could not proceed without fresh instructions from Vienna, where he had dispatched a courier, and had also thought fit, by a special messenger, to inform the governor of the Low Countries of this demur in the proceedings.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, December 26.

"We again despair of the negotiation at Paris proving successful, the Emperor having positively insisted that the Dutch shall agree to the opening of the Scheldt, and the states as obstinately refusing the endeavours of the mediating powers to soften those demands, which they call rigorous. Count de Merxi corresponds, as often as the roads from Paris to this city will permit. A gazette of Utrecht, containing some reflections on the House of Austria, has been burnt here by the hands of the common hangman."

They write from Copenhagen, that the Emperor has renewed his pretensions with respect to the island of Nicobar, situated at the entrance of the Gulph of Bengal, and that in reply the Danish Ministry have informed his Imperial Majesty that M. de Guldeneone, the King's Minister at Vienna, will, with all convenient speed, be authorized to discuss the point in question.

We hear from Paris, that the ultimatum of the Court of Versailles, is simply a formal notification of a treaty of confederacy concluded between France, Prussia, Sweden, Spain, Holland, the Court of Turin, and the Porte, to oppose the designs of the House of Austria, and the yielding up the Scheldt.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, December 27.

"Several bodies of Imperial troops are in full march to the Netherlands—the Emperor's equipage has already passed Ratibon—60 waggons, laden with bombs, cannon, and ammunition, are sent from Luxembourg to Mulines. The first column of the Imperial army has 400 pieces of cannon. The Emperor will not publish his ultimatum, till his arrival with his army in the Netherlands."

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 20.

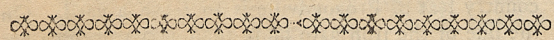
"We are informed of an answer made by the King of Prussia to the Commandant of Cleves, who wanted to know of his Majesty how he was to act, provided the Austrian troops should attempt to pass through his territories.—The answer was, "That if the Austrian troops marched towards the Dutchy of Cleves, he should tell them they had mistaken their way; if they persisted, he should make prisoners of them; and if they resisted, kill them."

"Signed, FREDERICK."

Letters from Frankfort, dated December 18, say, "All hopes of peace are vanished. The Princes of the Empire have offered their troops to their august Chief, who has accepted of them; the Prince of Wurtemberg is among the number. This step seems natural on the part of the Princes who are related to the House of Austria, but we are assured that the other Princes, who can have no such inducement, prefer the service of the Emperor to that of any foreign power."

The publick have been misinformed in respect to the arrival of M. de Beaumarchais in London. The scientifick foreigner who has paid a visit to this metropolis, is M. Pilatre de Rozier, the first man who ventured to sail in the atmosphere by a balloon.

The King of Spain, though not a very ingenious, is at least a very upright man—his word is his law—and his Ministers can at all times venture to rely with implicit confidence on every syllable he utters. This religious regard to truth is more valuable than all the policy and cunning of all the rulers from Solomon to James the first. This is the way to be MORE than a King!—to be a gentleman!



American Intelligence.

N A S S A U (N. Providence) Jan. 8.

L A S T week, when there was not a single barrel of merchantable flour in this market, a large supply most opportunely arrived in the brig Live Oak, belonging to this port, from Baltimore. The occasion was favourable for demanding a high price; but

the gentleman who received the flour would not avail himself of it.

It will not now be denied, that the very few articles we want from the American states, may be brought from thence in our own vessels. To allow foreigners a participation in any branch of commerce, to which we are fully adequate ourselves, might be deemed a species of political suicide.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated December 5, 1784.

"Governor Tonyn's presence in this country chagrins the Spaniards, but is a favourable circumstance for the British inhabitants. His conduct as a faithful servant of the crown, and a steady friend to the unfortunate loyalists, was never more conspicuous than at the present crisis. Regardless of indirect hints, nay open declarations, to lessen his consequence with them, and their respect for him, he steadily perseveres in embracing every opportunity of advancing their interests, and alleviating their distresses."

