

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1784.

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

Mr. COLLINS,

**B**EFORE I left the kingdom, I came to this country wid no odder intention in the world now, but long ago to be a justice of pace, or a judge, or governour, or the like, tinkin rognery would trive in this wooden country after the war: But now phin I'm here, I'm going directly back round by the Vest-Indies, strange as you may tink it, for wid bote my eyes shut I can see very plainly I've done altogedder before I begin. Was I in commission, Sir, I should not be a judge or justice of pace, for I must first turroughly understand the late laws, and tho' that should happen, I'm very sure it's impossible; for let bote laws go togedder, and they'll run clean contrary to odder. One law says you shall be jogging on wid your lawshuits very shortly, or be trown out of court wid costs; and todder says if you do, you shall be paid wid just notting at all at all: Now phin two bodies of equal shape, size and weight, are impell'd in contrary directions by an equal impetus, if they happen to meet phile they're going, they'll be *standing* stock still; so that I conclude beforehand, from the primisses hereafter, that judge, justice or governour, I shall be over head and ears in business, wid notting in the world to do.

Indeed one phile I was tinkin I should do very well for a common justice of pace, for I know notting about law at present, and so cease being a judge 'till some time before I'm appointed, as the courts at present have notting to do, and the justices of pace have kept their shop open, but in the mane time be larning how to be a judge hereafter: Yet Sir, I find that very wise scheme is but a foolish one at last, and I may be bit for the self same reason I thought to be safe.—Tho' I am a gentleman, and nearly related on the modder's side, by our great grandfadder Adam, to the great King Cormac O'con, the divil a *barwee* has little Phelim O'Phirlygig in his pocket, but phat's out of it already, and spint long and many a day ago:—Now if I should be a justice of pace, phy I wont willingly be trusted above twelve pounds, tho' I wish it ever so much, and phin I do give my note and have done wid it; by my fait I'll be shuid may be, and if I should run clean beyond sea, I'll be catch'd before I get aff, and my vorship be clapt into gaol. Now that's but a low promotion, of phich I never had the least prospect only by reflection.

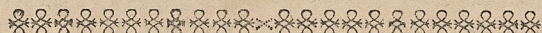
If the suspinding law should be repal'd, as most pape tink it will, from the good sense of the present legislature, and I am made a judge, tho' as to the practice, I cannot be wrong, or at least be found out, phich is the same ting, seeing the law is to be the rule, and that not understood, yet as to phat's right betune man and man; if it is not in black and white in my commission phat I should say, as that's all the qualification of many a nodder good judge, I shall never dare open my mout; for the lawyers wont tell me phat to speak, as they're to have notting for it, unless indeed some honest man should be punished because his neighbour's a rogue, by paying for justice, phich to be sure he must do, tho' he does notting at all, by phich means he'll gain a loss in the end: And all this is the happy consequence of that same act that shortens and makes easy the proceedings of law by making the same tree times as long and difficult as ever. Indeed at first I was tinkin it was no more than enough, to allow these rapparee lawyers something less than notting for their services, as every other labourer is wordy of his hire to be sure, but I find I was tinkin widdout a bit of brains all the time; for if you dont give them money, they're so obstinate, the divil a thing they'll do; and if you do any thing widdout them, why fait you do notting at all. Indeed the old way is the best new one we can possibly take, I am told, and it is but reasonable, as the effects of one are known, phin experience of the odder may cost very dear, and at least, if alterations were necessary, they should have been made altogedder by degrees.

I was a tinkin odder, by radder than go home again, I had better go to one of the free-ports, and there do any ting or notting, or bote, philst I paid my taxes out of odder people's pockets, and may be, set up my old trade of noggin-waving; but I soon found any body would pay me notting very readily for fometing,

