

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1784.

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

CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

New-Jersey, Mid-
dlesex county. } BY virtue of sundry precepts to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, holden in and for the said county of Middlesex, wherein I am directed to expose at publick sale the following forfeited real estates, late the property of the several persons hereafter named, whereof inquisitions hath been found, and final judgment entered in favour of the state, previous to the 3d day of February, 1783, to wit,

No. 1. Cortland Skinner's office in Perth-Amboy, situate on the north side of Smith-street.

No. 2. A house and lot of land lying on the north side of Smith-street aforesaid, a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, late of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 3. A house and lot of land, late Isaac Bonnell's for and during his natural life, situate in Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 4. A lot of land lying on Piscataway road, known by the name of Dodiworth's Lot; also the one-third part of one-eighth part of one-twenty-fourth part of a propriety right, lying in the Eastern Division of the state of New-Jersey, a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 5. A lot of land adjoining the river Raritan, formerly David Demarest's; also a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, aforesaid.

No. 6. The Mansionhouse and lot where Philip Kearney, Esquire, deceased, used to dwell, together with a lot of meadow-land near the barracks, situate at Perth-Amboy aforesaid; also sundry other lots of land lying in common in and near Amboy aforesaid, which will be more particularly described at the day of sale, a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis Kearney, late of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 7. A farm near Perth-Amboy aforesaid, containing, by estimation, 140 acres of land, with good improvements thereon; a large quantity of fresh meadow bounding on the north side of Raritan river, commonly called Newill's farm; also a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis Kearney aforesaid, now in the tenure and possession of Thomas Randolph.

No. 8. A farm situate on the south side of Raritan river, containing, by estimation, 240 acres of land, together with a large body of salt meadow adjoining; also a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis Kearney aforesaid, now in the tenure and possession of Thomas Smith.

No. 9. Two lots of land and premises which was purchased by Philip Kearney, Esquire, deceased, of Resiu Runyan, adjoining or near the aforesaid premises; also a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis Kearney aforesaid.

No. 10. A farm situate in Woodbridge near Perth-Amboy aforesaid, containing, by estimation, 170 acres of land; a part of the forfeited estate of Jonathan Clawson, of Woodbridge aforesaid.

The before-mentioned lots of land and premises I shall expose at publick sale on Monday the 26th of April next, at the house of John Hampton, innkeeper at Perth-Amboy, and to continue from day to day until all are sold: To begin at twelve o'clock.

No. 11. Five acres of salt meadow, situate in Woodbridge, adjoining the river Raritan, said to be part of the forfeited estate of Stephen Skinner, of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 12. Two lots of salt meadow containing seven acres, situate in Woodbridge aforesaid, called house-lot meadow, a part of the forfeited estate of John Heard, of Woodbridge aforesaid, which I shall expose at publick sale on Thursday the 29th of April next, at Isaac Cathel's, innkeeper at Bonham-Town: To begin at twelve o'clock.

No. 13. A house and lot of about ten acres of land in Piscataway, near Quibleton, a part of the forfeited estate of Jeremiah Hemstead, of Piscataway aforesaid.

No. 14. Two shares of an undivided part of a plantation situate in Piscataway, near Raritan landing, containing, by estimation, 180 acres of land, with good improvements thereon, said to be a part of the forfeited estate of John Vroom and Peter Vroom, of Piscataway aforesaid, now in the tenure and possession of Mr. Vankirk, which I shall expose at publick sale on Friday the 30th of April next, at the house of Ishmael Shippy, innkeeper at the landing aforesaid: To begin at twelve o'clock.

No. 15. The one-fourth part of an undivided tract of land and plantation, with good improvements thereon, situate at Six Mile Run, in North-Brunswick, containing, by estimation, about 250 acres of land, a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, of Perth-Amboy aforesaid; now in the tenure and possession of William and Cornelius Williamson.

No. 16. The one-fourth part of another tract and parcel of land, adjoining or near the aforesaid planta-

tion, with some improvements thereon: Also a large tract of woodland, some of which is swamp, and with improving will make meadow, containing, by estimation, 350 acres of land; is also a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, now or of late in the tenure and possession of the widow Caywood and son: Which I shall expose at publick sale, on Saturday the first of May next, at John De Graw's, innkeeper at the ferry-house in New-Brunswick, at twelve o'clock.

No. 17. A tract of about 200 acres of land near South-River, chiefly woodland, a part of the forfeited estate of John Leonard, late of Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth: Which I shall sell at publick sale, on Monday the third of May next ensuing, at the house of Mr. Thomas Stilwell, innkeeper at South-River bridge.

