

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1784.

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

Printing for Subscribers only,

A NEW SYSTEM OF HUSBANDRY, SUITED to the climate and land of America, in 2 volumes, octavo, in boards; price to subscribers Three Dollars, or Three and an Half bound and lettered. No money required till the books are delivered.

By CHARLES VARLO, Esq.

This is a regular system of husbandry thro' all its branches, and treats of wheat, rye, barley, oats, naked oats, beans, peas; on Siberian wheat; on the white and grey vetch, tares, lentiles, &c. on hemp, flax and potatoes; on the management of all sorts of grafs seeds, such as clover, lucerne, faintoin, rye grafs and burnet; on rape, cole and mustard-feed; on turnips, cabbage, and turnip cabbage; on madder; on different sorts of turnips, with pickles to prevent black wheat, and the fly from destroying young turnips; also, on all sorts of manures, marles, clays and sands; on an artificial cheap compound manure; on rearing, breeding and feeding cattle; some chosen receipts for the cure of all sorts of cattle.

Also, a few HINTS, humbly offered for the perusal of the different Legislatures of America, shewing some acts that might pass for the utility of the publick; particularly, how to put a stop to runaway servants, and to reduce the price of labour to the standard of England, &c. &c.

While the author or his agents are on their travels, they will call on principal gentlemen that lie in their road, as all subscribers names will be printed in the work; and such as are missed of and wish to subscribe, are desired to forward their names and address to the Printer hereof, before the work is out of press, which it is expected will be about the first of November next.

3w

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in Middlesex, near Cranberry, in the night of the 19th inst. a bay mare, three years old last spring, has no brand, a small star in her forehead, and one white hind foot; about 13 hands 3 inches high; in good order; natural trotter: Whoever takes up said mare and thief, if in Pennsylvania, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the mare recovered, shall be paid the above reward; or Ten Dollars if in Jersey, and all reasonable charges; and for the mare only five dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL LONGSTREET.

September 23, 1784.

4w¶

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

A general assortment, just arrived in the last vessels from Europe, and now on sale by

DAVID JACKSON,

In Second-street, midway between Market and Chestnut-streets, among which are,

CAMPHOR,	Gentian,
Opium,	Cream of tartar.
Jesuit's bark,	Flowers of sulphur,
Jalap,	Salts,
Ipecacuana,	Sal. ammoniac,
Tartar emetic,	Saffron,
Spanish flies,	Soccotrine and common
Quicksilver,	aloes,
Calomel,	Gum ammoniac,
Red precipitate,	— Alfa foetid.
Corrosive sublimate,	— Benzoin,
Manna,	Balsam capivi,
Senna,	Oil anniseed,
Salt petre,	— Cinnamon,
Musk,	— Cloves,
Borax,	— Lavender.

Also a large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, elegant surgeons pocket instruments, best crown and spring lancets, and neat lancet cases, &c. &c.—JERSEY STATE-MONEY will be taken in payment the same as SPECIE, and every kind of publick securities at their current value.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1784.

5w*

Notice is hereby given

To all Persons whom it may concern, THAT the subscriber, one of the children and devisees of Joseph Sharp, late of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey, on behalf of himself and others, the children and devisees of the said Joseph Sharp, in pursuance of leave had for that purpose, intends to offer to the General Assembly of New-Jersey, at their next sitting, an act for confirming the act, intituled, 'An act for barring the estate tail in certain lands and tenements in the province of New-Jersey, lately belonging to Anthony Sharp, the elder, deceased; and also for vesting the same in Isaac Sharp and Joseph Sharp, his grandsons, their heirs and assigns, pursuant to an agreement made with the tenants in tail,' except the proviso, which suspended the force of the said act until the king's pleasure should be known—made and passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey at Burlington, A. D. 1767.

JOSEPH SHARP.

September 17, 1784.

4w¶

To the PUBLICK.

AS I have undertaken to make a general map of the state of New-Jersey, to present to the Governor, Council and General Assembly, and for the benefit of the state in general, I shall esteem it as a particular favour, if any gentleman travelling through Princeton will call on Mr. Hills, at the post-office, to point out any error that he may be liable to make in his map.

J. Hills, Surveyor, Architect & Draftsman.

Landed estates surveyed, planned, or estimated, with the specifick valuation of parks, seats, farms, or any parcel of land, &c. either for letting, sale, or purchase, at any distance from Princeton, in the state of New-Jersey, or New-York. Also, plans of estates and houses neatly drawn or copied, by personal application, or by letter, postage paid, directed to John Hills, at the Post-Office, Princeton; or at No. 201, Water-street, New-York.

October 8, 1784.

4w

TO BE SOLD,

For the term of five years,

AN active, honest, sober, Negro Lad, about 18 years of age. Enquire of the Printer. 3w*

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to raise One Hundred and Ten Men, in the State of New-Jersey, to serve for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled have, by their resolution of the third day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, recommended to the several states hereafter mentioned, in the following words, viz.