K I N G S T O N (Jamaica) Jan. 22.

By a gentleman who left Hispaniola a few days ago, we learn, that a French sloop of war had arrived at Cape Francois, in 24 days from Bayonne, which brought accounts that vast preparations were making for war all over France; that thirty sail of the line were put in commission; that all the regiments in the kingdom were so considerably augmented, that the total number of the forces exceeded 200,000 men; and that these military arrangements were pointed at England.

By the same sloop of war, despatches had arrived to the French commanders at Hispaniola, to be doubly attentive to have the forts and fortifications put in the best posture of defence.

Feb. 26. By the arrivals this week from London, the news of war being actually declared by the Emperor against the Dutch, appears premature; altho' from the English news-papers, such an event was generally expected to take place.

By a gentleman arrived in the last vessels from London, we are informed, that several failures in the mercantile line have lately happened there, supposed to have been occasioned by the disappointment of remittances from America and the windward islands.

There never was a greater appearance of war becoming general in Europe, than what the present situation of affairs indicates. Holland draws in France and Prussia. The Emperor has his friends in the cabinets of Russia, Denmark, Italy, and many of the German Courts. The English, with a peculiar address, are likely to keep out of the quarrel longest of any. Such is the true state of affairs.

We hear from the windward islands, that the French are, in the most private manner, constantly sending out ammunition, military stores and men, to St. Lucia, the key of those islands, which is now fortified in such a manner as to render it almost impregnable. This conduct of our rivals plainly evinces that they look with a jealous eye towards Grenada, and the other ceded islands.

C H A R L E S T O N, March 8.

A packet, lately arrived at St. Augustine from Havana, brings advice of the arrival there of the Minister from the Court of Madrid to the United States of America, and that he was to sail for Philadelphia in April next.

N E W - Y O R K, March 23.

By a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to his friend in Boston, dated St. Pierre, February 12, we are informed, that the island of Grenada is now open for the Americans; he further adds, that he makes no doubt but they will try that market for some time, as lumber is very high. He also informs, that there is a duty of four livres, six sous, per quintal on fish, and the former duty of one per cent. which makes it six shillings New-England currency.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 16, 1785.

"As I know it would be pleasing to you to read and consider, I prevailed upon myself to perform the hard task of copying the proceedings of our late convention. You see, that throughout the whole, a stile of moderation is observed, although to me the debates were much more pleasing, as several spirited propositions were discussed, but were lost on a vote, by means of the influence of several very pacifick souls, together with something like the influence of that baneful aristocratick spirit that is so much complained of in the Southern States. However, some wiser heads than I can pretend to be, say that decent, moderate language is the best; that angry words are only the ebullitions of a disorderly multitude, and that wiser men will always be sparing of hard words, but preparing for hard blows, if necessary. The Eastern Dons will hardly form the same objection to this meeting that they did to a former one, "That it was only the rabble that complain of the Virginia jurisdiction," as not a few of those gentlemen that lately

met but would bare a comparison with the major part that sits within the walls of the buildings in Richmond, and some equal to most legislators in the union.

"For my part I view with pleasure an antidote prepared for the most material malady that has kept this fertile delightful country in a depressed situation for years."

Extracts from the proceedings of the Convention, begun and held at Danville, in Kentucky country, Monday, December 27, 1784, and continued by adjournments to Wednesday, January 5, 1785.

Resolved, That the remote situation of this district from the seat of government, is burthenome to its inhabitants, and subjects them to many grievances, which cannot be redressed while it remains a part of Virginia.

Resolved, therefore, (as the opinion of this Committee) That it be recommended to the consideration of their constituents, the propriety of making application for having this district established into a separate state, to be taken into the union with the United States.

Resolved also, That it be recommended to their constituents to choose a convention, to continue by adjournments three months from the first day of May next, to take the expediency of the proposed separation into consideration, as also the several grievances stated by this convention, and to adopt such measures thereupon, and whatever else may come before them, as they may judge most conducive to the interest of the district.

