

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1784.

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To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

S I R,

AMIDST all the political corruption and degeneracy of our grandmother Old England, it must be owned that she hath been peculiarly careful to preserve her judicial department spotless and undefiled. If one half of her Bishops have no religion, and the majority of her Parliament is bribed by the ministry, her courts of justice are still uncontaminated; and the most eminent writers on jurisprudence pronounce her judiciary institution to be the best in the world. While the English seem totally indifferent about the abilities or characters of the greatest dignitaries in the church, by often preferring to the most lucrative and distinguished benefices the younger sons of the nobility, and other bucks of inferior rank, destitute both of morals and erudition (as if religion and divinity were of less importance than justice and law) they have nevertheless constantly filled the bench with the most respectable characters both for abilities and integrity.—To give a greater lustre to their higher tribunals, and to raise them above temptation, they have had the wisdom to appoint their judges during good behaviour; and given them an honourable and permanent support. This imparts to them dignity and independence; and hence the purity of their courts of justice is now perhaps the only remaining band that (amidst the wreck of publick and private virtue) holds together the pillars of that tottering nation.

In the appointment of our justices of the supreme court, we have also paid great attention to the talents and probity of those who have from time to time been advanced to that illustrious station; and excepting, perhaps a single instance, that important seat of justice has ever since the revolution (before that period England adorned our bench with the keepers of turn-pikes and the Bullies of Brothels) reflected great honour upon the state, and exhibited ample proof of the wisdom of those who made so judicious a choice. Whether we ought not also to allow our judges a liberal support, and so to have framed the constitution as to appoint them during good behaviour, are questions that I do not intend, at present, to discuss. My purpose in this paper is only to shew that their salaries ought to be fixed, and to be commensurate with the duration of their office. This I think essential to their independence, and to exempt them from all influence and bias. It is true that the judges under our constitution hold their commissions for seven years, and may therefore be said to be so far independent, as that they cannot, during that period, be removed unless they misbehave. But surely this independence is merely nominal, while there is no permanent establishment for their support equal to the duration of their commissions. For in order to compel them to resign (which amounts to the very same thing as a formal removal or ouster) the Legislature, which annually votes their salaries, has only so to reduce them as to become inadequate to their decent maintenance, and they must resign of course. I do not apprehend that any future Legislature will act so unreasonable a part. But I do insist that the judges cannot be said to hold their offices with proper independence, during the term of their commissions, while they are exposed to such casualty: And as legislators are fallible men, and have their prejudices and passions as well as others, I am persuaded that it would be for the greater security of our liberties to put it out of their power. This I take to be the very spirit of the constitution, which unquestionably intended that the judges should hold their offices for seven years, unless *adjudged guilty of misbehaviour by the Council on an impeachment of the Assembly*. Every other way therefore that necessarily and eventually amounts to a divesting them of their offices, is indubitably repugnant to the constitution: For what becomes of this wise provision to secure their independence during the seven years, and which manifestly intended that they should not be removable during that term, save only for misbehaviour, if the Assembly, either by wholly withdrawing, or unreasonably curtailing their salaries, can compel them

to resign, tho' they behave ever so well? It is rendered altogether frustrate and nugatory. Be this as it may, I flatter myself that every reader who duly considers the importance of the office, will concur with me in sentiment on the subject matter of this paper. Are not the lives, the liberties, the property, the peace and security of the citizens of this state, intimately concerned in the decisions of the Supreme Court? And ought not a tribunal of such extensive jurisdiction to be wholly independent? Be the salaries of the judges what they may (though whoever is against allowing them an honourable support, is most injudiciously parsimonious) let them be fixed and permanent.

While we were subject to Great-Britain, we appeared to be duly sensible of the grand importance of having our judges independent. The denial of this inestimable privilege was deemed an enormous grievance, against which we loudly and very justly remonstrated: And this denial is constantly held up, among other reasons assigned, for that arduous contest which has so happily terminated in our late glorious revolution. In proof of this assertion, I refer to the following acts of Congress: Their address to the inhabitants of the colonies the 21st of October, 1774:— Their petition to the King of Great-Britain the 26th of October in the same year: Their address to the people of Ireland the 28th of July, 1775: And the declaration of Independency the 4th of July, 1776.— And surely we ought not to be more careless about the rights of mankind and citizens, when free, sovereign and independent, than we were while subject to the power of an unfeeling and arbitrary prince.— Nay, even this very prince, while he partially refused us, his then American subjects, that essential security of freemen, which he granted to the English, declares it to be one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of the subject. "I look (says he in his first speech to the Parliament) upon the independency and uprightness of judges as essential to the administration of justice, and one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of my loving subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of my crown."

This grand security of our rights and liberties has been duly attended to by some of our sister states.

The constitution of New-Hampshire declares, "It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interposition of the laws and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as impartial as the lot of humanity will admit. It is therefore not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, that the judges of the Supreme (or Superior) Court, should hold their offices so long as they behave well; and that they should have honourable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws. And in the government of this state, the three essential powers thereof, to wit, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, ought to be kept as separate and independent of each other, as the nature of a free government will admit."

In the constitution of Maryland is this provision: "The independency and uprightness of judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people. Wherefore the Chancellor and Judges ought to hold commissions during good behaviour, that salaries liberal, but not profuse, ought to be secured to them during the continuance of their commissions."

The constitution of Pennsylvania provides, "That the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall have fixed salaries."

By the constitution of Virginia, "The judges shall continue in office during good behaviour, and shall have fixed and adequate salaries."

And by that of North-Carolina, "That the Judges of the Supreme Courts of law and equity shall hold their office during good behaviour, and shall have adequate salaries during their continuance in office."

I shall conclude by observing, that to settle a permanent salary upon the Judges, is to deal fairly and candidly with them. But is it fair and candid, after

they have accepted the office, in expectation of the continuance of the salary then granted, and after having turned their attention to improve themselves in the knowledge of the law, and quitted their former employments; is it fair, I ask, after this, to make those annual reductions according to the particular humours of different Legislatures, to which stipulation the officers are no parties, as they were to the original contract? Do not the like services of one year deserve as great a recompence as those of another?— Were the salary fixed, the officer would be able to judge with some certainty, at the time of his appointment, whether he could, consistently with his duty to himself, his family and the publick, accept of that function, and relinquish the pursuit of other business: But in the fluctuating case of yearly retrenchments, his stipend may at last become so curtailed, as that he would not, had he foreseen it, have accepted of the appointment; but still in his then situation, he cannot, with convenience, either continue in, or resign his office. For we know from constant experience, that a man who frequently changes his profession or employment, seldom prospers in the world.

S C I P I O.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, April 20.

UPON the continent known to us by the name of the East-Indies, the Company in England possess a tract of territory, larger than any European dominion whatever, Russia and Turkey excepted; the population of this great empire is not easily to be ascertained; but is supposed to contain thirty millions of people; throughout all this vast extent of country and of people, there is not a man who can eat a mouthful of rice but by permission of the East-India Company; and these are not an abject and barbarous populace, but eminently distinguished in the arts of polished life, and have been civilized and cultivated for ages.—In this great and extensive country, which we have deluged with blood, there is not a single prince, state, or potentate, with whom we have come in contract, but we have sold; nor a single treaty we ever made, that we have not broken. More than twenty Sovereign Princes (many of those who possessed domains, and held rank in their respective courts as high as human veneration could look at; amiable in their manners, and respectable for their piety) are at this moment, by force or treachery, reduced to so dependent a state, as almost to want the common necessaries of life.—A descendent of the great Tamerlane, once high in grandeur as George the Third of England, at this moment is in want of almost an handful of rice! There are Queens of Sovereign States with their children, that have been reduced to beg through the English camps, and for an extent of 2000 miles, take your stand where you will, the same uniform practice of treachery, plunder, and barbarity, every where prevails.

D U B L I N, April 7.

The plan sketched by the Northington Panders, for the subjugation of Ireland to the English yoke, begins now to unveil the mystery of that system of tyranny, which was to deprive the natives of trade, constitution and liberty. As no man could be found so fit to carry outrage and horror through the land, as the military heroes, crowned with laurels, and drenched in the blood of America, were poured in here in the sands, by accident alone—not a village or hamlet, town or city in the kingdom, that is not crammed with English military, whose swords yet reek with the blood of our American brethren. Seven regiments now occupy the garrison of this capital, every man of whom had orders, for many days past, to be ready at a moment's warning, to march into the city; the regiment of horse stood fully appointed. Yesterday a few starving wretches formed a ragged group of misery and despair, when the soldiery marched in the pomp of war, and took possession of the Senate House in Ireland. Every avenue, all the corridors were crowded with infantry, while the horse galloped

through the streets at full charge. Posterity will scarce believe, that in the year 1784, an Irish Parliament flew from the people, to the protection of a foreign soldiery.

We are assured from the best authority, that misery reigns triumphant through the land; scarce is it in the power of the lower class to support a wretched being, and many of those who were once in affluence are reduced to the lowest poverty. Numbers of the master manufacturers are determined, since the rejection of the protecting duties, to leave a country cruel only to its natives, and seek for an asylum in foreign climes.

P A R I S, March 8.

It is thought there will be no council of war held on the officers of *Monf. de Suffrein's* fleet, as they have been punished already by his dismissal of them. If they think not to have deserved it, they will take proper steps to be reinstated, which it is supposed none of them will venture to do.

March 19. The King has been most liberal in the relief of the poor during this severe winter; the damage done in the country by the inundations is beyond description: His Majesty has reserved four millions to be distributed among the poor farmers, who are almost all ruined. This sum is the produce of the savings of extraordinary expences lately retrenched, and one-tenth of all pensions above ten thousand livres.

E M M E R I C, March 4.

How is it possible to write the consternation we are in! we are bereft of dykes.—The Rhyne threatens total ruin to us; all our fields are covered with a sea of water; in short, our situation is beyond description. The cattle perish by thousands. Famine and cold unite their ravages to those of inundations; and vessels that have been sent for relief, have been destroyed. The couriers coming from *Wesel* to *Westervoort*, were obliged, at the peril of their lives, to pass by the tops of the houses.

P I S A, February 13.

The ninth of this month, the Emperor returned here from *Leghorn*. This morning he left this city, and took the route to *Lerici*, where the galleys of the Republick wait for his Imperial Majesty to carry him over to *Genoa*.

American Intelligence.

S A L E M, May 18.

The Governor of *Nova-Scotia* has lately ordered an act to be published, whereby "all and every his (Britannick) Majesty's subjects of that Province, and their heirs and every of them, are acquitted, pardoned, released and discharged, against the King's Majesty and his successors, of all manner of treasons, misprision of treasons, treasonable and seditious words, libels or correspondence, by them or any of them committed or done, in aiding, countenancing or assisting his Majesty's late subjects in the Thirteen Colonies, during their rebellion, and from all pains, penalties, forfeitures, pains of death, and pains corporal, which may have been incurred or forfeited by them, or any of them (before the passing of this act) by reason or means of the said premises."

Twenty-six persons, who had been banished by an act of the Legislature of *New-York*, have lately been permitted to return to their respective homes, and to reside within that state.

A statute Meeting of the Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences is to be holden at the County Courthouse in *Boston*, on Tuesday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DIED, at *Plastow, New-Hampshire*, Mrs. *Hannah Belknap*, aged 106 years and 11 months. She retained her mental faculties until the day of her death.

B O S T O N, May 13.

The Meteorological Society at *Manheim*, by a letter from their Secretary, *M. Hemmer*, to Professor *Williams*, have announced their intention of presenting to the University at *Cambridge*, a complete set of Meteorological Instruments. This donation will be at the expense of his *Serene Highness the Elector Palatine*. These instruments are the most exact of any that have yet been made; and they have been distributed throughout Europe, that observations made in different places may admit of the most accurate comparison. This generous offer (the first of the kind that has been made to any part of America) was in consequence of the observations made here for several years past being communicated to that illustrious Society.

May 17. About two o'clock last Saturday afternoon, the dwellinghouse occupied by *Mr. Noah Clap*, of *Dorchester*, was discovered to be on fire, and was soon consumed. Afterwards the barn belonging to *Mr. William Allen*, merchant (which lay in the wake of the flakes of fire almost half a mile distant) caught on fire, which soon communicated to his elegant dwell-

inghouse, and the wind being very high, both were soon consumed, together with three horses, his coach and other carriages in the barn, and the chief part of the valuable furniture in the house. On discovering the fire at *Mr. Clap's*, *Mr. Allen* sent his servants to his assistance; and while actively assisting his neighbour, he suffered the greater loss himself. The foregoing is all the particulars we have as yet obtained.

The General Assembly of the state of *Rhode-Island*, at their last session, in consequence of an application from the town of *Newport*, passed an act for incorporating said town into a CITY.

Saturday arrived here the ship *Mermaid*, Captain *Park*, from *London*; seven weeks from the Downs.

Yesterday arrived here Captain *Lewis*, in a brig from *Tortola*; nineteen days passage. Also a brig, Captain *Adams*, from *Martinico*; and a brig from *Portugal*.

The following is an extract of a letter from *Ireland*, to a gentleman in this town.

Cahir, near Clonmell, Nov. 24, 1783.

"I congratulate you, and every other spirited adherer of liberty and independence, on your late happy and ever glorious revolution, whereby you have emancipated a flourishing, though infant empire, from the iron hand of tyranny and oppression.—I hope soon to have the pleasure of returning my most grateful acknowledgments, as I intend, with two or three neighbouring gentlemen, to embark for *Boston*."

On Sunday the 2d instant two persons accidentally discovered in *Danvers*, the retreat of a gang of thieves and robbers. Its situation is in the woods, about a mile northwardly from the *Boston* road, towards *Lynn*, and is a kind of cavern formed by huge rocks, and of very difficult and dangerous access. It appeared by the quantity of ashes, to have been occupied by its infamous inhabitants for a considerable time, though none of them were then seen. There were several cooking utensils, some fire, fragments of fresh meat, &c. &c.

It is said that a teamster, belonging to *Reading*, having been to market with a load of wood, last Saturday evening, was robbed of four dollars, on his way home, by a single highwayman, supposed to be one of the gang mentioned above.

H A R T F O R D, May 25.

Last Wednesday the important question of granting an impost agreeably to the recommendation of Congress, was brought forward in the house of representatives. The debates were managed with manliness and candour, suited to the magnitude of the subject—the doors were opened to the anxious curiosity of the spectators, and after a full discussion, the yeas and nays were required; which are as follows:

Yeas,	93
Nays,	42

Majority for the impost, 51

Never did people in general feel more satisfaction at any publick measure, than in consequence of this act. Every well wisher to a *Continental* union, must feel every hour the necessity of a *Continental* head—the necessity of harmonious concert in *Continental* measures—the absolute necessity of unanimity and vigour in all our federal operations. That paltry jealousy of power in a body which is eligible by the people, or their legal representatives, can be annihilated, or changed by the popular breath; and is necessarily changed once in three years; a body where power is restricted by specifick limits prescribed by the people; a body accountable to their constituents for all their conduct; that paltry unnatural jealousy of power in such a body is pregnant with more mischief to the United States than legions of disciplined troops.—Next to the jealous disposition, the selfishness of particular states may be ranked as the greatest inconvenience in our union. Should any individual state, from motives of local interest, refuse to comply with this equally just, equitable and salutary measure, such refusal must at any rate retard the fulfilment of our publick engagements, and most probably end in the creation of some compulsory power on the continent which will oblige the states to act in concert; or what is more to be dreaded, terminate in a total dissolution of our federal government.

N O R W I C H, May 6.

A correspondent observes, that the extravagances of the present day are fully demonstrated in the broad-cloth coats and silk gowns, the powder and feathers, the ruffles and cardinals, the silk stockings and feet trappings. In the feasts, the dancing parties and select companies, and what is more melancholy, all orders and degrees help to form the general circle.—Where is that simplicity in dress and manners; temperance in meats and drinks, which formed the virtuous characters of our illustrious ancestors? Oh! the degeneracy of the times!

N E W - Y O R K, May 27.

By Captain *Dale* we learn, that Lieutenant Colonel *Franks*, on the 7th of April last, arrived at the office

of the Secretary of State in *London*, with the ratification, on the part of Congress, of the Definitive Treaty of Peace; and the next day set off for *France*. Colonel *Franks* failed from this port, on the 22d of February last, in the ship *Edward*, captain *Cooper*.

His Excellency *Matthew Griswold, Esq.* is elected Governor of the state of *Connecticut* (in the room of his Excellency *Jonathan Trumbull, Esquire*, whose age has induced him to retire:.) And the Honourable *Samuel Huntington, Esquire*, is elected Lieutenant Governor of the said state.

The Honourable *William Pitkin, Jedediah Strong, John Treadwell, Joseph P. Cook, James Wardsworth, and Charles C. Chandler, Esquires*, are elected delegates to represent the state of *Connecticut* in Congress.

M A Y 31.

It is expected that the *Bank of New-York* will soon commence its operations, as the President and Directors on the 22d inst. were qualified before his Worship the Mayor, to conduct the business of the Bank to the best of their knowledge and abilities, for the interest and benefit of the proprietors, and agreeably to the true intent and meaning of their constitution.

The *Roebuck Packet*, Captain *Richards*, arrived here on Friday last, in five weeks and four days from *Falmouth*.

The *Sisters*, of *Greenock*, *Thomas Kerr*, late master, from *New-York*, is arrived at *Clyde*, after a passage of nine weeks. On the 26th of February she met with a violent gale of wind, and shipped a sea, which swept away boats and every thing upon deck, together with the master and three of the crew; one of the latter, however, after having gone over, caught hold of a rope, and was providentially saved.

J U N E 4.

Extract of a letter from *Charleston, South-Carolina*, dated May 18, 1784.

"At a time when we had a prospect of enjoying the blessings of peace, we are cruelly disappointed by the nefarious projects of such of the toy leaven as the impolitick lenity of our government has permitted to remain amongst us: Some little time ago a parcel of naval stores was condemned as confiscated property, and advertised to be sold for the benefit of the state; although it was not possible for the discontents to prevent the sale, they nevertheless had the audacity to threaten the personal safety and property of such persons as should be hardy enough to become purchasers: Their threats were despised by a reputable merchant of this city; he bought the whole at an equitable price, but soon had reason to repent of his temerity—the nest of vipers which we nurse in our bosom are so united, that they perform faithful service for one another; a few, delegated by the rest, set fire to the warehouse in which the stores were deposited, and it was burnt to the ground, notwithstanding every possible assistance being given to extinguish the flames.—Government offered a reward for the bringing of the offenders to justice, but without any effect. Although it would have been a fair conclusion to have hoped that the above atrocious action, and others of a similar nature, would have roused the generous indignation of every friend to his country, yet our Legislature have lately passed a resolve encouraging such of the inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia* as may be dissatisfied with their present situation, to come and settle amongst us. This was rather too much to be endured by men who had suffered so much in the defence of their dear rights and privileges as Americans have done: A set of men in whose memories the unprovoked murders and depredations committed by bands of hired mercenaries are still fresh, published an intimation to twelve notorious Tories, that it would be to their safety to leave the state with as much speed as possible; this temperate and friendly admonition was received with the usual ingratitude and insolence; the Governor was applied to, and he has issued a proclamation, offering one thousand dollars reward for the discovery of such persons as have dared to threaten their High Mightinesses the Tories.

"I had almost forgot to mention, that in the midst of this alarming confusion, the Governor has had a publick squabble with the Senate about the propriety of letting out the publick room in which that body meets to transact business, for a dancing-school; the Senate have carried the point, and the Governor is left to reflect, that—*Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning*."

By the *America*, Captain *Carpenter*, which arrived here yesterday from *Bristol*, we have papers of that city to the 24th of April, and in general we learn that the whole kingdom had been thrown into confusion by the contests for members for the new Parliament. The returns have been very favourable to *Mr. Pitt's* administration. A few large cities were yet in the warmth of contention, such as *Westminster, Bristol, &c.* At *Bristol*, on the 24th of April, the poll stood as follows:

For <i>Brickdale</i> ,	2225
<i>Cruger</i> ,	1962
<i>Daubeny</i> ,	1945

The election had continued already twenty-one days, and when it would terminate was uncertain:—6000 had polled; and of residents and non-residents, 1500 remained to poll. The *Fox* and *Burkites* stood aloof, and, as the contest was far advanced, having many votes, they wished a pledge from Mr. Cruger's friends that he would oppose Mr. *Pitt's* administration, which was declined, on the assertion that Mr. Cruger would act on his own opinion, unless instructed by his constituents. The principal grounds of *elstioneering* abuse against Mr. Cruger were, that he was an *American*, always friendly to our cause—that he had supported us through the war—and that even now he encouraged our shipping in preference to the *British*!!!

The Polly, bound to this port, sailed the same day that Captain Carpenter, of the *America*, did; also the ship —, Captain Houston, bound to Philadelphia.

The ship *Haley*, and brig *Loisa*, were both up, and were to sail in about a fortnight after the *America*, for this port; also the ship *Sam*, *Peach*, for Philadelphia, and the ship *St. Mary*, *Packet*, for Boston.

It is computed that the late war has cost Germany upwards of 20,000 men.

During this jumble of politics, the French and Dutch, to all appearance, are meditating a very serious stroke against the possessions of Great-Britain in India. The next advices from Europe we conceive will bring further information of an affair that seems to threaten the present tranquility of those countries.

June 9. Yesterday afternoon a wood-boat accidentally overfet, opposite the Crane-wharf; the boat was lost, but by the spirited and timely assistance of several persons from the shore, the crew, consisting of three men, were saved.

What a reproach to humanity, what a reflection on the police of this city, says a correspondent, to see so many paupers infest the streets! If they are real objects of charity, what a stigma on christianity, to suffer them to linger a miserable existence, unpitied and unnoticed! But if they are imposters, why not seized by the hand of justice, and conveyed to receptacles provided for the purpose?

A few days ago a seafaring man, near the ship-yards, plunged into the river; some persons that were near perceiving that he could not swim, assisted in bringing him out: On being brought to himself, he expressed great sorrow at not having been permitted to put an end to an existence, which was become intolerable to bear; he also declared, that he had for some time been so tired of this world, and not being conscious of having committed any atrocious action, or of injuring any individual, he had determined to embrace that opportunity of ending a life grown so very miserable. The bye-standers made use of such arguments as reason and humanity suggested, to induce him to lay aside his unnatural intention, but without effect, for as soon as they had left him, he made a second attempt to drown, but was again observed, and rescued from the jaws of death; his deliverers, finding him incorrigible, thought proper to carry him before Alderman Blagge, who ordered him to be confined in the poor-house, until he appeared to have a proper sense of his folly and rashness.

It is a circumstance no less melancholy than true, that several persons have lately laid violent hands upon themselves; from the manner in which those persons have acted, it would appear as if the primary cause was an epidemick disease. In the neighbourhood of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, a farmer set fire to his house, and the succeeding evening was found hanging in his barn, in such a position as to leave no doubt of his having been his own executioner. An aggravation of this action is, that he has left a wife and three small children, totally unprovided for. In continuation of this sad account, we are informed from Lancaster, that on Sunday the 16th ult. the body of Mr. James Pratt was found in the woods, with his throat cut, and a razor lying by his side. A jury returned their verdict, that he was insane.

On the 25th ult. arrived at Boston the ship *United States*, James Scott, Esq. commander, in thirty-seven days from Falmouth, in whom came passengers Madam Hayley (sister to Mr. Wilkes) and family, Mr. Barrett, Dr. Moyses, Mr. Roach, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Marston, Mr. Wheelwright, the Reverend Mr. Smith, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Cutler and Mr. Martin.

Yesterday arrived the brig *Matty*, captain Cragg, from Dublin, after a passage of fifty-five days.

Last Monday arrived here the brig *Polly*, captain William Raddon, after a passage of thirty-nine days from Bristol. This vessel met with several violent gales of wind in her passage; some of the rails on the head were knocked away by the sea, and other damage done. In one of the gales she made so much water, and was otherwise in such a dangerous situation, that they were obliged to throw overboard some part of the cargo to save the vessel from immediate destruction. In the *Polly* arrived safe and in perfect health, Sir James Jay.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.
On Friday afternoon, the 28th ult., a man driving

his waggon in Hickory Lane, the waggon suddenly overfet, and he falling under it, was crushed in a terrible manner, and died immediately after.

Saturday morning last one Kelly, a labouring man, was found dead at a house in Lætitia Court. His throat was cut, and a razor found near him, with a great quantity of blood. The Coroner's inquest sat on the body, and soon brought in their verdict *Self Murder*.

Tuesday afternoon a large black cloud appeared in the northeast quarter, which soon spread and discharged itself over this city. The streams of lightning which issued from it, were close and alarming, and the peals of thunder exceeding sharp and tremendous, attended with heavy rain and a strong gust of wind. Mrs. Bachman, wife to a poor, industrious man, and mother of five small children, was killed as she was shutting down a sash window. Several other persons received slight shocks from the lightning, but soon recovered. Two houses in Second-street, one in Seventh-street, one in Eighth-street, and the house of Samuel Wharton, Esq. opposite Almond-street, were struck, but received little injury. The iron bars, fixed as rails on the top of Mr. Wharton's house, having no communication with the conductor, it is supposed, attracted a large quantity of the electric fire, which, in its passage to the conductor, threw down some of the battlements, and a few bricks from the top of the chimney. The main-top-mast of the ship *America*, Captain Keeler, lying at Huddle's wharf, was also thivered and rendered useless by the lightning, but the ship sustained no other damage.

We had another severe gust the succeeding afternoon, but have not heard of its doing any injury.

Wednesday last the ship *Skinner*, Capt. Cummings, arrived here in five weeks from London, but brings no advices later than the *Washington*. We learn, however, that Mr. Fox and his friends began to despair of success in the city of Westminster, as Lord Hood and Sir Cicil Wray, his competitors, led him by a considerable majority of votes, and canvassing for the parties being almost at an end.—And that the *Minister* would undoubtedly carry his point throughout the kingdom, as the majority of the people seem interested and greatly engaged in his favour.

Captain Cummings, on Friday last, spoke with the ships *Brothers* and *Bristol*, both from this port, bound to Bristol, all well.

Captain Cooper, of the sloop *Sally*, who arrived here on Tuesday last from Beaufort, North-Carolina, on the 26th ult. in lat. 37, long. 74, spoke with the ship *Andrew*, Captain Robinson, of this port, from Virginia, bound to l'Orient, all well.

A French ship from Hispaniola for Amsterdam, having sprung a leak, put into this bay last week, and intended for this city, but unfortunately run ashore on a shoal called *Joe Flogger*, where she is lost.

Captain Cranston, from Antigua, on the 22d ult. 60 leagues east of Cape-Henry, spoke the ship *Hamburg*, Captain Paul, from Baltimore, for Hamburg, out two days, all well.

Since our last arrived here the ship *Hankey*, Capt. Cheap, from Dublin, with 220 passengers and servants; and the ship *Sufanna*, Captain Stocker, with Germans, from Amsterdam.

June 9. His Excellency General Washington arrived at Annapolis from Philadelphia the 21st ult. and the next day set off for his seat in Virginia.

The schooner *John*, Captain Daniel Derby, of this port, we hear, is arrived at Dominico, with a cargo of slaves from the coast of Africa.

TRENTON, JUNE 14.

By a letter from a gentleman of distinction at Annapolis we learn, that Congress adjourned late at night on the 3d inst. to meet at Trenton the 30th of October next. The Committee of the States (appointed to transact the publick business during the recess of Congress) sit at Annapolis, unless they should determine otherwise.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
G O R K, April 1.

Last Saturday evening, at six o'clock, the air balloon which was launched from a field near the Mardye at four the same evening, was seen by two men at Coopers-hill mountain, near Macroom, distant about eighteen miles. When first they saw it their amazement was very great; one thought it was the devil appearing in the clouds, taking the tube for the infernal's tale; the other supposed it an angel coming to warn wicked sinners of the day of judgment being at hand. However, they endeavoured to pursue it, but to little purpose, as it went faster than they could run; but as the wind ceased it fell down between two rocks. They then brought it home, and had a number of villagers to see the wonder; but not having any other light to examine its contents, they applied a rush made of bog deal so close that a spark fell on it, which discharged the inflammable air with such an explosion, as to affright all the spectators, and made them conclude it really contained the devil. One man was burned in a shocking manner in the face, and a

woman slightly; some fainted, and others ran away to give notice to their friends of the approach of the diabolical spirit.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at TRENTON.

- (B) Mrs. Mary Burge, Middletown.
Walter Du Bois, Esq. Jersey.
- (C) Charles and Patt Colman, Coiyell's ferry.
Elijah Clark, Esq. New-Jersey.
Ebenezer Cowell, Esq. Trenton.
John Christopher, near Pennington.
Patrick Cassidy, Morris county.
Robert Carver, Egg-Harbour.
- (D) William Downing, Jersey.
Edward Dunlop, Suffex.
- (E) Thomas Evens, Cumberland county.
- (F) David Frazer, Esq. Union iron-works.
Amariah Farnsworth, Bordentown.
- (G) James Gliffan, West-Jersey.
- (H) Silas Harris, Cumberland county.
William Hibber, near Hell-Town, Jersey.
John Holmes, Jersey.
Captain Edward Hopper, Salem.
- (K) David Kenhead, Bordentown.
Ravaud Kerney, Monmouth.
- (L) Miss Mary Lawrence, Bordentown.
William Lacke, Cape-May.
- (M) Thomas M'Calla, Greenwich.
John M'Calla, Cumberland, New-Jersey.
John Magoffin, near the White-House, Hunterdon.
Mr. Maybury, Mount-Holly.
- (R) Thomas Ryerson, New-Jersey.
Samuel Rodgers, Bordentown.
- (S) John Sill, Union iron-works.
Charles Steward, Esq. Union farm.
Thomas Stevenson, Amwell.
Simon Small, Jersey.
- (V) John Vanderhoven, Bridge-Town.
- (W) John Wilson, Union iron-works.
Joseph Waln, Walnford,
Richard Waln, Crosswicks.

BENJAMIN SMITH, Postmaster.

June 5, 1784.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Last night the house of the subscriber was robbed of the following articles, viz.

FIVE very fine printed linen handkerchiefs, the ground red, circumscribed by a neat serpentine border, one pair of white corduroy breeches, the rib narrow, one pair linen drawers, two pair fine, plain, brown thread stockings, and one pair of servants' boots, almost new: Whoever will discover the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, junior.
Trenton, Tuesday, June 8, 1784. 1w¶

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

On the premises, on Saturday the 3d of July next, if not sold before by private sale,

A Certain valuable tract of woodland, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Delaware, within 6 miles of the city of Burlington, adjoining the lands of Thomas Fiddle, Joseph English, Samuel Bullus, and the river Delaware, containing about seventy-six acres, on which is a good shad fishery. The said tract of land will be sold in lots of ten acres, or otherwise, as may best suit the purchasers; and the fishery in a lot by itself. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber, or to Daniel Ellis, Esq. in Burlington, who will inform them the conditions of sale, and describe the premises, so that they may view the same before the day of sale.

A L S O,

To be sold, by private sale, a piece of woodland in Burlington county, on the road that leads from Mount-Holly to Slab-Town, containing about six acres. Enquire of

JACOB PHILLIPS.
Trenton, June 9, 1784. 3w

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Doctor DAVID COWELL, late of Trenton, deceased, either by bond, bill, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement: It is expected due attention will be paid to this notice.

CHARLES AXFORD, junior,
acting Executor.
June 10, 1784. 3m

THE subscribers having obtained certificates for the deficiencies of clothing, to the amount of upwards of *Twenty Dollars*, for each non-commissioned officer and private in the late *JERSEY LINE*, who served the full term of the war, do hereby notify to all concerned, that they mean to attend at *BRIDGE-TOWN*, in *Cumberland*, on the 28th of June next; and at *TRENTON*, from the 1st to the 3d of July.

J. PECK, } Agents.
J. BLAIR, }

May 7, 1784.

THE Subscribers beg Leave

to inform their friends, and the publick in general, that they have a new sloop conveniently calculated both for freight and passengers, which plies between *New-Brunswick* and *New-York*. She sails every Tuesday for *New-York*, and returns from thence the Friday following: They likewise have good sufficient stores for the reception of goods. All gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands, may rely on every exertion in their power.

THOMSON & TEN-EICK.

New-Brunswick, May 24, 1784. 6w

Collins & Ewing

Have for sale, at their store opposite Mr. Tucker's in *Trenton*, a general assortment of *European*, *East* and *West-India* goods, which they hope to convince those who will be so kind as to call on them, that they are determined to sell on the lowest terms, for cash or country produce; among other articles they have

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| JAMAICA spirits, | boxes, mohair and metal buttons, |
| West-India and New-England rum, | Knives, razors and scissors, |
| Teneriffe and Malaga wine, | Beaver, castor, felt and chip hats, |
| Molasses, | Leather breeches and skins, |
| Sugars of all kinds, | An elegant lady's hunting saddle, |
| Tea, coffee and chocolate, | Brass kettles, |
| Spices of various kinds, | Copper tea-kettles, |
| Indigo, | Pewter mugs and cans, |
| Alum, | 8d. rod. and 2od. nails and sprigs, |
| Brimstone and copperas, | Iron shovels and spades, |
| Linseed oil and tar, | Frying-pans, |
| Glass and china ware, | English scythes, |
| Queens ware in crates, well assorted, | Window glass, |
| Sagathie, | Knives and forks, |
| Camblets and camblettees, | Steel-plate, hand, tenant and fash saws, |
| Morcens, | Plane-irons and augers, |
| Calimancoes, | Morticeing, heading and firmer chisels, |
| Shalloons, | Spike and common gimblets, |
| Durants, | H. and HL. Hinges, |
| Everlasting, | Butt hinges, |
| Jeans and fustian, | Coffin and other screws, |
| Nankeens, | Tea-table locks, |
| Dutch cord, | Chest, cupboard and padlocks, |
| Ruffia drilling, | Coffee-mills, |
| Ruffia and Irish sheeting, | Iron candlesticks, |
| Irish and other linens, | Flat-irons, |
| Fine French chintzes, | Half round, flat, three square, mill, cross-cut and hand-saw files, |
| Calicoes and cottons, | Wool cards, |
| Mens' and womens' cotton and thread stockings, | Powder and shot, |
| Bristol shoes, | Chalk, |
| India taffety, | Shoemakers' hammers, nippers, pincers, knives, tacks, awl-hafts and blades. |
| Sattin, peelong and mode, | |
| Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, | |
| Linen do. | |
| Sewing silk, | |
| Taylor's and Scotch threads, | |
| An assortment of shoe, knee and stock-buckles, sleeve-buttons, snuff- | |