No. 18. A tract of about 330 acres, chiefly woodland, situate in Windsor, near Hights-Town, said to be a part of the forfeited estate of Oliver Delancey, of the city of New-York.

No. 19. A house and other improvements situate in Windsor, near Assanpink, being convenient for either tavern, merchant or tradesman, it being kept as a tavern for many years; there is belonging to the same about 80 acres, most of which is woodland, a part of the forfeited estate of Thomas Hooper, late of Windsor aforesaid: Which I shall sell at publick sale, on Wednesday the fifth of May next, at Okey Hendrickson's, innkeeper at Hights-Town aforesaid, at twelve o'clock.

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

DAVID OLDEN, Agent.

March 20, 1784.

4W

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers living in Philadelphia, the following plantations and tracts of land, viz.

ONE plantation adjoining Potters-Town and the great road, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, containing 183 acres, the greatest part of which is cleared fit for the plough or grazing, with a sufficient quantity of woodland remaining; an apple-orchard and other fruit trees, &c.

One other plantation within 2 or 3 miles of Pitts-Town, in the county aforesaid, containing about 261 acres, with meadow and other improvements thereon, now under rent to Daniel Seins.

One other plantation near the last described, containing 68 1-2 acres, with some improvements thereon, and under rent.

Also three tracts, No. 3, 4 and 11, of unimproved rich bottom land, capable of making the finest meadow, lying in the great swamp near Morris-Town, in Morris county, each lot containing 98 acres, well covered with rail and other timber.

Also one other tract of unimproved land in the county of Sussex, near Hackets-Town, containing upwards of 300 acres, which will be sold very low.

One lot of excellent rich land fit for the scythe, in or near the city of Perth-Amboy, containing about 8 acres, producing the best of grass and hay.

All the above described plantations and tracts of land are in the state of New-Jersey, situated in fine healthy thick settled parts of the country, and have every advantage of mills, stores, markets, good neighbourhood, &c. &c.

Also two small tracts of land nearly adjoining each other, in the township of Plumstead, in the county of Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania, containing about 49 acres.

One other tract of excellent good unimproved land, called Manheim, in the township of Muncy, county of Northumberland, and state of Pennsylvania, on Muncy creek, within 20 or 30 miles of Sunbury, the county town, containing about 300 acres.

Sundry tracts of unimproved patented lands, of the best quality, in the county of Northampton, within a few miles of the river Delaware, well watered and timbered.

All, or any of those lands, may be purchased on very easy and reasonable terms, by paying a small part of the money down, the remainder may be had on credit, making light payments of part of the principal, together with the interest annually. For further particulars apply to Richard Stevens, Esq. near Pitts-Town aforesaid, or to

PETER & ISAAC WIKOFF.

March 6, 1784.

7W

LAMPBLACK,

Of the best quality, to be sold cheap by the Printer of this paper.

Notice is hereby given

TO all those that are indebted to the estate of John Clayton, sen. late of Lower Freehold, county of Monmouth, deceased, to make payment at the subscriber's house in said township, on the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof, or they will be proceeded against as the law directs: Also those that said estate are indebted to, are desired to attend at said time and place with their accounts properly attested, that they may be settled.

JOHN CLAYTON, jun. Adm.

March 15, 1784.

3W†

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A LARGE and general assortment lately imported, of superfine, fine, middling and coarse, suitable for boultling every kind of meal, are for sale, by the subscribers, at their STORE on STAMPER'S wharf, next below the draw-bridge, or in Spruce-street, near the corner of Third-street. Millers and others may be supplied with boultling cloths, the best in quality, and, if required, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, and using them to the greatest advantage. Those who buy in quantities, will have a reasonable allowance made to them.

Quarry Stone, & White Oak Timber.

They have also for sale, a quantity of good quarry stone, and a parcel of white oak timber, hewed to different sizes and lengths, on navigable water near Bordentown, New-Jersey, from whence the stone may be carried in flats, and the timber floated in rafts at a small expense.

They have likewise MILL-STONES of different sorts, one set of sawmill irons, and gristmill irons of several kinds, to dispose of on reasonable terms. Apply to NATHANIEL LEWIS, at Mount-Holly, or as above, to ROBERT LEWIS & Sons.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1784.

8W

S A L E

OF that very valuable and well known FARM, commonly called The Bainbridge Farm, in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Messrs. John P. Schenck, William Phillips, Ezekiel Smith and others. It consists of 282 acres of land, about 40 of which are woodland, 50 meadow, and the remainder tillage and pasture of excellent grass: The meadow is of the best quality, being part of the Maidenhead meadows, so much celebrated, and the quantity may be increased to double with very little pains. The cleared land is divided into five fields, in each of which is a constant spring of good water; there are also some lot enclosures. The farm house is large, well built with stone, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars, and a stone kitchen adjoining. There are also a barn and convenient stables. It is three and a half miles from Princeton, nine from Trenton, and about a mile from the post-road. The soil is fertile, well situated for raising grain, and peculiarly well calculated for breeding stock. For terms apply to Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, at Kensington, Philadelphia; William C. Houston, Esq. at Trenton; Daniel Hunt, Esquire, near Pitts-Town; or the subscriber on the farm, who will shew it to any person inclined to treat for the purchase.