Resolved, That in the choice of the proposed convention, the people should have as equal a representation according to their numbers, as conveniently can be obtained.

Resolved, That twenty-eight deputies be elected within the district, to serve in the proposed convention, as follows: Lincoln twelve, Fayette eight, Jefferson eight members; to be elected in the month of April next, at the usual time and place for electing delegates.

Resolved, That the said proposed convention be held at Danville, on the first Monday in May next, and at the several proposed elections three gentlemen be appointed to superintend the taking of the polls.

And whereas matters of the utmost importance to the welfare of the people of this country will come under the consideration of the proposed convention;

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants to attend the elections, and be particularly careful to elect the most able and discreet men within their counties to represent them in the said convention.

List of the Kentucky Convention.

For Lincoln County.

William Fleming, Esquire, President.

Samuel McDowell,	Isaac Shelby,
Benjamin Logan,	Ebenezer Brooks,
Caleb Wallace,	Isaac Hite,
William Kennedy,	Willis Green,
John Logan,	James Davis,
John Lillard,	William Moore,
James Harrod,	Christopher Irvine,
John Boyles,	Thomas Kennedy,*
John South, jun.	Squire Boon.

Fayette County.

Christopher Greenup,	William Triplett,
Robert Todd,	Robert Fryer,
Andrew Steel,	Benjamin Craig.
John Craig,	

Jefferson County.

John Campbell,	Richard C. Anderson,
Isaac Morrison,	Philip Phillips,
Isaac Cox,	Andrew Hinds,
William Kincheloe,	Joseph Barnet.
John-Edward King,	

* Who lately overcame one of the Indians (that committed the murder on the Kentucky road) in single combat; the Indian being young, and of large size.

MARCH 30.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a merchant in London, December 26.

"If you have not yet wound up your affairs with Amsterdams, I advise you to do it without loss of time; do not be deceived by the appearance of peace; I speak from good authority, when I assure you that there will be no peace, till it is purchased with a deluge of blood and treasure. All the parties interested, either as principals or mediators, in the negotiations carrying on in this city, were equally desirous that they should be resumed; in this all were actuated by the same motive, to gain time, and not to prevent a war. The Dutch were totally unprepared for an immediate campaign, and for that reason the French would not declare for them while they remained in that condition; the Emperor had not finished his treaties with the Princes whose troops he wanted, or through whose territories it will be necessary for him to pass; the Empress of Russia had not as yet taken steps to keep her new subjects the Crim Tartars in subjection, for which purpose she is now going to undertake a journey into the peninsula of the Crimea, to

strike the people with awe, by the splendour and magnificence of her Court; and the French, who do not like to do things by halves, wanted time to make a treaty with Spain and the Courts of Turin and Naples, in order to make them fall upon the Milanese. It is even rumoured here, that if the Grand Duke of Tuscany does not agree, at least, to stand neuter, it will be the object of this treaty, if it can be brought to a conclusion, to raise an army to march into and lay waste his country. But though the French seem to have no objection to a war in Flanders or Germany, a war in Italy was always unpopular here: Italy has always been the grave of the French armies that warred in it since the 12th century.

"But whether Victor Amadæus and Charles III. enter into the war or not, you may rest assured that you will have no peace that will not be purchased by a war."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alenmouth, to a gentleman in Leith, December 14.

"The effects of the late storm must be dreadful (from what I see here) beyond any thing on this coast perhaps in the memory of man—there are eleven vessels on shore in my sight, between this and Cocket island, besides what are foundered, or gone to pieces among the rocks; the lives of the crews of eleven are providentially saved. There are fifteen ashore to the northward of this, and thirty between the Cocket and Crosswell-Point. Since writing the above, I have seen a gentleman from Sunderland, who says there are upwards of one hundred on shore between Hartlepool and Newcastle, and many seen riding without their masts."

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.
Extract of a letter from Cape Gracias a Dios, 28th January, 1785.