'Whereas it is necessary to expedite the holding treaties with the Indian nations, which, it appears, cannot be done but under the protection of an armed force: And whereas a body of troops, to consist of seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, properly officered, are immediately and indispensably necessary for taking possession of the Western Posts as soon as evacuated by the troops of his Britannick Majesty, for the protection of the northwestern frontiers, and for guarding the publick stores;

'Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the states hereafter named, as most conveniently situated, to furnish forthwith from their militia seven hundred men, to serve twelve months, unless sooner discharged, in the following proportions, videlicet:

'The state of Connecticut, one hundred and sixty-five men.
'The state of New-York, one hundred and sixty-five men.

'The state of New-Jersey, one hundred and ten men.

'The state of Pennsylvania, two hundred and sixty men.

'In all seven hundred men.

'Resolved, That the pay, subsistence and rations, of the officers and men, shall be the same as have been heretofore allowed to the troops of the United States; and that each officer and soldier shall receive one month's pay after they are embodied before their march: And whereas the Legislature are desirous of taking effectual measures for complying with the said recommendation,

Sect. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That one hundred and ten able-bodied and effective men be raised, by voluntary and free enlistments, from the free citizens of this state, by the officers hereafter to be appointed, with all possible expedition, to serve for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

2. Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That one Captain, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, and one Surgeon's Mate, shall be appointed in Joint-Meeting to enlist and take charge of the detachment; which officers, when so appointed, shall have certificates of their respective appointments from the secretary of the Joint-Meeting, to be forwarded to the secretary of war, there to receive their respective commissions and orders, with respect to their destination.

3. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said troops, when embodied, on their march, on duty and in garrison, shall be liable to all the rules and regulations formed for the government of the late army of the United States, or such rules and regulations as Congress or a Committee of the States may form.

Passed at New-Brunswick, August 17, 1784.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to compel the officers of this state to pay forward the same species of monies and obligations by them received in trust for the state.

WHEREAS several state-obligations are by the laws of this state made receivable in the payment of debts due to the state: And whereas it is unjust, and would prove highly injurious to the general interest of the state, if persons who have received monies in behalf of, or for the use of the state, should be entitled to repay the same in the obligations above-mentioned; in remedy whereof,

Sect. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That the notes issued pursuant to the directions of the act, intituled, An Act to procure an estimate of the sums due the militia and troops who have been raised for the defence of the frontiers of this state, and to provide for the settlement of the same; and also contractors' and collectors' surplus certificates, shall be endorsed in the same manner and form the notes given to the army for the depreciation of their pay are directed to be endorsed by the act, intituled, An Act to explain an act for making compensation to the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, for the depreciation of their pay, before they shall be receivable in the treasury of this state; and the treasurer is hereby authorized and required to administer the oath or affirmation by said act required to be administered.

2. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every officer or county collector, in paying into the treasury any state-obligations received for fines or taxes where the same are made receivable, shall take an oath or affirmation that the obligations by them tendered in payment were actually received by them in the discharge of fines or taxes, and that no part of said obligations was received by the deponent or affirmant in exchange for money; and all township, precinct or ward collectors, at the time of paying to the county collectors any obligations by them received in payment of taxes, shall severally take an oath or affirmation that the obligations by them tendered were actually received in payment of taxes

from the persons taxed, and not by exchanging money for the same. Provided always, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent collectors from paying forward the bills made receivable in the revenue tax, which they may have received in exchange for specie pursuant to the direction of an act, intituled, *An Act for raising a revenue of Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress, and for appropriating the same.*

3. *And be it further Enacted*, That neither the seventh section of the act, intituled, *An Act for making compensation to the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, for the depreciation of their pay*, or the sixth section of the act, intituled, *An Act to procure an estimate of the sums due the militia and troops who have been raised for the defence of the frontiers of this state, and to provide for the settlement of the same*, shall be construed or understood to authorize any officers or collectors in this state to tender the notes by the said recited acts directed to be issued in payment of any debt due the state, for which debt judgment is or may be obtained in an action of debt brought against such officer or collector at the suit of the state.

Passed at New-Brunswick, September 1, 1784.

Foreign Intelligence.

M A D R I D, July 21.

A Courier arrived from Don Antonio Barcelo, on the 19th, with letters dated the 13th instant, from which we learn, that the combined fleet was at anchor in the bay of Algiers, and that the first attack had been made upon the place on the 12th in the morning: That the Algerines did not come out to meet the assailants as had been expected, but their gun boats (sixty in number) were drawn up without the walls of the town, ready to receive them: That the Spaniards had sunk four of the enemies gun boats, and that a fire had been observed in the town, which broke out about ten o'clock in the morning, and burnt till past four in the afternoon: That the principal loss sustained by the assailants was from the bursting of one of the Spanish bombs, by which two officers and six men were killed; and a gun boat, the crew of which were Neapolitans, blew up some hours after the action. A second attack was to take place on the thirteenth.

