

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1784.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

Thursday the 4th inst. arrived at Philadelphia the ship *Washington*, Captain Dale, from London, by whom we have the following advices:

H A G U E, August 16.

THE following is the plan and basis of the long-talked of treaty and alliance between the Court of Versailles and the Republick of Holland.

Article I. There shall be a sincere and constant union and friendship between his Most Christian Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United Provinces of the Netherlands. The high contracting powers shall, in consequence thereof, pay the greatest attention to keep up between them, their respective states and subjects, a good and friendly intercourse, mutually, without suffering any hostility to break out between them, under any pretence whatever, by carefully avoiding all such acts as might, in the least, impair the good understanding so happily established between the said parties: But on the contrary, endeavouring, by every possible means, to forward, on every opportunity, their mutual honour and advantage.

II. The high contracting powers do mutually engage to contribute, with all their might, to maintain their respective security, peace and neutrality, as well as the actual possession of all their estates, dominions, territories, franchises and liberty, and to defend each other against all oppression in any part of the world whatever.

III. The said contracting powers, in consequence of the foregoing articles, shall be careful to watch, in concert, for the preservation of the peace; and in case either of them should be threatened with any attack, the other shall endeavour, by all good offices in its power, to prevent hostilities breaking out, and restoring peace and good harmony.

IV. But if the aforesaid good offices should not be crowned with success, then, and in such case, his Most Christian Majesty and their High Mightinesses mutually agree, from this time forwards, to assist each other both by sea and land; for which purpose his Most Christian Majesty shall in such case furnish to the Republick — men of infantry, — squadrons of cavalry, — ships of the line, and frigates; and their High Mightinesses, in case of a maritime war, or in any circumstance, when his said Majesty shall experience any hostility at sea, shall furnish the said Most Christian King with — ships of the line, and — frigates. The States General shall furnish their quota in money, for, and in lieu of land forces, which said quota shall be estimated in a private article, unless they should prefer to give so many — effective men, at the rate of — foot and — horse.

V. Either of the contracting parties who may furnish the said quota of ships and men, shall pay and maintain the same, where ever they chance to be employed by the ally thus assisted; and the said assisted power shall undertake to victual the said ships and men at the same prices as its own may be rated to pay. — In fine, it is hereby agreed and covenanted, that such ships and men shall never be at the charge of the assisted power, though the latter may employ the same during the whole time of the war, in which it may be engaged.

VI. The Most Christian King, and the States General, do hereby engage to keep, in complete state and well armed, such ships, men, and land forces, as they may mutually lend to each other; so that as soon as either power shall have furnished its contingent, as stipulated in the 4th article, other ships will instantly be fitted out to replace such as may be lost by the accidents of sea and war.

VII. In case the assistance here above stipulated should appear insufficient for the defence of the power attacked as aforesaid, so as not to bring about the restoration of a suitable peace, then the assisting power shall successively increase the said number in proportion to its distressed ally. (The rest as stated in Article IV.)

VIII. When the war shall break out at sea, in

which both powers shall be engaged, they shall guarantee to each other the liberty of navigation, upon the principle that the colours of a friendly power protect the enemy's property; proper attention, nevertheless, being paid to the exceptions mentioned in the 19th and 20th articles of the treaty of commerce of April eleventh, 1713.

IX. If by chance (which God avert) either of the contracting powers should be compelled to take a direct part in a war in which the other might be engaged, they shall concert together the best measures to distress the common enemy, and force them to a peace; nor shall either lay down their arms, nor accept of truce or peace, except it be with the concurrence of the other contracting power.

X. The aforesaid high contracting powers mutually engage at all times to keep their respective forces in good condition; and each of the said powers shall have a right to ask of the other every explanation concerning the state of the aforesaid forces; they shall impart to each other, in the greatest confidence, the true state of their military establishment in all parts of the world, for the purpose of concerting measures for providing thereto in a suitable manner.

XI. The said high contracting powers shall freely and confidentially communicate to each other the mutual engagements that may subsist between them respectively, and the other powers of Europe, which engagements are to subsist and remain in their full force; and they hereby pledge themselves to each other, not to enter into any alliance or treaty, of whatever nature they may be, that might directly, or indirectly, militate against the present treaty.

XII. The object of the present articles being not only to provide for the peace and security of both the contracting powers, but also to maintain and preserve the general peace, his Most Christian Majesty and their High Mightinesses have mutually reserved the liberty of inviting in concert such other powers as they may think fit to accede to, and partake of the Breff treaty.

XIII. In order the better to cement good harmony and understanding between the French and Dutch, it is agreed, that till such time as the said high contracting powers shall enter into a treaty of commerce, the subjects of the Republick, and reciprocally those of France, shall be treated as the most favoured nation in point of trade and navigation, by either party.

L O N D O N, August 13.