"A council has been held with the natives, who declare they had rather die to a man, than come under the Spanish government."

Extract of a letter dated Black River, Musquito shore, 19th February, 1785.

"Great-Britain seems inclinable to protect the Musquito shore; hence American vessels will find it very hazardous to come this way. The moment I am writing this the cannon from the ships off the bar announce the arrival of two men of war, and a large transport ship, with 400 soldiers, and a suitable train of artillery, from Jamaica, for the defence of this settlement."

The brig Hector, Captain Baker, which brought the letters of which the above are extracts, was obliged to come off with only part of her intended cargo, lest the vessel should be seized.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated January 30, 1785.

"A vessel arrived here from St. Kitt's, commanded by an Irishman, who had brought out near 100 convicts destined for Nova-Scotia, whose passages were all paid by the King of Great-Britain, at the rate of 5l. sterling per head. But instead of bringing them to the port intended, he landed them on one of the Cape de Verd islands, where they were indiscriminately murdered by the natives, on a supposition that they were infected with the plague. The inhuman Captain proceeded to the West-Indies, and was selling the ship's provisions at St. Kitt's, when a letter was received by the Governor of that island, from the Governor of Teneriffe, containing an explicit account of this villainous transaction. The Captain being informed of this, split his cable and ran into St. Eustatia, where he expected to be safe: But the Governor of St. Kitt's immediately sent a sloop after him with a letter to the Governor of St. Eustatia, requesting him not to afford protection to such a villain; in consequence of which he was arrested and confined in the fort."

A letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in Philadelphia, mentions as follows:

March 15, 1785.

"It is matter of diversion to some of our politick-mongers here, to see by your prints how warm some of your Philadelphia politicians are for a war with the Spaniards. Such ideas can only proceed from persons who wish to see us engaged in any wars or difficulties, rather than the country should enjoy some years of peace and quiet to reconcile parties, familiarize our new government and laws to the minds of the people, and consolidate the whole fabric of our new empire on a basis too durable to be shaken by any power whatever. The time we hope is not far distant, when mankind shall be so far enlightened, that negotiation shall render all wars unnecessary, and the uninfluenced decision of a number of uninterested powers, decide all political questions of right or wrong. However contemptible we may think the Spaniards to be in point of courage or enterprise, let us not count any thing upon that—it is the mere idle prejudice of conceited Englishmen, and it was this ridiculous idea that hastened on their attempts against America—they were sure they could conquer us, because Americans were cowards. Let us hear no more, then, of wars with Spain, at least till the trade of the Mississippi is an object worth attending to, and we are better able to reduce troublesome neighbours. Our right, how-

ever, ought to be ascertained and confirmed without loss of time, for a right to the free navigation of that river we undoubtedly have; but even after a war of twenty or thirty years, as negotiation must determine the matter at last, it is certainly the most proper mode in which to attempt a decision at first; if that should not succeed after a fair trial, no doubt time will present an opportunity of making the Floridas our own, which will effectually decide the matter in question."

A letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated March 17, says, "The rumour which has been lately propagated, both here and in your city, respecting the captivity and cruel treatment of Colonel Palfrey, is, I have every reason to suppose, totally groundless."

"There is a gentleman in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, who is a very great friend to the United States, and keeps up a regular correspondence in this city; a letter has been recently received from him, which gives a correct and circumstantial account of the late captures by the Barbarians, and does not mention a single word respecting the Shillelah, the vessel in which the unfortunate Palfrey failed."

There is, therefore, my friend, every reason to conclude, that, instead of pining in dreadful slavery, that brave man has paid to mortality the tribute, which will sooner or later be exacted from all the children of Adam, and that he has met with his fate in a watery tomb."

