

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1784.

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

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, of Monmouth county, in the state of New-Jersey,

A Valuable tract of pine land, containing two thousand six hundred acres, on which is a good saw-mill and eight tenants; on some of the tenements is twenty or thirty acres of meadow, situate the nearest part about one mile from Horner's-Town, and about nine miles from Allentown; the mill is so near the inhabitants that there is generally a market at the mill for all the can saw.

Also three hundred acres on the north side of Toms river, about half a mile below the bridge, on which are sixty acres of good salt meadow, and some good English meadow.

Also sixty acres at musqueto cove, most of it excellent salt meadow.

Also thirty acres of meadow on a branch of Mateteunk river, below a saw-mill lately built by Major Walton and company.

Also one hundred and twenty acres on the head branch of Toms river, situate about nine miles from Allentown, on which is a large quantity of paint, allowed by the painters to be as good as any Spanish brown whatever.

Also eighty acres of upland, joining to Mr. Abraham Anderson's and Mr. William Taylor's, about ten miles from Allentown, joining the road to Middletown-point.

Also eighty acres of land lying to the southward of the place generally called Smith's place, fifteen acres of which is where has been an old saw-mill pond; good meadow.

Also one hundred and fifty acres of good pine land, on the main road to Toms river, generally called the half moon.

Also forty-six acres of meadow and upland, above the road that crosses the Indian run by John Imly's.

Also one half of the Union mill lot, whereon is an extraordinary place to rebuild a saw-mill.

Also several pieces of cedar swamps.

A good title will be given to the purchasers by
JOHN LAWRENCE.

February 5, 1784.

5W¶

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable PLANTATION,

CONTAINING 114 acres, situated in Amwell township, and county of Hunterdon, two miles and a half from Benjamin Howell's ferry, and three miles from the new meeting-house. There are on the premises a good house, with a good spring at the door, a good barn, and an excellent bearing orchard:—There is a quantity of fine watered meadow, and good timber-land; a never failing stream in every field. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ABRAHAM HAGEMAN.

February 27, 1784.

4W†

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation lying in Middlesex county, state of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within 200 yards of Vanpelt's mill, containing 235 acres: There are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, and a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees. The land is exceeding fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, in Philadelphia; Samuel Tucker, Esquire, in Trenton; or of Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises.

February 28, 1784.

Marraquier and Crolius,

Near the market-house in Trenton,

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the publick, that they intend to leave this state by the 20th of April next. They have on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS.—Also glass, china, and earthen-ware—household and kitchen furniture, waggon and gears, horses, riding chairs, and an excellent milch cow; which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms; and, if not sold before the 8th day of April, they will then be exposed to publick vendue.

March 1, 1784.

4W

To the Printer of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

S I R,
THERE is perhaps not a wiser nor more important observation in all Baron Montesquieu's admirable treatise of the spirit of laws, than that nothing is more dangerous to the liberties of a free people, than for the legislative to encroach upon the judicial department. This observation of one of the greatest and most original geniuses which either the present or any former age has produced, will ever be verified by experience as often as the attempt is made without opposition. And as it is of the last importance to ourselves and our posterity, to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges, which, at so great expense of blood and treasure, we have lately secured, I always tremble for them, whenever I see any of our Legislatures erect themselves, tho' with the purest intentions, into courts of justice. That in extraordinary cases, which could not be foreseen, and consequently not be provided for by the standing laws of the land, they should make particular or private acts, is a very necessary and important branch of their authority: But to be perpetually hearing such causes, and enacting laws concerning them, as from the nature of things will constantly occur, and ought therefore to be generally provided for, leaving the particular application of them to the known and stated tribunals, is, in my humble opinion, not only beyond the line of their proper department, but from the danger of partiality, and the incompetence of the judges, extremely perilous to our liberties. I have never been able to suppress these apprehensions, tho' I am confident that no man has a higher opinion of the integrity of our Assemblies, whenever I have seen them enact particular laws for the divorce of particular persons. Such laws have been passed by almost every Legislature of this state, that has met since the revolution: And that such laws ought never to be passed, is my design to shew in this paper.

The parties that have hitherto been divorced by act of Assembly, have all been divorced for the cause of adultery. But adultery being a fact, and the consequences of it, if so adjudged, of the most serious nature, ought undoubtedly to be clearly proved by the party complaining against the party accused. But what sort of a court is our Legislature to ascertain facts of such inexpressible moment to the accused, and to the connections of the accused, according to that legal evidence by which all our courts of law determine facts in matters even of the most trifling consequence to the litigants, and according to which every citizen of this state has an undoubted right to be judged? In the first place, they sit both as judge and jury, but they are not sworn to try the matter in question according to evidence, to which every jury is sworn. In the next place, they do not take an oath of office to determine according to law, as the judges of courts do. And lastly, except lawyers and mathematicians, there are, comparatively speaking, but few men in the world, who really know what evidence is. We see daily that the generality of mankind take the slightest probabilities for convincing proofs; and even believe things improbable upon bare report, and that without so much as enquiring after the character of the reporter. Before judges therefore, who by their office are not bound to regulate their proceedings or determinations by the established rules concerning legal evidence; and who, from their education, cannot be presumed to be acquainted with them, in what a situation, in the name of absurdity, must a woman be, whose husband, wanting to get rid of her, institutes a complaint of adultery; and especially if he stands fair with the Legislature, and happens to have a greater number of friends amongst them than his wife? What chance, I say, has the poor woman in a court, that is neither versed in the nature of judicial evidence, nor bound by any official oath to determine according to law? Should the lady, on the contrary, have a particular interest with the members who compose this dangerous judicatory, and especially if her impudicity be occasioned by one of the leading members, and protracted by a greater number of them, what chance has the husband to procure an act to repudiate a wife of such interest with her judges,