by way of encouraging trade; and may be noggin-waving itself, in the course of a year or a mont, might come widdin some nicissary rigulation of commerce, and I be disappointed superlatively in every degree.—But, Mr. Collins, as I tought proper to write my reasons in print for returning to Cork, I beg leave, at the same time, by manes of your interesting paper, to let the pape know phy I have chang'd my opinion about the said laws, phich was as this: Very lately I agreed to dispute wid anodder in favour of them, and he made use of an argument I could never understand, and so I was *directly* convinc'd, for which I aught to be forgiven by some, as they made up with the people, and were excus'd for the very same reason, tho' by the part they had taken, the poor people at first thought themselves injured, and some indeed tink so still. The argument I spake of was the saying of a lawyer, not indeed of a modern one, or for that reason only it could not be true, but of an old Roman of republican principles, and my opponent gave it to me in writing by word of mout, for he had not the book, and I tink his name, if I rade right, was Mr. Tul. Cic. But as this same argument made such imprission upon me who do not understand it, and is I know very true and powerful widall, I'll copy it for the present Legislature, many of whom do, in hopes it may be a lading principle wid them: *Nihil est autum, quod vehementius Rempublicam continet quam Fides, qua nulla esse poterit si non erit necessaria solutio rerum creditarum, fraudandi vero spe sublata, solvendi necessitas consequitur.* But as I expict to set out for New-York in the first east-balloon from Baltimore, phidder I'm now on my way, if I dont come widdin half a mile of Trinton, I'll call and pay my respects to you; so I am yours forever and forever, these twinty years to come.

his  
PHELM O'PHIRLYGIG, +  
mark.

Safquehanna, Nov. 31, 1784.



## Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.

**T**HE Grand Vizier is making the last efforts to carry the land and sea forces of this empire to a pitch of grandeur scarce ever known before in Turkey. Every thing is in motion in the arsenals. Precise orders have been given to fit out, without delay, 14 ships of the line, which had been disarmed before. Two other ships, now in dock, are to be ready to sail at the same time. Four bomb galiots are actually building, one of which will soon be launched; and 20 vessels of another kind, called idriots, are already finished. Nevertheless it appears, that the Sublime Porte seeks nothing but peace, and makes these preparations only by way of precaution.

LONDON, September 2.

It is remarkable, that the acquisition of territory in the East-Indies, though eagerly longed for by every European power, since the time they were first discovered, has always been fatal, sooner or later, to its possessors. The Portuguese led the way, their success at first was brilliant, and their profits immense; but the illusion quickly vanished, and what they thought the foundation of their prosperity accelerated their ruin. The Spaniards succeeded to most of their insular possessions, and quickly saw them wrested from them by the Dutch. These used their utmost caution, and took every method that human prudence could suggest, nay, practised every crime that cruelty, treachery and rapacity could prompt, to acquire territory, to secure it, and to render it profitable, yet their company is even in a worse state than our own: As to its condition, nothing need be said. The French, from their rage for territorial acquisition, never gained a livre by their East-India trade; on the contrary, it was to them a continual drain of money. How far the other European powers, who now seem all eager to share in this commerce, will profit by these examples, and avoid the errors their neighbours have fallen into, time only can discover.

Sept. 24. A letter from Alicant says, that three American vessels are arrived there loaded with fish from Newfoundland, the finest and best cured of any they ever saw; that they sell them much cheaper than they could buy either of English or French; they took no goods in return, and were all paid in cash, which induced the Americans to assure them they should visit them every season, and at other times in the year, with produce of their country, which they often stand in need of, such as wheat, flour, &c.

Extract of a letter from Elsinour, September 4.

"The Dutch Consul at this place has received instructions from Amsterdam to stop all Dutch vessels bound from the Baltick to Holland till further orders, owing to a report of a number of Ostend privateers being fitted out to intercept them."

According to letters from Ostend, two vessels were just ready to sail from that port for Antwerp, laden with goods; they are to enter the Scheldt at the west mouth of that river, between the island of Zealand and the main, bearing the Imperial flag, they are desired neither to salute, lower the flag, nor pay any devoirs while they pass the Dutch settlements, but to pursue their way, unless obstructed by a superior force, it having been given in instruction to the masters of both vessels, that the Emperor reserves to himself the sole power of resenting any insults to his flag. By this means the question of the Dutch sovereignty over the passage of the Scheldt will be determined. If they make no opposition, the point is necessarily given up; if, on the contrary, the vessels bearing the Austrian flag are obstructed, war commences immediately.