March 29. A letter from Richmond, in Virginia, dated March 12, says, "By a gentleman from Kentucky, we are informed a treaty was settled with the Indians, at Fort McIntosh, in December last, which leaves that country in peace and tranquility; they have promised to leave that settlement next October: The country purchased of the Indians, is bounded in the following manner, viz. Beginning at the mouth of the Guineugie, thence to the head of the said river, to the head of the Sanduskie creek and to the mouth, from thence with a straight line to the carrying place on the Great Miami, thence down the Omie to Lake Erie, thence to the Mississippi. North of those bounds to be possessed by the Indians; as the south is purchased from the middle nation."

A letter from Kingston, January 29, says, "The arrival of the Spanish armament at Leguira, consisting of ten sail of the line, and a large body of regular troops, is confirmed beyond a doubt, by several private letters of indisputable authority from Cuba.—This fleet sailed from Cadiz in October last, under the pretence of scouring the Algerine coast of the numerous corsairs which infest the trade of the Mediterranean; and the secret of its real destination was so well kept by the Spanish cabinet and the commanders, that it had not transpired in England when the last advices came from thence, which are dated the 12th of December last. Expeditions of this hostile appearance, and of such potency, in time of profound peace, bode no good to the British possessions in these seas; more especially if the late suspicious conduct of the Governor of Cuba is taken into the account."

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately, THE house and shop (or may be made a store) opposite Mr. Hunt's in Trenton. For terms enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

THOMAS BECK.

N. B. Some very good household and kitchen furniture to be sold. Enquire as above.

April 2, 1785. 2w*

SE L I M

STANDS at Mr. John P. Hunt's stables, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon; he will cover mares the ensuing season at Three Pounds the season.

SELIM is a chefnut brown, sixteen hands high, seven years old this grass—he was got by Bajazet, who was got by Mr. Welstenholmes's Tanner, his dam by Bajazet, son of the Godolphin Arabian, his grandam by Babraham, his great grandam by Sedbury, and his great great grandam by Childers, which was called Lord Portmore's Ebony. Selim's dam was Selima, and she was got by the noted horse Selim, the property of Samuel Galloway, Esq. her dam by the late Colonel Hopper's Pacolet, her grandam by Old Spark, her great grandam was Queen Mab, and her great great grandam was Miss Caldwell, belonging to Colonel Tasker.

April 2, 1785. 4w†

TO BE SOLD, A likely young Negro Man,

About 18 years old, is stout and well made, has had the small-pox and measles, and is remarkably healthy. He has been brought up to the farming business, and occasionally waiting at table. Apply to the subscriber in the township of Amwell, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey.

WILLIAM FRAZER.

March 28, 1785. 4w*

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MADE their escape from out of the gaol of the county of Burlington, on Saturday night the 26th instant, March, the two following described fellows, to wit: John Sharp, committed on suspicion of the murder of his wife—he is about 25 years of age, this country born, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a lightish complexion, round full face, light brown hair, a small scar on the end of his nose: Had on when he went away brown corduroy jacket and breeches, a blue Purfer's upper jacket, the skirts lined with leather, a pair of wax calf-skin shoes, about half worn.—The other goes by the name of John Brown, committed for felony, this country born, about 27 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, the little finger of his right hand entirely off, the next finger very crooked, and turns over his other fingers: Had on when he made his escape a homespun wilton, moss coloured, and white upper jacket, a pair of old brown fustian overalls, and old shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellows in any gaol, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them, paid by

JOHN WOOD, Gaoler.

Burlington, March 28, 1785. 7s6† t f

THE NOTED HORSE

J E H U,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of Joseph Reeve, in Julia-Town, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, from the 10th of April until the first of August next, at Two Dollars the single leap, and Four Dollars the season; and if not paid by the first of August, Six Dollars.

J E H U is a bright bay, rising four years old, full fifteen hands and an half high, with three white feet, lofty carriage, moves well, full seven eighths blooded.

Good attendance will be given by
BARZILLAI BURR.

April 1, 1785. 4w*

T A M E R L A N E

STANDS at Captain Obadiah Meeker's stables, about half way from Elizabeth-Town to Newark, on the post road; he will cover mares the ensuing season, at Three Dollars the single leap; Eight Dollars the season, provided the money is paid at the stable door, or before the mares are taken away; Four Pounds proclamation if six months credit is given, for which notes of hand will be expected; and Five Pounds proclamation to ensure the mares with foal.