When we consider the expence accruing to the publick by this excentrick court's taking cognizance of such causes, we shall find it to be enormous. And were there no other reason but this, for the passing an act to ascertain all the causes of divorce, and to leave them to be determined by the supreme court, this alone would be matter of serious consideration to the citizens of this state. I suppose that the trial of such a cause in one of our courts would not, in general, cost above ten or fifteen pounds; and if it should cost fifty, the money coming out of the pockets of the litigants, it would be of little concern to the community what was expended in the controversy. But the present mode of procuring divorces costs some hundreds, and the whole expence of the hearing is defrayed by a tax upon the people. For the man whose wife has, or is supposed to have committed adultery, applies by petition to the Legislature for an act to dissolve the matrimonial contract between them. The House, after having notified to the parties the day appointed for the hearing, proceeds to the examination of witnesses. The hearing is by each branch of the Legislature separately. Perhaps two or three days are spent in this humiliating investigation, and that to the postponing of business of the greatest importance to the state. One day's hearing at the rate of 10s. a member per day, if both houses are full (and full they ought always to be) is upwards of fifty pounds for the members alone, exclusive of the wages of their clerks and other attendant officers. But it frequently happens that after one or two hearings, and before the decision of the matter, the Assembly is annihilated by its own annual limitation. In this case the same proceedings are to be resumed *de novo* and gone through by the succeeding Legislature, at the like expence to their constituents, and all this to discover whether a certain woman be a chaste wife or a strumpet, which the courts of law would decide, and legally decide, in about six hours, and often at the trifling expence of ten or fifteen pounds, and that out of the purses of the parties themselves, without burdening the people at large with a farthing of it.

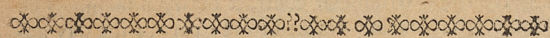
But abstracted from all partiality (which however is but too natural to presume in self-erected courts, without an oath of office to administer justice impartially) let us review the several acts that have been passed on this subject, and we shall find that after divorcing for the incontinency of the wife, they give equal liberty to both parties to re-marry. That is, the guilty adulteress has by positive law as good a right to marry again as her innocent husband, who for her adultery procured the divorce. Was ever a civilized and enlightened people guilty of so gross an absurdity! Probably the woman committed the crime with the very man whom she admired more than her husband, for the very purpose of being married to him after being repudiated, which repudiation she was sure of effecting by her adultery, and thus certain of obtaining her paramour, and getting rid of her husband. Is not this rather rewarding than punishing adultery? Is it not putting the guilty and the innocent on the same footing? Has it any tendency to prevent the commission of this atrocious crime, which ought to be the object of every law enacted against it? What kind of punishment this to the party offending, who by such law obtains the very sum of her wishes? What kind of reparation to the party aggrieved, who thereby sees the late partner of his bed in the embraces of her seducer and his injurer? I will not prescribe any particular limits to the legislative authority: But I cannot persuade myself that the good people of New-Jersey ever intended by our constitution to invest their Legislature with the power of repealing the laws of Jesus Christ. But our Saviour has expressly forbidden, in the case of divorce, that *whosoever shall marry her committeth adultery*. Mat. v. 32. And it has ever been adduced by christian Divines as a proof of the imposture of Mahomet, that the *Koran* permits such lasciviousness as that of tolerating a repudiated wife to take another husband. The only reason that I have ever heard assigned for this extraordinary counteracting the positive injunction of the blessed author of our holy religion, is that unless the woman be licensed to re-marry, she would probably continue her

libidinous course of life in a state of celibacy. But what is that to the Legislature? Are they constituted the guardians of women's chastity? Has our constitution presented them with the padlocks of Spain and Italy? Will not the stated laws punish her apprehended irregularities whenever they take place? And had they not better leave the woman to her own courses and her own condemnation, than to authorize her by human law, in a christian country, to violate the divine prohibition so explicitly announced by the infallible author of christianity?

In a word, does it not appear, from experience, a convincing proof, that this liberty of re-marrying is an encouragement to the crime, when we consider the frequent applications upon this subject since our revolution, and that there was not in general above one instance of it in twenty years before it, unless some natural philosopher could prove that our independence has some peculiar tendency to inflame the amorous passions, and to sublimate certain feelings in both sexes, to which human nature was less prone under the British constitution.

I do not mean by any thing I have said, so much as to insinuate that our Assemblies have not, in every act they have passed on this subject, proceeded with the greatest impartiality, and determined according to the best of their judgments. On the contrary, I am convinced that they have acted with the utmost probity and candour. But the manifest danger of their exercising judicial authority, especially in so interesting a matter, and the amazing expense attending it, as well as the extrajudicial manner of the proceedings, ought to make every real patriot zealously contend for retaining the trial of all controversies, affecting life, liberty, reputation or property, in their known, ancient, and constitutional channel.