"The Almy, of Greenock, Haftie, master, for New-York, is put back. After beating about for three weeks to the westward, she was driven by contrary winds far to the north, where meeting with a heavy gale of wind, her mainmast was obliged to be cut away. After coming into the channel she was drove upon Rathlin island, where she lost her anchor, cable and rudder. She had 300 passengers on board.

Sept. 25. The invention of navigation is variously attributed to various causes or accidents: The poets have given the honour to Janus, Jason, Hercules, Neptune, &c. whilst history ascribes it to the Phoenicians, Tyrians, and antient inhabitants of Britain; and sacred writ refers us to the ark of Noah! but it is the present age which has the honour of inventing balloon flying! and as the machine of Lunardi, when high in the air, appeared obviously to descend, as to its course, on the oars which he had, it is impossible to say to what perfection this sublime mode of travelling may be brought. Whether it should ever be of any use or not, it is worthy of encouragement and applause, if genius be deserving of patronage.

According to letters received yesterday from Brussels, they were in hourly expectation of seeing matters between Austria and the States General of the United Provinces brought to a crisis. Two Imperial ships from Ostend were daily expected to enter the Scheldt on their way to Antwerp. The Emperor has upwards of thirty-five thousand troops in Flanders, who, upon news of an obstruction or insult being given to the Imperial flag, are to march into the Dutch territories and take possession of such places as are not in a condition to oppose them. The Prince of Liege, who is a colonel in the Emperor's service, remains at Burges, where he has been to review the ten regiments (two of which are hussars) lying there ready to give such orders for the marching of the forces as may be necessary. At Sluyce, which is the sea port of Burges, there are four thousand soldiers, who are daily exercised and accounted in such a manner as evinces that they expect soon to be called into another kind of business. From these preparations it is no difficult matter to perceive, that the Dutch dominions may be overrtin by the Imperial forces, before any power with whom they are in alliance can have determined to come to their assistance.

Observations on the fifth article of the treaty with America.

This piece is written from the humane motive to recommend the American loyalists to the justice and consideration of government. Their unhappy case

needs no advocate, but a true representation of it—and government is full as well inclined to grant them redress, as the author of this pamphlet is to solicit for it. But the circumstances both of England and America happen unfortunately to be so untoward at present, that we see no other prospect for the relief of these unhappy claimants, than an act to confiscate the estates of all the ministers, who advised, abetted, or otherwise concurred in this impolitic, absurd and ruinous war, and distributing this fund in adequate proportions among the sufferers.

A letter from Brest says, that orders are come there from Paris, not to admit any ships into that port from any of the ports of Spain, till they have performed quarantine for twenty days; the occasion of this order is, that a report prevails in France; that the plague is broke out among the crews of those ships that were at the bombarding of Algiers, by bringing home some Moors whom they took prisoners.

The same advices say, that an union will soon be formed among a number of the states and princes of Germany, similar to that adopted above a century ago, for the purpose of maintaining their privileges and independence; this confederacy probably arises from the very numerous armies kept on foot by Prussia and the Emperor.

It is recorded in an ancient Greek author, that Ptolemy selected a number of the most respectable young men of Greece, Italy, Carthage, &c. for travelling into foreign countries, and directed them to bring back three of the wholesomest laws out of each country which they visited. Being returned, they related, that in the Roman republic a most singular veneration was had for the temples, a punctual obedience to the governors, and unavoidable punishment inflicted upon malefactors.

In Carthage the senate commanded, the nobles executed, and the people obeyed.

At Athens the rich were not suffered to be extortioners, the poor idle, nor the magistrates ignorant.—“New-Jersey, is it the same with thee?”

In Rhodes old men were venerable, young men modest, women solitary and silent.

In Thebes the nobles fought, the plebians laboured, and the philosophers taught.

In Sicily justice was impartially administered, commerce honestly carried on, and all men enjoyed equal privileges and interest in the state. Among the Sicilians they admitted neither physicians to hinder the operations of nature, nor strangers to introduce innovations, nor lawyers to multiply contentions.

These men did not go out to see feathers fly in the air; they did not go to tip the tongue with a little language only; but they searched into the most solid and useful parts of human knowledge.

Sept. 26. It is not at all a circumstance of surprize, that the ladies of France should be found ready to go upon excursions in air balloons. The clouds have lent their aid to intrigues of old. Jupiter made them useful to his amours; and deities and nymphs, with whom he gambled, found them serviceable in concealing their blushes.