DANIEL AGNEW.

March 18, 1784.

4W†

Thomas Beck,

GOLD AND SILVER-SMITH,

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

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

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

March 8, 1784.

6W||

A few NEW-JERSEY ALMANACKS,

For 1784,

Containing the TABLE of DEPRECIATION of this State, may be had of the Printer hereof.

On the LIBERTY of the PRESS;
And a certain nonsensical Advertisement against
S C I P I O.

P A R T I.

THE Liberty of the Press has ever been esteemed by all free nations as their grand bulwark against the abuse of office, the oppression of men in power, and publick speculation and publick mismanagement of every sort. The people at large, generally immersed in their own domestic occupations, think that all goes well, while they hear nothing to the contrary. They advert but little to politics; and after having appointed the different officers to transact the affairs of the Commonwealth, they think that every thing goes right, because it ought to do so. There are nevertheless a thousand ways in which they may be abused in the confidence they repose; and respecting which, they ought to be obliged to any man, who will be at the trouble to undeceive them. The press hath always been found a most excellent instrument for this purpose. It is the easiest channel that can be contrived, through which to communicate to the people the danger to which they are exposed; to shew them that they are, and how they are, imposed upon by those who betray their confidence; and by these means to unite them in removing the grievance, and procuring themselves justice. This channel of communication having ever been found so salutary to liberty, and so formidable to publick corruption, has been the constant darling of the virtuous, and the perpetual dread of the wicked. Hence despotick governments inhibit printing altogether. Arbitrary states generally lay it under such restrictions, as nearly amount to a prohibition: And even some constitutions that loudly vaunt of liberty and law, have often so shackled and hampered it, as to render it, relative to the two greatest and most important subjects that can occupy the human mind, and which most intimately affect our present and future felicity, I mean religion and government, almost totally useless. But of all the solecisms in nature, the doctrine laid down in the laws of England concerning libels (and every thing with them is a libel that is reduced to writing, and tends to expose a man's reputation) is the most absurd. For as that people, notwithstanding all their boasts of having a government truly republican, though with a king at its head, as really was that of the Romans with a consul for their chief magistrate, have always been managed by the regal branch of the constitution; the minions of the crown, dreading a popular examination into their conduct, have had the address to frame into law the most pernicious political heresy on the subject of publications against men in office, that ever entered into the human head: For according to their laws, every literary production, affecting a man's character, is the more heinous for being true. I verily believe the English are the only people in the world, who have made the useful discovery that truth is more criminal than falsehood. But it is to be hoped that the superior illuminations of the Americans concerning the unalienable rights of human nature, will, ere long, make their late masters emerge from their gothick barbarism; and convince them that speaking and writing truth, is at least as innocent as the telling and publishing of lies. It is hoped that they will soon correct the above absurdity in their juridical code, at the same time that they expunge from it the pretty conceit, that the whale, being a royal fish, and to be divided between the King and Queen, *her Majesty* is to have the tail, for the sake of the *whale-bone*; which shews about as much knowledge in natural history, as their ideas of truth and falsehood do in moral philosophy. Thanks to Heaven! the Americans entertain very different sentiments about the Liberty of the Press. They have, and, as inseparably connected with the idea of freedom, they must have, a right to publish the conduct of their superiors, in order to communicate it to their fellow-citizens, for facilitating the remedy, and correcting the mischief. All that a writer in this case is to look to, is, that his accusations be true; or at least so probably founded, that he cannot be supposed to be instigated by malevolence. For certain it is, that no man should be suffered to propagate, with impunity, injurious falsehoods concerning another; and as this is not tolerated in conversation, I know not how it can be sanctioned by passing through the particular vehicle of the press. Written slander seems rather worse than oral, because more extensive, and consequently more detrimental. But that a man ought to be criminated even for this, is not universally true. Printers often innocently publish what is false, believing it to be true. Were they to be liable for such error, I know not what news they could give us, without first applying to the court of chancery for a commission to examine witnesses in foreign parts, to ascertain the facts they find already published in the gazettes from which they select their intelligence. Suppose, for instance, that a Printer in New-Jersey, meeting with the following article in a Maryland Gazette, "That Patrick M'Murrough had been there executed for a burglary," should

re-print it in his news-paper, believing it to be true; Mr. M'Murrough being all the while in full life, and never having committed any burglary—would an action of slander lie for this against the Jersey Printer? I think not. And hence it is that in the English law, notwithstanding its ineffable nonsense of making the printing of truth more atrocious than the printing of lies, still charges every libel in the process against the author of it to be not only *false*, but *malicious*, clearly affording the most violent implication that even a falsity unattended with *malice* (and such ought to be presumed every falsity which the publisher believed to be true) is not culpable. By this it also appears how flatly they contradict their own doctrine, that falsehood is more innocent than truth; and how clearly they render the absurdity of their theory still more absurd by their practice. What is proved above, relative to Printers, may doubtless, there being no exclusive privilege in the case, be predicated of every other citizen.

During the heat of the war, of which this state has had a great share, it was impossible for our Legislatures to advert to many things, to which in times of peace and tranquility, they will questionless turn their attention. They were perpetually occupied with business immediately resulting from our state militant. We were incessantly pestered with enemies both foreign and domestic; and, for a considerable time, had one British army at one of our extremities; another British army at the other; and Tories and Refugees, and London-traders and rascals of every kind, interspersed through the whole extent. In such a situation of things, no Legislature could find time to look narrowly into our more internal police, which is properly the work of peace and leisure. The mean while some individuals in publick trust, taking advantage of the turbulence of war, and the distress of their country, have retained in their hands, and converted to their own use, large sums of money still unaccounted for; and the payment of which into the treasury, would greatly alleviate our taxes. Are we not under obligations to every writer, who will point out all those who ought to be called upon for this purpose? And must a man, who is willing to devote a portion of his time thus essentially to serve his country, and thereby save it many thousands of pounds that may otherwise be lost, be obliged to set his name to his publications? An author may have many reasons for writing under a fictitious signature. Though willing to serve his fellow-citizens by communicating his sentiments about publick men and publick measures as an anonymous writer, he would be totally discouraged from doing it, were he obliged to reveal his name. He may mistrust his capacity for correct composition; and dread the ridicule of ill-natured critics. He may fear to draw upon himself the personal animosity of those whose conduct he holds up to publick view, and to embroil himself with all their connections. He may be too much above, or too much below, the level of those whose conduct he criminales, to enter with them, on equal terms, into personal altercations. At any rate, why should he be made the but of their united vengeance, when his sole object is to serve the community? Sometimes his publications may lose the effect they would otherwise have produced, merely from his being known to be the author. Can it be expected that the publisher of a course of speculations on political subjects, will continue to write under such circumstances; and have not a thousand weekly essays been published under borrowed names? And what necessity for this puerile inquisitiveness? Cannot this man eat the wing of a turkey, without knowing the poulterer who brought it to market; or set down to a mutton-chop, without first ascertaining what ram was the grand fire of the sheep? Is a man's reasoning either the better or the worse for its being communicated without a name? Can we not embrace truth and reject error, without knowing the christian and surname of the person who publishes it? If we do not know *who* he is, which is of little consequence; we shall soon know *what* he is, from the nature of his publications. But this being too copious a subject fully to discuss in one paper, I shall reserve the remainder of what I have to offer upon it, to two succeeding numbers.

S C I P I O.

Foreign Intelligence.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. arrived at New-York the Brig Nancy, Captain Drummond, in 8 weeks from Glasgow, by which we have received the following advices:

P A R I S, December 21.

THE city of Thessalonica, capital of Macedonia, a great magazine for the Levant trade, has been totally overthrown by an earthquake; in the lower part, many French, English, and Italians, are buried in the ruins. This disaster is more destructive than that of Messina. Warehouses of all kinds of commodities, belonging to the merchants of Marseilles and London, are swallowed up.

L O N D O N, December 25.

Yesterday at half past two, the Speaker, attended by almost the whole House of Commons, attended at St. James's with the Address, as moved by Mr. Erskine on Monday last; when his Majesty being seated on his Throne, in the Drawing-Room, the Speaker, attended by Mr. Erskine and Colonel Fitzpatrick on his right, as the mover and seconder, and by Mr. Hussey, the Chairman of the Committee, on his left, stepped up to the foot of the Throne, and read the following Address to the King:

"THAT your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, think themselves bound in duty humbly to represent to your Majesty, that alarming reports of an intended dissolution of Parliament have gone forth.

"That your Majesty's faithful Commons, acknowledging the wisdom of the constitution, in trusting to the Crown that just and legal prerogative, and fully confiding in your Majesty's Royal wisdom, and paternal care of your people, for the most beneficial exercise of it, desire, with great humility, to represent to your Majesty the inconveniencies and dangers which appear to them, from a consideration of the state of the nation, likely to follow from a prorogation or dissolution of the Parliament, in the present arduous and critical conjuncture of publick affairs. The maintenance of publick credit, and the support of the revenue, demand the most immediate attention. The disorders prevailing in the government of the East-Indies, at home and abroad, call aloud for instant reformation; and the state of the East-India Company's finances, from the pressing demands on them, require a no less immediate support and assistance from Parliament.

"That your Majesty's faithful Commons are at present proceeding with the utmost diligence upon these great objects of government, as recommended to their attention by your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, but which must necessarily be frustrated and disappointed by the delay attending a dissolution, and most especially the affairs of the East-Indies, by the assembling of a new Parliament, not prepared by previous enquiry, to enter with equal effect upon an object involving long and intricate details, which your Majesty's faithful Commons have investigated for two years past with the most laborious earnest, and unremitting attention.

"That your Majesty's faithful Commons, deeply affected by these important considerations, impressed with the highest reverence and affection for your Majesty's person and government, and anxious to preserve the lustre and safety of your government, do humbly beseech your Majesty to suffer your faithful Commons to proceed on the business of the session, the furtherance of which is so essentially necessary to the prosperity of the publick, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to hearken to the advice of your faithful Commons, and not to the secret advices of persons who may have private interests of their own, separate from the true interests of your Majesty and your people."

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

"IT has been my constant object to employ the authority entrusted to me by the constitution, to its true and only end—the good of my people; and I am always happy in concurring with the wishes and opinions of my faithful Commons.

"I agree with you in thinking that the support of the publick credit, and revenue, must demand your most earnest and vigilant care.—The state of the East-Indies is also an object of as much delicacy and importance as can exercise the wisdom and justice of Parliament.—I trust you will proceed in those considerations with all convenient speed, after such an adjournment as the present circumstances may seem to require. And I assure you I shall not interrupt your meeting by any exercise of my prerogative, either of prorogation or dissolution."

Yesterday the following bills received the Royal assent by commission, viz. Malt-bill—Land-tax bill—East-India Payment bill—American trade bill—Irish postage bill—Borrowtowns canal bill, and some road bills.

Among other inexplicable mysteries, the state of the funds is none of the least amazing. They fell when Lord North was in—they fell when Shelburne was in—they fell when he was out—they fell when the coalition was in—and now they fall when they are out.—Where lies the magick power that can raise them?

Jan. 8. The French King has given the black ribbon of St. Michael, together with letters of nobility and 3000 livres (about 160l.) pension to Mr. Montgolfier. On the first persons who went up in the machine let loose, he has settled 1000 livres pension, on Mr. Charles 2000 livres, and on Mr. Robert one.—He has moreover taken the expense of erecting a column in the Tuilleries, to perpetuate the memory of the discovery upon himself, and the most able French artists are employed making designs for it.

According to letters from the Assembly of the States-General at the Hague, broke up on the 23d of December, without coming to any determination on the Definitive Treaty with England, the affairs in Dutch Flanders, or those of the African Company; upon all these the Senate was so divided, that the Deputies from the different Provinces desired leave to adjourn to consult their constituents. The States have adjourned their deliberations to the 16th of January, when, among other matters, they are to receive the reports of the several Admiralties, relative to the state of the navy, and of the establishment necessary for peace.

The new Ministry being appointed, at least the leading members, the publick attention have been for some days directed to the rumours concerning the dissolution of Parliament. That there is any intention of doing this, at present, his Majesty denies. But Mr. Fox, who is remarkable for his jealousies and suspicions, declares himself dissatisfied, and as the *King of the people*, insists upon knowing of his brother, the *King of the Lords*, whether a dissolution is not mediated to take place after the recess.

The frost was so intense on Tuesday night, that liquors of most kinds froze within doors; beer casks were entirely froze up.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.
Extract of an official letter received by a gentleman in publick station in this city, dated Versailles, December 27, 1783.

"It has been fixedly determined that P'Orient shall be the free port for the navigators of the United States, but the edict of the king is not yet published, as his Majesty wishes to give to that establishment all the extension which it can receive without injuring our own trade, and the revenues of the state.

"In the mean while that place enjoys already full liberty with respect to importation of goods of American produce, and re-exportation of the same, in case the merchants and navigators find it convenient to re-export them. Marseilles and Dunkirk will continue to be upon the same footing."

Extract of a letter from London, October 31.

"It was good policy (we are told) in the Ministry, to put off the consideration of the commercial treaty with America, till such time as an experiment was made of the channel in which the majority of their trade was likely to flow. From all appearances (say they) this country will still enjoy the larger share of their commerce, whether any new regulations take place or not; and, therefore, it would have been highly impolitic to offer them extraordinary indulgencies, when they were inclined to prefer this country without them."

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 26.

"The French Cabinet have in contemplation some new arrangements, favourable to our intercourse with their West-India Islands. The articles of their export already exceed the European consumption, and renders it expedient that a new market be opened to encourage their sale. The Marquis la Fayette continues unwearied in his endeavours to serve us. I am just told, that he has stated in a masterly manner to his court, in a memorial written by himself, the advantages and necessity of new privileges in our favour. Indeed the nobility in this country seem to look upon the study of the principles of commerce, as essential to their political rise, although commerce still wants that consideration which it enjoys in England."

Monday morning last, about two o'clock, the ice on the Schuylkill (which had been fixed by the severe weather since the beginning of Decemuer last) suddenly gave way, and a vast quantity of it having collected near the Middle Ferry, soon formed a dam, by which a great extent of ground became overflowed; the water rising ten feet higher than was ever known before, and carrying with it large bodies of ice, almost every thing was swept from off the place, some horses and cattle were drowned, and Mr. Ogden's family were forced to retire to the second floor, all the lower part being under water: One horse was saved by going into the house, and following the family up stairs.—It was day-light before any assistance could be given them, when they were brought off in boats.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the water subsided, and left a great number of large cakes of ice at such a distance from the river, as shews the height the flood had risen to, and affords a spectacle curious and interesting, which will probably remain for some time, as there must be a good deal of warm weather before the high banks of ice which are formed on both sides of the river, can be dissolved.

John Houston, Esquire, is elected Governor of the state of Georgia; and General Elbert, William Houston, Edward Telfair, and Joseph Habersham, Esqrs. are chosen to represent that state in the Congress of the United States.

March 25. On Friday last the Greyhound British Packet arrived at New-York, in 8 weeks from Falmouth. She brings no later advices than those received by the Commerce, Captain Truxton, arrived here.

A London paper of the 14th January, contains a letter from Sir Edward Hughes, Commander of the British fleet in the East-Indies, to the Ministry, giving an account of an action with the French fleet under M. Suffrein, on the 20th of June last, in which the English had 99 men killed and 431 wounded; but no ships were taken or destroyed on either side, altho' Sir Edward says that several of his ships had been much disabled in their masts, sails and rigging. The British fleet consisted of 18 ships of the line, on board of which were 1121 sick. M. Suffrein had 15 line of battle ships. Soon after the action, accounts of the peace having reached Admiral Hughes, he dispatched a messenger to M. Suffrein, and a cessation of hostilities was agreed on, the prisoners on both sides being exchanged.

No mention is made of the damage of the French fleet.

The brig Havanna, Captain Nuttle, of this port, from Aux-Cayes, arrived at New-London the ninth inst. This vessel was bound here, but after suffering much from the ice in our bay, and losing her anchors and cables, was drove out, and obliged to put into the above-mentioned port.

TRENTON, March 30.

The internal policy of America, says a London paper, since the cessation of hostilities, would have done credit to the states of Athens or Rome; but should the instructions given by the people of Carolina to their representatives, forbidding the payment of their debts, be attended to, it will stamp them with lasting infamy and disgrace. That the power of recovering just debts should be regarded as an act of impolicy, injustice and oppression, is a doctrine irreconcilable to common sense and common honesty.

We learn from Kentucky, that upwards of twelve thousand souls have removed there since last summer; that it is in many places thickly settled, and now in a flourishing state, though the southern Indians are yet very troublesome, having killed several people on the road to that country.

By a letter from Annapolis we are informed, that Congress are at length proceeding through the accumulated business before them, having ten states on the floor.

On the 5th instant the Washington Continental Packet, Captain Barney, arrived at Annapolis from France.

Sunday sen'ight the Commerce, Captain Truxton, arrived at Philadelphia from London.

By this vessel we learn, that the affairs of the British nation were in a very distracted state, particularly with regard to the East-India business, and the frequent changes of the Ministry, two of which changes, it is said, had taken place in the space of a month.

The order for prohibiting American vessels from carrying the produce of the British West-Indies has been again renewed.

A List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at PRINCETON,

- (B) John Burrowes, Esq. Monmouth.
- (F) John Forrester, Schoolmaster, Hunterdon.
- (G) James Glifan, Allentown. 2
- (H) Mrs. Hume, West-Jersey.
- Mr. Ralph Hunt, Princeton College.
- (K) Doctor William M'Kissack, Pluckemin.
- (L) James Lowes, Bedminster township.
- (M) Mr. Archibald Mercer, Millstone.
- Stephen Moylan, Esq. Somerset courthouse.
- (P) Captain Duncan Pyper, Gloucester.
- Captain Nathaniel Porter, to be left at Princeton.
- Peter Probasco, Somerset courthouse. 3
- (S) Honourable John Stevens, Esq. Lebanon Valley.

JOHN HARRISON, Postmaster.

March 25, 1784.

Timothy Brush, junior's

COMPLIMENTS wait upon his kind customers for a continuance of their custom—hoping that they will not fail to pay their accounts according to contract, that he may be enabled to keep a general assortment of goods for them, being determined to sell on the lowest terms for cash or produce only.

N. B. Trenton price will be allowed for produce. Hopewell, March 27, 1784. 3w†

To be Sold or Let,

And possession given immediately, A TRACT of about 360 acres of land, about 120 acres of which are cleared, whereon is a large orchard, a new frame dwellinghouse, with three rooms on a floor, and a kitchen thereto adjoining, all completely finished, and pleasantly situated; the remainder of the land is wood, great part of which, if cleared, might be easily made into excellent meadow; the whole is situate on the great road from Bordentown to Princeton, within about seven miles of each, and about five miles from Trenton. For terms apply to Mr. Samuel Henry, near Trenton; Thomas Riche, Esq. at New-Windsor, opposite Bordentown; or to

JOSEPH HICKS.

Bucks county, March 20, 1784. 3w†

A Farm to be Sold,
By the subscriber, situated on Mine-Brook, in Barnard's township, in the county of Somerset, and state of New-Jersey, on the road leading from Morristown to the White House, and four miles distant from Bakenridge meetinghouse,

CONTAINING upwards of 200 acres of good land, 80 acres of which are well timbered, upwards of 20 acres of good meadow, and more may be easily made; the whole exceeding well watered, having a constant stream in each field: There are on the premises a good dwellinghouse and kitchen, a good Dutch barn, a never failing spring in the house, and a large orchard:—It is also very convenient to both grist and sawmill. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises. ANDREW KIRKPATRICK.

March 11, 1784.

4w†

TO BE SOLD,

A good dwellinghouse and outhouses, and a gristmill, within 2 miles of the river Delaware, with about 40 acres of land, in the township of Alexandria, and county of Hunterdon.

IT is one of the best mills in Jersey, will run in all seasons of the year, and convenient for a store or any publick business: Of the land fourteen acres are excellent meadow, and the mill has two pair of stones, and is in the best part of the country for wheat. For further particulars enquire of the owner on the premises. FREDERICK JORDON.

Alexandria, March 19, 1784.

3w†

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber near Kingston last night, two servants, supposed to be gone together, one a white man, his name Edward Cooper, about 18 years old, a short clumsy well set fellow; had on a red soldier's coat, a short waistcoat, lightish old pair of breeches, a felt hat, and pair of old boots; the other a negro wench, a good deal yellow, named Sucky, short, well set; had on when she went away a dimity white tow and linen petticoat, black and short gown of the same, old white bonnet, and had with her two black lincsey petticoats. Whoever takes up said servants and commits them to gaol, or brings them home, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS SKILLMAN.

March 25, 1784.

2w†

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for a servant accustomed to cooking and waiting in a genteel family.

A NEGRO SERVANT, About 25 years of age, who is well acquainted with the business of a plantation, and used to taking care of horses. Enquire of the Printer, or of the subscriber in Princeton.

SAMUEL S. SMITH

March 25, 1784.

3w†

THE NOTED HORSE OLD VALIANT,

WILL cover mares this season at John Snyder's, innkeeper at Ringoe's tavern in Amwell, Hunterdon county, at the moderate rate of Five Dollars and one bushel of oats for the season.

VALIANT is so noted for being equal, if not superior, to any horse ever kept in this state for getting good colts, either for the saddle or harness, makes it needless to enlarge in regard to his performance, further than to acquaint those that may incline to breed from so valuable a horse, that he is in excellent order, and may be seen at his intended stand the first of April next, where due attendance will be given, and pasture provided for mares from a distance, if required, by the subscriber.

STEPHEN BETTS.

Amwell, March 20, 1784.

3w†

ALL Persons indebted to Pe-

regine Van-Emburch, deceased, in particular, or the Company of Peregrine and John Van-Emburch, formerly of this city, are requested without delay to discharge said debts; and such as have any demands against either, to exhibit their accounts for settlement to the subscriber, who has for sale one-fourth part of the Schooner Betsey, burthen about 70 tons; a strong, well built vessel, completely fitted for sea, and will sail in a few days for the island of Santa Croix, in the West-Indies.

JOHN VAN-EMBURGH, Execut.

New-Brunswick, March 23, 1784.

4w

This is to inform the Publick,

THAT the subscriber has opened a school at Mrs. Elizabeth Scarff's in Trenton, to instruct children in sewing, marking, darning, spelling and reading; is much obliged to those who have encouraged her, and will be assiduous to oblige those who may employ her.

SARAH JAISER.

March 27, 1784.

3w

**A choice TRACT of LAND,
TO BE SOLD,**

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

9w§ CHARLES COXE.

A BOOK, necessary for all Families. Just published, and now selling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street, ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia, by ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton, by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookellers in America.

**BUCHAN'S Family Physician,
OR DOMESTIC MEDICINE,**

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

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

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable PLANTATION, CONTAINING 175 acres of very good land, in the township of Kingwood, 5 miles from Flemington, and 1 mile from Quaker-Town, situate on the great road: There is a good stone house, a large barn, a large young orchard in the height of its bearing, a well by the house, and a constant stream of water runs through the middle of said place; about 8 acres of meadow, and more may be made; well timbered; and may have possession on the first of April next:—A good title, and a reasonable time for the payments will be given. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN BLACKWELL,
on said premises.

March 8, 1784.

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

JAMES KINSEY, Attorney in fact to Francis Kearny.

Burlington, February 10, 1784.

To be sold, by publick vendue,

On the 2d of April, ALL the distillery utensils, including a new copper still, containing 146 gallons, the property of Messrs. Lynch and Neil, situate on the banks of Delaware, not more than half a mile from Trenton. For further particulars apply to Mr. Hanlon, in Trenton.

3w

ALL PERSONS,

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

JOSIAH APPLETON, } Execut.
ABRAHAM APPLETON, }
Trenton, March 1, 1784. 4w†

FOR SALE,

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

AMOS GREGG.
Richmond, February 9, 1784. 8w

TO BE SOLD,

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

JOHN SCHENCK, jun.
JOSEPH SCHENCK.
March 2, 1784. 4w§

New-Jersey, Morris county, March 10, 1784.

Confiscated Property.

To be sold, by way of publick vendue,

ALL the right, title and interest of Isaac Ogden and Nicholas Hoffman to the sittingmill at Boonton, said to contain seven eighths of one third part of the same, together with all the stock, tools and utensils, belonging to them the said Ogden and Hoffman. Vendue to be held at Boonton on Friday the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. when cash, officers' and soldiers' notes given for the depreciation of pay, contractors' certificates, or collectors' surplus certificates, can be received in payment for the same, by

ABRAHAM KITCHEL, Agent.

To be sold, by publick vendue,

At the market-house in Trenton, on Wednesday the 7th of April next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon,

A Certain lot of land containing two acres and four tenths, as is said, situate in the township of Hopewell, at the fork of the roads leading from Trenton to Coryell's ferry and Snyder's tavern. On the said lot is a stone house one story high, with 2 rooms on the floor, a good cellar under the whole, and a well of water at the door; it is an exceeding good situation for a store or other publick business, being 11 miles from Trenton. Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises by applying to John Harbert living on the same, whose property it formerly was, and for the benefit of whose creditors it will be sold, but subject to a mortgage due to the estate of Peter Wilson, deceased, by

JOSEPH MILNOR, } Assignees.
JAMES EWING, }

3w

To be sold, at publick vendue,

On Thursday the 8th of April, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Wikoff, at Rock-Town, in Amwell,

A Frame house (on the road side next door to Mr. Vandorn's, near John Anderson's, Esquire, and about a mile from Ringoe's tavern) with two acres of land; there are on the premises a good young orchard, stables, a fine garden paved in, and a good well at the door, and is an excellent stand for a store or a tavern, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by

JACOB BENJAMIN.
March 15, 1784. 3w||

The Publick are desired to take Notice,

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

WILLIAM BAKER.
March 8, 1784. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Thursday the first of April, at the house of Mr. Jacob G. Bergen, in Trenton,

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

BERNARD HANLON.
Trenton, February 21, 1784. 6w

WANTED,

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

February 6, 1784. 10w

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern,

THAT the sloop Jane, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons, commanded by Captain Thomas Mangin, and last from Antigua, came on shore in November last near Cranberry inlet, in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, and now lies at the same place:—That the Capt. Thomas Mangin, is since dead, and has left considerable effects in my hands, both of cash and other articles:—That I have administered on the said estate of the said deceased Captain, and shall expect all persons having any claims or demands on the said Capt. Mangin, or on the said vessel called the sloop Jane, will present them to me at the above place properly attested, before I shall be at liberty to deliver up either vessel or any part of said effects.

JAMES LIPPENCOT, Adm.
Monmouth county, March 15, 1784. 3w||