

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1784.

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*Intelligence from the upper Regions !!!*

## NARRATIVE OF MR. CHARLES'S AERIAL JOURNEY.

OUR desire to gratify, as early as possible, the publick curiosity concerning the experiments of Messrs. Charles and Robert, with the Air Balloon, December 1, 1783, hath induced us to lay before them the following abstract of the discourse delivered by the first of these gentlemen at opening his course of lectures on natural philosophy, as published in the Journal de Paris, No. 347 and 348, December 13 and 14, 1783, as relates to his aerial voyage.

Previous to our ascension (says Mr. Charles) we had sent up a globe of 5 feet 8 inches, to discover the course of wind, and mark out our intended route. The compliment of cutting the string was paid to Mr. Montgolfier, and it instantly rose. Meanwhile we prepared to follow it with impatience; but the perplexing circumstances we were in prevented our putting into execution every minute particular that we had intended the night before. The globe and the chariot were in exact equilibrium on the ground. At three quarters after 1, we threw out 19 lb. of ballast, and rose in the midst of a profound silence, occasioned by the emotion and astonishment of all parties. Our first pleasing reflections on our escape from the persecution and calumny which had attacked us, were heightened by the majestic scene which presented itself to our view; on every side a most serene sky, without a cloud, and a most charming distant prospect. As we ascended by an accelerated progressive motion, we waved our banner in token of joy, and, in order the better to insure our safety, I was particularly attentive to the barometer. Mr. Robert examined the cargo with which our friends had ballasted our chariot, as for a long voyage, of champaign, &c. blankets, and furs. Having enough, and to spare, he began with throwing out one of the blankets, which spread itself in the air, and fell near the dome of the assumption. The barometer then sunk 26 \* inches, and we had ceased to ascend, or more properly speaking, were arrived at the height of about 300 † toises. This was the height at which I had undertaken to stop, and from this moment, to that of our first getting out of sight of the observers at the different stations, our horizontal course was between 26 inches and 26 inches 8 lines of the mercury, which agrees with the observation made at Paris. We took care to throw out our ballast in proportion as we descended by the insensible loss of inflammable air, and we raised ourselves sensibly to the same height. Had circumstances permitted us to regulate this ballast with more exactness, our course would have been almost absolutely horizontal and voluntary.

Having reached the height of Mousseaux, which we left a little to the left, we remained for a moment stationary. Our chariot turned about, and we then filed off, as the wind directed. We soon after passed the Seine, between St. Owen and Auires, and leaving Columbe on the left, passed almost over Gennevilliers. We crossed the river a second time, leaving Argenteuil on the left, we passed at Sanois, Franconville, Eaubone, St. Leu-Taverny, Villiers, L'Isle Adam, and afterwards Nessel, where we descended. Such were nearly the places over which we must have passed almost perpendicularly. This passage makes about nine leagues, which we ran over in two hours, with scarcely any sensible agitation in the air. During the whole of this delightful journey, we felt not the least uneasiness about our own fate, or that of the machine. The globe suffered no other alteration than the successive modifications of dilatation and compression, of which we availed ourselves, to ascend or descend at pleasure, in any quantity. The thermometer was for above an hour, between 10 and 12 degrees above 0, owing to the inside of the chariot having

\* Our copy says 66 inches; but mercury never rises above 32 or 33 inches.

† A toise is 6 Paris feet; a Paris foot is 12.8 inches English: Therefore 300 toises is 1944 feet.

been warmed by the rays of the sun. Its heat soon communicated itself to our globe, and contributed, by the dilatation of the inflammable air within, to keep us at the same height, without being obliged to lighten our ballast; but we suffered a greater loss: The inflammable air dilated by the sun's heat, escaped by the appendage to the globe, which we held in our hands, and loosened as circumstances required, to let out the air too much dilated. By this easy method we avoided the expansions and explosions which persons unacquainted with these matters apprehended.—The inflammable air could not break its prison, since it had always a vent, and the atmospherick air could not get into the globe, since its pressure made the appendage serve as a valve to oppose its entrance.

After fifty minutes progress we heard a gun, which was the signal of our disappearing from the observers at Paris. Not being obliged to confine our course to a horizontal direction, as we had till then done, we gave ourselves up to the contemplation of the varied scenes in the open country beneath us. We shouted *vive le Roi*, and heard our shouts re-echoed. We heard very distinctly, voices saying, 'Are not you afraid my friends? Are not you sick? What a clever thing it is! God preserve you! Farewell my friends!' We continued waving our banner, and we saw these signals redoubled the joy and satisfaction of those below. We several times came down low enough to be heard: People asked us whence we came, and what time we set out; and we ascended, bidding them farewell. As circumstances required, we threw out successively, great coats, muffs and clothes. As we sailed over L'Isle Adam, we flourished our banners, and asked after the Prince of Conti, but had the mortification to be told by a speaking-trumpet, that he was at Paris. At length, re-ascending, we reached the plains of Nessel about half past three, when, as I intended a second expedition, and wished to avail myself of the advantage of situation, as well as of the day-light, I proposed to Mr. Robert to descend.—Seeing a troop of country people running before us over the fields, we descended towards a spacious meadow, inclosed with some trees and bushes. Our chariot advanced majestically along an inclined plane.—As it approached the trees, fearing it might be entangled among them, I threw out two pounds of ballast, and it sprung upwards over them. We ran over about twenty toises, within one or two feet of the land, and looked like travellers in a sledge. The country people pursued us as children do a butterfly, without being able to overtake us: At length we came to the ground. As soon as the curate and syndicks could be brought to the spot, I drew up a verbal process, which they immediately subscribed. Presently galloped up the duke de Chartres, the duke de Fitz James, Mr. Farrer, an English gentleman, and a great number of horsemen, who had followed us from Paris. Fortunately we alighted near a hunting seat of the latter, who immediately mounting his horse and riding up to us, exclaimed, "Mr. Charles I am first." The Prince embraced us both in our chariot, and signed the process; so did the duke de Fitz James: Mr. Farrer signed it three times. His signature was omitted in the journal, for he was transported with joy and could not write legibly. Of above two hundred horsemen who followed us from Paris, only these could overtake us; the rest had knocked up their horses or given out. After relating a few particulars to the duke de Chartres, I told him I was going off again, when would he have me return? He replied in half an hour. Mr. Robert quitted the chariot, as we had agreed. Thirty peasants held down the machine. I asked for some earth to ballast it, having not above five pounds left. A spade was not at hand, nor were there any stones in the meadow.—The sun was near setting. I made a hasty calculation of the time requisite for the alteration of weight, and giving a signal to the peasants to quit their hold, I sprung up like a bird. In twenty minutes I was 1500 \* toises high, out of sight of all terrestrial objects. I had taken the necessary precautions against the explosion of the globe, and prepared to make the observations which I had promised myself. In order to ob-

\* One mile and three quarters nearly.

serve the barometer and thermometer placed at the ends of the chariot, without altering the centre of gravity, I kneeled down in the middle, stretching forward my body and one leg, holding my watch and paper in my left, and my pen and the string of the valve in my right hand, waiting for the event. The globe, which at setting out was rather flaccid, swelled insensibly. The air escaped in great quantities at the valve. I drew the valve from time to time to give it two vents; and I continued to ascend, still losing air, which issued out hissing, and became visible, like a warm vapour in a cold atmosphere. The reason of this phenomenon is obvious. On earth the thermometer was 7 degrees above the freezing point; after ten minutes ascent it was 5 degrees below. The inflammable air had not had time to recover the equilibrium of its temperature. Its elastic equilibrium being quicker than that of the heat, there must escape a greater quantity than that which the external dilatation of the air could determine by its least pressure. For myself, though exposed to the open air, I passed, in ten minutes, from the warmth of spring to the cold of winter; a sharp dry cold, but not too much to be borne. I declare, that in the first moment, I felt nothing disagreeable in the sudden change. When the barometer ceased to rise, I marked exactly 18 inches, 10 lines, the mercury suffering no sensible oscillation. From this oscillation I deduct a height of 1524 toises, or thereabouts, till I can be more exact in my calculation. In a few minutes more my fingers were benumbed by the cold, so that I could not hold my pen. I was now stationary, and moved only in an horizontal direction. I rose up in the middle of the chariot to contemplate the scene around me. At my setting out the sun was set on the vallies, he soon rose for me alone, who was the only enlightened body in the horizon, and all the rest of nature left in shade. The sun himself presently disappeared, and I had the pleasure of seeing him set twice in the same day. I beheld, for a few seconds, the circumambient air, and the vapours rising from the vallies and rivers. The clouds seemed to rise from the earth, and collect one upon another, still preserving their usual form, only their colour was grey and monotonous for the want of light in the atmosphere. The moon alone enlightened them, and shewed me that I was tacking about twice, and I observed certain currents that carried me back again. I had several sensible deviations, and observed with surprize, the effects of the wind, and saw the streamers of my banners point upwards. This phenomenon was not the effect of the ascent or descent, for I then moved horizontally. At that instant I conceived, perhaps a little too hastily, the idea of steering one's own course. In the midst of my transports I felt a violent pain in my right ear and jaw, which I ascribed to the dilatation of the air in the cellular construction of those organs, as much as to that of the external air; I was in a waistcoat, bare-headed. I immediately put on a woollen cap, yet the pain did not go off but as I gradually descended.—For seven or eight minutes I had ceased to ascend; the condensation of the internal inflammable air made me descend. I now recollected my promise to return in half an hour, and pulling the upper valve I came down; the globe was now so much emptied that it appeared only an half globe. I perceived a fine ploughed field near the wood of Tour du Lay, and hastened my descent. When I was between twenty and thirty toises from the earth, I threw out hastily two or three pounds of ballast, and became for a moment stationary, till I descended gently on the field, above a league from the place from whence I set out. The frequent deviations and turning about make me imagine this voyage was about three leagues, and I was gone about 35 minutes. Such is the certainty of the combinations of our ærostatick machine, that I can at pleasure complete 130 specifick lightness, the preservation of which, equally voluntary, might have kept me in the air at least for twenty-four hours longer. When the two dukes saw me at a distance coming down, they and the rest left Mr. Robert to meet me, and hastened to Paris; and the Prince himself kindly undertook to give the publick an account of us, and to quiet their apprehensions.

[Sir Francis Bacon said, "Man ought not to

despair of controlling the tempests and earthquakes.

A Montgolfier and Franklin have proved the justness of the thought: One of whom has taught us to disarm the thunder storm; and the other to rise and live above the clouds.]

## Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA (Germany) Feb. 4.

**D**URING the Emperor's journey in Italy, one of the wheels of his coach broke down on the road. With much difficulty he reached a poor village. On his arrival there his Majesty got out at the door of a blacksmith, and desired him to repair the damaged wheel without delay. That I would very willingly, replied the smith; but it being holiday, all my men are at church; my very apprentice, who blows the bellows, is not at home. An excellent method then presents of warming one's self, replied the Emperor, still preserving the incognito; and the great Joseph set about blowing the bellows, while the blacksmith forged the iron. The wheel being repaired, six sols were demanded for the job; but instead of them, put into his hands six ducats. The blacksmith on seeing them, returned them to the traveller, saying, Sir, you have undoubtedly made a mistake, owing to the darkness; instead of six sols you have given me six pieces of gold, which nobody in this village can change.—Change them where you can, replied the Emperor, the overplus is for the pleasure of blowing the bellows. His Majesty then continued his journey without waiting an answer.

LONDON, March 1.

Confusion worse confounded!—The month of March is now begun, and we continue to look with a vain and fruitless anxiety for some fortunate turn in the present chaos of political distractions and dissention, which may release us from a farther attention to polemical debates, and draw the eyes both of parliament and of the people in discussions useful and profitable to the publick interests. This war of words would be amusing enough, if it only shewed the abilities of those who engage in it; but the people of this good old island have too much cause to borrow the remark which is made by the frogs in the fable, to the boys who were throwing pebbles into the pond: "It may be sport to you, boys, but it is death to us."

March 10. All private letters from India represent that country to be in so distracted a state, that the probability is, there will in a very short time be a total end to the British government in the east.—Rapacity, corruption and cruelty, seem to have run their career there; and, while we are vainly wrangling here about the best mode of governing those possessions, they are almost escaped from our grasp. It is reported, as certain, that Mr. Hastings is appointed subah of Bengal by the mogul, and is supported by the French interest, while it is known that all parts of the Madras settlement are torn to pieces by irreconcilable dissensions.

March 18. The flame of liberty spreads wider and wider in Scotland. Almost all the burghs have appointed delegates to meet in the general convention which is to be held in Edinburgh, on the 25th of March. Here we have an opportunity of contemplating the power of literature over political affairs.—The writings of Dr. Stewart, which prove the ancient importance, and the free constitution of Scottish burghs, are familiarly quoted by all those of his countrymen who wish for a political reform.

It is generally believed, and on very probable grounds, that the political prince who is at the head of the house of Austria, has it in contemplation to open the navigation of the Scheldt. The distractions of Holland, and we may add, of England; the lassitude of France after the late war; the humiliation of the Turks; and the old age and infirm health of the King of Prussia; all these circumstances invite the Emperor to resume a natural right which was wrested from his ancestors by force of arms. The opportunity is favourable, and he will probably embrace it. This is a matter more interesting and alarming to London and Amsterdam, than all the brilliance of sieges and battles. If the Austrian does not discredit his reputation for wisdom, and an attention to the interests of his dominions, Antwerp may again become the emporium of the world.

March 20. Letters from Barbadoes, brought over in a ship by way of France, mention, that they will have the greatest crop of cotton this year that ever was known by far; as they only used to make about 7 or 800 bags, and this year they will make 5000; and the crop of sugar will likewise be very great.

Letters from St. Domingo mention, that they will have a very great crop of sugar and cotton this year, almost twice the quantity they had last year.

The treaties of amity between Great-Britain and the Emperor of Morocco, which will expire next year, are preparing to be revived with some additional articles. A son of Mula Solyman Adhim, the Em-

peror, by an English woman, is coming over as ambassador to London; he was chosen for the purpose as being capable of negotiating without an interpreter, from his knowledge of our language, having been taught by his mother.

By letters from France we are informed, that the Dutch have lost many of their troops at the Cape of Good Hope, particularly of those lately arrived; amongst whom are the Swiss regiment of de Meuron, which greatly suffered in their voyage, having lost near 200 men out of 1100, besides those that have died since their landing. Fresh recruits have been sent out from Oleron, to complete the said regiment, which is afterwards to proceed for India with their commander.

Yesterday advice was received that a ship from Jamaica, for Leith, had foundered on her passage, and all the crew perished.

On Wednesday last the collector of the poor rates went into New-court, Fleet-market, and was informed that a person lay dead up stairs, when, to his great astonishment, he found a woman in a coffin on the floor, in a state almost approaching to putrefaction.—He sent for the overseer, who, with great humanity, searched a closet, where he found two boys, one about seventeen, the other near ten, quite naked: They ordered some clothes to cover them, and sent them to St. Sepulchre's parish, and ordered the woman to be buried at St. Sepulchre's. The corpse had been dead ever since the 14th of February, and put into the coffin two days after. The father brought meat to his children every day, and the reason of the corpse lying unburied was a request of the woman before her death, that she should be buried in her native place, which is many miles in the country; with which request the poor man, who has seen better days, was anxious to comply.

The duke of Rutland's first despatches home gave a melancholy recital of Irish politicks: And certain intelligence, not from the castle, indicates that this country will probably soon be eased of the trouble of sending over any Lord Lieutenant in future!

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 16.

"The forty-sixth regiment of foot is embarked, and sailed for Ireland! and yesterday the glorious 39th regiment of foot, which had a considerable share in the defence of Gibraltar, marched into barracks, in the room of the forty-sixth."

The Irish have too much independence of spirit to be any longer enslaved by ministerial shackles; a parliamentary reform is the universal cry throughout the kingdom, and not even the present system of political intrigue will be able any longer to deprive that country of its natural freedom!

MARCH 25.

The town was yesterday thrown into a very great ferment, by one of the most extraordinary incidents that ever happened in the annals of history. Some robbers having got out of the fields, over the garden wall of the Lord Chancellor's house, in Great Ormand-street, from thence found means to get into the area, where they forced two bars of the kitchen window, and proceeding through it up stairs, made their way into a room adjoining to his Lordship's study.—Here they broke open several drawers, and at last coming to that in which the great seal of England is deposited, they took it out of the bag in which it was kept, and carried it off, together with two silver-hilted swords, and about 100 guineas in money.

The great seal consists of two parts, about the size of a small plate, one folding over the other, and the impression made by it is on both sides of the wax.—The matter of which the seal is composed, is chiefly silver, in value about forty lb. but the workmanship amounts to a vast deal more.

The account published in the French papers of the objections which Tippo Saib has made, in consequence of his not being consulted on the European treaty, are alarming. This justifies the conclusions drawn by many able politicians at the peace, that Mr. Busby's engagements in the East, was of more consequence to this country than was generally imagined. The views of the French cabinet, which were originally directed towards America, were, towards the end of the war, conferred to our settlements in India. The misconduct of ministers alienated the affections of the people in the West; the misconduct of the company and their servants, operated as impolitically upon the natives of Asia. These were temptations for interference, not to be withstood by our natural enemies the French, who now, it is clear, intend to support a war without declaring one; or, in other words, mean to uphold Tippo Saib with arms, ammunition and money, till a favourable opportunity shall offer to assist him more openly with their arms.

Government have had information given them that Holland, in delaying the signature of the peace, has some covered design in agitation; that she, in collusion with France, is sending out ships and forces to the East-Indies, where, probably on one pretext or other, the war will be renewed, when they observe the proper time to attack any possessions in that part of the world.

DUBLIN, March 20.

A letter from Waterford gives a melancholy account of the emigrations taking place in that quarter; every ship going to America gets full as many passengers as she can contain; and there is now in the river a vessel bound thither with no less than 170 passengers, many of whom are persons of respectable circumstances. This letter states, that the majority of these emigrants are Roman Catholics, who promise themselves much happiness from advantages held out by that country, where they will not be excluded from the army, bar, civil offices, &c.

March 23. Awake ye men of Ireland—arouse—vindicate your insulted honour—be not the slaves, the abject slaves of an interested aristocracy, who mock your entreaties, who despise your prayers. Arise—if ye are wise be virtuous—if you are virtuous be free. Address your sovereign—appeal to him for succour—by his interference you were rescued from foreign thralldom—seek him now to break the chains of your domestick slavery, and to establish liberty amongst you. Let him send a message to his parliament, desiring them to heal the wound they have given a loyal people—such a message would make the whole seven commissioners, with Jack Sc—t at their head, vote in favour of parliamentary reformation.

The manners of England are prone to corruption. Ireland, long deluded, hopes in vain to find a friend amongst them. Oh then, that a virtuous and valiant people would act with spirit, and force the imperious tyrants to hear their sufferings, and redress their wrongs!

The people can no longer have a confidence in the administration of a Rutland, who has in his first publick measure opposed the universal desire of the nation. The splendour of his grace's side-board, and the elegance of his feasts, may be matter of panegyrick, but are poor compensations to the people of Ireland, for the loss of liberty.

Not one member who spoke on the government side of the house, last Saturday, but admitted that abuses, abominable abuses, had crept into the constitution, but not one of them pointed out the means of remedying them, nor even seemed to express an inclination of the kind. Excellent Senators, ye see corruption, and ye suffer it to flourish!

There is nothing can serve to impress us with a more despicable idea of the low subterfuges which government has recourse to, than the conduct and language of the opponents of parliamentary reform, when this measure was debated in the national convention, and on Saturday night. At the former period, a host of scribblers, whom every one knew to be in pay of our late viceroy, of detestable and detested memory, were loud in their declamations against the ill tendency of the encouragement given to the Papists—the Alarm was founded, and the friends to good order and the present glorious constitution, were called forth to defend their rights and privileges, against undue encroachments. They succeeded in this vile scheme, and created a sort of distrust between the great bodies of the nation. On Saturday, the principal arguments used against this measure were the injustice it would do to those very Roman Catholics who were so very lately such dangerous enemies to this country; such are the base arts but too successfully employed to the destruction of this unfortunate country.

The business reverts against the people—and if we may form an opinion from the resolute spirit, and still more from the unanimity that pervades the nation, particularly the North, it will be attended with consequences no way agreeable to the mock representatives of the people. Another convention will be assembled; and it is with particular pleasure we can assure the publick, that a more enlarged spirit than prevailed in the former one, will arise, and that there will be formed a more comprehensive plan to embrace in body and spirit the whole nation.

March 25. It is with the greatest concern we inform our readers, that the emigration of the inhabitants of this kingdom to America, is arrived to a most alarming excess, and threatens a depopulation of this ill governed country, where thousands are perishing for want of the necessaries of life, in the most fertile soil in the world, and where the arts and manufactures droop amidst natural industry and ingenuity. The number of persons embarked hence for America, since the peace, amount to eleven thousand, a number almost incredible, was not the fact authenticated.

The rising of our houses of parliament is fixed for the 12th of May next; and all the commercial regulations between this country and Great-Britain are to be discussed and adjusted in London, in the months of August and September next, by commissioners specially appointed from the Irish and British houses—the result of whose deliberations will be brought into the respective parliaments early in the ensuing sessions.

## American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

A French gentleman who was lately at the Havana, informs us, that some fresh commotions of a very

ferious nature have broke out on the continent of South America, and that the Spaniards are speaking, at present, with a freedom never known before; a pasquinade, which lately was stuck up in that city, contained the following expressions: Amidst all our boasted treasures from the gold and silver mines of America, we are miserably wretched! Abject slaves, denied the ordinary privileges of mankind; the most triumphant, or the most disgraceful situation is alike to us; for we feel no relief or fresh degree of oppression from either.

By the Bermuda Gazette of March 27, it appears, that a number of those unfortunate people called refugees, from this city, have arrived there in the Joseph transport, and have solicited the assistance of the charitable and humane inhabitants of that island—that very generous contributions have been made for their relief.

#### CHARLESTON, April 22.

About the hour of one, on Monday morning last, the store-houses of Messrs. Jervey and Walters, on the wharf (late Burn's) were consumed by fire. Accident does not appear to have occasioned this conflagration. The fire originated from without, as evidenced by those who first happened to see it, and in stores where no human being resided. It is therefore conjectured, (and the conjecture is founded on circumstances and tory menaces, which, by a few hours only, preceded the fire) that this destruction of tory property, purchased by whigs under the late act of confiscation, was the result of premeditated malice, gloomy disappointment, inexorable revenge, and black-hearted inveteracy. In these stores, property was consumed to a very considerable amount.

#### RICHMOND, May 15.

The following are the resolutions of CONGRESS, respecting the formation of Ten new States. The committee, consisting of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Chace, and Mr. Howel, appointed to prepare a PLAN for the temporary government of the WESTERN TERRITORY, have agreed to the following resolutions:

##### Resolved,

That the territory ceded, or to be ceded by individual states, to the United States, shall be formed into distinct states, bounded in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say, northwardly and southwardly by parallels of latitude, so that each state shall comprehend from south to north, two degrees latitude, beginning to count from the completion of 31 degrees north to the equator; but any territory northwardly of the 47th degree, shall make part of the state next below. And eastwardly and westwardly they shall be bounded, those on the Mississippi, by that river on one side, and by the meridian of the lowest point of the rapids of Ohio on the other; and those adjoining on the east, by the same meridian on their western side, and on their eastern by the meridian of the western Cape of the mouth of the Great Kannaway. And the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one state.

That the settlers within any of the said states, shall, either on their own petition, or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age, to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of these states, so that such laws, nevertheless, shall be subject to alteration, by their ordinary Legislature, and to erect, subject to the like alteration, counties or townships, for the election of members for their Legislature.

That such temporary government shall only continue in force in any state, until it shall have acquired 20,000 free inhabitants; when, giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with the appointment of time and place, to call a convention of representatives, to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves.

Provided that both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis.

I. That they shall forever remain a part of the United States of America.

II. That in their persons, property and territory, they shall be subject to the government of the United States in Congress assembled, and to the articles of confederation, in all those cases in which the original states shall be so subject.

III. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted, or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which appointments thereof shall be made on the other states.

IV. That their respective governments shall be in republican forms, and shall admit no person to be a citizen who holds any hereditary title.

V. That after the year 1800, of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in any of the said states, otherwise than in

punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty.

That whenever any of the said states shall have, of free inhabitants, as many as shall then be in any one of the least numerous of the thirteen original states, such states shall be admitted by its Delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original states; after which the assent of two-thirds of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be requisite in all those cases, wherein by the confederation, the assent of nine states is now required. Provided the consent of nine states to such admission, may be obtained according to the eleventh of the articles of confederation. Until such admission by their Delegates in Congress, any of the said states, after the establishment of their temporary government, shall have authority to keep a sitting member in Congress, with the right of debating, but not of voting.

That the territory northward of the 45th degree, that is to say, of the completion of 45 from the equator, and extending to the lake of the Woods, shall be called Sylvania.

That of the territory under the 45th and 44th degrees, that which lies westward of lake Michigan, shall be called Michigania; and that which is eastward thereof, within the peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, shall be called Cherronesus, and shall include any part of the peninsula which may extend above the 45th degree.

Of the territory under the 43d and 42d degrees, that to the westward, through which the Assenisipi, or Rock River runs, shall be called Assensipia; and that to the eastward, in which are the fountains of the Muskingum, the two Miamis, of Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the lake, and Sandusky rivers, shall be called Metropotamia.

Of the territory which lies under the 41st and 40th degrees, the western, through which the river Illinois runs, shall be called Illinois; that next adjoining to the eastward Saratoga; and that between the last and Pennsylvania, and extending from the Ohio to lake Erie, shall be called Washington.

Of the territory which lies under the 39th and 38th degrees, to which shall be added so much of the point of land within the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi, as lies under the 37th degree, that to the westward, within and adjacent to which are the confluences of the rivers Wabash, Savanée, Tanissee, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri, shall be called Polypotamia; and that to the eastward, farther up the Ohio, otherwise called the Pelisipi, shall be called Pelisipia.

That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact, shall be duly executed by the president of the United States in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal of the United States, shall be promulgated, and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original states, and those now newly described, unalterable but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular state within which such alteration is proposed to be made.

#### BALTIMORE, May 21.

The United States in Congress assembled, have lately resolved, that it is inconsistent with the interest of the United States, to appoint any person not a citizen thereof, to the office of the Minister Charge des Affaires, Consul, Vice-Consul, or to any other civil department in a foreign country.

The United States have instructed their Ministers in Europe to take the necessary measures for obtaining free ports in France, one or more on the Atlantic, and one on the Mediterranean.

The United States have authorized and directed the Comptroller of accounts to cause a settlement to be made of the accounts between the said states and the Secret and Commercial Committees of Congress, and all others existing under contracts made with said Committees, according to the usual mode of settling accounts at the treasury, and to report such settlement to Congress.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

On the first of April last a bill for erecting and opening a land office, and for emitting the sum of fifty thousand pounds in bills of credit on loan, within this state, was read the second time in the General Assembly, and it is said will pass the next session, which is to commence on Wednesday the 18th day of August next.

May 26. About the middle of last week several of the villains who have lately infested this city, were taken and secured.

The Resolution, Quarterners, and Cadiz Packet, Miller, are arrived at Portsmouth, in England, from Charleston.

The Adventure, Millenby, is arrived at Deal, from Annapolis.

The sloop Enterprize, Captain William Cunningham, from the Bay of Fundy for this port, was, on the 13th inst. cast away at Cape-May.—The people are saved, but the vessel and cargo are totally lost.

#### TRENTON, MAY 31.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Dublin, to his friend in this place, dated March 8, 1784.

"I very much regret my not having received the letter you wrote last summer, as you refer me to it for particulars: Had I received it about August last, I possibly might have had the pleasure of seeing you ere this. My father's assent would have been easily obtained; nay, I dare even venture to say, that had he a specious pretence, he would set off with alacrity to leave his bones amongst the most eminently virtuous and most deservedly exalted people upon earth; so great is his love of LIBERTY and AMERICA, words which your virtues have joined, and which your unanimity must render indissoluble."

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 23.

"It gives me pleasure to hear that America grows united and strong within her own borders, and I trust it will in future be a refuge for many worthy men from hence—which, I think, in time will be the case of thousands, for our taxes become so very heavy to the middling class of people, that they must leave this country.

By accounts from Baltimore we learn, that within the last two weeks eight vessels have arrived at that port from different parts of Ireland, with servants and passengers.

The PRINTING-OFFICE is removed to the house occupied as a store by Collins and Ewing, where the Printing Business is carried on as usual—and where a great variety of dry and wet goods, ironmongery, and some books and stationary, may be had on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

\* \* The Members of The Trenton Society for Improvement in useful Knowledge, are desired punctually to attend the Society at the Academy, on Wednesday evening next, 7 of the clock.

By Order,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Sec'ry.

†† The Piece signed NESTOR has been received—but is too incorrect for publication.

#### THE Subscribers beg Leave

to inform their friends, and the publick in general, that they have a new sloop conveniently calculated both for freight and passengers, which plies between New-Brunswick and New-York. She sails every Tuesday for New-York, and returns from thence the Friday following: They likewise have good sufficient stores for the reception of goods. All gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands, may rely on every exertion in their power.

THOMSON & TEN-EICK.

New-Brunswick, May 24, 1784. 6w

#### T O B E S O L D,

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

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

4w¶

WM. HAMILTON.

#### E I G H T D O L L A R S R E W A R D.

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

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

Freehold, Monmouth county, May 21, 1784. 3¶

# Collins & Ewing

Have for sale, at their store opposite Mr. Tucker's in Trenton, a general assortment of European, East and West-India goods, which they hope to convince those who will be so kind as to call on them, that they are determined to sell on the lowest terms, for cash or country produce; among other articles they have

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

## TO BE SOLD,

For a term of years, for want of employ, Healthy, likely, NEGRO GIRL, about 13 years old, very handy: Also a likely NEGRO WENCH, 22 years old, with her three children, all healthy, and have had the small-pox and measles. If security is given, and interest paid, credit will be given for the greatest part of the price. Enquire of the Printer. May 15, 1784. 4w†

## TO BE SOLD,

A small, but very elegant FARM, Of about 120 acres of land, at the place called Long Branch, near Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, in the state of New-Jersey.

THIS place, which has been often called by gentlemen of taste the MONT PELIER of America, is situated on the atlantick ocean, about 6 or 7 miles south of the lighthouse on Sandy-Hook, and commonly known by the name of the White-House. It is directly opposite, and within a mile of the great banks, which supply the city of New-York with black-fish, sea bass and cod, in such abundance; and the Jersey fishing-boats bring their fish to the very landing of this place. There are on the premises a handsome frame house, a good large barn, and other out buildings. The house has a commodious piazza on the south and east sides, from whence may be seen, in a clear day, Long-Island. It is most delightfully situated, built by a man of taste, in the midst of a fine sporting country, and from its windows may be seen every vessel going into, or coming out of, Sandy Hook, many of which pass directly before the door. There are about 10 acres of exceeding good meadow-land, some salt meadow, and a small piece of woodland:—And it has within itself an inexhaustible quantity of excellent manure.

It is peculiarly well situated for raising and supporting a great number of sheep the year through, without the least expense or a cock of hay, and the mutton is allowed, even in Philadelphia market, to excel in flavour every thing of the kind. This place is most delightfully situated for a gentleman's seat of retirement, or for the purposes of a house of entertainment, for the great concourse of people that every year fly to this sweet spot from the fatigues of business, want of health, &c. to inhale pure air, and taste true delight. Any person disposed to become a purchaser, will please to apply to Mrs. Leonard, at Long Branch; to Mr. Searle, in New-York; or to Mr. John Meafe, merchant, in Philadelphia, from whom the terms of sale may be known. An indisputable title will be given, and the payment made very easy. Long Branch, April 25, 1784. 3w† e. o. w.

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.

## Publick Notice is hereby given

To whom it may concern, THAT the subscribers intend to apply to the supreme court agreeably to law, for an assurance of their lands, the title deeds whereof were burnt by the enemy in the month of April, 1780. These lands lie in the precinct of New-Barbadoes, in the county of Bergen.

ALBERT P. VAN-VOORHEES,  
ALBERT A. VAN-VOORHEES.

May 11, 1784. 3m†  
State of New-Jersey, to wit.

## To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey at Randle's tavern at Allen-Town, on Monday the 28th of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Thomas Quigley, commander of the armed boat Lively, who as well, &c. against the brigantine or vessel called the Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, Henry Bogart, formerly master, captured on her voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Little Egg-Harbour in this state, on or about the 23d of May, 1782, and heretofore advertised for trial at Burlington on Tuesday the 25th of June, in the year aforesaid: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said brigantine Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, pursuant to the prayer of the Libellants.

By order of the Judge,  
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.  
Burlington, May 7, 1784. 6w

## JOLLY ROGER,

A beautiful bay horse, near 15 hands high, well grown accordingly, bred by William Parker, at Shrewsbury, in East New-Jersey,

WILL cover mares at Three Pounds the season, at Pleasant-Valley, at the house of Daniel Catcham, the second week in May, the next week following at William Parker's, at Shrewsbury, and week about at each place during the season, where proper attendance will be given. He was bred by the proprietor, and got by General Heard's Young Figure, which was got by the duke of Hamilton's Figure; his dam was Britannia, full sister to True Briton, out of Colonel Gant's Milly, a full sister to Colonel Hopper's Pacolite; her grandam was Queen Mab, got by Mulgrove's Grey Arabian. Jolly Roger's dam was Moll Roger, bred by Colonel John Simms, in Virginia, and got by Jolly Roger out of Primrose, an imported mare in Virginia, by Richard Lansdon; her grandam was Matchless; her great grandam was out of a Cade mare, got by Mask, which was the fire of the noted horse Eclipse, which was never beat. Primrose, before imported, won a purse at New-Market, do. at Burford in Oxfordshire. Beating many capital horses, proves herself a good racer.

N. B. Good grass will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them at each stand.  
May 7, 1784. 3w||

## We the Subscribers,

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

THOMAS LUCAR,  
LEONARD ROBINS.

May 3, 1784. 4w||

## Isaac Barnes

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

BRASS knob, ringhandle, stock, chest, cupboard, drawer, prospect and pad locks; ringhandle, knob, and common thumb latches; butt, chest, card-table, H. and HL. hinges; black, bright and screw augers, tap-borers, gimblets, gouge and centre-bits, chisels, gouges, squares, compasses, chalk, chalk-lines, fish pullies and cords, carpenters' hammers, jack, trying, and smoothing planes, hand, tenant and fash saws and sets, mill saw, bastard, and fine cut files, cross-cut, hand, and pannel do. different kinds of rules, drawing-knives, plane-irons, currying-knives, coffin and other screws, tacks, a variety of sprigs and trunk nails, bed screws, marking irons, lead pencils, Turkey stones, castors, fash knobs, drawer rings, some shoemakers hammers and sand stones, with sundry other articles. 4w†

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

J. PECK, } Agents.  
J. BLAIR, }

May 7, 1784. 8w

## These are to give Notice,

TO all those that have demands against the estates of the following persons, fugitives and offenders against the state of New-Jersey, to lay such demand or demands, whether it be by mortgage, or other specialty, or note, or other voucher, before such persons as are appointed to ascertain the value of such demands, agreeably to the directions of the act, intituled,

An act for ascertaining the value of debts due from the estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the payment of the same, passed at Trenton the 23d day of December, 1783. Joseph French, John Taber Kempe, George Warner, William Brownjohn, Henry Vanderhoff, Cornelius Stager, John Connelly, John Crane, son of Joseph, Hugh Wallace, Miles Shearbrooke, James Willon, Thomas Phillips, James Blundell, Duncan Campbell, Luther Baldwin, Philip Brashear, David Cole, James Hetfield, Thomas White, Francis Thomas, Nicholas Huffman, Vincent-Pieree Ashfield, Richard Miller, Oliver Delancey, Cavalier Jovitt, Broughton Reynolds, David Oliver, Daniel Moore, James Frazee, Jacob Tucker, Job Hetfield, Robert Gault, David Ogden, Esq. Richard Stanton, James Hetfield, Ichabod Oliver, John Smith Hetfield, Ichabod B. Barnet, John Morfe, John Stites, jun. George Marshall, Isaac Mills, Isaac Stanbury, John Lee, jun. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, Jane Drummond, Joseph Marsh, John Stone, William Luce, John Acley, Dr. Uzal Johnson, James Jauncey, Cornelius Hetfield, jun. James Frazee, jun. John Falker, John Willis, Samuel Oliver, Hugh Gaine, Samuel Smith, Isaac Ogden, jun. Esq. Robert Drummond, David Ogden, jun. Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Richards, Thomas Brewen, Griffen Jenkins, Stephen Skinner, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingland, Stephen Farrand, Thomas Burrows, James Moore, Isaac Longworth, jun. Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Jonathan Sayre, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, Esq. John Van Waggoner, Dr. Peter Brown, Richard Yates, Peter Mowbrison, George Walls, Garret Jacobuffe, Isaac Kingland, Henry Stager, Abraham J. Vangeson, jun. Isaac Stiles, Aaron Pierfon, James Gray, Samuel Hudinot, James Courter, jun. Nathaniel Williams, Benjamin Pierfon, Derick Schuyler, Nicholas Ogden, Ebenezer Ward, jun. Jacob Brower, the Rev. Isaac Brown, Caleb Sayre, Joseph Hallett, Garrabrant Garrabrant, Josiah Banks, Garrat Wouters, Thomas Gilbrath, Peter Woods, Peter Duboise, John White, Thomas Aston, Francis Beaty, William Brooks, Nicholas Garrabrant, James Colvin, Samuel Harrison, Cornelius Brooks. Notice is hereby further given to all persons that are indebted to any of the above-mentioned persons, and have not paid the same to some one or more of the commissioners of the county of Essex, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or they may depend on being prosecuted as the law directs, both as to fine and for the amount of what may be due.

SAMUEL HAYES, Agent  
for the county of Essex.

Essex county, April 26, 1784. 4w

## New-Jersey Confiscated Lands.

### To be Sold, at Publick Sale,

The following valuable tracts of land, in the county of Essex, and state of New-Jersey, viz.

I. THAT elegant house and lot of land whereon Captain Samuel Smith now lives, in Elizabeth-Town, being part of the forfeited estate of Thomas White; the lot contains about three acres of land, and fronts on the Broad-street, and the rear on the river. The house is a large two story house, with four rooms on a floor, all neatly finished, and in good repair, and is very convenient for a merchant or tavern: The vendue will be held on the premises, on Monday the seventh of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

II. Also at the same time and place will be sold all the remainder of the forfeited lands of James Frazier, lying in Rahway.

III. Also on Tuesday the eighth of June next will be sold, on or near the premises, all that valuable farm at the little falls in the county of Essex, being part of the forfeited estate of James Grey; the farm contains about 230 acres of land, a great part of which is meadowland, some ploughland, with woodland sufficient for fuel and fencing the farm: There is on said farm a large dwellinghouse two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen at one end, with stables and other outhouses, a garden, with a variety of grafted fruit, &c. The said farm joins near a mill on Passaic river, where is a commodious place for building almost any kind of waterworks, particularly a grist and saw-mill, on a never failing stream of water, which privilege will be also sold with the farm. The said vendue to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

IV. Also on Wednesday the ninth of June next, at the house of Edmund Laffey, at Second River, the house and lot of land whereon Hendrick Francisco now lives, about a mile from Second River: The lot contains about 12 acres; is adjoining the land of Mrs. Depyster and John Kingland; is part of the forfeited estate of Francis Thomas: There is on the land a good stone dwellinghouse, with two rooms and two fireplaces, a garden, with a number of fruit trees, &c. The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Besides cash, the following state obligations will be taken in payment, to wit, officers' and soldiers' notes given for the depreciation of pay, contractors' certificates, or collectors' surplus certificates of the state of New-Jersey.

SAMUEL HAYES, Agent  
for the county of Essex.

April 26, 1784. 4w