L O N D O N, August 5.

The peace concluded at Mangalore on the 11th of March, is probably by this time at an end: For to such a height have the cruelties exercised by the Company's servants arose, that the natives are determined on the total extirpation of the English government.—The French and Spaniards have been applied to, and it is thought that a very serious remonstrance against the unprecedented, frequent and numerous murders of the rich natives in that part of the world, will soon arrive from these Courts. And this probably may occasion a new war in Europe. The unhappy queen of Cannamora has applied to France, and a petition is sent over to the queen of France, from the unhappy widow and children of the murdered Ali Cawn. The French have begun a war with this country on slighter pretence than the black conduct of the servants of the East-India Company.

By letters from Madrid we are informed, that the opinion which the Abbe Raynal threw out in his history, concerning the possibility of a Spanish East-India trade, has been lately particularly attended to. Mr. Cabarrus has formed a project of a Spanish East-India Company, and it was laid before the Assembly; it has met with some opposition, but that opposition was the less effectual, as the king sent his approbation, and an order by M. de Galvez, secretary of state for the Indian department, that it should be adopted.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated July 9.

"The magistrates of Buda and Hungary having solicited permission to erect a statue of the Emperor, at once to testify their gratitude towards their benefactor, and to perpetuate the memory of the glorious reign of the illustrious Joseph II, his Imperial Majesty has returned an answer amounting to a downright refusal. He says he will grant them leave to erect a statue to him, when prejudices shall give place to found sentiments of patriotism and the general weal of the monarchy; when every individual will with cheerfulness contribute to the want of the state, and what is necessary to insure its safety and prosperity; when the minds of his subjects shall be enlightened by the study of the sciences brought to the highest pitch of perfection, and by an union of the doctrines of true religion with the civil laws; when riches lawfully acquired, shall be increased by a numerous population, owing to the progress of agriculture; when the true

interest of the sovereign with regard to his subjects, and of the subjects with regard to their sovereign; when emulation, manufactures, and their sale, as well as that of all the productions through the whole extent of the monarchy, shall be reciprocally established."

August 7. The Dutch have at length consented to let the Emperor open the navigation of the Scheld, and Antwerp will soon become, from being the gloomiest city on earth, one of the most active in trade, &c. How far it may affect Great-Britain, time can only discover.

Never was any minister of this country in such a situation as Mr. Pitt, on Friday last. He was obliged, with the whole phalanx of India supporters, to give way to Mr. Fox, and drop the project which he so long fostered.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated August 1.

"The situation of his Grace of Rutland is truly mortifying: Scarce a lady attends the levee or drawing room parties, and his Grace seldom leaves the castle, and when he does it is incog. For though the rioters are suppressed from executing publick violence, the spirit still exists, and the lower classes of the people take every opportunity to insult those whom they consider inimical to the resolution formed by the delegates of the volunteers.

"The appearance of the volunteers at the several reviews which have taken place in the course of the summer, exceeded all expectation, not only in the strictness of their discipline, but their numbers."

It is to be hoped that expedients of prevention were sought out carefully both here and in Ireland; for English, French and American emissaries, are now employed in attempts to embroil us. These appear under the form of travellers for pleasure, negotiators for trade, and Ministers collecting for meetinghouses. Their orders are to note down their indiscretions, and stimulate our selfish passions and hopes. Should not this teach us wisdom to unite? Are the clamours of demagogues for places and power to keep us in a state of perpetual fluctuation, which must of itself be our ruin? And are we to be diverted by such persons from the pressing consideration, that to be weakened in any of our remaining members, or to enter into a contest relating to them, will greatly endanger the whole? Let us hear no more of private disputes and private interest. The business of the nation calls for the assistance of all wise and good men; and bad men only can at this time obstruct it.

August 9. We hear from Georgia news of an event, the consequences of which are dreaded. The Prince Salomon sent a body of troops under the orders of his son, to the frontiers, which were laid waste by the Ottoman troops. The party had a sharp engagement with the Turks, in which they proved victorious, but the Prince has lost his son. This event may occasion the loss of Georgia.

General Ogelthorpe can say more than can be said by the subject of any Prince in Europe, or perhaps that ever reigned. He founded the province of Georgia, in America; he has lived to see it flourish and become of consequence to the commerce of Great-Britain; he has seen it in a state of rebellion, and he now beholds it independent of its mother-country, and of great political consequence in one quarter of the globe.

August 12. His Majesty has granted a charter, confirmed by act of Parliament, constituting a Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Admiral Byron has closed with the Admiralty on the subject of the East-India command, and will immediately proceed to his station.

Admiral Innis, the newly appointed Commander in Chief on the Jamaica station, has been thrown from his horse, and so much hurt, that it is feared he will not for some time be able to take his passage for the West-Indies.