TAMERLANE is a beautiful bay; fifteen hands three inches high; eight years old this spring; his blood, activity, movements, bottom, and speed, are equal to any horse of the turf in the United States: He was got by Colonel Brent's Figure, out of Rosoline; Col. Brent's Figure was got by Doctor Hamilton's Figure, out of Ebony; Ebony was got by Othello, out of Old Selima, the most valuable mare that ever was in this country: She was got by the celebrated Godolphin Arabian; Rosoline was got by Eariel, out of Col. Tasker's noted mare Stilla; Eariel was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Silima; Stilla was got by Othello, and was full sister to Mr. Galloway's Selim, the best bottomed horse that ever run in this country.—Sportsmen will all agree in this, and that there cannot be better crosses than those Tamerlane possesses; Colonel Lee, of the late American Legion, gave ninety-six hogheads of tobacco for him in August, 1782, and sold him to Colonel White last May for Eleven Hundred Pounds.

Good pasture will be provided for mares, and the best care and attendance paid to them.

OBADIAH MEEKER.

N. B. TAMERLANE is for sale after the season is over.—The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

April 1, 1785. 4w†

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Thomas Barnes, late of Trenton, deceased, either by bond, bill or book debt, are desired to make payment to the subscribers, on or before the first day of June next, or they will be put into the hands of an attorney; and those who have demands against said estate, are also desired to present them for settlement.

MARY BARNES, }
ISAAC BARNES, } Execut.
SARAH BARNES, }

April 1, 1785. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 1st day of May ensuing, A LOT situate in a pleasant part of Trenton, containing near an acre of land, one half of which is excellent meadow; on which is erected two dwelling-houses, one of which has four rooms on the lower floor, and three on the second, with five fire-places.—The other is a small dwelling, suitable either for a shop or family: There is also on the premises a good stable and wood-house.—The whole rents for £. 52 per year. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Trenton.

JOHN SINGER.

March 30, 1785. 4w*

A few NEW-JERSEY ALMANACKS,
For 1785, may be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

Best Malt, Table and small Beer,
TO be sold by the barrel, half barrel or larger quantity, for cash or grain delivered in Trenton, where ready money will be given for a quantity of good hops and barley, by
SAMUEL DOWNING,
GEORGE SOWERBECK.

N. B. Said Downing carries on the taylor's business at his dwelling-house in Trenton, as usual.
Trenton, March 12, 1785. 4w

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,
On Friday the 15th of April next, on the premises, pursuant to the last will and testament of Tobias Polemus, late of Upper-Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, deceased,
THE plantation whereon the said Polemus lived, near Allentown, containing 130 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-house, an exceeding good barn, and the other buildings in good repair; a quantity of good meadow; the land is good either for grain or pasture; there is an excellent orchard thereon of good fruit, and all under good fence, with a sufficient quantity of wood-land for the use of the place, and water in all the fields: Also horses fit for either saddle or gears, cows and calves, sheep and lambs, hogs, a variety of farming utensils, rye and Indian corn by the bushel, green grain in the ground, household goods, consisting of beds and bedding, tables, chairs, a desk, chest of drawers, a clock, and a great variety of household and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by
ARTHUR LEFFERSON, Execut.
March 19, 1785. 3w†

A Quantity of
Wrapping-Paper,
Of superior Quality,
To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

WHEREAS many of the general proprietors of East New-Jersey, considerable for their numbers and the shares they hold, have applied to me as President of the Board of Proprietors, requesting that, at their next stated general meeting, a dividend may be made of rights to locate vacant land: And whereas it has been customary before such dividend, to make publick advertisement of the same; this is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that the above application will be taken under consideration at the meeting above-mentioned, which will be held at Perth-Amboy the second Tuesday of April next ensuing.
Given under my hand this 2d day of March, 1785.
6w* JOHN STEVENS.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ISAAC COLLINS,