F A B I U S.



Foreign Intelligence.

V I E N N A, October 21.

PRINCE Galitzin, the Russian Minister at this Court, has at last communicated ministerially to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, the submission of the two Princes of Georgia, Heraclius and Solomon, to the Russian dominion. It is expected that this event will be a fresh stumbling block, to the approaching negotiations with the Porte, inasmuch as these Princes have hitherto constantly paid an annual tribute to the Grand Seignior. Whilst the issue of the above-mentioned negotiations is waited for, the Imperial regiments are drawing nearer to the frontiers of Croatia and Sefavonia. In the fortresses of Brod and Gradiska, the cazettes have been made fit to lodge several thousand additional men. Besides, cannon and heavy artillery are continually sending off to Hungary, whilst the season permits. Nevertheless, as the Emperor's journey to that kingdom is at last put off, there is room to believe, that if even the Congress at Constantinople should not have the desired success, hostilities will certainly not take place this winter.

Oct. 22. The 19th of this month, Sir James Harris, late Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannick Majesty to the Court of Peterburgh, was introduced to his Imperial Majesty, and the Arch Duke Maximilian, by Sir Robert Kieth, the British Minister at this Court.

The accounts of the invasion of Natolia by the Georgians gains credit daily: This will of necessity oblige the Turks to divide their forces. We are assured that the Turks dare not any more take their usual pilgrimage to Mecca for fear of the Arabs, who assemble in large bodies, and plunder all the Ottoman subjects without mercy, particularly on their return from the holy journey.

P A R I S, October 29.

According to an exact computation, the bills of the Caisse d'Escompte, which are in actual circulation, amount to 33 millions.

H A G U E, November 7.

The States of Holland, in consequence of the report made by the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs of the East-India Company, have resolved to lend to that Company the sum of six millions of florins. This sum, joined to that which must result from the sale about to be made, will put their affairs in a better state, and enable them to pay their dividends. Letters have been sent to the other provinces, exhorting them to contribute to the aid of the Company.

Nov. 12. The last letters from Dantzick mention, that the situation of that city continues to be still extremely critical. Invested on all sides, provisions are become very dear; however, they flatter themselves with a change speedily, as the conferences between General Egloffstein and Count Unruhe are recommenced; and it is pretended that the Prussian Minister has desisted from part of his pretensions, particularly those detrimental to the trade of the city.

Nov. 14. The Council of Zutphelt, last Tuesday,

deliberated on the question, whether it was necessary for the citizens to be armed? and determined in the negative, as the military only ought to be employed to quell tumults. M. de Ryffel has protested against this resolution, as contrary to the rights and privileges of free citizens.

L I S B O N, October 4.

Le Nan-dos-Quintos, the ship which makes the annual voyage to Rio Janeiro, entered this port yesterday. She has brought eleven millions in gold, a great quantity of diamonds, and two millions of piastres for the Spaniards; this last mentioned sum will of course be transported to Cadiz.

The Emperor has erected a commission of war in this city, and orders are received for providing the magazines of Hungary with all kinds of necessary provisions and forage, sufficient for an army of 100,000 men.

L O N D O N, November 26.

The King has been pleased to appoint George Payne, Esquire, to be his Majesty's Consul General in all the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

By his Majesty's desire, the ingenious Monsieur Argeue, a Prussian, had invented one of these celebrated air balloons, and on Tuesday, about noon, the whole apparatus was brought into the Queen's Garden at Windsor, in nearly the following order: A large tub, of about five feet diameter, about one third filled with water, and in that a close vessel of a considerable less size; near to these were placed a large table, on which were placed several bottles, supposed to contain a variety of chymical preparations, and with them (the wonder of the world) the air balloon, which bore an exact resemblance of a bladder that was void of air or water. The process began by pouring the different liquids into the cask, and according to the degree of the internal fermentation, the artist kept constantly watering the outside of the cask, to prevent its catching fire from the heat of the inside. The latter part of his practice was to knock with his knuckle against the vessel, and supposing it to be in a proper state for the performance of the wonder of wonders, he instantly applied a tube that led to the (as yet) empty substance, which, in a short space of time, swelled out to the extent of two feet diameter; a turn-cock was placed about the centre, between the globe and the cask, which was first turned to convey the air into the balloon, and then turned off to prevent its being too much filled with the vivid air. As soon as the business had gone thus far, a string was fixed with a running knot near to the balloon and closed fast, and the tube cut away from the vessel. His Majesty then took hold of the string, and in proportion as he gave it scope, or pulled it down, the ball raised or returned. The King finding it so manageable, went under the window where the Queen and Dutchess of Portland sat, and gave the globe a scope of the string, till it rose to the height of the window, and there kept it in poise for a considerable time; from thence he went to the window where the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta Sophia, and Princess Elizabeth were, and let it up again, then brought it down, and taking it on his hand, said, "Now it goes!" It accordingly ascended in a perpendicular manner for upwards of three minutes, the eddying winds causing a visible confusion in its progress for about a minute in that situation; it then, for about two minutes more, made a most rapid rise, and made a seeming reversion of its inclination; then having taken a southerly course, it was lost to the sight of the spectators, who were greater on the occasion than what could have been possibly imagined.

The resolution of their High Mightinesses not to suffer the citizens to be armed, but to trust the internal safety of the states to the military power, has occasioned great discontent among the people, and advanced the popularity of the protesting member near as much as that of Van Berckell three years ago.

The affairs of the Dutch and the Emperor are not blown over, though the foreign Gazettes have made no mention of it for some time past. The Dutch Ambassador at Vienna, and the President of the States General, having made known to his Imperial Majesty the unavoidable legal delays to which their government subjects them, has given them six months for a full and final answer to his propositions. If, when that period has elapsed, the Dutch government shew any evasion, or even a design further to protract the business, the Emperor has declared he shall settle matters in his own way, without ever thereafter admitting even the interposition of any mediation whatever. So that the Mynheers have now their nose to the grinding-stone, and delay will but encrease their difficulty.

Dec. 1. On Friday evening, about nine o'clock, the celebrated Paul Jones arrived in town from Paris, with despatches from the American Congress, for his Excellency John Adams, Esquire. Mr. Jones was only twenty-two days on his passage from Philadelphia to France; and after delivering his despatches on Friday evening, he set out the next morning at 3 o'clock, for Paris, to proceed from thence to America.

Dec. 3. Mr. Pitt, and to his honour be it spoken, has plainly and candidly acknowledged the great, the very great superiority of his patriotick rival, Mr. Fox. This concession does credit to the good sense of the young gentleman, and much raises him in the esteem of his real friends.

The Bute Administration were pusillanimous because they were confident that their measures had not rectitude for a foundation, and therefore we lost America. The case however is now altered, and Mr. Fox, backed by the Cavendishes, pushes boldly forward, with honour and national rectitude as his advance guard. The interest of the kingdom brings up the rear.

Mr. Fox's speech of Monday, was spoken of as one of the most masterly pieces of evincive reasoning, as ever yet was delivered within the walls of St. Stevens's Chapel.

Dec. 8. The taxes proposed as substitutes for the receipt tax, form a curious assemblage of heterogeneous articles: *Church Stalls and Baronets—Grave Stones and Maid-servants—Dogs and Attornies.*

Dec. 15. In consequence of the authentick information communicated by Tuesday's Gazette, nothing could exceed the indignation of the impartial publick, at the miserable deception which had been attempted by the faction who wrote in behalf of the East-India delinquents. What a picture of discord, rapine and confusion! Settlement against settlement! Generals accusing their armies! Governors accusing their Generals! The King's troops and those of the Company at open enmity! The Princes of the country breaking treaties with us, after our own example! Towns taken and sold again! Commanders holding up treasures and jewels to the eyes of the soldiers, and then falling to loggerheads about dividing the booty!—While Tipoo with an hundred thousand fighting men, is carrying all before him, and appears indeed likely to prove the decisive avenger of his country! O wretched ignoble Britain! Thy son of glory begins to set indeed! Thy western empire is gone! Ireland has deserted thee, and now a few cant words and a little popular jargon is to fright us from attempting to save the one jewel we have left! The single prop of our declining greatness! And the only remaining resource, from which the shattered revenues of this country can look for a distant relief! But, thank the fortune of the day, there is something of vigour and determination in our Ministers. Let them proceed with firmness, notwithstanding the clamour of culprits, and the tricks of faction; the nation is with them. Let the men whom they name to execute their plan be worthy of the confidence of the publick, and they will fix themselves in the hearts of all true Englishmen.

Dec. 20. His Majesty sent, between twelve and one on Friday morning, to Lord North and Mr. Fox, to desire they would send their seals of office immediately.

It is said Earl Temple and Lord Sydney are to be the two Secretaries of State, Earl Gower to be President of the Council, Lord Camden, Privy Seal, Lord Howe, first Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor.

It is likewise said the Marquis of Carmarthen goes Ambassador to France, and the Duke of Rutland to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Yesterday afternoon the Duke of Portland, Mr. Fox, Lord North, &c. resigned their different offices.

Not only the Premiers of the late Ministry, but all who held offices of any rank under them, went yesterday to St. James's and resigned.

On Sunday last, from about ten o'clock in the morning, to one o'clock mid-day, the city of Amsterdam was enveloped in such a thick fog, as was never remembered to have been seen by any man. Every thing was in confusion, as nobody could distinguish the road he walked in. Many unhappy accidents happened. Several persons and some carriages had the misfortune to fall into the canals. As yet we have not learned all the fatal consequences of this accident, but it is feared that all Holland has been in the same situation.

Extract of a letter from Leeds, Nov. 25.

"A gentleman returning from Barnsley, on Tuesday last, about half past six o'clock in the evening, upon the road between Sandal and Wakefield, says, it became so very dark instantaneously, that he could not distinguish his hand when brought near his eyes, attended with a remarkable heavy shower of rain and hail from the north-west, when a meteor, to appearance half the diameter of the moon when in the meridian, seemed to fall a little more than a mile from him, of a very bright colour; but the most extraordinary circumstance was, his horse's ears, head, and mane, were beautifully illuminated with rays of electric light, and the gentleman's hair, which was a good deal blown upon his shoulders, was so light, that it was possible to distinguish the hour by a watch. Holding up his hand, upon each finger there was a brush of light, and a stick, which was under his arm, had a light at each end; the whole continued about

five minutes, and then disappeared. The day had been very warm, and the height of the barometer 29 and 1-2. The same phenomenon was also observed by several people in this town and neighbourhood."

TRENTON, March 9.

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 3, 1783.

"A grand topick of conversation in this capital is the air balloons, they are a thin bag filled with inflammable gas, which being specifically lighter than our atmospherical air, naturally rises upwards. The inventor is Monsieur Montgolfier, of Paris, who has exhibited several of them in that city. Dr. Franklin was present at the first, and several subsequent ones. You will see by the inclosed *newspaper what amazing improvements have been made already:—It is said Monsieur Montgolfier has found out a method of steering them, which, added to the power of raising or lowering already discovered, will be the ground work of all that is wanting. I saw the grand one let off in the artillery ground, and a fine sight it was; it was ten feet in diameter, gilt, and the sun shining on it, produced a most happy effect. It was let off at one o'clock, November 25, and at four the same day was found at Petworth, in Suffex, forty-eight miles distant. The King let off a small one the same day at Windsor; but that as yet has not been heard of. Another let off from Falcon square (previous to either of the above) was found at Leominster, 136 miles distant, the next day."

* From the MORNING HERALD of Dec. 1, 1783.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated November 24, 1783.

"The first aerial journey was performed on Friday last by two gentlemen in a balloon on Mr. Mongolfier's principle: that is, the mover was the smoke of burnt straw.

"I cannot give a better description of it than is contained in the inclosed translation of a certificate of the members of the Academy of Sciences, under whose directions the experiment will be made with another balloon of twenty-six feet diameter, filled with inflammable air. Two brothers, Messrs. Robert, are to travel by it. They expect to go at least twelve or fifteen leagues in a very few hours; the expense will cost above 500 guineas, which has been got by a private subscription.

"It is said with confidence, that proper directors or conductors has been discovered, but will not be made public as yet; certain it is, that they can rise and fall at pleasure, but that no method has yet been practised to deviate from the plain current of the wind. All Paris saw the above performance, and you may rely on the strictest veracity of every iota contained in the certificates."

Translation of the certificate above referred to, dated at the King's palace, the Chateau-de-la-Muette, near Paris, 21st November, 1783:

"This day (Nov. 21, 1783) at the King's palace, the Chateau-de-la-Muette, an experiment has been made of the aërostatique machine of Mr. Mongolfier's. The sky was cloudy in some places, clear in others, the wind N. W. Eight minutes after twelve at noon, a signal was given to announce that they began to fill the machine; in eight minutes time it was perfectly developed on all sides, and ready to start. The Marquis d'Arlandos and Mr. Gilatre de Rozier were placed in the gallery.

"It was intended at first to let the machine rise, and then to withhold it with ropes, in order to put it to trial, to compute the exact weight it might carry, and also to see whether every part was properly completed for the important experiment which was going to me made. But the machine being drove by the wind instead of raising itself vertically, went in a direction to one of the walks in the garden, and the ropes which held it, acting with too much force, several rents were occasioned thereby, one of which was about six feet in length. The machine having been replaced on the alcove, was repaired in less than two hours. Having been filled again, it went off at 54 minutes after one, carrying the same gentlemen; it rose in a majestic manner, and when it had ascended the height of above 250 feet, the intrepid travellers waving their hats, saluted the spectators; it was impossible not to feel then a sense intermixed with fear and admiration.

"The aerial travellers were soon out of sight, but the machine hovering on the horizon, and appearing in the most beautiful form, ascended gradually 3000 feet, some say 3000 feet in height, where it still remained visible; it has crossed the Seine below the bar of Contenance, and passing from thence between the Military School and the Hotel of the Invalids; it was visible by all Paris.

"The travellers being satisfied with this experiment, and not being willing to extend their excursion, concerted means to descend, but perceiving that the wind carried them over the house in the Rue Seve suburb, St. Germaine, and still maintaining their cool

intrepidity, *sang froid*, they let fly a flush of gas, and thereby raising themselves again, they continued their airy route until they had passed over Paris.—They then descended in an easy manner in the fields beyond the New Boulevards, opposite the mill of Croulebarbe, without having experienced the least inconveniency, having still left in their gallery above two-thirds of their provisional stores; they might, therefore, if they had chose it, gone over a space treble longer in extent; their route has been from four to five thousand toises or fathoms, and performed in twenty to twenty-five minutes.

"The machine was seventy feet in height, forty-six in diameter, its inside 60,000 cubical feet, and the weight it bore up was from sixteen to seventeen hundred pounds weight.

"This deposition, witnessed at the Chateau-de-la-Muette, at five in the afternoon, and signed by the Duc de Polignae, the Duc de Guines, the Comte de Polastroc de Vaudreuil d'Hunaud, Doctor Benjamin Franklin, Faujas de St. Tond, Delisle le Roy, of the Academy of Sciences."

On Thursday last, the 4th of March, departed this life, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. THEODOSIA HUNT, wife of Mr. Abraham Hunt, merchant in this town. She left behind her an affectionate husband, penetrated with grief proportionate to his just sense of her excellence, and eight sons and a daughter, to feel and to deplore their loss. Such was her cheerful uninterrupted benevolence of heart; such was the gentleness and purity of her manners, that she never made an enemy, nor ever lost a friend.

To know her once, was to love her forever.

And on Sunday night Miss SALLY POTTS, daughter of Mr. Stacy Potts, of this place, aged 21 years.

—In her we every virtue mourn,
For every virtue did her life adorn;
Serenely mild, with modest cheerful mirth,
A happy emblem of domestick worth.
Calmly she met th' expected stroke of death,
And without marmur yielded up her breath.
Come then her friends and o'er her silent bier
Pay friendship's test, a tributary tear;
And while we thus lament her early fall,
Her bright example shall inspire us all;
Shall point the way to yonder Heav'nly sky,
And teach us how to live and how to die.

TO BE SOLD,

An excellent PLANTATION, SITUATE on the main road from Princeton to Trenton, about two miles from the former, adjoining Stony Brook, within a quarter of a mile of Worth's mill, and the same distance from a smith's shop, and one mile from a sawmill, containing better than 250 acres, of which a large proportion is woodland, and a sufficient quantity meadow, all in good fence—on which is an elegant house, containing 12 rooms well finished beside the kitchen, and cellar under the whole—There is also a good barn, where is a well of good water, and another at the kitchen door, beside water in every field—good orchard, and nursery of apple, peach and cherry-trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may also have the flock of horses, cattle, and farming utensils, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID HAMILTON.

March 8, 1783. 3w¶

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the estate of Josiah Appleton, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make payment by the first day of May next; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly proved for payment. All those that neglect complying with this publick request, may depend on being proceeded against as the law directs, the executors being determined to close the accounts of the estate as soon as possible.

JOSIAH APPLETON, } Execut.
ABRAHAM APPLETON, }

Trenton, March 1, 1784. 4w¶

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers on the premises, Valuable plantation, containing 456 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, situate in that pleasant neighbourhood of Penna-Neck, within two miles of Princeton, and in view of the college, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, containing about 40 acres of meadow, 30 acres of interval kept to grafs, suitable for a dairy, and applied to that use several years; about 230 acres good tillable land, suitable for either grafs or grain; a good bearing orchard of about 500 apple-trees of grafted fruit, and many other trees of summer fruit; a convenient dwelling-house, with a well of good water by the door, a large Dutch barn, and convenient out-houses, waggon-house, smoke-house, corn-cribs, &c. Payment made easy by

JOHN SCHENCK, jun.
JOSEPH SCHENCK,

March 2, 1784. 4w¶

THE Subscriber having received a letter of attorney from Francis Kearny, one of the sons and devisees of Philip Kearny, Esq. late of the city of Perth-Amboy, deceased, authorizing him to take possession of, claim and sell, all the lands formerly belonging to the same Philip, and by his will and testament devised to the same Francis, in the state of New-Jersey: In pursuance of the trust so reposed in him, doth hereby inform the publick, that from the best intelligence he has been able to obtain, the same Francis Kearny never was a subject of this or any of the United States of America, or his estate in New-Jersey liable by the laws thereof to confiscation: That the subscriber hath made application for a writ of error, to avoid the inquisition and judgment thereon given, and doth intend to prosecute the same, and also to make use of all proper and legal means to obtain the just right of his constituent, of which all persons who may incline to purchase any estate belonging to the same Francis Kearny, and sold, or offered to be sold as forfeited to the state, are requested to take notice.

JAMES KINSEY, Attorney in fact to Francis Kearny.

Burlington, February 10, 1784. 6w¶

Thomas Beck,

GOLD AND SILVER-SMITH,

INFORMS his friends, and the publick in general, that he carries on the business in Trenton, opposite Mr. Hunt's store, where those who please to employ him, may depend on having most kinds of gold and silver-smith's work done in the neatest manner, and at the lowest rates.

He likewise ensures the quality of his work to be equal in value to the current coin.

N. B. Ladies gold watch-cases and equipages chased, repaired, and cleaned, with all kinds of chasing done as neat as in Europe. The full value given for old gold or silver, and the greatest price in exchange for work. 6w¶

WANTED,

A Young woman who can be well recommended, is fond of children and housework, to whom good wages, and employ for a considerable time, will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

X TO BE LET,

THE farm whereon Benjamin Roberts now lives, and farms joining Lambertson and on the river Delaware, near Trenton ferry, consisting of above one hundred acres of cleared land, conveniently situated for Trenton market, and for fishing on the river. For terms apply to Mrs. Mary Mitchell, living near the widow Douglass's; Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill farm; or Mr. Abraham Hunt, merchant, Trenton.

March 8, 1784. 2w¶

The Publick are desired to take Notice,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the Loan-Office of this state, to renew two Loan-Office Certificates, lately destroyed by accident, viz. No. 2120 for 300 dollars, and No. 4768 for 600 dollars, issued by Joseph Borden, Esquire, and dated February 11, 1779, payable to William Baker. Any person or persons having objections to the renewal of the said Certificates, agreeably to an act of Congress in that case made and provided, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

WILLIAM BAKER.

March 8, 1784. 6w

A BOOK, necessary for all Families.

Just published, and now selling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street, ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia, by ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton, by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Booksellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Physician,

OR DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

BEING a treatise on the prevention and cure of diseases, by regimen and simple medicines; with a dispensatory and complete Index, for the use of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, necessity and advantage of possessing this extraordinary treasure of health, must be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family physician, at the moderate price of Two Dollars.

FOR SALE,

A valuable PLANTATION, FORMERLY the property of James Pew, deceased, in the township of Middletown, and county of Monmouth: The plantation lies very pleasantly situated by the side of the salt water, where there is great satisfaction to be had by any person that is fond of the produce of that soil: The plantation contains between two and three hundred acres; about fifty acres of good meadow, and a considerable quantity of wood-land, which is very valuable at this time for New-York market; a good house and barn on the same, and a good spring of water handy to the house. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. For terms of sale apply to Jonathan Pew, at Allentown, Monmouth county.

February 28, 1783. 3w¶

W A N T E D,

A sober, honest, industrious MAN, CAPABLE of carrying on (with proper assistance under him) the business of a mill, on a good stream of water, where about twenty thousand bushels of grist-work is annually done, and the like quantity of wheat (or more) may be manufactured into merchant-work to good advantage. He will be employed either by the year or on shares; or perhaps a reasonable part of the profits may be agreed on, and possession given at any time after one month's notice. If he should have a small family it will be no objection, but must produce unquestionable recommendations.—The situation is remarkably healthy, on navigable water, and not more than twenty miles from Philadelphia. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. February 6, 1784. 6w

T O B E S O L D,

A healthy, likely, NEGRO WENCH, 25 years of age; has had the smallpox and measles; with or without a male child. Enquire of the subscriber, in Cranberry. NATHANIEL HUNT. February 23, 1784. 3w

Lately imported from London,

A Quantity of superfine and forrest cloths, spotted and plain velvets, corduroys, everlastings, prince'suffs, pernellos and fattinets, with a good assortment of excellent trimmings, and to be sold on the most reasonable terms at Samuel Downing's, in Trenton, by M^r Carr and Company, who carry on the taylor's business in all its branches, and make ladies stays and habits, in the neatest taste and newest fashions. All gentlemen and ladies who please to favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, on the lowest terms, and with punctuality and dispatch. 4w

T O B E S O L D,

At private sale, in Windsor township, Middlesex county,

A House and lot of land of about fourteen acres; there are on the premises a grist and saw-mill, waggon-house and stables, a good garden, and spring of water at the door with a house over it; the whole have not been many years erected. They were formerly known by the name of Kinnans' Mills, now the property of the subscriber. The above mills stand on a good stream of water, and a healthy part of the country; a good stand for a store. For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. WILSON STOUT.

N. B. Also a few West-Jersey rights on the lowest terms. February 9, 1784. 4w

A choice TRACT of LAND. T O B E S O L D,

A TRACT of land lying on both sides of Paulinkiln creek, and within 3 miles of the river Delaware, formerly surveyed and returned for 900 acres, with the usual allowance, but is supposed to contain 1000 acres. The quality of the land is extraordinary good for wheat, lies level, and is very free from stones and easily worked; it may be conveniently laid out into four or five plantations, each to have a front on the water, as the creek runs nearly through the middle of the tract. There is a good and convenient landing on the creek, about a mile and a half from the land, where Durham boats of any burthen load, and rafts may be floated down to Philadelphia. There are on the land two good and inexhaustible limestone quarries, one on either side of the creek; and three well improved plantations, now in possession of John Puffon, Ralph Brugler and Samuel Bowham, whose leases expire next spring. A considerable deal of upland and some meadow already cleared, and much more to clear. The pleasant and convenient situation, the good quality of the upland, meadowland and bottom ground, must always render this tract of land equal, if not superior, to any of the same extent in Suffex county. The subscriber wishes to sell the whole to one person; or, if too much for one, to several, who would jointly purchase, and agree to divide the land to suit their own convenience. As the whole of the land may be cleared, the purchaser or purchasers can be supplied with a tract of timberland which lies very handy, at a cheap and reasonable rate. The payments will be easy. The title is clear. For particulars and terms of sale apply to the subscriber living in the township of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, near the South branch of the river Raritan. 9w

CHARLES COXE.

F O R S A L E,

A Most elegant seat, little, if any inferior, to any in Jersey, calculated either for the gentleman or the man of business, situated in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, in a very agreeable neighbourhood and healthy part of the country; the prospect beautiful, as it overlooks a large extent of country, within one day's ride of New-York or Philadelphia; the dwelling-house brick, well finished, 36 feet by 48, two stories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, and a 10 feet entry through the whole, a neat court-yard in front newly enclosed with a neat pale fence. The farm contains near 400 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, with a large proportion of meadow; several hundred apple-trees of the best fruit, many of them grafted. The south branch of the river Raritan, a never failing stream, passing through part of said farm, on which are a grist-mill and saw-mill, belonging to the premises, in good repair, the running gears of the grist-mill being mostly made new last summer, in which are two water-wheels, with two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burrs, a rolling screen, &c. going by water, and every thing in proper order for manufacturing of flour after the best manner.—The saw-mill new.—The stand for country work equal to any in Jersey. This place being equally distant from New-York or Philadelphia, gives the choice of either market a material advantage to the trader. There is a good well of water by the kitchen door; also newly erected water-works, similar to those in Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, worked by the water-wheel of the saw-mill, which, without being any obstruction to the sawing, elevates the water between 60 and 70 feet, forces it under ground 250 yards, and brings it within a few feet of the kitchen door, where it discharges about one hoghead of water in a minute, which water, after supplying the house, garden, &c. is designed to be thrown over 25 or 30 acres of ground which lies near the house, and has a beautiful descent for watered meadow, a good barn, waggon-house, &c. &c. It is not likely any person inclining to purchase would wish a more minute description, as a sight of the premises would be much more satisfactory. A clear and indisputable title will be made, and possession given on the first day of May. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. AMOS GREGG. Richmond, February 9, 1784. 8w

T O B E S O L D,

A Plantation containing 165 acres of good land, situate in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, on which is a large dwelling-house, four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole; with good barn and stables, an excellent well of water at the door, with two never failing springs, an orchard of one hundred apple-trees in perfection, and one hundred planted last spring; a sufficient quantity of good meadow, and more may be made with a very small expence; about fifty acres of wood-land, the remainder cleared and in good fence. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Jasper Smith, Esquire, in Flemington; or Samuel Tucker, Esquire, in Trenton. An indisputable title and possession will be given the first of April next ensuing, by TIMOTHY WOOD. Amwell, February 9, 1784. 3w

T W O D O L L A R S R E W A R D.

STRAYED away the 12th inst. from the plantation of the subscriber in Hopewell, a dark brown mare, two years old past, a natural trotter, has been docked, and branded on the buttock with G. S. Whoever brings her to the subscriber shall be paid the above reward, and all reasonable charges by TIMOTHY BRUSH, jun. Hopewell, Jan. 29, 1784. 6w

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Alexander Gaa, late of Princeton, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts properly authenticated to Mr. James Hamilton, of said place, being duly authorized to adjust the same; likewise all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make payment on or before the 1st of June next ensuing, to avoid further trouble. ROBERT M'GEE, Adm.

N. B. Likewise a lot of ground containing 60 feet in front, on the main street, Princeton, extending 534 feet deep, to be sold. Apply as above. Princeton, February 27, 1784. 4w

Hunterdon } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias
County, ff. } to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, on the premises, on Monday the fifteenth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of said day, a certain plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Alexandria, containing two hundred and eighty-two acres, adjoining lands of Paul Andrews and others: The above described premises is excellent wheat land; and there are on said premises a dwellinghouse, barn and orchard, and a great proportion of timber, and is part of that tract of land known by the Society Tract.

Also, on Tuesday the sixteenth will be sold, between the hours of twelve and five, another tract of land situate in the township of Tewkesbury, containing four hundred and five acres, now in the tenure of John Tinney, adjoining lands of Frederick Pickle and others: There are on said premises a dwellinghouse, barn and orchard, and a great proportion of excellent timber, late the property of Henry Cuiller, deceased; seized and taken in execution at the suit of the Hon. John Fell, Esquire, and to be sold by JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Dec. 27, 1783. 7w

T O B E S O L D,

By PUBLICK VENDUE, On Thursday the first of April, at the house of Mr. Jacob G. Bergen, in Trenton, THAT large and well built house in which the late Treasurer lived, in Trenton, adjoining the bridge: This stand has many advantages, such as renders it one of the first stands in that town, for store, tanyard, brewery, or distillery, the latter of which it has been occupied for, having a house erected for that business, and with very little expence would be one of the first houses in this place for a tavern; the lot is near two acres, and yields the best crops of hay. Also a lot of land containing fourteen acres, a quarter of a mile distant from the courthouse, three of which, at a small expence, would make excellent meadow, having been highly manured. The whole will be sold for such certificates as the present confiscated estates are sold for, by BERNARD HANLON. Trenton, February 21, 1784. 6w

To be sold,

And may be taken possession of the 20th of March next, A Valuable plantation, containing three hundred and seventy-five acres of land, pleasantly situated in the county of Monmouth, one mile from Imlay's-Town, and three from Allentown. There are on the premises a frame house, kitchen, barn and waggon-house; a good bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit.—There are twenty acres of meadow, eighty acres tillable and pasture-land, the remainder wood-land; all of an excellent quality: It would make two good farms, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. An indisputable title will be given, and the payments made easy to the purchaser. Enquire of Benjamin Van-Cleve, Maidenhead; Joseph Wright, Philadelphia; or Ebenezer-Smith Platt, New-York. February 23, 1784. 3w

T O B E S O L D,

A Healthy strong NEGRO WENCH, with a female child two years old. She is fit for town or country service. Enquire of the Printer, February 23, 1784. c. t. f.

To be Sold,

And may be taken possession of the fifteenth of April next,

A Valuable plantation, containing two hundred and thirty acres of land, pleasantly situated on the post-road from Trenton to Princeton, 8 miles from the former and 4 from the latter.—There are on the premises a two-story stone house, a stone kitchen, a large commodious barn, a good bearing orchard, and one of younger trees thrifty and promising.—There are 50 acres of meadow, and the like quantity of wood-land, both of excellent quality. An indisputable title will be given, and the payments made easy to the purchaser, on paying a small part in hand.—Enquire of Anna Green, near the said plantation; Richard Green, near Howell's ferry; Eli Moore, Pennington; or William C. Houston, Esquire, Trenton. Maidenhead, February 2, 1784. c. t. f.

T O B E S O L D,

Only for ready money, AN able-bodied healthy NEGRO GIRL, fourteen years old next March. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Burgie, near Mr. Annin's tavern at Baskenridge. February 28, 1784. 4w