We are informed that the business of the present Parliament will be finished by the 20th of this month, when both houses will be prorogued for about forty days, and not meet for dispatch of business till after the Christmas holidays.

The elegant sword, which was made a present by the London association to the late sheriff, for his spirited exertions during the late riots, was by the executors, at the request of several gentlemen, suffered to be knocked down at one guinea, in order to be reserved for Sir Barnard Turner's eldest son.—We are assured the above sword cost eighty guineas.

An extraordinary meeting was summoned on Monday evening of the Blue and Buffs, in consequence of the publication of Mr. Hastings's last letter; there was such bitterness in it, such confutations of certain false doctrines; nay, what was still worse, there was such a display of prosperity as was really abominable; what a strange world this is, where a certain set of men have no encouragement either for swearing or lying!

If there are joys in retirement, how happy are the good men at Brookes's; they, enviable souls! have no publick cares, they are answerable for no publick measures; the vanities of popular applause do not affect them; they are not surfeited with pomp; they are not oppressed with grandeur; no, they enjoy the philosophick calm which contemplative men have coveted in all ages, and must of course experience, at a distance from Courts, those transports which are common to contentment.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 24.

"Last Tuesday night Colonel Lord Harrington, and three other officers, returning in a coach to the barracks, between eleven and twelve o'clock, were stopped by a gang of foot-pads armed with pistols, when, like true soldiers, disdaining to surrender at discretion, they sallied from the coach, though fired at by the villains, and attacked them so fiercely with their swords, that they soon thought proper to decamp, but not before two of them had received the officers weapons in their bodies."

The following rough draught of a Political CODICIL to a great man's will, was accidentally found on Sunday morning last, near the Park-gate of LUTTON HOO:

In addition to my former will and testament, I bequeath to the Premier the only spark of Patriotism in my possession, because he appears to have been neglected in this article, by his independent father; and I do not think he will employ it any more than myself, to the inconvenience of the Crown.—I would leave him my contempt for the House of Commons in its virtual capacity, were it not that he already possesses an ample share of that commanding quality.

I relinquish my greatness of soul to Earl Gower; trusting that he can find room for it in his own breast!

I resign to Lord Weymouth my courtly servility. He stands, it is true, more in need of my independence; but the small share that remains with me of that virtue, I mean to dispose of more at large!

To Lord Camden, I leave my confsency; as he will use it with economy, it will probably serve him the duration of the present ministry.—I leave him also my opinion, because he has none of his own; should this part of my boon fall short, I humbly recommend him to the bounty of Lord Sydney, who has a larger stock of self opinion than any other man in Christendom!

I leave to the Harwich Member, a manuscript containing the Secret Memoirs of Jonathan Wild, the Thief Catcher, which I request may be bound by way of Introduction to his own life. I bequeath him also my duplicity, as he must have exhausted his own in the faithful service of his late noble master!

I bequeath to the majority of the House of Lords, including the new Peers, my Independence. It is a trifling portion, but I doubt not they will make a little go a great way.

To the House of Commons I give my credulity, that the further promise of the Minister may be attended to with so firm a belief, that, when next he pledges himself, there shall be no dissolution of Parliament, a reliance may still be placed on his word, and the House be again deceived!

I bequeath to the people of England, as the best legacy in my power, my insensibility—it will enable them to bear with temper the yoke of prerogative, which I laboured unsuccessfully to effect!

B U T E.

American Intelligence.

SHELBURNE (Nova-Scotia) Sept. 13.

ON Wednesday morning last, between the hours of three and four o'clock, seven ruffians, armed with bayonets and cutlasses, boarded the schooner Swallow, Captain Mackie, lying at anchor at Sandy Point, outward bound, and after wounding the Capt. robbed him of cash to the amount of above 500 pounds, and a trunk of wearing apparel. Since the perpetration of this daring robbery, by the vigilance of the magistrates, one of the principal persons concerned has been apprehended, and a small part of the money recovered: Parties have been sent out in different parts of the country to secure the rest of these atrocious villains, that they may be brought to condign punishment.

Sept. 20. Last night was brought to town, by Capt. Hatfield, in a small schooner, from Cape Rousseau, three ruffians who were concerned in robbing Captain Mackie, with part of the money.

Sept. 27. We are informed, that his Excellency the Governor has divided this town and adjacent district in three parishes, named St. George's, St. Patrick's, and St. Andrew's: That a mandamus has arrived for the induction of the Rev. Mr. Pantom, as Rector of St. Patrick's; and that a general Vestry is nominated by his Excellency, for the superintendance of all matters relating to the several parishes, till particular inductions and incorporations take place, when the respective officers of each parish will be properly elected within itself.

B O S T O N, October 4.

Saturday arrived the brig Two Brothers, Captain Higginson, in eight weeks from Gottenburg:—By her we learn, that a rupture was likely to take place between Sweden and Denmark; and that great preparations were making, by those powers, for carrying on a vigorous war.