At his Printing-Office in Trenton—
[Price *Thirty-five Shillings*]

A C T S
OF THE
C O U N C I L
A N D
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF
NEW-JERSEY,

FROM THE
Establishment of the present Government, and Declaration of Independence, to the End of the first Sitting of the eighth Session, on the 24th day of December, 1783;

WITH THE CONSTITUTION PREFIXED,
TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
AN APPENDIX,
Containing the ARTICLES of CONFEDERATION of the UNITED STATES, &c.
With two alphabetical TABLES and an INDEX.
Compiled under the Appointment of the LEGISLATURE, by

PETER WILSON, A. M.

A L S O,

A few Copies of

ALLINSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey may be had at the same place.

TO BE SOLD,
A large House and Lot,

In Trenton,
In a central part of the town—fit for any kind of publick business.—Title indisputable. For terms apply to the printer hereof. t f

TO THE PUBLICK.

WHEREAS I the subscriber did several years past give a bond unto George Hopkins, for a sum of money, which money I have sufficient testimonies to prove has been nearly all paid: I do hereby request any person having said bond in possession to produce it to me, and I will settle the same immediately: And I do hereby forewarn any person from taking an assignment on said bond, as I will not pay any part thereof until a settlement is made.

RICHARD FRANCIS.

Monmouth county, March 3, 1785. 4w†

TO BE SOLD,

For cash or liquidated certificates of any date, that are due to the citizens of New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, or to the soldiers late in the line of either of these states,

A Healthy strong negro wench, with a female child near three years old:—She washes and irons very well, is a good cook, and is otherwise capable. Also an elegant bay horse of fifteen hands.—Enquire of the Printer.

Trenton, January 5, 1785. t. f.

THE MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
BY
WILLIAM M' MURRAY,
Late Assistant Geographer,

Is now issuing to subscribers from the Printing-Office in Trenton, where those who want to purchase may also be supplied. 2m

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business is wanted. Enquire of the printer.

WHEREAS by the Devastation of the British army in December, 1776, the subscriber lost the title deeds of a certain lot of land, containing about three hundred and fifty or sixty acres, situate in the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, Greenwich township, and Sussex county, and bounded by lands of Anthony White, Esq. Peter Smith, John Beamer, and others, which deeds have not since been found; for remedy whereof, he intends to apply to the Supreme Court to be held in Trenton, on the first Tuesday in September next, in order to have the title of said lot or tract assured to him, as by law in such case made and provided; of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

DANIEL VLEET.

Bethlehem, March 1, 1785. 13w*

To the PUBLICK.

MR. HILLS returns his most sincere thanks to those gentlemen that did him the honour to call and point out the errors that he was making in his map of the state of New-Jersey, and he is very sorry he was not at home, and hopes they will excuse him, for he was busily employed in surveying the city of Perth-Amboy, and its environs. As he has returned, he shall esteem it as a particular favour if gentlemen will call on him as they travel thro' Princeton, to point out any more errors, or can any way give him any information: And I do assure the publick, that it will be shortly finished, and I hope it will meet with general approbation.

J. Hills, Surveyor, Architect,
& Draftsman.

Landed estates surveyed, planned or estimated, with the specific valuation of parks, seats, farms, or any parcel of land, &c. either for letting, sale or purchase, and all boundary lines run and settled, though ever so mountainous, marshy, or the bowels of the earth full of iron ore.

Plans of estates and houses neatly drawn or copied, by application or letter, post paid, directed to him at the Post-Office, Princeton, in the state of New-Jersey; or at No. 201, Water-street, New-York.
Princeton, December 10, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

That elegant MANSION-HOUSE,
With the out-buildings, and 47 acres of land, lately occupied by the subscriber, in the village of Freehold, county of Monmouth.

