

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1784.

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## A SKETCH of the LIFE and CHARACTER of GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Written by JOHN BELL, Esquire, of Maryland, in an Epistle to a Friend in London.

**G**EORGE WASHINGTON is the third son of Mr. Augustine Washington, a man of large property and distinguished reputation in the state of Virginia; An ancestor of this gentleman, about the period of the revolution, sold his property, near Cave, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and came over to Virginia, where he purchased lands in King George's county; and it was here that our hero was born, on the 22d of February, in the year 1733. In this county he has at this time three brothers, Samuel, John, and Charles, all gentlemen of considerable landed property, and a sister who is married to Colonel Fielding Lewis.

His elder brother Lawrence, who went out a Captain of the American troops, raised for the Carthage expedition, married the daughter of the Honourable William Fairfax, of Belvoir, in Virginia, by whom he left one daughter, who dying young, and his second brother also dying without issue, the General succeeded to the family seat, which, in compliment to the gallant Admiral of that name, is called Mount Vernon, and is delightfully situated on the Potowmack river, a few miles below Alexandria.

General Washington is the eldest son by a second marriage; and having never been out of America, was educated (as youths of fortune in this country generally are) under the eye of his father, by a private tutor: A slight tincture of the Latin language, a grammatical knowledge of his mother tongue, and the elements of the mathematicks, were the chief objects he was taught to pursue. For a few years after he quitted his tutor, he applied himself to the practical part of surveying (a knowledge of which is essentially requisite to men of landed property in this country) and was appointed surveyor to a certain district in Virginia; an employment rather creditable than lucrative; though it afforded him an opportunity of choosing some valuable tracts of land, and made him thoroughly acquainted with the frontier country.

On the Governor and Council of Virginia receiving orders from England, in October, 1753, to repel by force the encroachments of the French on the western frontiers, on the rivers Ohio and de Boeuf, Mr. Washington, then a Major in the provincial service, and an Adjutant General of their forces, was dispatched by General Dinwiddie, with a letter to the commander in chief of the French on the Ohio, complaining of the inroads they were making in direct violation of the treaties then subsisting between the two crowns; he had also instructions to treat with the six nations and other western tribes of Indians, and to engage them to continue firm in their attachment to England.

He set out on his perilous embassy, with about 15 attendants, late in October, 1753; and so far succeeded, that on his return with Mons. de St. Pierre's answer, and his good success in the Indian negotiations, he was complimented with the thanks and approbation of his country. His journal of this whole transaction was published in Virginia, and does great credit to his industry, attention, and judgment; and it has since proved of infinite service to those who have been doomed to traverse the same inhospitable tracts.

Soon after this, the designs of the French becoming more manifest, and their movements and conduct more daring, orders were issued out by administration for the colonies to arm, and unite in one confederacy. The assembly of Virginia took the lead by voting a sum of money for the publick service, and raising a regiment of four hundred men for the protection of the frontiers of the colony.

Major Washington, then about twenty-three years of age, was appointed to the command of this regiment, and before the end of May, in the ensuing year, came up with a strong party of the French and Indians, at a place called Redstone, which he effectually routed, after having taken and killed fifty men.

Among the prisoners were the celebrated woods-man Mons. de la Force, and two other officers, from whom Colonel Washington had undoubted intelligence, that the French force on the Ohio consisted of upwards of one thousand regulars, and some hundreds of Indians.

Upon this intelligence, although his little army was somewhat reduced, and entirely insufficient to act offensively against the French and Indians, yet he pushed on towards his enemy to a good post; where, in order to wait the arrival of some expected succour from New-York and Pennsylvania, he entrenched himself, and built a small fort called Fort Necessity. At this post he remained unmolested, and without any succour until the July following; when his small force, reduced now to less than three hundred men, was attacked by an army of French and Indians of about eleven hundred and upwards, under the command of the Sieur de Villiers.

The Virginians sustained the attack of the enemy's whole force for several hours, and laid near two hundred of them dead in the field, when the French commander, discouraged by such determined resolution, proposed the less dangerous method of dislodging his enemy by a parley, which ended in an honourable capitulation. It was stipulated that Colonel Washington should march away with all the honours of war, and be allowed to carry off all his military stores, effects, and baggage.

This capitulation was violated from the ungovernable disposition of the savages, whom the French commander could not restrain from plundering the provincials on the onset of their march, and from making a considerable slaughter of men, cattle, and horses.

This breach of the capitulation was strongly remonstrated against by the British ambassador at the court of Versailles, and may be looked upon as the era when the French court began to unmask, and to avow (though in a clandestine manner) the conduct of their governors and officers in America; they redoubled their activity and diligence on the Ohio, and in other places during the winter 1754, and the following spring. Virginia had determined to send out a larger force; the forts Cumberland and Loudon were built, and a camp was formed at Wills Creek, from thence to annoy the enemy on the Ohio.

In these several services (particularly in the construction of the forts) Colonel Washington was principally employed, when he was summoned to attend General Braddock, who with his army arrived at Alexandria, in Virginia, in May 1755. The design of sending out that army, was to penetrate through the country to Fort Du Quefne (now Fort Pitt) by the route of Wills Creek; and as no person was better acquainted with the frontier country than Colonel Washington, and no one in the colony enjoyed so well established a military character, he was judged highly serviceable to General Braddock, and cheerfully quitted his command to act as a volunteer and aid-de-camp under that unfortunate General.

The particulars of the defeat, and almost total ruin of Braddock's army, consisting of two thousand regular British forces, and near eight hundred provincials, are too well known to need a repetition; it is allowed on all sides, that the haughty positive behaviour of the General, his high contempt of the provincial officers and soldiers, and his disdainful obstinacy in rejecting their advice, were the genuine causes of this fatal disaster. With what resolution and steadiness the provincials and their gallant commander behaved on this trying occasion, and in covering the confused retreat of the army, \* let every British officer and soldier confess, who were rescued from slaughter on that calamitous day by their valour and conduct.

After General Braddock's disaster, the colony of Virginia found it necessary to establish her militia, raise more men, strengthen her forts, undertake expeditions to check the inroads of the enemy, &c. &c. In all which important services Colonel Washington bore a principal share, and acquitted himself to the utmost satisfaction of his country, by displaying, on every occasion, the most persevering industry, personal courage, and military abilities. He was again

\* See Captain Orme's letter to Governor Dinwiddie, and also the other accounts of that day.

appointed to the command of the Virginia troops, and held it with signal credit till his resignation in 1759, when he married the young widow of Mr. Custis, his present lady; with whom he had a fortune of twenty thousand pounds sterling in her own right, besides her dower in one of the principal estates in Virginia.

From this period he became as assiduous to serve the state as a senator, as he had hitherto been active to defend it as a soldier. For several years he represented Frederick county, and had a seat for Fairfax county, at the time he was appointed by the Assembly, in conformity with the universal wish of the people, to be one of their four delegates at the first general Congress. It was with no small reluctance that he engaged again in the active scenes of life; and I sincerely believe that no motives but such as spring from a most disinterested patriotism, could have ever prevailed upon him to relinquish the most refined domestic pleasures, which it was ever in his power to command, and the great delight he took in farming and the improvement of his estate.

You well know that General Washington is, perhaps, the greatest landholder in America (the proprietors of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Northern Neck excepted) for besides his lady's fortune, and ten thousand pounds falling to him by the death of her only daughter, he has large tracts of land taken up by himself early in life, some considerable purchases made from officers who had lands allotted them for their services; and has, moreover, made great additions to his estate at Mount Vernon.

It is impossible in this country, as in England, to rate the value of estates by their annual rent or income, because they are universally tilled by negroes, and in the hands of landholders. There are many estates in the middle colonies, which never produced a clear income to their owners of five hundred a year, that may be easily sold for forty thousand pounds.—General Washington's, however, will not be overrated, if set down at a good four thousand pounds English per annum, and his whole property could not be bought for forty years purchase.

When it was determined at length in Congress, after every step towards an accommodation had failed, and every petition from America had been rejected, to repel by force the invasion from Great-Britain, the eyes of the whole continent were immediately turned upon Mr. Washington. With one common voice he was called forth to the defence of his country; and it is, perhaps, his peculiar glory, that there was not a single inhabitant of these states, except himself, who did not approve the choice, and place the firmest confidence in his integrity and abilities.

He arrived at Cambridge in New-England, in July 1775, and there took the supreme command of the armies of America. He was received at the camp with that heart-felt exultation which superior merit can alone inspire, after having in his progress through the several states received every mark of affection and esteem, which they conceived were due to the man, whom the whole continent looked up to for safety and freedom.

As he always refused to accept of any pecuniary appointment for his publick services, no salary has been annexed by Congress to his important command, and he only drew weekly for the expence of his publick table and other necessary demands. General Washington having never been in Europe, could not possibly have seen much military service when the armies of Britain were sent to subdue them; yet still, for a variety of reasons, he was by much the most proper man on this continent, and probably any where else, to be placed at the head of an American army. The very high estimation he stood in for integrity and honour, his engaging in the cause of his country from sentiment and a conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politicks, his extensive property, and his approved abilities as a commander, were motives which necessarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him.

That nature has given him extraordinary military talents, will hardly be controverted by his most bitter enemies; and having been early situated with a warm passion to serve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved them by unwearied industry,

and a close application to the best writers upon tactics, and by a more than common method and exactness; and, in reality, when it comes to be considered, that at first he only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military discipline or operations, somewhat ungovernable in temper, and who at best could only be stiled an alert and good militia, acting under short enlistments, uncloathed, unaccounted, and all times very ill supplied with ammunition and artillery; and that with such an army he withstood the ravages and progress of near forty thousand veteran troops, plentifully provided with every necessary article, commanded by the bravest officers in Europe, and supported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when, I say, all this comes to be impartially considered, I think I may venture to pronounce, that General Washington will be regarded by mankind as one of the greatest military ornaments of the present age, and that his name will command the veneration of the latest posterity.

I would not mention to you the person of this distinguished man, were I not convinced that it bears great analogy to the qualifications of his mind. Gen. Washington is a tall well-made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a blueish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown; his face rather long, and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sun-burnt, and without much colour, and his countenance sensible, composed, and thoughtful:—There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness:—He has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant, and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier, gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals irreproachable; he was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance: In a word, all his friends and acquaintances universally allow, that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher with the talents of a General. Candour, sincerity, affability, and simplicity, seem to be the striking features of his character, till an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit.

Such, my good friend, is the man to whom America intrusted her important cause. Hitherto she has had every reason to be satisfied with her choice; and most ungrateful would she be to the great Disposer of human events, were she not to render him unremitting thanks for having provided her with such a citizen at such a crisis.

Most nations have been favoured with some patriotic deliverer: The Israelites had their Moses; Rome had her Camillus; Greece her Leonidas; Sweden her Gustavus; and England her Hammonds, her Russells, and her Sydneys; but these illustrious heroes, though successful in preserving and defending, did not, like Washington, form or establish empires, which will, in all probability, be the refuge or asylum of liberty banished from Europe by luxury or corruption. J. B.

## Foreign Intelligence.

NAPLES, December 29.

ACCORDING to the last letters from Messina and Calabria Ultra, they have had again some shocks of an earthquake, which, however, did no damage; they were chiefly felt in the western part of Calabria.

MOROCCO, December 14.

The Emperor has been absent from this capital some months, and we did not expect to see him before the end of the year, when he arrived here suddenly about a fortnight ago; and traversing a village between Tiffalet and this city, his Majesty recollected, that the inhabitants, to the number of 580, had been accused, about seven or eight years ago, of the murder of a Cheriff (a kind of saint, much revered among the Mahometans) and to shew his veneration for the memory of that martyr, our sovereign commanded that all the inhabitants who were suspected, should be executed; and the sacrifice took place on the spot.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7.

It is said that the Porte has fresh business on her hands, as it is reported all Egypt is in a flame. Four Beys conspired against Aley Bey, but he found means to subdue them, and having taken them prisoners, exposed their heads on the gate of the Seraglio.

HUNGARY, January 12.

Several Jew families, who were settled in the neighbouring Ottoman provinces, arrive here daily to seek an asylum; and others come to deposit their effects, where they may be safe from the dangers that are apprehended in consequence of the present movements.

## American Intelligence.

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

Generosity not confined to Christians.

GENEROSITY is not the inhabitant of any particular country. Like the sun, it visits every clime, and warms the breast of what is called the infidel, as well as the christian. The following (reported as a fact) proves the assertion:

ANECDOTE of a TURK.

Some few years since, a Turk, destitute of countymen, a stranger and from home, was under very difficult circumstances in the town of Boston. A Bostonian, a merchant, became acquainted with his case, and being moved by a benevolent disposition, relieved the Turk from all his difficulties, procured a passage and sent him home to his friends, without the least prospect of gain or reward in this world. If we were never to hear any more of this matter, where is the man so stupid that he would not glory in such an action? a deed worthy to be imprinted in letters of gold.—But mark the end: It happened some time after this, the same gentleman's son, travelling in Europe, fell into the hands of the Algerines, who exposed him for sale as a slave at Constantinople. The generous Turk hearing that there were Christian slaves to be disposed of in the market, and no doubt recollecting his own deliverance by a Christian, went to the place. Here stop—and think how a generous pride swelled the heart of the Barbarian, when he discovered the image of his deliverer in the son of the Boston merchant; the feelings that animated his breast, can better be conceived than expressed by the tongue or pen. At a vast expense he procured the young man's ransom, and sent him to his father, rejoicing to think that (so contrary to his expectation) it was put in his power to render a kindness to his generous benefactor.

Friendship delights in equal fellowship,  
Where purity of heart, and mutual offices,  
Engage both sides alike, and keep the balance even.  
'Tis irksome to a generous, grateful heart,  
To be oppressed beneath a load of favours,  
Still to receive and run in debt with friendship,  
Without the pow'r of paying something back.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Considerable quantities of Counterfeit British halfpence have lately been passed at Providence. They are of a base metal, badly executed, and of course easily detected. It is said, that they are openly manufactured in the state of Massachusetts.

The frequent robberies committed by gangs of footpads, are truly alarming, and calls loudly for the serious attention of the magistrates and citizens in general, to endeavour to check so great an enormity.—Attempts were made by some of this gang on Friday night last, in different parts of this city, at an early hour on several gentlemen, but most of them repulsed. Dr. Bradhurst was stopped by one of them, and on his refusing to deliver his watch and money, the villain fired a pistol at him, loaded with two balls, which penetrated his left breast, and came out at his right, but the alarm being given, he made off without his booty. We are happy to assure the publick, that the Doctor's wounds are thought not mortal.

The Independence, Luce, of and from America for London, with a cargo of tobacco, was wrecked on the eighth ult. near Atherfield rocks, in the Isle of Wight.

A letter from Paris, dated January 11, mentions, that the Viscomte de Vibraye will succeed the Chevalier de Luzerne, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France.

Extract of a letter from Mr. W. W. to W. C. in Boston, dated London, 6th March, 1784.

“As I know you are a warm whig, you must have considered it as an indisputable maxim in our government, that no Minister ought to remain or could remain in office, against the sense of the House of Commons.

“Mr. W. Pitt (a son of the immortal Chatham) has for more than two months past, and still continues, an instance to the contrary. You probably see some of our papers, and I am apprehensive I may be repeating to you what you have read more at large, when I inform you, that the Ministry, formed by a coalition of Mr. Fox and Lord North, with their respective parties, have brought in and carried through the Commons by a great majority, a bill for the government of the British East-India territories (which government was, by that bill, to be put into the hands of a Board of Commissioners, named in the act, to be resident in this country, accountable only and controulable only, by Parliament.)

The King, by the advice of Lord Temple, declared himself inimical to the bill, and went so far as to say, that he should consider every man who voted for it, his enemy; in consequence of this interference, the bed-chamber Lords, and other Peers, under the more

immediate influence of the crown, formed a majority against the bill, and it was rejected in the House of Lords; this was followed by an almost immediate dismissal of Mr. Fox, Lord North, and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers, and the resignation of all their friends in the different official departments, and Mr. Pitt (now about five and twenty) was appointed first Lord of the Treasury, and declared Prime Minister. The late Ministry preserve their majority in the House of Commons; the present administration is stronger in the other house, but you know the Commons hold the publick purse, and nothing can be done without them. They have repeatedly declared, in the most explicit terms, and by different votes, their want of confidence in the Minister, or rather their aversion to the *secret influence* which brought him in, and have, by several addresses, applied to the King to dismiss this Administration; this the King has in pretty positive terms refused; and in short, no business has been done in Parliament, for almost three months, the whole time having been taken up in a struggle of the Commons against the King and the Lords; the want of the supplies and of a mutiny bill, are certainly the only reasons why the Parliament has not been dissolved, to give the Ministers of the Crown (as Mr. Pitt and his Administration choose to call themselves) a chance of better success in a new House of Commons; but this weapon the house will not keep in their own hands, for they will never pass a mutiny bill (the only authority for keeping any army in this country) of sufficient continuance, or grant such supplies as to enable the crown to do without a Parliament for so long a time as must be taken up by a general election. Thus are many of our great men, when they should be endeavouring by every means to restore commerce and credit to an almost exhausted country, taken up in a contention for personal power.

“Many people are much alarmed at the present situation of our affairs, and think their appearance too much like that which preceded the fall of Charles III. Indeed some of the resolutions of the House of Commons, are formed upon the precedents of that reign. I am, however, among those who think that the present struggle will end in a union of the contending parties (I mean the late and present Administrations) as each must be aware that publick business cannot be carried on against such an opposition as the other party can command. If such a union is effected, and is a union upon principle, this distracted country may expect affairs to take a more favourable turn. I ought to inform you, that the King has received many addresses offering him support, and desiring him to continue his present Ministers.—But not so many as James the 1<sup>st</sup>. and you know how well he experienced the support they promised him.

“I believe I mentioned in my last, that our 3 per cents. were as low as 58; they have from that time been, and still are, lower; they were lately little more than 54, but have rather mended within a few weeks.”

A Jamaica paper of the 13th ult. mentions—That the inhabitants of Turks-Island have lately been maltreated by the crews of several American vessels, and compelled to dispose of their salt, &c. on very unequal terms.—It is added, that one of his British Majesty's vessels is intended shortly to be sent there from Port-Royal, as well to protect the Island, as to enforce vessels trading there duly to enter and clear.

The Medea frigate lately arrived in England from the East-Indies, informs, that the Cato, Admiral Parker's flag-ship, of 50 guns, in her passage out, struck against a rock and foundered.—The Admiral and crew, besides a number of troops on board, perished.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

In a late debate, in the British House of Commons, Mr. Erskine reprobated the new ministry as a ministry set up by the house of lords, in defiance to the declared sense of the house of commons. He added, that the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) at the head of that ministry, could not look for the confidence of the majority of that house, because he had come in upon secret influence. The son of lord Chatham had abetted that which had ruined his father! He had besides treated the majority of that house with appropriate epithets. It was as vain therefore as it must be impracticable, that a right honourable gentleman, whose recent language within these walls had been so violent against the majority, should be able of a sudden to regain the confidence of the majority, and without the confidence of the majority, every body knew he could not act a day as a minister.

Sir Edward Ashley said, before he joined the coalition, he must drink deep of the waters of Lethe, and forget that the noble lord in the blue ribband (North) had lost Thirteen Colonies, that he had dissipated one hundred millions of the publick money, that he had disgraced the country, and wasted its strength, in carrying on a wicked and ruinous war.

Lord North said, he challenged that account which he was daily threatened with being brought to, and earnestly wished for it, that he might refute the unjust accusations that had been so often urged against him.

For the present he would only say, that no guilt lay at his door; that he had not lost Thirteen Colonies, and he had not dissipated one hundred millions of the publick money; there had been a war during his ministry, there had been a rebellion, there had been great expenses incurred, great misfortunes had followed, and the colonies had been lost in the issue, but he had not lost them: He had endeavoured to stop the rebellion, he had done his utmost to preserve the colonies; he had exerted himself honestly and loyally, to crush the rebellion, and save the colonies, and in doing so, he had been supported by a majority of that house.

Mr. Wilberforce, after delivering an animated panegyric on the virtues and astonishing abilities of that rising luminary Mr. Pitt, said it was glorious in him to stand forward in a moment of publick difficulty, to rescue his country and his sovereign from the daring attempts to grasp at perpetual power, which the mad ambition of the late administration had prompted them to make. That if he even fell in such a cause, his right honourable friend would fall nobly, and he would receive him, as the Spartan mother did her son, upon his buckler. The loss and disappointment would not be a private loss and disappointment, it would be the loss and disappointment of the country, who would have cause to lament.

Mr. Martin rejoiced, that a ministry from which he had dreaded the ruin of the country, was no more. He declared he wondered not that the late ministers and their friends should dread a dissolution of parliament, disliking to face their constituents immediately after having been defeated in their attempts to pass a bill (East-India bill) that would have taken away from the prerogative of the crown, trampled on the rights of the people, and deeply wounded the constitution.—He added, he had a high opinion of the great abilities and integrity of several of those who were reported to be among the new ministers; and though he should support their measures, whenever he thought they were for the good of their country, he never should think entirely well of them till they brought the noble lord (North) to a trial.

Lord North said, with respect to his trial, he would only say what he had often said before, that he feared no trial, and was ready to meet one at any time. As the honourable gentleman (Mr. Martin) had declared, that unless he was brought to a trial, he would not lend his support to the new administration; great and important as the support of so able a speaker, and so good a member of parliament was, he feared the new administration must lose that advantage, for he did not believe they would gratify the honourable gentleman (who on every occasion was anxious to prove himself his constant friend) in his very reasonable request.

Lord Mulgrave said the new administration came in with the confidence of their sovereign; and from their publick principles, their high characters, their great integrity, and their acknowledged ability, he had no doubt but they would engage the confidence of the PEOPLE.

Mr. Dundas asked if that house went up to address his Majesty, to remove Mr. Pitt, and received for answer, "I have selected for my minister a man of unimpeachable integrity, a man whose character the foul breath of calumny has never reached, in abilities a prodigy, and equal in every sense to all the expectation I can have entertained, or you can have hoped for in a minister; if I have been deceived, tell me, and teach me at the same time, where I can find a fitter man to fill his place?" What reply that house could make to such a question? Could they deny Mr. Pitt's integrity, and could they doubt his ability? In God's name, then, what would the house have?

Mr. Sheridan said, the souls of the present ministry were departed, but their bodies, like empty forms, still kept their places; to them he might say,

"The times have been  
 "That, when the brains were out, the man would die,  
 "And there an end; but now they rise again  
 "With twenty mortal murders on their crowns,  
 "And push us from our stools:—  
 threatening this house with fifty deaths of dissolutions.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

ON the twenty-fifth day of May, at the house where Charles Selley now lives, in the township of Chesterfield, and about one mile from Recklestown; the plantation formerly belonging to Joseph Hanes, containing 149 acres of good land, fit for wheat or any other grain, or grass; there are 27 acres of swamp and run meadow, part lies on the mill creek, where is plenty of good water in the driest season; there is good woodland, a log house, a frame barn, and a good orchard; the land joins to William Satterthrite's, Mary Newbold's, and Anthony Taylor's. Likewise will be sold the house and lot where George Taylor now lives, containing 9 acres of land; there are on said lot a good cedar log house and weaver's shop, adjoining to the above farm. The vendue to begin at 1 o'clock on said day, where the conditions will be made known by  
 CALEB SHREVE.  
 May 3, 1784. 2w†

\* \* \* The piece signed a Subscriber is received, and will be inserted in our next.

### 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 Lalley, 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

### FOR SALE,

A Likely hearty NEGRO GIRL, about 18 years of age, who can come well recommended; she would suit either town or country—sold for want of employ—a reasonable credit will be given, or any kind of country produce will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer.

A COOPER

Wants employ as a journeyman—can come well recommended. Enquire as above.

May 8, 1784. 3w§

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

### THE ELEGANT HIGH-BRED HORSE

### MARQUIS,

WILL cover the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber near Baptist-Town, Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, at the low rate of Five Dollars the season.

Marquis is a beautiful black, with a star and snip, rising seven years old, full fifteen hands and one inch high; he was got by the noted horse Whirligig; his dam by Wildair, that was exported back to England, and covered at Forty Guineas the season; his grandam by True Briton; his great grandam by Bully-rock; his great great grandam by Old King Herod, &c.

Marquis's colts are allowed, by the best of judges, to be equal to any in the state. Good pasture provided at a reasonable rate, and particular care taken of mares.  
 JOSEPH KING.

May 8, 1784. 1w¶

### TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK SALE,

ON Tuesday the 18th of May, instant, on the premises, that elegant 2 story brick house, situated on High-street, in Perth-Amboy:—The lot contains about 7 acres of excellent grass land, on which are a large and convenient barn, and a young bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to Richard Stevens, Esquire, near Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county; or Mary Johnston, in Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

May 5, 1784. 1w¶

### CAME to the Plantation

where the subscriber now lives, in the township of Hopewell, on the 30th ult. two black mares, one supposed to be about eight years old, the other four; one of the creatures has a little white on both hind feet; the other a star in her forehead. The owner is desir'd to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIJAH PHILLIPS.

May 6, 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¶

### 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 Mugrove'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 Lanfion; her grandam was Matchless; her great grandam was out of a Cade mare, got by Mask, which was the sire 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.  
 WILLIAM PARKER.

N. B. Good grass will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them at each stand.

May 7, 1784. 3w||

### 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, intitled, "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 Wilton, Thomas Phillips, James Blundel, Duncan Campbell, Luther Baldwin, Philip Braffer, David Cole, James Hetfield, Thomas White, Francis Thomas, Nicholas Huffman, Vincent-Pierce Asinfield, Richard Miller, Oliver Delancey, Cavalier Jout, 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 Suites, jun. George Marshall, Isaac Mills, Isaac Stanbury, John Lee, jun. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, Jane Drummond, Joseph Marth, John Stone, William Luce, John Aoley, 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 Burrowes, 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 Mowryson, George Walls, Garret Jacobusse, Isaac Kingland, Henry Stager, Abraham J. Vangeson, jun. Isaac Stiles, Aaron Pierfon, James Gray, Samuel Radinot, 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 Gillbrath, Peter Woods, Peter Duboise, John White, Thomas Afton, 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

**F O U N D,**  
**T**HREE state certificates and one note of hand:  
 The owner proving his property, and paying  
 charges, may have them again, by applying to the  
 subscriber in Quaker-Town.

PETER HOWELL.  
 Hunterdon county, April 6, 1784. 3w¶

Stands at the stable of the subscriber, and will cover  
 mares the ensuing season at Ten Dollars the season,  
 that famous high bred horse

**B A S H A W.**

**H**E is a full sized horse, a fine bay with black legs,  
 hind feet white; very lengthy, strong and bony,  
 and is allowed by gentlemen of the turf to be equal  
 in point of blood to any horse in England, as appears  
 by the following attested pedigree: Bashaw was got by  
 Wildair out of Cub, his dam by old Cub, grandam by  
 Second; she was Amaranthus's dam, a very excellent  
 mare, great grandam by Sterling; she was the dam  
 of Leed's Pop and Flash, and several other good rac-  
 ers, his great great grandam by old Partner, and full  
 sister to Bandy's dam. Wildair was got by old Cade,  
 the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Go-  
 dolphin Arabian out of the daughter of Steady, a very  
 fleet son of the duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.  
 Wildair and Cub were, a few years past, the property  
 of James Delancy, Esquire, who was offered an enor-  
 mous price for both horse and mare, in order to be  
 re-shipped to England, at the particular request of the  
 greatest breeder in that country; however, he could  
 only be prevailed on to part with the horse, who cov-  
 ered at forty guineas the season, his blood being in the  
 highest degree of reputation among the nobility and  
 sportsmen. Bashaw has covered in great character as  
 a pure foal getter, his stock being large, handsome,  
 and have been proved very active.

EZEKIEL SMITH.  
 N. B. Eight Dollars cash will be taken, if paid be-  
 fore the first day of October next; and good pasture  
 will be provided for mares that come a distance, and  
 every due attention paid to them.  
 Windsor, near Princeton, April 12, 1784. 4w¶

**T O B E S O L D,**  
 A TRACT of LAND,  
**S**ITUATE on Barnegat Bay, near Toms River,  
 Dover township, Monmouth county, containing  
 1000 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared and  
 fenced with cedar, 250 acres of salt marsh, about 40  
 acres of cedar-swamp, part of which is very good, and  
 within one quarter of a mile of a landing. There are  
 on the premises a good new dwellinghouse, stable, &c.  
 The land is good for rye and Indian corn, and is well  
 situated for fishing and fowling. Title indisputable.  
 Any kind of state obligations will be received in pay-  
 ment. For terms apply to Abel Aken, Esquire, at  
 Toms River; or to the subscriber at Trenton.

3w JAMES MOTT.  
 Will cover this Season,  
**A**T the stable of the subscribers, in the Falls  
 Township, at Trenton lower ferry, the well-  
 known full-blooded horse WILDAIR, belonging to  
 Mark Bird, Esquire, at the rate of six dollars the  
 season, or four dollars the single leap: The money to  
 be paid by the last of August; or any kind of grain  
 will be taken at the market price, at said ferry, by  
 JOSEPH BUNTING,  
 ROBERT SHAW.  
 N. B. All mares from Jersey shall come and return  
 without paying ferrage, if they cross at said lower ferry.  
 April 27, 1784. 3w¶

Trenton, Treasury-Office, May 3, 1784.  
**T**HE subscriber takes this method to inform the  
 publick, that the bills emitted pursuant to the  
 act for raising a revenue of Thirty-one Thousand  
 Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings  
 per annum, &c. passed Dec. 20, 1783, are printed,  
 in part signed, and ready to be paid out for one year's  
 interest on certificates of loans, and other liquidated  
 debts due from the United States, to the inhabitants  
 of this state, for supplies furnished the army, &c.  
 dated before the 1st of May, 1783.

N. B. The hours of business in the Treasury-Of-  
 fice are from nine o'clock in the morning till one in  
 the afternoon; and from three in the afternoon till  
 six. Although the subscriber devotes his whole time  
 to the duties of his office, he finds it absolutely ne-  
 cessary to establish office hours, that he may be en-  
 abled to keep up his accounts.  
 JAMES MOTT, Treasurer.

**TEN POUNDS REWARD.**  
**M**ADE his escape from the gaol of Trenton, Hunter-  
 don county, last night, a certain David Cook, about  
 5 feet 11 inches high, had on homespun blue clothes.—  
 Whoever takes up and secures said runaway, so that he  
 may be had again, shall have the above reward, and  
 reasonable charges, if brought to this gaol, paid by me,  
 DANIEL GANO, Gaoler.  
 April 21, 1784. 3w

**Taunton Iron-works for Sale.**  
**To be sold, by publick vendue,**

On the respective premises, at 2 o'clock in the after-  
 noon of the days hereafter mentioned, if not dis-  
 posed of in the mean time by private contract.

On Thursday the 20th of May next,  
**A**LL those valuable works called Taunton iron-  
 works, together with the sawmills, situate in  
 Evesham township, Burlington county, West-Jersey,  
 consisting of  
 1st. A furnace erected on a plan so as to cast 80  
 tons of pig-iron in a month.  
 2d. A forge with three fires, adjoining the furnace,  
 which has lately been repaired, and is now in excel-  
 lent order.  
 3d. A sawmill, newly erected, adjoining the above  
 works, supplied by a never failing stream of water.  
 4th. One-eighth part of another sawmill, called  
 Pricket's sawmill, distant about a mile and a half from  
 the above works.

The above works are distant seventeen miles from  
 Philadelphia; are well supplied by never failing  
 streams of water, and iron ore lies so near that a team  
 may haul three loads a day, and the metal is well  
 known to equal, if not excel, any on the continent  
 for making hollow ware, pig-iron, and especially can-  
 non, of which sufficient proof has been given. A large  
 tract of wood, adjoining and belonging to the works,  
 lies so near that a team may bring in six loads of coal  
 in a day, and the expense of conveying iron to Phi-  
 ladelphia is but twelve shillings a ton, a navigable  
 creek being near to the works, and contiguous to the  
 whole is a good mansionhouse, with several houses  
 convenient for workmen.

On Friday the 21st of May next,  
 A plantation, with an air furnace and distillery  
 erected thereon, pleasantly situated near Mountholly,  
 in the county of Burlington, containing about 200 acres  
 of land, 40 of which are meadow, 30 woodland, and  
 the whole under good fence.

On a pleasant and eligible spot of the plantation has  
 lately been built a good two story house, consisting of  
 four rooms on a floor, with a good detached kitchen,  
 convenient outhouses, and a barn. It joins the church  
 of Mountholly: And from the goodness of the soil,  
 and the pleasantness of the country, is a most agree-  
 able and commodious spot either to a person who would  
 wish to retire from business, or to one who is inclined  
 to follow the iron-works, the air furnace being thought  
 equal to any, having cast two pair of six pound can-  
 non in a day. Twenty acres of cedar-swamp, to sup-  
 ply the above plantation, will be sold therewith. The  
 conditions of sale will be made known at the different  
 times of sale by THOMAS MAYBERY.  
 May 1, 1784. 2w¶

**To be sold, by publick vendue,**  
 On the 25th day of May next, on the premises, by  
 adjournment,

**A** Valuable PLANTATION, in the township of  
 Nottingham, Burlington county, adjoining Wil-  
 liam Lewis's mills, containing 125 acres, late the  
 property of Joseph Tatum, deceased, on which is a  
 large quantity of good low bottomed meadow ground,  
 capable of great improvement; a dwellinghouse, good  
 orchard; the land is good in kind, the whole of which  
 is now under, and divided by, a cedar rail fence, al-  
 most new: Also a valuable piece of young timber.—  
 Any person inclining to become a purchaser, may  
 have eight years for the payment of the larger part of  
 the purchase money, if required, with giving satisfac-  
 tory security, and paying the interest yearly. Attend-  
 ance will be given by  
 SAMUEL W. HARTSHORN,  
 ABRAHAM SKIRM.  
 Nottingham, April 23, 1784. 3w¶

State of New-Jersey, } WHEREAS inquisition was  
 Cape-May county. } found, and final judg-  
 ment entered in favour of the state of New-Jersey, in  
 the county of Gloucester, in December term, 1778,  
 against John Hatton, late of said county of Gloucester,  
 collector of the customs to the King of Great-Britain:

Notice is hereby given,  
 That in pursuance of such judgment, and in virtue of  
 the act of Assembly in that case provided, all the lands,  
 tenements and estate, of said John Hatton, which can  
 be found in the county of Cape-May aforesaid, will  
 be exposed to sale, at publick vendue, on Saturday the  
 29th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at  
 the house of Thomas Buck, innkeeper in the Lower  
 Precinct of said county; where attendance will be given  
 by  
 JESSE HAND, Agent of for-  
 feited estates for said county.  
 N. B. Gold and silver money, officers' and soldiers'  
 notes given for depreciation of their pay, contractors'  
 certificates, and collectors' surplus certificates, will be  
 taken in payment for said estates.  
 April 23, 1784. 4w¶

**YOUNG BULLYROCK,**  
 Seven-Eighths Blooded,

**W**ILL cover the ensuing season, at the plantation  
 of the subscriber near Pennington, in the town-  
 ship of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, at Four  
 Silver Dollars per mare; the money to be paid any  
 time within six months from the first of May.

YOUNG BULLYROCK is about 15 hands high,  
 a beautiful brown, with a blaze in his face, hind feet  
 white, is allowed, by good judges, to move equally  
 gay, lofty and fine, to any horse of his blood in the  
 county. Young Bullyrock was got by a full-blooded  
 Bullyrock, now the property of General Heard; his  
 dam is three-quarters blooded. Good pasture will be  
 provided, and proper attendance given by  
 EDWARD CORNELL.

April 27, 1784. 3w¶

**Jacob Maus,**

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

- E**IGHT-DAY clocks, warranted as good as any im-  
 ported.
  - Small time-pieces, on the new construction, with frames  
 neatly gilt.
  - Watches of various sorts.
  - Best English main-springs, of various sizes, by the gross,  
 dozen, or single.
  - Hair-spring wire on bobbins, do.
  - Studs and buttons.
  - Pendant-bows and crystals.
  - A neat assortment of watch-chains, of steel and pinch-  
 beck,
  - A quantity of cornelian and agat seals.
  - Fuzee chains and hooks.
  - With sundry other articles too tedious to mention.
- N. B. Said Jacob Maus returns his sincere thanks  
 to those who have been pleased to favour him with  
 their custom; and hopes by his punctuality, assiduity,  
 and constant application to business, to merit a con-  
 tinuance of the same.  
 April 20, 1784.

**THE NOTED HORSE**  
**G R A N B Y,**

Formerly kept by Mr. Gershom Lee, at Flemington,  
**W**ILL cover the ensuing season, at the stable of  
 Edward Stevenson, in Kingwood, at Quaker-  
 town, at the low rate of One Half-Johannes the season.  
 GRANBY is so well known for getting the best  
 colts, that it is needless to say any more about him.  
 Gentlemen that live at a distance, and would wish  
 to have their mares covered by Granby, may depend  
 on having good pasture provided for them, and attend-  
 ance given by  
 WILLIAM RUNKLE.  
 April 23, 1784. 3w¶

**ALL Persons indebted to the**

estate of William M'Laughlin, gun founder,  
 deceased, are requested to make immediate payment  
 to the subscribers:—And all those who have any de-  
 mands against said estate, are desired to exhibit their  
 accounts within a short time.  
 JOHN ROSS, } Adm.  
 DANIEL SHEILDS, }  
 Mount-Holly, April 22, 1784. 4w¶

**S T O L E N,**

**O**N the night of the 16th instant, a dark bay mare,  
 7 years old, 14 r-2 hands high, with a small star  
 in her forehead, has a lump in her right flank, trots  
 and canters, pretty low carriage, shod all round:—  
 The person supposed to have taken her calls himself  
 Robert Ferguson, a native of Ireland; and also lost at  
 the same time a saddle nearly new: He is of a fair  
 complexion, well set, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high,  
 light brown hair, which inclines back, large round hat,  
 much worn, an old brown great coat, a light-coloured  
 close coat, flowered corduroy vest, and corduroy bree-  
 ches, old shoes and copper buckles. Whoever secures  
 said mare and thief, shall be entitled to Twenty Dol-  
 lars; or for either thief or mare the sum of Ten Dol-  
 lars, and all reasonable charges paid by  
 MATTHIAS ALLEN.  
 Elizabeth-Town, April 19, 1784. 3w¶

**Two noted full blooded horses,**  
**LIBERTY AND FLEETWOOD.**

**F**LEETWOOD will cover the ensuing season at the  
 stable of John Van-Mater, Colts Neck, Monmouth  
 county, at the rate of one half Johannes each mare.  
**LIBERTY** will cover the ensuing season at the  
 stable of Edmund Bainbridge, Maidenhead, Hunter-  
 don county, at the rate of one half Johannes each  
 mare. Gentlemen who live at a distance, and choose  
 to send their mares, may depend on having good pas-  
 ture provided, and the best care taken of them.—  
 For the satisfaction of those who may wish to know  
 the said horses pedigrees, they may be seen at their  
 stands.  
 April 5, 1784. 6w¶