The following is the substance of the several accounts received of the calamities in Iceland:—

“The subterraneous fire which broke out on June 7th last year, on the mountain Skaptan Gluver, spread so wide, that marks of its devastation are visible at the distance of 20 leagues to the S. S. W. The conflagration extended to four leagues in breadth, and continued till the month of May this year. The 4th part of the burnt soil consisted of a very old lava and of marshes. The burnt earth resembles a heap of calcined stones of the colour of vitriol. The great river of Skaptage, which was from seven to eight fathoms deep, is entirely dried up. On the east side, the fire broke out much about the same time in the channel of the Huervissiodt, nearly of the same depth with the Skaptage, but here its breadth was not above a league. The whole extent of ground from which the flames issued, is about ten leagues. At first the flames darted perpendicularly upwards, and seemed to issue from a great depth, but afterwards they rolled along the surface, its waves resembling those of the sea; and when they approached the frozen mountains, whose bowels are impregnated with sulphur and nitre, they raged with such fury as to sweep away, in a moment, cattle, horses, and every thing in their way, even the soil. Seventeen districts have been entirely ruined. The hay harvest failing, the inhabitants were obliged to kill most of their young store for want of provender. What little they got in was of so bad a quality, that it produced an epidemical distemper among the cattle, by which, and the severity of the winter, five-sixths of the cattle and three-fourths of the sheep have perished. Many of the peasants, who have lost their whole stock, have been obliged to give up house and land. To add to their calamities, the

fishery has been very unsuccessful. In short, nothing can equal the distress of the inhabitants.”

A very elegant coach, made in London for a nobleman in Dublin, was landed at the custom-house of that city above ten days ago. On its way to the nobleman's house it was stopped by a numerous mob, who smeared it over with tar, then feathered it, after which, having drawn it through several streets, they pulled it to pieces, and carried it off for firing.

Extract of a letter from Naples, August 2.

“The scheme for making a valuation of all the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the different monasteries and convents with which the Two Sicilies are burthened, is carrying on with great rapidity. The King has already sequestered the gold, silver and jewels, belonging to the suppressed monasteries in Farther Calabria, and the money arising from their sale, and the coinage of plate, will be lodged in the Bank of St. James's, to be disposed of according to his Majesty's pleasure. The vast quantity of valuable effects daily discovered in the convents, fills the publick with astonishment. They will now be applied to a more laudable purpose, viz. the relief of the unhappy sufferers by the dreadful earthquakes which happened last year.

Extract of a letter from Fort William, in Scotland, August 24.

“Yesterday there was a numerous meeting of the family of Locheal, on the joyful news of the forfeited estates being restored. It was proposed, that to testify their gratitude to his Majesty, and to commemorate so generous an action, the families should unite, and contribute towards erecting a pillar on the top of Ben-Nevis (the highest hill in the country) with suitable inscriptions in Gallic, Latin and English: That each family shall have a small pillar (with the arms of the family) erected round the large one.”

August 14. It were to be wished, that all the taxes were exchanged for one single rate, by which every man might know his expences; for such is the intricacy and number of our budget laws, that a man must have the memory and knowledge of a lawyer, to know when he is wrong and when he is right.

A marriage is on the tapis between the eldest son of the King of Naples and the second daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. This alliance meets with the approbation of the Queen of Naples, who is a Princess of Austrian Lorraine; but his Majesty is of a different opinion, fearing that the crown of Naples may one day fall into the hands of an Austrian Prince.

August 17. Our last letters from Italy contain some very disagreeable intelligence concerning Messina, where the unfortunate inhabitants have again been terrified by fresh earthly commotions and subterraneous noise, which is almost continual, and resembles in its explosions that of the heaviest piece of ordnance. Several of the citizens, invited by the fair promising aspect of the weather, were busy in repairing and rebuilding what former shocks had destroyed, but abashed and dispirited by this new misfortune, are preparing to emigrate, and thus turn into a wilderness and solitude one of the finest countries in Europe.

Sept. 2. They write from Rome, that it is in agitation to tax the wearers of silver buckles. It is said that the reason of establishing this new impost, is to render the wearing of silver buckles less general, in consequence of prodigious quantities of coin having been melted for the purpose of converting the metal into those articles of luxury.

Every account received from France agrees, that they are exceedingly industrious in sending out troops to every garrison they are in possession of, both at home and abroad, fortifying them in the most complete manner. The method of sending out troops, now practised by the French, seems one of the most artful that could possibly be devised; each ship carries out one-third more hands than her complement in the quality of seamen. When they arrive at the place of their destination, they assume their real occupation, that of military men. By this means only they will have every place of importance completely garrisoned and fortified.

Extract of a letter from Douay, August 10.

"They are now casting brass cannon here for the Royal Sun, a new ship of 100 guns, building at Toulon; they consist of 56, 38, 12 and 9 pounders; they are all one make, the bore contracted at the mouth, and longer than the guns usually cast for the sea service."

Sept. 8. Yesterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Halifax packet-boat, Captain Boulton, in twenty-eight days.

Among other circumstances that are reputable to Mr. Pitt, and probably will be beneficial to the common cause of both countries, is the mutual respect and good correspondence subsisting between him and Dr. Franklin, who immediately, on the information of Mr. Pitt's refusal of the *Pells*, wrote a letter of panegyric to the Minister, and at the same time sent formal congratulations to two or three publick characters, of the virtues of that illustrious statesman.

One of the American houses lately stopped payment in the city, has been found, on inspection, to have sufficient to answer every demand, and a surplus of more than 30,000l.

Sept. 9. The aspect of things in the Austrian Netherlands is becoming more and more military every day; the Pontifical places have additional engineers employed on their own works; and every corps in the army is very largely recruiting.

By the passengers who arrived in the river, in the Active, on Saturday, from Königsberg, we hear there has not been known, in the memory of man, a finer or a more plentiful summer in the electorate of Brandenburg and Polish Prussia, than the last; most of the corn had been got in three weeks since, and the season had been exceedingly dry.

Sept. 11. On Wednesday fennight a fine ship of war was launched at Rochfort, with twenty-six twelve pounders on her upper-deck, 8 eight pounders on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, and 6 twenty-four pounders on her lower-deck. She was built entirely of American oak, the fine white-oak of Virginia, considerable quantities of which have been lately exported to some of the sea-ports of France.

According to letters from the Hague, there is a commotion among the governing powers at that place: The answer from the commissioner at Brussels has thrown them into confusion. An extraordinary meeting of the States General had just been summoned by order of the President. In the mean while memorials are sent to the assemblies of the confederated provinces, advising them to assemble their militia, &c. and to take an immediate account of the levies they can raise towards the protection of the United Provinces, if they should be suddenly attacked. The admiralty of Amsterdam met on the 26th ult. and dispatched a memorial to Zealand, advising them to send four more men of war into the Scheld, to guard the mouth of that river, and to oppose any force that may be sent to attempt a passage contrary to the consent of the States General; other precautions are to be taken on the land side, it being expected that a rupture must soon commence.

The States General had also ordered all their frontier towns to be put in a proper state of defence, and their garrisons to be augmented.

Sept. 13. We have just learnt, that the States General have come to a strong resolution on the last declaration of the Emperor. They have unanimously agreed to give a *direct refusal* to his requisitions, as repugnant with the treaties, and, in case of violence, to *repel force by force*. Vice Admiral Raynft is already arrived from Middleburgh, and has taken the command of the Squadron. He has hoisted his flag on board the Liberty, of 74 guns. The respective commanders, nevertheless, are charged industriously to avoid any aggressive acts of hostility.

An American ship, arrived in the river within these few days, has brought upwards of fifty thousand dollars.

The India sale for the ensuing month is larger than ever was known—50,000 chests is such a quantity, as must inevitably sink the price of teas below the cheapest prices that the smugglers are selling at this hour.

The Dutch have not thirty thousand men, beside their garrisons, to take the field against a Prince who has near two hundred thousand troops in pay; time only can determine the issue of the contest; but, according to present appearances, the odds are infinitely against the States, even supposing the French should join them.

By letters from the continent we are informed, that the Count de Vergennes has, in the name of the French King, peremptorily refused to ratify the offensive and defensive treaty, lately agreed upon between the French and the Dutch, the latter having concealed from the French cabinet several circumstances relative to their dispute with the Emperor, and also of their own domestick disquietude.

Saturday's gazette contains the address of the Grand Jury of Carrickfergus to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, acknowledging their sorrow on account of the riots so frequent of late in that kingdom, and manifesting their attachment and loyalty.

Holland is at present miserably rent by parties:—Those who are enemies to the Prince of Orange, are constantly disclaiming against the impolicy of a war with the Emperor, which, they say, can terminate only in the downfall of the Republick, and the advancement of the Stadtholder to unlimited and arbitrary power. The friends of the Prince on the other hand are clamorous for war, because they foresee, or think they foresee, it must terminate to his advantage. Violent tumults have been raised by both parties, and many lives have been already lost in them; the partisans of the Prince appear to be the boldest, because they find his Highness strongly supported by his uncle the King of Prussia: How matters will end, heaven only knows; but certain it is, that the Republick is threatened with dreadful calamities.

Mr. Pitt has frequently declared, that he shall always keep in view the diminution of the national debt. His administration, at present, bids fair to relieve us totally from the burthen by a *bankruptcy*. Stocks have been regularly falling for some time past.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, August 9.