Capt. Higginson, off Fair-Island, spoke a brig from Rhode-Island, Captain William Gardner, for Copenhagen, out twenty-nine days; all well. On the 5th September, in lat. 47. long. 26. likewise spoke a French Packet, from New-York, for L'Orient, out seventeen days.

The ship North-Hampton, Capt. Lane, sailed about three weeks before Captain Higginson, for Boston.—Brig Richmond, Captain Green, sailed at the same time with Captain Higginson, for Rhode-Island. Capt. Cathcart arrived at Gottenburg, from Amsterdam, previous to the sailing of the Two Brothers. Capt. Luce and Captain Hopkins were to sail for Boston in about three weeks after Capt. Higginson.

Same day arrived a ship from St. Petersburg, after a most tedious passage of thirteen weeks.

The ship —, Captain Cleaves, of Salem, on her passage to England, ran on the Isle of Wight, and

bilged. The people were saved, but the vessel and most of her cargo lost.

Advices from France mention, that James Moylan, Esquire, Agent to the United States, lately died at L'Orient.

NEW-YORK, October 7.

On the 22d of July, the schooner Friendship, Capt. William Lewis, sailed from Portsmouth, in Virginia, bound to the island of St. Thomas, on board of which was Mr. Joseph Wilkinfon, part owner, and merchant of Philadelphia. Previous to her sailing three or four hours, they took on board as passengers, Morris Keaton, an Irishman, William Johnson, an American, and Joseph Twentymen, a native of Liverpool; who on the 25th of the same month, near the latitude of Bermuda, taking the opportunity when Capt. Lewis and Mr. Wilkinfon were below asleep, the mate having his watch on deck, to seize the mate (Mr. Chadwick) and the man he had with him, tie their hands behind them, gag them, and then go below and treat Mr. Wilkinfon and the Captain in the same manner, without the least alarm; they then went into the steerage and confined the remainder of the crew. Having made themselves masters of the vessel, they hove overboard all the crew, except two sailors, who they made swear allegiance:—They then proceeded to the West-Indies, passed the island of Antigua, and made Point Petre, island of Guadeloupe, when one of the pirates, named Morris Keaton, went ashore in the character of an owner and sold the vessel; but one of the sailors who they had spared, making his escape in the night, they altered their course and bore away to the leeward. The merchants concerned have offered a reward of 200 dollars for the pirates collectively, and 100 dollars for each on conviction.

October 13. At a meeting of the corporation for the relief of the widows and children of the Episcopal Clergy, held in this city on the 5th and 8th of October, 1784, the following gentlemen were chosen new members, who are hereby notified of the same, in order that they may attend the next meeting, which will be held at Trenton, in New-Jersey, on the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing, viz.

Rev. Benjamin Moore, A. M. Thomas Moore, Uzal Ogden, Sydenham Thorn, Charles Wharton, Joseph Hutchins, A. M. — Campbell.

Hon. Robert R. Livingston, Hon. John Jay, William Duer, John Rutherford, John Alsop, John Stevens, jun. Morgan Lewis, Alexander Hamilton, and Walter Livingston, Esqrs. of New-York.

Joshua-Maddox Wallace, John Chetwood, Walter Rutherford, Archibald Stewart, and Abraham Ogden, Esqrs. of New-Jersey.

Hon. Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris, Jasper Yates, and Richard Wilting, Esqrs. Messrs. Matthew Clarkson, William Pollard, John Pollard, John Wilcox, and John Chaloner, of Pennsylvania.

On Sunday last Charity Sermons were preached for the benefit of this Corporation, in the forenoon at St. Paul's, and in the afternoon at St. George's, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, when the sum of One Hundred and Twelve Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Two-pence were collected, for which the sincere thanks of the Corporation are hereby returned to the generous and humane Benefactors.

N. B. As sundry Benevolent Persons, who might not have an opportunity of attending in the churches, in order to bestow their mite towards this laudable charity, may yet desire to send the same, they will be pleased to take notice, that donations will be received by any of the standing officers of the present year, who are as follows, viz.

President.—William Smith, D. D.

TREASURERS.

John Alsop, Esq. for New-York.
Joshua-Maddox Wallace, Esq. New-Jersey.
Samuel Powell, Esq. Pennsylvania.

Secretary.—Rev. Benjamin Moore, A. M.

Signed by order,

BENJ. MOORE, Secretary.

RICHMOND, October 2.

It is said, that the King of France has offered himself as an umpire between the Emperor and the United States of Holland, and has strongly interposed with the former in behalf of the Dutch, to bring the disputes likely to arise between them to an amicable determination. The Emperor, however, peremptorily rejects all arbitration, and perseveres in his demands upon their High Mightinesses, alleging it as a matter of right, and point of justice, which negotiation cannot palliate, nor national equity refuse. How this difference will terminate, it is difficult to say.

ANNAPOLIS, October 7.

On Monday last, agreeably to the constitution and form of government, an election was held for two delegates to represent this city in General Assembly for the year ensuing, when Samuel Chase and Allen Quynn, Esquires, were elected without opposition.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

Extract of a letter from Danville, Kentucky, dated July 25, 1784.

"Since you left us I do not recollect any thing of public concern that has transpired worthy your attention, except that the Indians, after having collected our prisoners together, from the different tribes to the Shawanese towns, all of a sudden, and very unexpectedly, came to a resolution not to deliver them up.—Accordingly, our interpreters have returned with only half a dozen, which, they say, they ransomed at a very high price. One of them informed me, that the determination of the Indians was in consequence of a disagreement between the interpreters. It seems each desired that the other was legally authorized to receive

the prisoners; and the Indians, not knowing whom to place confidence in, would trust neither. Others have told me a different story."

On Sunday evening last, Captain Tolbert was stopped on the Germantown road, as he was coming to this city, by two foot-pads, who robbed him of his hat, watch, and money, and wounded him in the face. They were taken two days after, convicted on Thursday last, and are to receive sentence of death this day.

We hear that John Armstrong, jun. Esq. Secretary to the Executive Council, is appointed Adjutant-General of the militia of this Commonwealth, and Brigadier-General of the same. In order to quiet the unhappy disturbances which have taken place at Wyoming, the Supreme Executive Council have ordered that a body of militia be again called out, and that the direction of this important business be committed to Brigadier Armstrong.

Yesterday arrived here, in six weeks from Liverpool, the ship Grange, Captain Roberts, and the ship Delaware, Captain Smith, in 7 weeks from the Downs, by whom we have received English papers as late as the 19th of August.

The combined fleet under the command of Don Barcelo, after having made eight different, tho' gallant attacks on Algiers, in which he burnt and destroyed many parts of the town, and suffered several severe losses and rebuffs, had retired to Spain, without accomplishing their object, which was the capture and extinction of that nest and nursery of pirates. Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the combined fleets, except the warlike spirit of the infidels. The consternation of the Moors is said to have been very great, and numbers of the people must have perished, as the flames were very rapid, and the firing on the town was continued for nine hours, without the least intermission.

The bombardment of Algiers has, it is said, destroyed upwards of 3000 houses, 170 mosques and other public buildings, and effects to a very considerable amount; the chief part of which was the property of the Jews, who are the principal merchants in that city; though many of them, apprehensive of danger, had removed many valuables about eight leagues from the sea-coast.

The expedition to the Mediterranean has cost Spain alone upwards of a million in its equipment.

Letters from Paris, dated August 4th, declare, that a negotiation is actually on foot between the Spanish and British Ministers at the Court of Versailles, for the restitution of Gibraltar to the Court of Madrid. A compensation of territory in the West-Indies, the account further says, was to be given by the Spaniards, and a sum of money, the quantum of which had not been agreed upon.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, in England, dated August 11, 1784.

"Now for an alarming circumstance: This trade is at present flaggated beyond conception, owing to your friend Mr. Pitt. His taxes are numerous, burdensome, and oppressive. I will mention a few, which must suffice at this time, as to mention all would be too tedious, viz. on all printed calicoes, &c. 3d. per yard, and from 1d. to 4d. per yard on all kinds of fustians, bleached, dyed, &c. those at 3s. per yard, 1d. and higher proportionably, till it comes to 4d.—This tax is to be paid by the dyers and bleachers, and is three times the amount of the money they receive for their work; and they are now absolutely agreed to stop entirely all of them from doing any more business till the next session of Parliament; and a subscription is on foot for £. 30,000 to support them during this interval. Several of the first houses have stopped buying goods, and many others say they will decline. They had much ado to prevent Mr. Pitt from laying 20s. upon every machine spindle, and 3/6 per spindle on every common jenny; this would have been an effectual blow. In this dilemma we now stand, truly alarming; but to add to our liberty we have a tax of a half-penny per pound on candles, and another on hats, saddle-horses, gauze, ribands, qualifications of game, and many more too numerous to take notice of. Mr. Pitt's bills are very incorrect: Three days ago he was burnt in effigy here. He was determined to have £. 120,000 from the cotton trade. Captain Thomas Potter, of the association of this city, applied to him for fresh commissions; but was answered he had no further occasion for them, as he would have no associations, which, I believe, will cause them to deliver up their arms."

October 12. The following relation of what passed during the time of the duke de Chartres and Messrs. Roberts going up with an air balloon, from Paris, on the 15th July last, may be added to the account of that enterprising aerial voyage, given in our paper of the 27th ult.

They give a description of the principle of the machine, by which they were not only to govern their flight in the regions of the air, but also, by internal means, were to enable themselves, when aloft, to ascend or descend without the loss either of gaz or ballast. To direct the machine, they prepared oars of twelve feet in surface, fixed to a lever ten feet in length, and placed at the extremity of the gallery opposite to the helm, whose surface was fifty-four feet. After a short account of their first mounting into the air, the state of the barometer, thermometer, &c. they state, that being carried to an immense height, the earth became invisible to them, and carried away, or rather buried in a dense vapour; whirlwinds turned

the machine three times in a moment. The violent shocks they suffered made them abandon all the means prepared for their direction, and they set themselves to tear away the taffety of which their helm was made. Never, say they, did a more dreadful scene present itself to any eye, than that in which they were now involved! An ocean of shapeless clouds rolled one upon another beneath, and seemed to forbid their return to the earth, which was still invisible. The agitation of the globe became greater every instant.—They cut the cord which held the interior globe, and it fell to the lower surface of the great machine, where the gallery was fixed, and by its weight crushed, jammed up, and incommoded them; they endeavoured in vain to push it up, and at length it burst. In these dreadful circumstances, when they were still rising higher, they judged it necessary to make an orifice in the lower part of the great globe. The duke de Chartres took himself one of the banners and made two holes in the ærostatic machine, which tore open seven or eight feet. They then descended with great celerity. One moment they saw neither heaven nor earth—the next they were clearly within sight of land. They would have fallen into a pond if they had not critically thrown out a quantity of ballast, by which they alighted without accident, about 30 feet beyond the bank.

October 13. At the late court of Oyer and Terminer held in this city, the Chevalier Longchamps was sentenced to pay a fine of 100 French crowns, to be imprisoned two years, and then to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in a bond for one thousand pounds, and two freehold securities five hundred pounds each.

Luke Keating was convicted on three indictments for the forgery of promissary notes, and of endorsements of names thereon. He was fined in the sum of 25 pounds, and ordered to be imprisoned 6 months for each offence, making the whole of his imprisonment 18 months, and adjudged to stand in the pillory three different market days, viz. one hour in the forenoon of this day, one hour in the forenoon of Saturday next, and one hour in the forenoon of this day week, and pay costs, &c.

TRENTON, October 18.

Tuesday the 12th inst. came on the annual election in this state for representatives to serve in Council and Assembly, and of Sheriffs, for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were returned, viz.

Somerset. Council, Ephraim Martin, Esq. Assembly, Edward Bunn, David Kirkpatrick, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Esqrs. Sheriff, Robert Stockton, Esq.

Middlesex. Council, Samuel Fitz-Randolph, Esq. Assembly, John Combs, James Schuurman, Moses Bloomfield, Esqrs. Sheriff, Abraham Schuyler, Esq.

Monmouth. Council, John Imlay, Esq. Assembly, Thomas Henderson, Daniel Hendrickson, Elisha Walton, Esqrs. Sheriff, David Rhea, Esq.

Burlington. Council, William Newbold, Esq. Assembly, James Kinsey, Clayton Newbold, Richard S. Smith, Esqrs. Sheriff, Joseph Mullen, Esq.

The returns for the other counties have not yet come to hand.

Tuesday last the general election was held throughout the state of Pennsylvania, when the following gentlemen were chosen Members of Assembly for the city of Philadelphia: Charles Pettit, William Moore, John Bayard, Frederick Kuhl, and William Will, Esquires.

It appears by a South-Carolina newspaper, that WILLIAM LOGAN, and CHARLES-FREDERICK FUHRER, Esquires, are the gentlemen sent by that state as Commissioners to England, for the recovery of SLAVES, and other property, taken by the British army in the late war, without compensation being made for it, as stipulated by the 7th Article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his correspondent in New-York, dated September 1, 1784.

"We have received here the most authentick account of the plague having broke out at Leghorn; this melancholy event ought to be published by every Printer on the continent, more especially in New-York, where I am informed there is no health office."

* * * The Laws passed at the last Sitting of the General Assembly at New-Brunswick are printed, and ready to be delivered.

The New-Jersey Medical Society

MEET, agreeably to adjournment, at the house of Major Thomas Egbert, in New-Brunswick, on the 1st Tuesday in November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. LEWIS DUNHAM, Sec'y.
New-Brunswick, October 7, 1784. 2W

W A N T E D,

A Journeyman Fuller,

WHO understands his business well.—Such a person, bringing good recommendations, will meet with constant employ, and get good wages, by applying to the subscriber, near New-Germantown, Hunterdon county. ABRAHAM VANDYKE.
October 14, 1784. 4W

Wanted: A MILLER. Enquire of the Printer.

A F A R M

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

DAVID CLARKSON.

Another cheap Farm to be fold,

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

N. B. If the above farms are not fold by the 1st of March next, they are to be rented from the 1st of April following. The farm of 400 acres will be divided if it should best suit the purchafer.

New-Jersey, July 20, 1784. t. f.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers in Trenton in the night of the 12th inst. two 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^cCoy, 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.

NOT only the Treasurer, but a number of the inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon, blame me exceedingly for not putting the law in execution: Therefore the township collectors of said county, for the last year and this, may rely, that if the taxes are not paid up by the first of November next, I will proceed against them as the law directs, without respect of persons; by their humble servant,

JOSHUA CORSHON,
County Collector.

October 4, 1784. 2w†

T O B E S O L D,

By wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton,
DUTCH ALMANACKS
For 1785.

Just come to Hand,
And now selling at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—The
CHORISTER'S COMPANION;

OR,
CHURCH MUSICK revised.

CONTAINING,
Besides the necessary Rules of Psalmody,
A Variety of plain and fugging Psalm Tunes;
Together with
A Collection of approved HYMNS and ANTHEMS,
Many of which were never before published.
By SIMEON JOCELIN.

These SINGING-BOOKS are allowed, by the best Judges, to be equal to any extant.

T O B E S O L D,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,
On Thursday the 7th of October next, at the court-house in Monmouth county,

SIX hundred acres of propriety good rights; and on Friday the 8th of October, 600 acres will be fold at the house of David Williamson, in Middlesex county; and 600 on Tuesday the 19th of October, at Newark courthouse, in Essex county; and 600 acres on Thursday the 21st of October, at the house of Garret Hopper, in Paramus, in Bergen county; and 600 acres on Monday the 25th of October, at the courthouse in Sussex county. Attendance will be given by the subscribers, who have proper warrants for that purpose, and will make sufficient deeds to the purchasers in such parcels of 50 acres, or more, as may be most convenient; and will also treat with owners of iron-works for such unlocated lands as are contiguous to such works.

AZARIAH DUNHAM,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

Those persons who have heretofore lodged surveys with Mr. John Stevens, are hereby notified, that the Surveyor General's office of the Eastern Division is now opened for completing their titles; and that they are not to expect any preference in returning their surveys after the 1st day of March next.

September 20, 1784. 4w

House of Assembly, August 20, 1784.

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

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

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

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

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

THE first Volume of BELKNAP'S History of New-Hampshire is come to hand—and will be delivered to the subscribers on the payment of Five Shillings each, agreeably to the proposals.

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable tract of land, containing 76 acres, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Delaware, in the township of Mansfield, and county of Burlington, adjoining lands of Thomas Biddle, Joseph English, Samuel Bullas, and the river Delaware—on which is a good shad fishery. A reasonable credit will be given for the payment of all the purchase money. If not fold by the 1st day of November next, the fishery will then be let for the next season. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber near Trenton.

JACOB PHILLIPS.
September 27, 1784. 5w

W A N T E D,

A YOUNG WOMAN,

WITH a good fresh breast of milk, not exceeding five or six months old, that can be well recommended; such a one may hear of a place by applying at the Printing-Office in Trenton. t f

JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price Thirty-five Shillings]

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

A C T S

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF

NEW - 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 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by

PETER WILSON, M. A.

To be Sold or Rented,

And possession given immediately,

A Valuable house and lot of land, situate at the Black Horse, in Mansfield township, and county of Burlington.—The house is 14 by 18 feet, two stories high, with a good dry cellar under the whole, a well of excellent water at the door, with a pump therein.—The lot contains about three-quarters of an acre, is under cedar fence, and planted with fruit trees: There are also on the premises a very convenient well finished hatter's shop, 18 by 20 feet, three rooms below, and two above stairs, it having been originally built for that occupation, for which it is an excellent stand; a good stable, and other conveniences. The situation of this house, lot and improvements, in a considerable village, surrounded with a thick settled neighbourhood of opulent farmers, renders it an object worth the attention of any tradesman, but particularly a hatter or saddler. On part of the purchase money being paid at signing the deed, credit will be given for the remainder by

JOHN POPE.

P. S. I have a valuable tract of pine land for sale, near Mount-Misery sawmill.

October 1, 1784. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 1st of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the farm house,

THE farm called Bowhill, two short miles from Trenton, situated on the river Delaware, containing in the whole about 467 acres, of which 150 acres are low lands, joining the river, great part of it excellent meadow, and the remainder rich strong land for any kind of grain or pasture; the upland is a kind good land for corn, wheat or rye; there are about 70 or 80 acres of woodland on the place, and about a mile and an half from it 90 acres of good woodland; the upland is in good fence, the buildings thereon are large, convenient, and in good repair, having a good dwellinghouse, barn, stables, and large convenient shed for cattle, waggonhouses, milkhouse and cheesehouse; there are a good new and old orchard, containing a variety of fruit; the situation is exceeding pleasant and beautiful, having a fine view of the river, Bordentown, and all the meadows:—Its vicinity to Trenton makes it very convenient and profitable; and its situation on the river very convenient for fishing and fowling. The terms of payment will be made as convenient to the purchafer as possible, which will be made known on the day of sale; and the publick may depend it will be fold to the highest bidder, by

RANDLE MITCHELL.

October 1, 1784. 4w†

W A N T E D, A

CANNON STOVE.

Enquire of the Printer.