## American Intelligence.

BRIDGE-TOWN (*Barbadoes*) October 24.  
**W**E are sorry to announce to the publick the following awful and melancholy circumstance!—and which, according to the best information yet received, is as follows: Early yesterday morning, Mr. Reynold Philips, manager on Wolcott's plantation, now in the possession of William Morris, Esq. heard a distant noise, and on his looking out perceived the earth from Aackleton's Clift move downwards in amazing large bodies; being much alarmed he removed his family from the dwellinghouse, and in a few hours after the whole buildings of the plantation (being nearly under the hill) were entirely covered, the mill excepted, which could only be perceived from the eaves of the roundhouse upwards. What renders this dreadful phenomenon more extraordinary is, that there had not been any rain for many hours before, and that no undulation or motion of the earth was felt where the buildings stood, or on the plain beneath the hill.

ST. GEORGE'S (*Grenada*) Oct. 23, 1784.  
 Letters from St. Croix, dated the 24th September, mention, that a schooner belonging to Mr. Ferrer, of Grenville, from which she sailed for this port about nine or ten weeks ago, had been carried into that island, in the greatest distress; the captain and mate being so exhausted with fatigue, that they died shortly after they were landed.

It seems, that two days after they left Grenville, they met with a thunder storm off Point Saline, which drove them out of sight of land, and, having no compass on board, they beat to windward about a fortnight, when they fell in with a Spanish vessel, which supplied them with a compass and other necessaries. The day following, they lost both their masts in a heavy squall of wind, and then remained at the mercy

of the waves, until they were perceived by a gentleman, who went off in his canoe and brought them in, and treated them with the greatest kindness and humanity. The name of the gentleman is not mentioned.

B O S T O N, November 15.

Friday last arrived here captain Lane, from Gottenburgh, after a most tedious passage of upwards of one hundred days.

N E W - Y O R K, November 18.

A writer in an Irish paper observes, that there is not a fact more certain, than that every penal law passed in this kingdom since the revolution, has been an acquisition to France. By them her armies have been recruited; and a sense of persecution added double energy to the arms of an oppressed people! From the year 1691 to 1745, no less than 450,000 Irish have bled for the support of France; and she gained much greater advantages by the adopted mode of government in Ireland, than if the kingdom had been reduced to the state of a French province! Again, the restraint on our trade, and the ruin of our woollens, were new sources of wealth to France. At the revolution, she had scarce any manufactures, and the very clothing of her armies was sent from Ireland and England. In the course of five years subsequent to this period, above 20,000 woollen manufacturers quitted this kingdom, and the wise Colbert availed himself of this new blunder in English politics, by giving every degree of countenance and protection to these proscribed manufacturers.

NOVEMBER 20.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, to a gentleman in this city, received by the last French Packet.*

“We hear that the noble, the generous, the philanthropic scheme of the God-like Doctor Fothergill, is not buried with him, but is likely to be revived and put into execution; several worthy and illustrious persons in Europe, are forming an association, in order to establish a stock sufficient to carry this admirable scheme into execution. With a subscription of 300,000l. they imagine they will be able to send proper missionaries to the different parts of Africa, not to teach the Christian system to the natives, but to instruct them in the art of cultivating the sugar cane, which improvement would, at one and the same time, enrich those countries, and convince the miserable rulers, that it is more advantageous and profitable for them to employ their subjects in this useful husbandry, than to sell them to the whites, and enable the poor in Europe to eat fago.

“The heart of every good man will glow (I am sure) at this intelligence, and form the most fervent wishes for the accomplishment of this sublime, this consolatory enterprize. It was M. Vic. d'Azier (Secretary to the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris) who last year pronounced, to a crowded and illustrious audience, the funeral eulogium of that wonderful man, Dr. Thomas Fothergill, who was, at one and the same time, an ornament to the British nation, to the human race, and to the society of friends, of which he was a member, as well as a most eminent physician; every body knows his epitaph to the man, who, during his life, gave three thousand guineas to the poor.

“We understand from you with great pleasure, that the system of the Marquis de Beccaria, is likely to be adopted by several of your Legislative Assemblies:—To your consideration, to the exalted honour of many excellent heads, may human nature owe the adoption of so useful a branch of legislation:—May your bright example cross the Atlantick to illuminate some kingdoms in Europe, and serve to expel the remaining shades of our Gothick darkness. We are very glad the states of Massachusetts and New-York are likely to be the first to adopt it, and change the punishment of death for publick works; I hope that in less than two or three years, your criminal laws will be corrected and amended by able Beccariffs; if I was with you I should certainly enrol myself in that sect, and glory in the appellation.”

Nov. 24. Last Monday evening his Most Christian Majesty's frigate la Nympe, captain Grandchain, of 40 guns, was, owing to the ignorance of a coasting pilot whom they had on board, run ashore on the West Bank, but 'tis expected will be got off.

The publick are hereby informed, that his Most Christian Majesty's Packet-boat, the Courier de l'Amérique, commanded by captain Cornick, will sail from this port for l'Orient on the 15th of December.

R I C H M O N D, November 20.

Last Wednesday, agreeably to the constitution of this state, came on the election of governor or chief magistrate, in the room of his Excellency Benjamin Harrison, Esq. when Patrick Henry, Esq. was unanimously chosen to that high and important office.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Nov. 24.

The Commissioners of the United States have concluded a treaty at Fort Stanwix with the Six Indian Nations, and have given peace to the Seneca, Mo-

hawk, Onondago, and Caynga tribes, and received them into the protection of the United States, in consequence of their having delivered into the hands of the Commissioners six hostages (who are Sachems and Warriors) to remain in the power of the United States, until the people who have been captured by those late hostile tribes shall be delivered up; which, it is expected, in case the weather shall be favourable, will be in about two weeks from this time. The Commissioners of the United States have given a particular attention to the wants of the unfortunate prisoners, and therefore made an instruction to the commanding officer of the troops of the United States at Fort Stanwix, to forward (agreeably to a special direction given him) such a quantity of goods which are left in his hands, and also, such a competent supply of provisions as will be necessary for the support of the prisoners while on their way to his post; and that on their arrival there, they will participate of his care and tenderness. They have also ordered, that the prisoners be delivered by the commanding officer to such of their friends as may come for them, and that he give passports and provisions to those, and to all such as he may think are sincere in their wishes to return to their own homes. And that all such as are not applied for, and may not know the way to their homes, be sent with the greatest care to West-Point, and that their names, descriptions, and (if known) their places of abode, be published in the different newspapers.

By an article of the treaty, a boundary line is established between the United States and the possessions of the Six Indian Nations, by which a very considerable territory is yielded up to the United States, to compensate them, in some measure, for the injuries which they have received from the said late hostile tribes during the late war. And by the possessions of the Six Indian Nations being thus accurately prescribed, it is expected, that all future disquiet and vexation will be prevented.

*Extract of a letter from the Western country, dated Smith's River, October 26, 1784.*

“About the 10th inst. a party of Indians came across some people travelling through the wilderness to Kentucky, killed 9 men and 1 woman, wounded several others, took 50 horses, and a good deal of other property. Ten days previous to this, six people were killed in the wilderness on the road to Kentucky. One hundred and fifty men, well mounted, are in pursuit of them. I expect every day to hear of the Indians breaking out on our frontiers.

“If a few men cannot be stationed in Powell's Valley, the people must break up, which will be of fatal consequences to the settlers and travellers, as there are large crops of corn made, which would be a great support to them, and all that the settlers have to depend on.”

Nov. 26. The following are the articles in the treaty of Munster, which the Dutch insist on as unequivocally binding on the Emperor of Germany, as successor of Philip, Count of Burgundy, and duke of Austria:

Article 6. The subjects of the King shall continue the navigation of the East-Indies, in the manner they have hitherto exercised it, but it shall on no account whatever be permitted to extend beyond those limits.

Article 10. The King confirms forever, in behalf of himself, his heirs, successors, &c. the charters of the Dutch East and West-India Companies, which shall on no account be infringed upon; and his Majesty undertakes also for himself, his heirs and successors, to be perpetual guarantees, for the protection of the commerce of the two countries.

Article 36 and last. The said King Philip IV. declares solemnly, that he approves and ratifies every article of the treaty for himself, his heirs and successors, as King of Spain, duke of Burgundy and Brabant, Count of Flanders, &c. (here all the titles are inserted) as also for his vassals, subjects, and inhabitants of the kingdoms, estates, lordships, as well in as out of Europe, without any exception, in all its parts and contents.

The Emperor's answer is briefly, that he does not consider himself bound, either in law or equity, by any such provision.

The Consul General of France has received official information respecting the trade between the United States and the Isle of France and Bourbon, otherwise called Mauritius.—The American vessels shall enjoy full liberty to import into the said islands cargoes the produce of this continent, and to sell it for money, or barter or exchange it for the produce of the islands, or of India and China. This regulation is a material addition to the former, by which American vessels were admitted to take refreshments, and afterwards proceed on their voyage to China or India. Now they will have their option, and as they find the market in the islands, they may continue their route to the continent of Asia, they may return to the islands, may sell their cargoes there, or proceed farther and shorten considerably their voyage. It is expected this liberal arrangement will be very beneficial to the American India trade and to the islands.



**TO BE SOLD,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. The house where the subscriber lives, convenient for a shop-keeper, it being built for that purpose, and a good stand for business; carriage-house, stables, hay-loft, &c. about 10 acres of land, including a pasture lot at 300 yards distance.—Either sell or let this for a number of years, which may first offer. The rents are annexed for the government of those who may think of purchasing. From the rents an easy calculation may be made, and save unnecessary application. It has been generally esteemed lands rented at 4 per cent. per annum, equal to money at 6 or 7 per cent. interest, merely from the certainty of getting the rent when principal and interest of money is very often lost. The subscriber is disposed to sell all the above lands low, on the following terms, viz. the purchaser paying down one-fourth part, the remaining three-fourths may rest on security for three years, interest being annually paid at 4 per cent. Indisputable titles will be given for the whole. Persons who may incline to purchase confiscated estates, may be supplied with contractors' certificates to a considerable amount, at 4 per cent. interest, for four years. Also one-sixth part of a farm lying on the head of Elizabeth river, in Essex county, containing 166 acres, returned to John Forman, deceased, September 1, 1744. Also one-sixth part of a tract of woodland near Shark river, in Shrewsbury township.

SAMUEL FORMAN.

Liberty-Hall, August 17, 1784. c. 3. w. t. A.

**Fifteen Pounds Reward.**

Ran away, on the 4th day of October, 1784, from the subscriber, living on Deer-Creek, in Harford county, Maryland, a negro man, named

**O L I V E R,**

Though commonly called **NOL.**

**H**E is a well set fellow, about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, of a good black colour, a high round forehead, middling large ears and mouth, his feet and legs are of the larger size, with a small scar over and across one of his eye-brows (I think his right eye-brow)—He is left-handed. Had on and took with him when he went away, a brown cloth coat with bright-faced buttons, a white jacket, white shirt, and some kind of trowsers, shoes and stockings, with some things in a bundle. He probably will change his name and procure a pass, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. He once before ran away, and was taken up in Pennsylvania, by the above described scar. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

**FREEBORN BROWN.**

N. B. It is thought there is a yellowish fellow in company with him, who is also run away, that has been used to the water, and that they may attempt following that profession; and that they will probably make for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York or New-England. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harbouring or carrying him or them off.

4w\*

**TO BE LET,**

For a term of years,

**A** House, lots and tan-yard, barn and stables, situate at the Blackhorse, in Mansfield township, Burlington county: The house is thirty-six feet by eighteen, two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and four above, a good cellar under the whole; a good kitchen, a small brick-house adjoining the same, suitable for a tradesman or small family; a pump of good water at the door. The tan-yard is situate about one hundred yards from the house—there is a mill-house, bark-mill, two bark-houses, one forty feet by eighteen, with an entry twelve feet wide; the other is twenty-three feet square—there are vats sufficient to hold three hundred hides, with a pump of good water sufficient to supply the yard.—The whole will be rented together or separate. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD THOMAS.

N. B. A good still and still-house, and half a cyder-press and mill, conveniently situated, and in good order—about forty cord of good tanners' bark; a quantity of foal and upper leather; calf and sheepskins, to be sold for cash or any just obligations against the subscriber; also about seventeen acres of cedar-swamp.