"Numerous troops of Spahis, from the interior Provinces of the Ottoman empire, are filing off towards Soffa, where, according to publick rumour, an army of 100,000 men is to be assembled, destined, as it appears, to act against the revolted Algerines."

The Irish seem to depend upon the North-Americans for taking their linens off their hands, but the former cannot give credit, nor the latter cannot pay on the nail. This circumstance our Hibernian neighbours would do well to advert to, before they give up the commerce of Britain for that of the United States. In fact, the American states have run into a capital error; they are for taking up goods from every nation, without either means or inclination to pay for them. If the Irish traders will be content to supply them gratis, they will be received with open arms; but if that be the most proper way to bring wealth into their country, *experientia docebit*.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, dated on Saturday last.

"Yesterday the following alarming intelligence was brought here by one of his Majesty's revenue cutters, viz. that a Danish ship, with the plague on board, of which disorder many of the hands had perished, is lying off Guernsey. It appears by intelligence from one of the Consuls, that this vessel was freighted by some of the Jews with currants at Zante; and as that town is at present infected with the above calamity, the Jews had procured false bills of health from a Spanish port. On her arrival at Guernsey, she was immediately put under quarantine, and some people of the island, who had ventured on board, were ordered by the Governor, under pain of being shot, to remain on board."

D U B L I N, August 5.

At a meeting of the corps of Independent Volunteers, the following resolutions were agreed to:

"Resolved unanimously, That we behold, with the highest indignation and concern, the unjustifiable conduct of certain officers in his Majesty's army, on the night of Monday the 2d current, who indecently and abusively attacked the wife and person of a citizen of this metropolis; at the same time committing the most flagrant violation of the laws, by acts of outrage and riot, disgraceful to the soldier and the gentleman, and subversive of the peace and security of the publick."

"Resolved unanimously, That from the complexion of the times, we think it incumbent on us to invoke all our fellow-citizens, not yet disciplined, immediately to join us, and learn the use of arms; as from the Volunteer strength the people of this kingdom have the surest protection for their civil rights, relying, at the same time, on our brother soldiers now associated, that they will hold themselves always in readiness, properly appointed, to turn out on the shortest notice, for the protection and security of every inhabitant from such outrage in future."

At the County of Dublin Meeting at Kilmainham, on the 9th inst. Mr. Molyneux read a spirited paper, which was highly approved, and was referred to the Committee of Correspondence, whereof he was appointed a member. It concludes with this undaunted assertion: "That the acquisition of this reform, or a total secession from England, is our only alternative, if we wish in future to rank among nations."

Sept. 3. We are informed, from respectable authority, that a large reinforcement is intended for the already overgrown army of this kingdom—it is stated so very high as 5000 men; but for the number we will not vouch. We are also assured, that two encampments are proposed—one in the vicinity of Dublin, and the other in the North.

Yesterday some friends applied at the door of Newgate, to see Mr. Dowling, the Printer of this paper, but were refused admittance, he being now a close prisoner.

Two extra messengers are now, and have been for some days, retained at the castle, whose instructions

are, to be ready at 20 minutes notice, to ride express to any part of the kingdom.

Sept. 4. It is enough to rouse the most dispassionate, the hasty strides that tyrants are now making.—We must not speak truth, nor assert our rights, at the peril of our lives, for charters that were glorified as the bulwark of the people's rights, are violated, affording no protection. The Liberty of the Press, that palladium of our liberties, is almost demolished, and the ruthless hand of wicked men in power, is striving to wreak its vengeance on spirited authors and printers, for asserting the rights of their depressed country.—Good Heavens! Does not this cry aloud for reformation? Is it not sufficient to open the eyes of the most obscure plebeian in the land, and resolve him to aid his countrymen in legally extirpating such tyrannous inroads? Irishmen take heed, you have nobly protected your indubitable rights by a Parliamentary Reform.

Sept. 6. Of the many bad administrations we read of, we scarce can find one that did not at some time, or on some particular occasion, do a popular act; but the present diabolick one is determined that no historian, save the venal hirelings, who are obliged to praise that they may eat, shall have it in their power to say any thing else, but that from the beginning to the end, it was a tissue of villainy.—Rome mourned the day of the execrable Nero.—Ireland will long mourn those of Rutland; cruelties were practised then, and so are they at present; spies, informers and prosecutions were encouraged, and are they not so now? The city of Rome was obnoxious to the tyrant then, and is Dublin now in favour? Yet Nero was once a good Prince, and Nero had some virtues; Rutland has —.

The tyranny of the duke of Alva, the Spanish Governor of the Netherlands, becoming insupportable, seven provinces took arms and declared themselves, by an act of union, independent states, on the 23d of January, 1579; and after a war of 20 years, Spain, then the haughtiest, the most warlike and powerful nation in the world, acknowledged their independence, in the year 1709.

The tyranny of the British governors of Massachusetts-Bay, in North-America, Hutchinson and Oliver, drove thirteen provinces into resistance; on the 4th of July, 1776, their Delegates in Congress declared them free and independent states; and, on the 3d of September, 1783, Great-Britain was forced to acknowledge the same.

What right had Lord Bective—what right had Lord Mornington—or what right had Lord Sheffield, to attend and vote at a meeting of the commons, for the purpose of amending the form of their share of the legislature? This is a serious action of these noble personages—An action, that when real freedom and laudable jealousy, its strongest and surest bulwark, had an existence, would have provoked such a storm of just indignation in the nation, as their lordships would find difficult to steer through.

So sensible are the men of Ireland of the necessity of learning the use of arms, that no less than three corps are now formed in this city. Yesterday one of them, the Dublin legion, for the first time, appeared in publick, marched through the city with the Goldsmith's corps and the Irish brigade, from the Royal Exchange to Ranelagh, where they fired eighteen rounds, and went through the different military evolutions with an adroitness equal to the most experienced troops. May Ireland thus daily increase in strength, and Heaven propitious secure success to the virtuous struggles of a deserving people, against all the venal and apoitate crew.

B E L F A S T, August 13.

By Wednesday's post the petition of this town to his Majesty was returned to the chairman of the meeting, by the Right Hon. W. Brownlow, after having laid the same before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant (through Mr. secretary Orde) for transmission to the King, which his Grace peremptorily refused to do, aligning the following reasons for deeming the petition illegal: The petition was signed but by one person; its prayer having a direct tendency to annihilate the constitution of Parliament; and did no other objectionable passage appear therein, that alarming proposition thrown out, of adopting the plan of reform which may be concluded upon by a National Congress to assemble at Dublin in October next, was alone sufficient to sanction his disapprobation of it.

P A R I S, August 19.

The Bailli de Suffrein went to Versailles on the 13th instant, to ask the King's permission to wear the sword presented to him by the Dutch Ambassadors on the part of the States-General, which was granted. Madam de Rosay, an intimate friend of the Abbé Raynal, although unknown to M. de Suffrein, waited upon him, and, after bringing to his recollection that the Abbé had lost a nephew on board his fleet, represented to the Admiral that it would be very easy for him to obtain the Royal permission for that author to return to France; the Vice-Admiral hesitated,

but upon consideration, he promised to do what she requested, which he did, and the King has been graciously pleased to permit the Abbé to return to France, and has annulled all proceedings against him. This philosopher may then again return to his native country; but, however, under this condition, that he fixes his residence at Rodez, and does not go farther than 20 leagues from that place.

B E R M U D A, October 2.

By a gentleman who has been lately on almost every island in the West-Indies, we learn, that the greatest discontents prevail there, on account of the restrictions laid on the American trade; and that the most serious consequences are likely to ensue, without there is a speedy alteration. The merchants and others, finding little trade in those islands, are daily emigrating to the continent in great numbers. Dry goods, in most of the islands, will not fetch the original cost.

The American Congress have wholly abolished the profession of pawnbroking throughout the dominions of the United States, and have passed an act to inflict death on the receivers and purchasers of stolen goods, though of ever so small a value.

B O S T O N, October 25.

The following extraordinary circumstance was communicated in a letter from Scotland:

"About the end of June last, a poor woman died in the hospital at Aberdeen, and was buried in a church-yard in the neighbourhood. A company of young surgeons agreed with the grave-digger to set some mark on the grave as a direction for them; but some person, in order to disappoint the grave-digger's employers, moved the signal to another grave, that of a woman who had been buried about 3 or 4 months. The party came, and directed by the mark agreed upon, dug up the grave, drew out the coffin, and carried it home; but, upon opening it, a vapour, like a flame of brimstone, came forth, and suffocated them in an instant. Two women also going past the room fell down dead. It is said, that eleven persons thus perished."

N E W - H A V E N, October 27.

By late English papers brought in the ship *Betsy*, it appears, that the parliament was prorogued from the 20th of August to the 26th of October, and the Royal assent given to the bill respecting the restoration of the forfeited estates in Scotland, and the American trade-bill; and that Sir Guy Carleton is appointed to the command in the East-Indies.

N E W - Y O R K, November 2.

The contracted limits of congressional power in this country, is truly lamentable, and a national misfortune that requires the immediate attention of the different legislatures. How absurd, to endow them with power to levy war, to contract loans, and then deprive them of the resources necessary for the discharge of such debts, which the faith of the nation is pledged for. Congress must be indulged with greater power. We are all sensible of the necessity of the measure, and yet all equally supine. Who, with greater confidence, can we trust our liberties with, than those wife fathers and guardians who have conducted us through a perilous war, and moored us in the haven of independence.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, June 26.

"The Chamber of Commerce have given the King's answer against the re-establishment of the India Company; but have licenced six ships to trade from hence to India, China, &c. under the French flag, &c. with this distinction, that this port is the only one admitted to that privilege. An edict is also published, which restricts the ships employed in the Asiatic trades, as follows: None less than 700 or more than 1000 tons burthen; to be French built, carrying from 100 to 150 men, officers included. No foreign seamen to be employed in this traffic."

The following is part of a letter sent to Mr. Couper, Water-street, dated New-Providence, October 5.

"The enclosed letters fell into my hands, by a vessel called the schooner *Flying-Fish*. The Captain, Mr. Hout, died at sea, and no navigator being on board, she could not proceed on her voyage from Georgia to Jamaica;—luckily for the people a vessel bound here came across her and brought her in, and in order to discover the owners, all the letters were opened, by which we find she sailed from New-York for Jamaica, and from thence was bound for New-York; but a gale of wind and distress drove her into Savannah, where her cargo was sold, and she returning to Jamaica, with 84 barrels of flour: Another gale distressed the vessel, and damaged the cargo, which is now selling at vendue, at about four or five dollars a barrel. The vessel is almost a wreck, but will lay some time for any claimant; if you know any thing of her being part owned with you, please to inform me. By a register taken out at Georgia, the Captain appears to be sole owner.

THOMAS ROKER."

The ship *Prosperity*, Captain Puller, is arrived in this port, in eight weeks from London. On Tues-

day, October 19, in lat. 36, long. 72, W. at 3 A. M. she lost her foremast by a heavy clap of thunder, 12 feet above the deck, part of which was rent to pieces, one of which went through two of the decks; it also split one of the fore-castle beams. They were obliged to cut away the wreck of the mast and beam, to prevent the ship from bilging, the sea running high. A ball of fire fell upon the deck, which appeared about the size of a drum; it set fire to some chips which the cook had collected to light his fire, and was seen a considerable time.

Nov. 4. The Governor of the Bahama-Islands, by a proclamation bearing date the 28th of September last, has laid an embargo on bread, flour, rice and corn:—and prohibits the importation of Indian corn from any of the United States in vessels not navigated according to the laws of England.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Nov. 3.

Sunday last arrived here the ship *America*, Captain Keeler, from Dublin, and brought in with him Capt. Perkins, late of the brig *Bermuda Packet*, bound from this port for Newfoundland, who informs, that on the 14th of October, in a violent gale of wind, his vessel was thrown on her beam ends for a considerable time, but by cutting away her masts she righted again; that he lost his boat and every thing off the deck, and the brig almost full of water, her pumps being rendered useless. In this situation he remained 37 hours, during which time three of his hands were washed over-board and drowned, when he was happily discovered by the ship *Lord Hood*, from Jamaica bound to London, who bore down and took him and his people on board; that five days after, meeting with Captain Keeler, he got on board, and arrived as above.

Nov. 6. This day, at ten o'clock, is appointed by the Honourable the Assembly and the Executive Council for the choice of a President and Vice-President, which choice will be announced at twelve o'clock.

The Honourable the General Assembly of this state, have elected the Honourable JOHN BAYARD, Esq. Speaker; and SAMUEL BRYAN, Esq. late Secretary of the Council of Censors, is elected Clerk of the house.

Extract of a letter from London, September 20.

"A continental war seems by every account to be inevitable, and the business of Great-Britain is to keep as clear as possible. The French are in little better condition to engage their neighbours, and they have little more inclination. The peace with France might be in its favour, as the enemies of Lord Shelburne say, but surely the war was far from being in our favour."

Sunday last, a young man playing with a loaded gun, it went off, and discharged its contents into the head of a negro boy standing by, and killed him instantly.

Monday morning the body of a young woman, who was drowned about two weeks ago, was picked up in the river. She was seen to fall off a wharf near Arch-street, and notwithstanding diligent search was made, could not be found before.

An American ship from Port-au-Prince is ashore on the East-Bank, but it is probable will be got off without sustaining any material injury.

Nov. 10. Saturday last His Excellency JOHN DICKINSON, Esq. was re-chosen President of this state. At the same time the Honourable JAMES IRVINE, Esq. was chosen Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Extract of a letter from Limerick, August 16.

"In the month of April last, an American vessel called the *Wexford*, Moses Brown, master, consigned to Mr. John O'Brian, merchant, was detained in this harbour, for having on board rum in casks, which was prohibited by the statute. On the trial, which lasted near six days, the most striking and favourable circumstances, the fullest and clearest evidence of the Captain and crew's innocence appeared (all Americans, never in Ireland before) the Captain and his merchant being the first who informed the revenue officers of every transaction, and the particulars of his cargo. The three Commissioners, Collector Mammell, Mr. Lloyd, Surveyor of excise, and Mr. M'Mahon, this day gave final judgment in favour of the ship."

Captain Chambers arrived in James river, Virginia, in the cutter *Reformation*, from Ireland, informs, that about three miles from the Capes, he came across a live deer, that it is supposed had been driven to sea by the tide, which he took up, and soon afterwards killed.

The *America*, Boudinot, is arrived at Dover from New-York.

The *Robin Hood*, Bishop, sailed from Deal for Boston, the 17th of September.

The *Grampus*, Skiff, from Charleston, is arrived at Gibraltar.

The *Cincinnatus*, Sergeant, and Planter, Arthus, from London, also a ship and brig from Liverpool, are arrived in James river.

The following paragraph is taken from a Berlin paper.

Berlin, Sept. 16. Mr. Bruh, an American merchant of distinction, has been for some time in this city. It is said he came hither at the request of His Majesty, in consequence of a plan of commerce this gentleman has suggested to him, between this country and the United States of America. Mr. Bruh has frequent audiences with the Minister of State, the result of which is unknown; but it is conjectured His Majesty means to open a trade directly to America, which will be productive of infinite advantages to the Silesian merchants, as the Americans will come directly for their supply of linens, from that country, by which means we shall be supplied with tobacco and rice from the first hands.

By the ship *Fortune*, Captain Hyden, arrived at New-York on Thursday last, in thirty-five days from Amsterdam, we have received information, that the following gentlemen are appointed Consuls by their High Mightinesses the United States of Holland, to the United States of America:

For Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire—Diderick Laertouwer.

For Rhode-Island and Connecticut—Christian Coenraad Backman.

For New-York and New-Jersey—Herman Le Roy.

For Pennsylvania—Jan Hendrick Christian Heineker.

For Maryland and Virginia—Adrian Vealk.

North and South-Carolina and Georgia—Jan Boonen Graves.

And we are also told that the prospect of immediate hostilities commencing against the republic of Holland by the Emperor of Germany, greatly agitated the whole people of Holland, and sensibly affected their commerce, so that no insurance on shipping could be obtained but on very limited conditions.

TRENTON, November 15.

At a joint-meeting of the Legislative-Council and Assembly on Thursday last, the following Civil Officers were appointed, viz.

Robert Barclay and Jacob Suydam, Justices in Middlesex.

Daniel Marsh, Matthias Ward, jun. Judges, and Samuel Crane and George Personeth, Justices in Essex.

Jonathan Rhea, Clerk of Monmouth.

Eli Eldridge, Clerk of Cape-May.

Peter D. Vroom, Clerk of Somerset.

Ezekiel Cole, Francis M'Shane, Peter Bruner, Henry Traphagen and Benjamin Yard, Justices in Hunterdon.

Samuel Landen, Ezekiel Ayares, Silas Beckworth and Francis Price, Justices in Sussex.

John Wilkins, Judge, and Thomas Carpenter and William Cozins, Justices, in Gloucester.

Thomas Reynolds, Judge, and George Anderfon, Justices in Burlington.

We are informed, that a Committee is appointed by the House of Assembly for revising and amending the act 'For the relief of persons holding Public Securities,' &c. passed at New-Brunswick on the 2d day of September last.

Notwithstanding the 31st day of October ult. was appointed for the Honourable the Congress of the United States to meet at this place, no more than four states are yet represented, to wit, Georgia, South-Carolina, Virginia and New-Jersey.

T O B E S O L D,

THAT very commodious house and lot of ground next to Jonathan Deare's, Esq. in Princeton, some time ago occupied by Major John Berrien. The house has, on the first floor, three very excellent rooms, besides kitchen, pantry and servants bedroom, and cellar underneath; on the second floor three commodious bedchambers, besides a garret over the kitchen, adjoining a large store, completely fitted for the reception of goods, which communicates with the house by a door opening into one of the back rooms—behind the house a new stable, capable of holding three horses.—The lot contains upwards of an acre of land, with a front of more than eighty feet on the main street:—The situation is an exceeding eligible one for a person inclined to open a store, the stand being esteemed an exceeding good one, or for a family who may wish to take in students of the College to board, for which the house is well calculated, as well from the number of rooms it contains, as from its being so convenient to the College.—Public securities of all descriptions will be taken at the current value—also the paper currency of Jersey.—For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr. James Armstrong, in Princeton, or to Major William M'Pherson, in Philadelphia. 6*

T O B E S O L D,

LUCERNE, red and white CLOVER, TIMOTHY and RYE, GRASS-SEEDS.

Letters by post or otherwise, shall be immediately attended to, by

GEORGE MORGAN,

Nov. 10, 1784.

Near Princeton.

T O B E S O L D,

NINE Thousand acres of land, situate on the river Lachawaxen, about ten miles from Delaware river, and about one hundred miles from Trenton-Landing. On this tract there is a very great quantity of white and yellow pines of every size, from an eighty feet mast to the size of a spar.—It is accommodated with four millseats, on which sawmills may be erected to great advantage—from either of which large rafts of boards and masts may be sent down the Lachawaxen and Delaware to Philadelphia. The title is indisputable. For terms, apply to Michael Hilligas, Esquire, Reuben Haines and Mr. Richard Wells, merchant, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or to Robert-Lettis Hooper, junior, in Trenton. 9w

Trenton, Nov. 4, 1784.

C H I M N E Y - S W E E P.

A CHIMNEY-SWEEP, of small stature, will find a large number of funnels to sweep, by applying immediately to the inhabitants of Trenton and Princeton.

T O B E S O L D,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL FORMAN.

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

This is to give Publick Notice,

TO all persons that are indebted to the estate of Daniel Griggs, deceased, to come and discharge the same to the subscriber, living at Kimming's mill; or, on the 25th day of November, at Samuel Forman's, tavernkeeper in Germantown, as I shall attend on that day for the above purpose; and those that do not comply with this advertisement, may depend on being dealt with as the law directs; and those that have any demands against the estate of Daniel Griggs, deceased, to attend on the same day, at Samuel Forman's, with their accounts properly attested to.

JOSEPH GRIGGS, Adm.

Upper-Freehold, October 25, 1784. 3w

T O B E S O L D,

By PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 22d instant, November, at the late dwellinghouse of Matthias Vandike, deceased, at Maple-Town, near Princeton,

HOUSEHOLD and kitchen furniture, a valuable stock of blooded horses, among which is one full-blooded breeding mare; horned cattle, hogs, farming utensils, green grain; grain in stack, viz. Wheat, rye and oats; a large quantity of hay, &c. &c. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given, by

JOHN VANDIKE, Adm.

Maple-Town, Oct. 29, 1784. 2w†

Charles and Andrew Pettit,

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

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

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

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

ALLENTOWN-ACADEMY,

IS now opened, and will be attended to with the utmost care; where will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetick, Mathematicks, Book-keeping, Geography, English Grammar, and such other branches as are usually taught at institutions of the like nature, by

ALEXANDER VASS, A. M.

a gentleman whose character is well attested both from Europe and America, and whose ability and fidelity, as a teacher, are known and approved.

The situation of said Academy is peculiarly eligible, being in a pleasant healthy part of the country, on the publick stage-road, near midway between New-York and Philadelphia, where the stages pass twice every week from the above places, so that those who choose to send their children from either of the cities may have frequent, and the most convenient and safe conveyances. Said Academy is distant twenty-seven miles from New-Brunswick—fifteen from Princeton—twelve from Trenton—eight from Bordentown—and eighteen from Burlington.

Good board and lodgings may be had at convenient houses near the Academy, and at very reasonable rates.

The Rev. Mr. Clark, who resides in Allentown, has agreed to inspect the business of the Academy; and, besides other occasional visits, will, with the Trustees, attend regularly at the examinations, once every quarter, to judge of and encourage the improvement of the students.

ELISHA LAWRENCE, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

Allentown, November 1, 1784. 4w

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

A L M A N A C K,

For the year of our LORD 1785.

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

W A N T E D, A F U L L E R,

To work a mill to the shares, **W**HO understands his business well.—Such a person, bringing good recommendations, will be treated with by the subscriber, near New-Germantown, Hunterdon county.

ABRAHAM VANDYKE.

October 14, 1784. 4w†

A F A R M

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

Another cheap Farm to be sold,

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

N. B. If the above farms are not sold by the 1st of March next, they are to be rented from the 1st of April following. The farm of 400 acres will be divided if it should best suit the purchaser. New-Jersey, July 20, 1784. t. f.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers in Trenton in the night of the 12th inst. two indentured Irish servants, one named William Graham, a labourer, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, much marked with the small-pox on the nose: Had on when he went away an old short drab-coloured coat much patched, one pair old cloth breeches, and cloth jacket; also took with him a blue coat, corduroy jacket, and a red and white striped Holland jacket. The other named James McCoy, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, short light brown hair, marked with the small-pox a little in the face, clumsy built: Had on and took with him when he went away, one old brown coat and jacket, one pair of green ribbed Bergen breeches, one old black pair of plush do. one ruffled shirt, two plain shirts, and one felt hat. It is likely they have changed their clothes and forged passes—and it is thought they are gone to the Nine Partners in New-York state, or New-England. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, so as their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

BERNARD HANLON, ROBERT SINGER.

Trenton, April 13, 1784. c. t. f.

T O B E S O L D,

By wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

D U T C H A L M A N A C K S

For 1785.

W A N T E D,

A M I L L E R.

Enquire of the Printer.

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