THE house, which is almost new, and is built and finished in the best taste, consists of four rooms on the first floor, five on the second, two commodious kitchens and a garret, and under the whole is a good cellar, and at the door a well of excellent water. The out-buildings are two barns, sufficient stabling, a bathing-house, smoke-house, and all others requisite for use or convenience, &c. On the premises is a thrifty young bearing orchard, of 400 trees; and the fruit-garden is furnished with a variety of peaches, plums, cherries, and many other kinds selected from Prince's celebrated nursery on Long-Island. The soil is fertile, and 400 acres adjoining, or any less quantity, may be purchased on reasonable terms. The price demanded for the whole estate, is upwards of two hundred pounds less than the prime cost of the improvements. One-third of the purchase-money will be required in specie, the residue will be taken in paper currency of New-Jersey or New-York, the latter in preference. Further information may be obtained by applying to Jonathan Rhea, Esq. on the premises; William-Churchill Houston, Esq. in Trenton; or the subscriber, at No. 36, Smith-street, New-York.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

March 15, 1785. 4w

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

On Saturday the 9th of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the market-house in Trenton,

THE house in which Mr. Robert Singer now lives, adjoining Mr. Joseph Milnor's, in which a store has been kept many years, and is a good stand for any publick business: The lot contains about a quarter and half quarter of an acre of ground, on which there is also a good stable, well of water, &c. Two lots of land near Mr. John Ricky's, containing near one acre each, about one half of which is good meadow, and the remainder may be made so; they are very pleasantly situated, and in a good part of the town for building on. Also a lot of land containing six acres, in good fence, and near the town, on which is a good bearing orchard. Six months credit will be given for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half, paying interest, and giving security, if required. For further particulars enquire of John Chaloner, William Sykes, or Jacob Baker, in Philadelphia—or Moore Furman, Esq. in Trenton.
March 17, 1785. 3w*

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

THE house in which he now lives, with the spacious lot whereon it stands, the water lot and new wharf of 78 feet front; it is known to be as good a stand for business as any in the city of New-Brunswick. Likewise the house and lot on Water-street, adjoining next below Colonel Taylors, in possession of William Nevius; the lot is in front on the street 75 feet, and extending the same breadth about 175 feet, with a water lot in front of the whole, as advantageously situated, and as capable of improvement, as any lot on the river:—A number of lots and water lots lying on Water-street and the river Raritan, between Doctor Cochran's house and the mine-pits; with a number of lots on Albany-street, New-street, and other streets to be laid out. Also, the freehold right to several lots and houses in Albany-street, upon ground rent.

The city of New-Brunswick is perhaps more advantageously situated for an inland trade, than any town in New-Jersey, it being a thoroughfare between Philadelphia and New-York, and at the head of the navigation of the river Raritan; distant from the former about 60 miles, one half of which is water carriage; and from the latter, about 35 miles by land, and 40 by water. The stage-waggons from both these cities pass through every day in the year, except Sunday; and vessels of very considerable burthen afford daily opportunities of transportation to New-York. It is remarkable for being a healthy spot, and situated in the heart of a well settled fertile country, which affords daily supplies of provisions of all sorts, at lower rates than any town in New-Jersey: No place can be better situated for storekeepers, mechanics or manufacturers, as tradesmen of all kinds may find constant employ, and send or carry their manufactures either to New-York or Philadelphia, at very little expence.—So fine a situation is really an object for a company of honest Germans, whose industry the proprietor wishes so much to encourage, that if their families will become citizens by purchase, he will give them a proper lot to build a church on, and a convenient lot of four or five acres for a parsonage. This place is likewise distant, by land or water, about 12 miles from the city of PERTH-AMBOY, situated at the mouth of the river Raritan, lately made a free port, and endowed by charter with privileges, and by nature with advantages, that cannot but be the means of promoting commerce very rapidly in this state. A number of lots and water lots are likewise to be sold there. Those that incline to purchase, may know the terms and conditions of sale, by applying to

JAMES PARKER.

State of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick, March 1, 1785. t f

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition.