

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1785.

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

## To the PUBLICK.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick, that the New Ferry, belonging to John Burrows and George Beatty, a little above the Falls, and nearly opposite to Trenton, is now in good repair, with good boats; where due attendance will be given by the publick's humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS,  
GERSHOM MOORE.

May 24, 1785.

## TO BE SOLD,

A Large and valuable tract of unimproved LAND, consisting of upland, fresh and salt meadow, lying on Maurice river, state of New-Jersey. The fresh meadow, consisting of between three and four hundred acres, by being improved will produce excellent timothy or clover, which abounds in the neighbourhood.—The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; or paper securities of the state of Pennsylvania or New-Jersey will be received in payment. Enquire of JESSE HAND, at Cape-May, or JOSEPH C. FISHER, in Philadelphia.

## TO BE SOLD,

A valuable Tract of LAND, CONTAINING 300 acres, situate within three miles of Trenton, in the county of Burlington, and township of Nottingham, and within 2 miles of Lambertson, where it is expected the federal town will be erected. On said tract there is clay and wood sufficient to make brick for the building, it being all woodland, except twelve acres; one hundred of it may be made good meadow, which may be laid from six inches to one foot under water, or kept dry all winter, as the purchaser shall please; and contiguous to it there is great range for cattle. Paper money, notes given to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, and final settlement of their pay, loan-office certificates, and notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of Robert Pearson, in Nottingham, Joseph Milnor or the subscriber in Trenton.

JOSEPH INCBEE.

N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded.

May 28, 1785.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—

## OBSERVATIONS

ON THE  
IMPORTANCE

## OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

AND  
THE MEANS of making it a BENEFIT to the WORLD.

BY  
RICHARD PRICE, D. D. LL. D.

And FELLOW of the ROYAL SOCIETY of LONDON,  
and of the ACADEMY of ARTS and SCIENCES in  
NEW-ENGLAND.

These OBSERVATIONS are comprized under the following HEADS:

- I. Of the IMPORTANCE of the REVOLUTION which has established the Independence of the United States.
- II. Of the Means of promoting human Improvement and Happiness in the United States.
- III. Of PEACE, and the Means of perpetuating it.
- IV. Of LIBERTY.
- V. Of LIBERTY of DISCUSSION.
- VI. Of LIBERTY of CONSCIENCE, and CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of RELIGION.
- VII. Of EDUCATION.
- VIII. Of the DANGERS to which the American States are exposed.
- IX. Of DEBTS and INTERNAL WARS.
- X. Of an unequal DISTRIBUTION of PROPERTY.
- XI. Of TRADE, BANKS, and PAPER CREDIT.
- XII. Of OATHS.
- XIII. Of the NEGRO TRADE and SLAVERY.

A Quantity of

## Wrapping-Paper,

Of superior Quality,

To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.  
April 23, 1784.

### Resolved,

THAT so much of the territory ceded, or to be ceded by individual states, to the United States, as is already purchased, or shall be purchased, of the Indian inhabitants, and offered for sale by Congress, shall be divided into distinct states in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say, by parallels of latitude, so that each state shall comprehend from north to south two degrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of forty-five degrees north of the equator; and by meridians of longitude, one of which shall pass through the lowest point of the rapids of Ohio, and the other through the western cape of the mouth of the great Kanaway: but the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one state, whatsoever may be its comprehension of latitude. That which may lie beyond the completion of the forty-fifth degree between the said meridians, shall make part of the state adjoining it on the south; and that part of the Ohio, which is between the same meridians, coinciding nearly with the parallel of thirty-nine degrees, shall be substituted so far in lieu of that parallel as a boundary line.

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

That when any such state shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, on giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives, to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves: Provided that both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis.

FIRST. That they shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America.

SECOND. That they shall be subject to the articles of confederation in all those cases in which the original states shall be so subject; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto.

THIRD. That they in no case shall interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled; nor with the ordinances and regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers.

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

FIFTH. That no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States.

SIXTH. That their respective governments shall be republican.

SEVENTH. That the lands of non-resident proprietors shall in no case be taxed higher than those of residents within any new state, before the admission thereof to a vote by its delegates in Congress.

That whenever any of the said states shall have of free inhabitants as many as shall then be in any one, the least numerous, of the thirteen original states, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original states; provided the consent of so many states in Congress is first obtained as may at the time be competent to such admission. And in order to adapt the said articles of confederation to the state of Congress, when its numbers shall be thus increased, it shall be proposed to the legislatures of the states, originally parties thereto, to require the assent of two-thirds of the United States in Congress assembled,

in all those cases wherein by the said articles the assent of nine states is now required; which being agreed to by them, shall be binding on the new states. Until such admission by their delegates into Congress, any of the said states after the establishment of their temporary government shall have authority to keep a member in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting.

That measures not inconsistent with the principles of the confederation, and necessary for the preservation of peace and good order among the settlers, in any of the said new states, until they shall assume a temporary government as aforesaid, may from time to time be taken by the United States in Congress assembled.

That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact: shall be duly executed by the president of the United States in Congress assembled, under his hand, and the seal of the United States; shall be promulgated; and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original states, and each of the several states now newly described, unalterable from and after the sale of any part of the territory of such state, pursuant to this resolve, but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular state within which such alteration is proposed to be made.

MAY 20, 1785.

## An ORDINANCE for ascertaining the Mode of disposing of LANDS in the WESTERN TERRITORY.

BE it ORDAINED by the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, That the territory ceded by individual states, to the United States, which has been purchased of the Indian inhabitants, shall be disposed of in the following manner:

A surveyor from each state shall be appointed by Congress or a committee of the states, who shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of his duty, before the geographer of the United States, who is hereby empowered and directed to administer the same; and the like oath shall be administered to each chain carrier, by the surveyor under whom he acts.

The geographer, under whose direction the surveyors shall act, shall occasionally form such regulations for their conduct, as he shall deem necessary; and shall have authority to suspend them for misconduct in office, and shall make report of the same to Congress or to the committee of the states; and he shall make report in case of sickness, death, or resignation of any surveyor.

The surveyors, as they are respectively qualified, shall proceed to divide the said territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles, as near as may be, unless where the boundaries of the late Indian purchases may render the same impracticable, and then they shall depart from this rule no farther than such particular circumstances may require. And each surveyor shall be allowed and paid at the rate of two dollars for every mile in length he shall run, including the wages of chain carriers, markers, and every other expence attending the same.

The first line running north and south as aforesaid, shall begin on the river Ohio, at a point that shall be found to be due north from the western termination of a line which has been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; and the first line running east and west, shall begin at the same point, and shall extend throughout the whole territory; provided that nothing herein shall be construed, as fixing the western boundary of the state of Pennsylvania.—The geographer shall designate the townships or fractional parts of townships, by numbers progressively from south to north, always beginning each range with No. 1; and the ranges shall be distinguished by their progressive numbers to the westward. The first range extending from the Ohio to the lake Erie, being marked No. 1. The geographer shall personally attend to the running of the first east and west line; and shall take the latitude of the extremes of the first north and south line, and of the mouths of the principal rivers.

The lines shall be measured with a chain; shall be plainly marked by chaps on the trees, and exactly described on a plat; whereon shall be noted by the surveyor, at their proper distances, all mines, salt springs, salt licks and mill-seats, that shall come to his knowledge; and all water-courses, mountains and other remarkable and permanent things, over or near which such lines shall pass, and also the quality of the lands.

The plats of the townships respectively, shall be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square, or 640 acres, in the same direction as the external lines, and numbered from 1 to 36; always beginning the succeeding range of the lots with the number next to that with which the preceding one concluded. And where from the causes before-mentioned, only a fractional part of a township shall be surveyed, the lots protracted thereon shall bear the same numbers as if the township had been entire. And the surveyors in running the external lines of the townships, shall at the interval of every mile, mark corners for the lots which are adjacent, always designating the same in a different manner from those of the townships.

The geographer and surveyors shall pay the utmost attention to the variation of the magnetic needle; and shall run and note all lines by the true meridian, certifying with every plat what was the variation at the times of running the lines thereon noted.

As soon as seven ranges of townships, and fractional parts of townships, in the direction from south to north, shall have been surveyed, the geographer shall transmit plats thereof to the board of treasury, who shall record the same with the report, in well bound books to be kept for that purpose. And the geographer shall make similar returns from time to time of every seven ranges as they may be surveyed. The secretary at war shall have recourse thereto, and shall take by lot therefrom, a number of townships and fractional parts of townships, as well from those to be sold entire, as from those to be sold in lots, as will be equal to one seventh part of the whole of such seven ranges, as nearly as may be, for the use of the late continental army; and he shall make a similar draught from time to time, until a sufficient quantity is drawn, to satisfy the same, to be applied in manner herein after directed. The board of treasury shall, from time to time, cause the remaining numbers, as well those to be sold entire, as those to be sold in lots, to be drawn for in the name of the thirteen states respectively, according to the quotas in the last preceding requisition on all the states; provided that in case more land than its proportion is allotted for sale in any state at any distribution, a deduction be made therefor at the next.

The board of treasury shall transmit a copy of the original plats, previously noting thereon the townships, and fractional parts of townships, which shall have fallen to the several states by the distribution aforesaid, to the commissioners of the loan-office of the several states, who, after giving notice of not less than two nor more than six months, by causing advertisements to be posted up at the court-houses or other noted places in every county, and to be inserted in one news-paper published in the states of their residence respectively, shall proceed to sell the townships, or fractional parts of townships, at public vendue, in the following manner, viz. The township or fractional part of a township No. 1, in the first range, shall be sold entire; and No. 2, in the same range, by lots; and thus in alternate order through the whole of the first range. The township or fractional part of a township No. 1, in the second range, shall be sold by lots; and No. 2, in the same range, entire; and so in alternate order through the whole of the second range; and the third range shall be sold in the same manner as the first, and the fourth in the same manner as the second, and thus alternately throughout all the ranges; provided that none of the lands within the said territory, be sold under the price of one dollar the acre, to be paid in specie or loan-office certificates, reduced to specie value by the scale of depreciation, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, including interest, besides the expence of the survey and other charges thereon, which are hereby rated at thirty-six dollars the township, in specie or certificates as aforesaid, and so in the same proportion for a fractional part of a township or of a lot, to be paid at the time of sales, on failure of which payment, the said lands shall again be offered for sale.

There shall be reserved for the United States out of every township, the four lots, being numbered 8, 11, 26, 29, and out of every fractional part of a township, so many lots of the same numbers as shall be found thereon, for future sale. There shall be reserved the lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of publick schools within the said township; also one-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold, or otherwise disposed of, as Congress shall hereafter direct.

When any township or fractional part of a township shall have been sold as aforesaid, and the money or certificates received therefor, the loan-officer shall deliver a deed in the following terms:

The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that for the consideration of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, we have granted, and hereby do grant and confirm unto \_\_\_\_\_ the township [or fractional part of the township, as the case may be] numbered \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ range, excepting therefrom, and reserving one-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines within the same; and the lots No. 8, 11, 26, and 29, for future sale or disposition; and the lot No. 16, for the maintenance of publick schools. To have to the said \_\_\_\_\_ his heirs and assigns forever; (or if more than one purchaser, to the said \_\_\_\_\_ and their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common.) In witness whereof, A. B. commissioner of the loan-office in the state of \_\_\_\_\_ hath, in conformity to the ordinance passed by the United States in Congress assembled, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_ hereunto set his hand, and affixed his seal, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_ and of the independence of the United States of America.

And when any township or fractional part of a township shall be sold by lots as aforesaid, the commissioner of the loan-office shall deliver a deed therefor, in the following form:

The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that for the consideration of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, we have granted, and hereby do grant and confirm unto \_\_\_\_\_ the lot (or lots as the case may be) numbered \_\_\_\_\_ in the township (or fractional part of the township, as the case may be) numbered \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ range, excepting and reserving one-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines within the same, for future sale or disposition. To have to the said \_\_\_\_\_ his heirs and assigns forever; (or if more than one purchaser, to the said \_\_\_\_\_ their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common.) In witness whereof, A. B. commissioner of the loan-office in the state of \_\_\_\_\_ hath, in conformity to the ordinance passed by the United States in Congress assembled, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_ hereunto set his hand, and affixed his seal, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_ and of the independence of the United States of America.

Which deeds shall be recorded in proper books, by the commissioners of the loan-office, and shall be certified to have been recorded, previous to their being delivered to the purchaser, and shall be good and valid to convey the lands in the same described.

The commissioners of the loan-offices respectively, shall transmit to the board of treasury every three months, an account of the townships, fractional parts of townships, and lots committed to their charge, specifying therein the names of the persons to whom sold, and the sums of money or certificates received for the same. And shall cause all certificates by them received, to be struck through with a circular punch; and they shall be duly charged in the books of the treasury, with the amount of the monies or certificates, distinguishing the same, by them received as aforesaid.

If any township or fractional part of a township or lot, remains unsold for eighteen months, after the plat shall have been received by the commissioners of the loan-office, the same shall be returned to the board of treasury, and shall be sold in such manner as Congress may hereafter direct.

And whereas Congress, by their resolutions of September 16th and 18th, in the year 1776, and the 12th of August 1780, stipulated grants of land to certain officers and soldiers of the late continental army, and by the resolution of 22d September 1780, stipulated grants of land to certain officers in the hospital department of the late continental army; for complying therewith with such engagements, Be it ordained, That the secretary at war, from the returns in his office, or such other sufficient evidence as the nature of the case may admit, determine who are the objects of the above resolutions and engagements, and the quantity of land to which such persons or their representatives are respectively entitled, and cause the townships or fractional parts of townships herein before reserved for the use of the late continental army, to be drawn for in such manner as he shall deem expedient, to answer the purpose of an impartial distribution. He shall from time to time transmit certificates to the commissioners of the loan-offices of the different states, to the lines of which the military claimants have respectively belonged, specifying the name and rank of the party, the terms of his engagement, and time of his service, and the division, brigade, regiment or company, to which he belonged, the quantity of land he is entitled to, and the township or fractional part of a township and range out of which his portion is to be taken.

The commissioners of the loan-offices shall execute deeds for such undivided proportions in manner and form herein before-mentioned, varying only in such a degree as to make the same conformable to the certificate from the secretary at war.

Where any military claimants of bounty in lands shall not have belonged to the line of any particular state, similar certificates shall be sent to the board of treasury, who shall execute deeds to the parties for the same.

The secretary at war, from the proper returns, shall transmit to the board of treasury a certificate, specifying the name and rank of the several claimants of the hospital department of the late continental army, together with the quantity of land each claimant is entitled to, and the township or fractional part of a township and range out of which his portion is to be taken; and thereupon the board of treasury shall proceed to execute deeds to such claimants.

The board of treasury, and the commissioners of the loan-offices in the states, shall, within eighteen months, return receipts to the secretary at war, for all deeds which have been delivered, as also all the original deeds which remain in their hands for want of applicants, having been first recorded; which deeds, so returned, shall be preferred in the office, until the parties or their representatives require the same.

And be it further ordained, That three townships adjacent to lake Erie, be reserved to be hereafter disposed of by Congress, for the use of the officers, men, and others, refugees from Canada, and the refugees from Nova-Scotia, who are or may be entitled to grants of lands under resolutions of Congress now existing, or which may hereafter be made respecting them, and for such other purposes as Congress may hereafter direct.

And be it further ordained, That the towns of Gnadenhutzen, Schoenbrun and Salem, on the Mufkingum, and so much of the lands adjoining to the said towns, with the buildings and improvements thereon, shall be reserved for the sole use of the christian Indians, who were formerly settled there, or the remains of that society, as may, in the judgment of the geographer, be sufficient for them to cultivate.

Saving and reserving always, to all officers and soldiers entitled to lands on the northwest side of the Ohio, by donation or bounty from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to all persons claiming under them, all rights to which they are so entitled, under the deed of cession executed by the delegates for the state of Virginia, on the 1st day of March, 1784, and the act of Congress, accepting the same; and to the end that the said rights may be fully and effectually secured, according to the true intent and meaning of the said deed of cession and act aforesaid; Be it ordained, That no part of the land included between the rivers called Little Miami and Scioto, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, be sold, or in any manner alienated, until there shall first have been laid off and appropriated for the said officers and soldiers, and persons claiming under them, the lands they are entitled to, agreeably to the said deed of cession and act of Congress accepting the same.

DONE by the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-five, and of our sovereignty and independence the ninth.

RICHARD-HENRY LEE, President.  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

## Foreign Intelligence.

On Tuesday the 17th ult. arrived at Boston the ship Neptune, Captain Callahan, in 30 days from the Land's End, England; by whom we have received the following intelligence:

L O N D O N, April 1—11.

IT is reported to have been debated in the cabinet to appoint Mr. Fox as Ambassador to the United States of America.

The letters received by the Lisbon packet bring an account of several American vessels being arrived at that port, whose cargoes met with a ready sale; the Portuguese giving very great encouragement to the subjects of the new states.

The Moors no longer pay that respect to the English flag which they used to do, several vessels having lately been plundered by them, notwithstanding the passes they had on board from the admiralty.

According to advices from Leghorn, the plague has nearly ceased in the Archipelago and Levant; but it rages with great fury still on the coast of Africa. The Tunisians have brought it into that kingdom, and the province of Barca, from Algiers, where it had carried off, on the 20th of February last, according to a computation, upwards of 27,000 persons, chiefly women and children. They have pulled down several old houses at Algiers, and burnt others, to stop the contagion.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 12.

Count Maillebois has communicated to the Republick a plan, according to which, with 60,000 men, he shall be able to defend this country against 100,000 Austrians. He asserts, that the Emperor can attack

us only between the rivers Maese and Rhine. The country between Bois le Duc and Bergen-op-Zoom is secured by the facility with which it is laid under water."

Letters from Ireland of the 22d instant say, that forgeries on the national bank were discovered a few days before, to the amount of 50000l. and that three persons had absconded on that account.

There are accounts from the continent, brought by the last mail, which state, that the King of Prussia lies so ill, as to afford very little hope of his recovery. His Majesty is now about 73 years of age, and born in January 1712. There is no doubt but the House of Austria will be highly pleased whenever the death of this great man shall happen; for he has been the only effectual check to their ambition, since the accession of the late Empress Queen, mother of the present Emperor.

According to the foreign papers, the Court of Spain has augmented the wages of seamen, for the purpose of inspiring them with a proper zeal in the meditated grand attack on Algiers, in which some of the nobility go as volunteers. Boats out of number are building, calculated to endure a rough sea, as well as block batteries on wheels erecting, to move from place to place, on landing, and seizing the principal avenues where the besiegers intend to fix their quarters.

A letter from Leghorn says, that a Venetian vessel, called a polacre, was taken off there by the Moors, and carried into Algiers. The same letter says, that the Barbarians are become so intolerably insolent, that they stop ships of all nations, even the English, unless they have passes; so that at present they are masters of the Mediterranean sea, and have stopped almost all trade to every port that lies near the same.

Invention is on the rack, on the part of the Spanish Court, and its arch enemy the Algerines' Prince, in projecting engines of destruction. It seems resolved to reduce the fort of Algiers to ashes: The gold of Peru is not to be spared: The honour of the crown is at stake. "And I do declare," says the King, "that these sums of money, which have been consumed in divers emergencies, in preparations against the enemy, and which it has given me extreme grief to take, I shall have the comfort of seeing employed to the best and most salutary purposes."

April 4. The ingenious Abbe Arnaud, member of most of the learned societies in Europe, died a few days since, at Paris.

## American Intelligence.

NEWBERN (North-Carolina) March 24.

THE reports prevailing of the dismemberment of this state to the westward, are entirely groundless. Letters have been received from Cumberland, which mention that a convention of the people had actually been brought about by the artifices and intrigues of one Sevier, and a few speculating heroes of desperate fortunes; the former of which proposed independence, and himself Governor of the new state. However, this political fool, opposed by the malevolence of his own power, was restrained from the exertion of his will; and we are happy to find, that, as was once, so is now, innocent enough to be found in the wilderness to repel the temptations of the Devil, which hath no doubt seduced this Sevier to mischief.

PORTSMOUTH (N. Hampshire) May 20.

The inhabitants of Newbury-Port were last week very agreeably entertained by several ærostatick experiments, under the direction of Mr. John Mycall, of that town, Printer, who, with a great deal of dexterity and ingenuity, raised a balloon of considerable size four several times. The balloon made a very majestic appearance as it obliquely glided through the air. It once crossed the ferry, and rested on Salisbury shore: The spectators, highly pleased, retired with their expectations not in the least damped. As scientifick knowledge seems to be making gradual approaches towards us, we may now hope soon to be entertained with experiments of a similar nature.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

From New-Providence we learn, that an offer of the two Floridas, Porto-Rico, and two millions of dollars, by the court of Madrid to that of London, in exchange for Gibraltar, was to be laid before the British Parliament for their consideration. If this assertion is founded in truth, it is more than probable the measure may be carried into execution. Mr. Pitt has declared in the House of Commons, on a former occasion, that he considered Gibraltar as a barren rock, the possession of which had occasioned much bloodshed and expence, without rendering service or advantage to the nation.

Porto-Rico is capable of being made the most valuable of the Caribbee Islands. It is at present of very little advantage to the Spaniards, owing to the monopolizing spirit of that nation. The inhabitants could raise sugar of the best quality, but are restrained by an edict from the Court of Madrid, expressly prohibiting, under pain of incurring the severest punishment, any person erecting a mill for bruising sugar canes, so that a hand-mill is used by the natives to make a little sugar for the use of their families.

Scotland was at no period of its history so wealthy and flourishing as it now is. An incredible number of adventurers, both in the East and West-Indies, from this part of the island, after amassing immense fortunes, have settled in their own countries, and laid out many large sums on the purchase and improvement of land. The late Richard Oswald, Esq. for one, has appropriated in his will half a million at least, to be laid out in landed property by entail, which renders his family estate one of the most opulent in Great-Britain.

May 27. As an instance of the horrid cruelty human nature may be capable of, when destitute of the restraining influence of the Almighty, we here insert a short account of a most horrid and unnatural murder, which has been published at Baltimore on the 20th inst.

On Saturday last Philip Pebble, of Frederick county, with his wife and children, the eldest but nine years of age, was at his mother's house, eight miles from Tawney-town, where this unhappy man, frightened (as is supposed) by the spectre poverty, murdered all of them with an axe, and then cut his own throat, to put an end to a wretched existence: He is committed to prison, but not expected to live until sentence can be passed against him for his barbarous crime."

June 1. Yesterday a seaman, belonging to a brigantine lying at Murray's wharf, unfortunately fell from the yard-arm and broke both his legs. He was immediately carried to the hospital, where, it is said, one of his legs is condemned for amputation, the other likely to be saved.

By recent letters from South-Carolina, we are favoured with the pleasing intelligence from Dominica, that affords a prospect of a valuable commerce between this country and the Spanish dominions on the main; importing that, in December last, the Spanish Superintendent and Consul, had appointed John Skey Eustace (this gentleman is the eldest son of the late Dr. Eustace, and a nephew of General Donald Campbell, of this state) late a Colonel in the federal army, and practitioner of law in Georgia, Inspector General of their trade with America; and that he had sailed from Dominica for Alveres, a settlement on the Spanish main, where much of their treasure from Mexico to Pera is lodged, until shipped for Old Spain.— This appointment is deemed most honourable and lucrative, supposed to be worth ten thousand pounds sterling per annum. Colonel Eustace's distinguished abilities and lively genius, has rendered him a favourite with that polished Courtier and Statesman.

On the 11th of March, the Sieur Mechain, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at eight in the evening discovered a new Comet in the constellation Andromeda, which was not then perceptible to the naked eye. At 26 minutes after eight, the altitude of this Comet was 7 degrees eight minutes, and its northern declination 26 degrees 35 minutes.

By the brig Peggy, Captain Dekay, in forty-nine days from Bristol, we have the following particulars, from the first to the eleventh of April:

### L O N D O N.

A difficulty has been started between our civil Governors in America and the Congress, concerning the evacuation of Niagara, Detroit, and some others posts on the upper lakes. General Haldimand first refused to give them up, though they came within the American boundary line, and his conduct has, in that particular, been in some measure approved by Ministers, so that the 29th and 31st regiments are ordered immediately to relieve the 8th (or King's) now in possession of those Forts.

An experiment was made last March at Vienna, in presence of the Emperor, of a new method, proposed by Counsellor de Born, for the separation of gold and silver from the mineral in which they lay enclosed: Mercury is the agent employed. His process, which is simple, hath perfectly succeeded. The experiment was made on twenty-five quintals of silver mineral, from which was extracted, in twenty hours, as much silver as would have been obtained in six weeks, by the usual process of fusion.

Last Wednesday the Bill for giving his Majesty certain powers for carrying on the trade with America, received the Royal assent.

An ox was sold in Litchfield market, which weighed twenty-two score and fourteen pounds a quarter, exclusive of two hundred and forty pounds of fat; the heart weighed twelve pounds, and the hide above two hundred weight.

### P H I L A D E L P H I A.

May 25. We are informed that violent political differences prevail in the Bahamas, where a number of the loyalists have settled, to the no small discontent of the old inhabitants.

The Honourable John Brown, George Champlin, Paul Mumford, and Peter Phillips, Esqrs. are chosen to represent the state of Rhode-Island in Congress.

During the last session of the Legislature of Rhode-Island, an act was passed for laying an impost of seven and an half per cent. on all goods imported into that state in British vessels, in addition to the impost of two and an half per cent. on all imported goods.

The state of North-Carolina have passed an act repealing the act whereby they ceded to Congress their western territory. The people of the ceded lands refuse to return under allegiance to North-Carolina, have erected themselves into an independent state, and assumed legislative and executive powers. The title themselves the state of Franklin, and have sent two commissioners to Congress.

A discovery has lately been made in Britain of a new species of Tar extracted from Coal, which promises to be of great utility, as it is said to have the virtues annexed, viz. Of preserving more effectually than any other preparation, vessels bottoms from

worms—Iron work from rust—Wood work from fire. The earl of Dundonald has established a manufactory, and obtained a patent for this article, and supplies the publick at a cheaper rate than they can purchase foreign tar.

JUNE 1.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, in Virginia, dated May 19.

Last Tuesday being the day appointed by the states of Virginia and Maryland, relative to opening the inland navigation of the river Potowmack, a meeting was held at Mr. Lomax's tavern, consisting of a very numerous assembly of the first people in the respective states. Daniel Carrol, Esq. President of the Assembly of Maryland, being appointed to the Chair, the subscription books were read as the acts direct, when it appeared that forty thousand three hundred pounds were subscribed, a sum far beyond what was requisite to incorporate the company. The company was of course established, and proceeded to the election of a President and Directors, when the following gentlemen were elected: His Excellency George Washington President; George Gilpin, John Fitzgerald, Thomas Johnson, and Thomas S. Lee, Esquires, Directors.

"This great and important work is to be immediately begun. The vast consequence that must derive to the middle states, when completed, cannot be elucidated but by time, the discoverer of all great events. The next general meeting is to be held at Georgetown, on the first day of August next.

"We hear from the southward of a very destructive insect having got among the wheat, in the neighbourhood of Richmond, by which many crops had received great damage. These insects have been, from time to time, observed further southward.

"The Lion, Captain Campbell, is arrived in this river from Glasgow, under jury-masts, after a passage of nine weeks. She lost her masts in a gale of wind, after being fifteen days at sea."

State of New-Jersey, to wit,

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the court-house in New-Brunswick, on Monday the twenty-seventh of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Patrick Dennis, Esquire, one of the naval officers for the Eastern District of the state of New-Jersey, against a certain schooner called the Two Sisters, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel and cargo, should not be condemned to the captor, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By Order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, May 31, 1785. 3W

LAMPBLACK,

Of the best Quality,

May be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

Barnt De-Klyn,

Has for Sale,

At his Wholesale and Retail STORE, opposite the Blazing Star, Trenton,

A new and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Ironmongery, & Groceries,

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, and just come to hand.

N. B. Revenue money taken equal to gold or silver.

Trenton, May 28, 1785. 3W

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Readington, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the 17th of this instant, a negro man named John, about five feet seven inches high, middling black: Had on when he went away a blue coat, green knap jacket, corduroy breeches, and blue knit stockings: He is a well set fellow—speaks both Low-Dutch and English well. Whoever takes up said negro and brings him home, or commits him to gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, from

SIMON WYCKOFF.

May 27, 1785. 4W†

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in the township of Hopewell, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the fifteenth of May, a negro wench named Jane, about thirty-five years of age, five feet two or three inches high, luffy made, not very black, very talkative and loves liquor: She took with her a green calimanco petticoat, a red and white calico short gown, check apron, and other clothes. She is supposed to be about Allentown, or else crossed the river into Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in Trenton gaol, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward; and if taken in Pennsylvania, Eight Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILSON STOUT.

June 1, 1785. 4W†

**Fifteen Pounds Reward.**

**M**ADE their escape from out of the gaol of the county of Burlington, on Saturday night the 26th instant, March, the two following described fellows, to wit: John Sharp, committed on suspicion of the murder of his wife—he is about 25 years of age, this country born, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a lightish complexion, round full face, light brown hair, a small scar on the end of his nose: Had on when he went away brown corduroy jacket and breeches, a blue Purfer's upper jacket, the skirts lined with leather, a pair of wax calf-skin shoes, about half worn:—The other goes by the name of John Brown, committed for felony, this country born, about 27 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, the little finger of his right hand entirely off, the next finger very crooked, and turns over his other fingers: Had on when he made his escape a homespun wilton, moss coloured, and white upper jacket, a pair of old brown fustian overalls, and old shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellows in any gaol, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them, paid by  
JOHN WOOD, Gaoler.

Burlington, March 28, 1785. 786† t f

**To the PUBLICK.**

**M**R. HILLS returns his most sincere thanks to those gentlemen that did him the honour to call and point out the errors that he was making in his map of the state of New-Jersey, and he is very sorry he was not at home, and hopes they will excuse him, for he was busily employed in surveying the city of Perth-Amboy, and its environs. As he has returned, he shall esteem it as a particular favour if gentlemen will call on him as they travel thro' Princeton, to point out any more errors, or can any way give him any information: And I do assure the publick, that it will be shortly finished, and I hope it will meet with general approbation.

**J. Hills, Surveyor, Architect, & Draftsman.**

Landed estates surveyed, planned or estimated, with the specific valuation of parks, seats, farms, or any parcel of land, &c. either for letting, sale or purchase, and all boundary lines run and settled, though ever so mountainous, marshy, or the bowels of the earth full of iron ore.

Plans of estates and houses neatly drawn or copied, by application or letter, post paid, directed to him at the Post-Office, Princeton, in the state of New-Jersey; or at No. 201, Water-street, New-York.  
Princeton, December 10, 1784.

**To be Sold, by the Subscriber,**

**T**HE house in which he now lives, with the spacious lot whereon it stands, the water lot and new wharf of 78 feet front; it is known to be as good a stand for business as any in the city of New-Brunswick. Likewise the house and lot on Water-street, adjoining next below Colonel Taylors, in possession of William Nevius; the lot is in front on the street 75 feet, and extending the same breadth about 175 feet, with a water lot in front of the whole, as advantageously situated, and as capable of improvement, as any lot on the river:—A number of lots and water lots lying on Water-street and the river Raritan, between Doctor Cochran's house and the mine-pits; with a number of lots on Albany-street, New-street, and other streets to be laid out. Also, the freehold right to several lots and houses in Albany-street, upon ground rent.

The city of New-Brunswick is perhaps more advantageously situated for an inland trade, than any town in New-Jersey, it being a thoroughfare between Philadelphia and New-York, and at the head of the navigation of the river Raritan; distant from the former about 60 miles, one half of which is water carriage; and from the latter, about 35 miles by land, and 40 by water. The stage-waggons from both these cities pass through every day in the year, except Sunday; and vessels of very considerable burthen afford daily opportunities of transportation to New-York. It is remarkable for being a healthy spot, and situated in the heart of a well settled fertile country, which affords daily supplies of provisions of all sorts, at lower rates than any town in New-Jersey: No place can be better situated for storekeepers, mechanicks or manufacturers, as tradesmen of all kinds may find constant employ, and send or carry their manufactures either to New-York or Philadelphia, at very little expence.—So fine a situation is really an object for a company of honest Germans, whose industry the proprietor wishes so much to encourage, that if their families will become citizens by purchase, he will give them a proper lot to build a church on, and a convenient lot of four or five acres for a parsonage. This place is likewise distant, by land or water, about 12 miles from the city of PERTH-AMBOY, situated at the mouth of the river Raritan, lately made a free port, and endowed by charter with privileges, and by nature with advantages, that cannot but be the means of promoting commerce very rapidly in this state. A number of lots and water lots are likewise to be sold there. Those that incline to purchase, may know the terms and conditions of sale, by applying to

**JAMES PARKER.**  
State of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick, March 1, 1785. } t f

**WHEREAS** by the Deva-

station of the British army in December, 1776, the subscriber lost the title deeds of a certain lot of land, containing about three hundred and fifty or sixty acres, situate in the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, Greenwich township, and Sussex county, and bounded by lands of Anthony White, Esq. Peter Smith, John Beamer, and others, which deeds have not since been found; for remedy whereof, he intends to apply to the Supreme Court to be held in Trenton, on the first Tuesday in September next, in order to have the title of said lot or tract assured to him, as by law in such case made and provided; of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

DANIEL VLEET.  
Bethlehem, March 1, 1785. 13w†

**Money Advanced.**

**F**ORTY Thousand Pounds ready for immediate advance, in different sums (not less than 200l. will be lent to one person) on the security of insurance of lives, the borrower to have his life insured at one of the offices of assurance of lives in London, and the policy to be lodged in the hands of the lender for the time the cash is wanted, which may be had for any length of time. Insurances of lives is similar to that from fire; the one paid at the office at the death to the holder of the policy—the other, if burnt out; it will cost 5l. for every 100l. the borrower may insure for, which must be paid at the office before that security can be obtained—good bills, cash'd, that are drawn on a good house in London—Any lady or gentleman that may wish to have any business settled, whether in law or otherwise, will meet with an indefatigable agent, whose integrity may be most confidently relied on; any letters that may be received, that are post paid, will be duly answered, pointing out the mode to put the business in execution, and what time nearly the advertiser's agent will arrive in your quarter to conclude it. Any lady or gentleman that may answer this, it will be needless for them to send to their agent, or any other person, but the principal, as he will not do any business but what he may conduct himself for his own safety; and has no objection to centre double the sum in America, if he can get a proper security for it, as it is his intention to settle his two nephews on the continent—the advertiser having great connection in the first county of Great-Britain, in the manufactory of shoes, would wish to make a good and safe correspondence in that line.—Direct, post paid, to "RICHARD CHILD, Esq. Park-street, Coffee-house, fourth side of St. James's Park, London, England."  
January 5, 1785. 12w

**Two noted full-blooded horses, FLEETWOOD & LIBERTY.**

**F**LEETWOOD will cover the ensuing season at the stable of John Van-Mater, Colts-Neck, Monmouth county, at the rate of One Half Johannes each mare: Nine months credit is given, for which notes of hand will be expected; and five pounds to ensure the mares with foal.

**LIBERTY** is as high a bred horse as any in America, and noted for getting fine colts, and covers sure.

**LIBERTY** will cover the ensuing season at the stable of Edmund Bainbridge, at Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at the rate of Six Dollars each mare, provided the money is paid at the stable door, or before the mares are taken away: Three Pounds, if nine months credit is given, for which notes of hand will be expected; and Five Pounds to ensure the mares with foal.

**LIBERTY** is well known in this state for getting fine colts, and covers sure. Good pasture will be provided for mares.  
April 29, 1785. 6w

**Publick Notice is hereby given,**

**T**HAT the subscriber intends to make application to the Supreme Court of the state of New-Jersey, in the term of September next, to be then held at Trenton, to supply the loss of the deeds for a tract or tracts of one hundred and three acres of land and swamp, or thereabouts, in the township of Woolwich, in Gloucester county, one hundred acres of which were surveyed for Samuel Shevers, of Gloucester county, deceased, on or about the 24th February, 1737-8, and are bounded, and supposed to be bounding, on lands of Hendrickson-John Ladd, Isaac Helm, and others, and which same one hundred acres were conveyed unto William Watson, the father of the subscriber, in fee by the same Shevers, and now belongs to

**WILLIAM WATSON,**  
of Woolwich, Gloucester county.  
April 30, 1785. 17w†

**WAS taken out of the house**

of the subscriber in Nottingham township, and county of Burlington, the deed of the house and lot made by Elisha Lawrence to Jonathan Richmond—one Three Hundred Pound bond, with several notes and papers of value; all those papers being clear of any assignments when taken away: The publick is requested to take no assignments on them. Any person having the above papers, and returning them, shall have Three Pounds, by  
JONATHAN RICHMOND.  
May 5, 1785. 4w†

**TO BE SOLD, A second Hand riding Chair, And harness complete. Enquire of the Printer.**

**KENTUCKE LANDS.**

**T**O be Sold, Five Thousand Acres of Land, in tracts of one thousand acres each, lying in the flourishing district of Kentucke, to which many thousand settlers have gone, and more are daily going. The said lands are excellent in quality, and situate upon the waters of the great river Ohio, and must soon become very valuable, as the emigrations to that country are astonishing. The deeds, with the plotts, are lodged with the Printer hereof, who is empowered to sell the said lands—to whom any one inclining to purchase will please to apply.  
April 15, 1785. t. f.

**Eight Silver Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber living in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the 17th inst. a certain negro man named Dan, about twenty-one years of age, about five feet six inches high, well made, not very black, generally apt to smile when spoken to, plays tolerably on the violin, and a very good waiter in the house; was born and brought up on Long-Island—had lived some time with Mr. John Vanlew, near Jamaica on said island, and of him bought: he had on when he went away a wool hat, light-coloured cloth coat and jacket, a pair of white plush breeches much worn, lined with sheep-skin, woollen stockings and good shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by  
RALPH PHILLIPS.  
May 21, 1785. 4w†

**ALL Persons indebted to the**

estate of Samuel How, late of the city of Burlington, Esq. deceased, are once more requested to come to the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, and settle the same, or they may depend that their bonds, bills, notes, &c. will be put in the hands of an attorney to recover, to enable the executors to fulfil the will of the said deceased:—And those who have any demands against the said estate, are likewise requested to bring them in, in order to have them adjusted and paid, by  
JOHN HOW, } Execut.  
DANIEL ELLIS, }  
Burlington, May 10, 1785. 7w\*

**P T O L E M Y**

**W**ILL cover the ensuing season at the stables of Benjamin Stevens, in Maidenhead, in the county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, at Forty Shillings the season, or Twenty-five Shillings the single leap.

**P**TOLEMY is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands three inches, in high condition; his size, figure, movement and bottom, is equal to any horse in the United States, and is happily calculated for either saddle or carriage. He was got by James De Lancey's celebrated horse Wildair, out of a mare imported from England by Charles Wood-Earth, Esquire, of Dinwiddie county, in Virginia; he was got by the Duke of Devonshire's horse Traveller, out of a cade mare. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided for those who come a distance, at a reasonable rate.  
April 20, 1785. 4w†

**G O L D F I N D E R**

**W**ILL cover at the stable of the subscriber in Cranberry, at Six Dollars the season, or Three Dollars the single leap, the money for the single leap to be paid at the stable door. He was got by Lath, who was got by Shepperd's Crab. Lath was an established running horse in England and America; his dam was Mr. Norris Lawrence's famous mare Kid, who was got by Merry-Andrew, brother to the noted horse True Briton; his grandam by Old England.

**G**OLDFINDER is a chestnut sorrel, fifteen and an half hands high, strong and bony, and in all probability will get excellent colts either for running, hunting, riding or carriage. He is allowed, by good judges, to be one of the best horses ever got by Lath.

**GEORGE M'ARROY.**  
Cranberry, May 1, 1785. 4w\*

**To be Sold, by Publick Vendue,**

On Wednesday the 15th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Jacob Vanficver, innkeeper in Mansfield,

A Very valuable piece of meadow (known by the name of the Hunt Meadow) lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, containing about 13½ acres: Seized and taken in execution as part of the estate of Peter Tallman, Esquire, and to be absolutely cried off to the highest bidder on the day and at the place aforesaid, by  
JACOB PHILLIPS,  
late Sheriff.

May 27, 1785. 3w