November 15, 1784.

3w†

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And to be sold by ISAAC COLLINS, at his Printing-Office in Trenton, the NEW-JERSEY

**A L M A N A C K,**

For the year of our LORD 1785.

CONTAINING,

Beside the usual astronomical observations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter in prose and verse.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**T**HAT very commodious house and lot of ground next to Jonathan Deare's, Esq. in Princeton, some time ago occupied by Major John Berrien. The house has, on the first floor, three very excellent rooms, besides kitchen, pantry and servants bedroom, and cellar underneath; on the second floor three commodious bedchambers, besides a garret over the kitchen, adjoining a large store, completely fitted for the reception of goods, which communicates with the house by a door opening into one of the back rooms—behind the house a new stable, capable of holding three horses.—The lot contains upwards of an acre of land, with a front of more than eighty feet on the main street.—The situation is an exceeding eligible one for a person inclined to open a store, the stand being esteemed an exceeding good one, or for a family who may wish to take in students of the College to board, for which the house is well calculated, as well from the number of rooms it contains, as from its being so convenient to the College.—Publick securities of all descriptions will be taken at the current value—also the paper currency of Jersey.—For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr. James Armstrong, in Princeton, or to Major William M'Pherson, in Philadelphia.

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And to be sold by ISAAC COLLINS, at his Printing-Office in Trenton,

**A C T S**

OF THE

**C O U N C I L**

A N D

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OF THE STATE OF

**N E W - J E R S E Y,**

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.**

**ALL Persons indebted to**

the estate of Samuel Henry, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts and vouchers for settlement.

ABRAHAM HUNT, } Execut.  
CHARLES AXFORD, jun. }

Trenton, November 22, 1784.

3m¶

**Charles and Andrew Pettit,**

In Front-street, a few doors northward from Walnut-street, facing the city vendue store,

Have for sale, a fresh assortment of goods, adapted to the season, amongst which are,

**M**IDDLING and low- 7-8 and yard wide ticking, priced cloths, German dowls, Baizes, Irish do. Flannels, Do. linen. Grey coatings, White Russia sheeting, Carpeting, Do. drilling, Camblets, Tapes and bobbins, Joans spinning, Ivory combs, Moreens, Best mixed pins, by the pound, Taboreens, Calicoes and chintzes, Ruffells, Silk and check handkerchiefs, London shalloons, Ribands, Calimancoes, Low-priced looking-glasses, Fine worsted ribbed and plain hose, Plated and plain cruet stands, Cotton and thread do. Plated bits and stirrups, Striped 6-4 and 7-4 duffil blankets, spurs, 7-8, 3-4, yard wide, and yard and 3-8 linen and cotton checks, buttons of the newest taste, Furniture checks, buckles, Cotton counterpanes, Linen and cotton stripes, Knives and forks, Jeans and fustians, Finer cutlery of all sorts, Royal and imperial ribs, Tea urns, Stockinets, fatinets, and Tea caddies, denims, &c. &c. Shaving apparatus, 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders Japanned waiters and bed-ticks, card racks.

Where also may be had, by the ton or larger quantity, **BASTO** hollow ware, consisting of pots, kettles, skillets, &c. noted for being the neatest and lightest iron-castings in America. Also **BASTO** pig-iron of superior quality for making bar-iron and fine castings. Philadelphia, November 1, 1784. 6w

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**N**INE Thousand acres of land, situate on the river Lachawaxen, about ten miles from Delaware river, and about one hundred miles from Trenton-Landing. On this tract there is a very great quantity of white and yellow pines of every size, from an eighty feet mast to the size of a spar.—It is accommodated with four millseats, on which sawmills may be erected to great advantage—from either of which large rafts of boards and masts may be sent down the Lachawaxen and Delaware to Philadelphia. The title is indisputable. For terms, apply to Michael Hilligas, Esquire, Reuben Haines and Mr. Richard Wells, merchant, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or to Robert-Lettis Hooper, junior, in Trenton.

Trenton, Nov. 4, 1784. 9w

**TO BE SOLD,**

**L**UCERNE, red and white CLOVER, TIMOTHY and RYE,

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