State of New-Jersey, to wit.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey at *Randle's tavern* at *Allen-Town*, on *Monday* the 28th of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of *Thomas Quigley*, commander of the armed boat *Lively*, who as well, &c. against the brigantine or vessel called the *Betsy*, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, *Henry Bogart*, formerly master, captured on her voyage from *New-York* to *Halifax*, and brought into *Little Egg-Harbour* in this state, on or about the 23d of May, 1782, and heretofore advertised for trial at *Burlington* on Tuesday the 25th of June, in the year aforesaid: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said brigantine *Betsy*, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, pursuant to the prayer of the Libellants.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, May 7, 1784. 6w

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition.

Jacob Maus,

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

- EIGHT-DAY clocks, warranted as good as any imported.
- Small time-pieces, on the new construction, with frames neatly gilt.
- Watches of various sorts.
- Best English main-springs, of various sizes, by the gross, dozen, or single.
- Hair-spring wire on bobbins, do.
- Studs and buttons.
- Pendant-bows and crystals.
- A neat assortment of watch-chains, of steel and pinch-beck,
- A quantity of *cornelian* and *agat seals*.
- Fuzee chains and hooks.
- With sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. Said *Jacob Maus* returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom; and hopes by his punctuality, assiduity, and constant application to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

April 20, 1784.

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*.

Isaac Barnes

Has for sale, next door to *Stacy Potts's* in *Trenton*, the following articles, viz.

- BRASS knob, ringhandle, stock, chest, cupboard, drawer, prospect and pad locks; ringhandle, knob, and common thumb latches; butt, chest, card-table, H. and HL. hinges; black, bright and screw augers, tap-borers, gimblets, gouge and centre-bits, chisels, gougues, squares, compasses, chalk, chalk-lines, fash pullies and cords, carpenters' hammers, jack, trying, and smoothing planes, hand, tenant and fash saws and sets, mill saw, bastard, and fine cut files, cross-cut, hand, and pannel do. different kinds of rules, drawing-knives, plane-irons, currying-knives, coffin and other screws, tacks, a variety of sprigs and trunk nails, bed screws, marking irons, lead pencils, Turkey stones, castors, fash knobs, drawer rings, some shoemakers hammers and sand stones, with sundry other articles.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Negro man named *Ben*: Had on when he went away a brown broadcloth homespun coat, white do. vest, corduroy breeches, blue mixed stockings, castor hat, with a black riband round the crown with a rose on it; upwards of 30 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, an active, artful fellow; very likely he will change his name, and pass for a free man: He is of a yellow complexion, and speaks well; very remarkable in his face, being shot with small shot about the size of duck or goose shot, one of which is on the left cheek bone, which occasions, whenever he laughs or smiles, a dent in his cheek, by reason of the flesh being grown fast to the bone; several shot in his forehead, in and above the left eyebrow; on examination the scars may be seen: On the left side of the neck below the ear, one of said shot may be felt between the flesh and skin; also between the right eye and the nose. Whoever takes up said Negro man and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by *HENDRICK SMOCK*.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour or otherwise conceal said Negro, or take him off to sea, as they will answer it on their peril.

Freehold, Monmouth county, May 21, 1784. 3w

By Virtue of several Writs

OF Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwellinghouses of *Jesse* and *Nathaniel Hart*, in the township of *Hopewell*, on *Monday* the 21st of June next, the vendue to begin at 10 o'clock of said day, sundry goods and chattels, to wit, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, pots and dishes, ploughs and harrows, waggons and gears, and sundry articles of household and farming utensils; green grain on the ground, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; late the property of *Jesse* and *Nathaniel Hart*: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of *Stacy Potts* and others. Also between the hours of 12 and 5 of said day, will be sold the plantations whereon the said *Jesse* and *Nathaniel Hart* now lives, containing about three hundred acres of choice land: There are on said plantations good dwellinghouses, barns and orchards, a great proportion of meadow and timber; the meadow watered by never failing springs: One hundred acres in possession of *Jesse Hart*, two hundred in possession of *Nathaniel Hart*; late the property of *John Hart*, Esq. deceased: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of *John Knowles*, merchant, of *Philadelphia*, and others, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

May 20, 1784.

2w†

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

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

BERNARD HANLON,
ROBERT SINGER.

Trenton, April 13, 1784.

c. t. f.

Publick Notice is hereby given

To whom it may concern, THAT the subscribers intend to apply to the supreme court agreeably to law, for an assurance of their lands, the title deeds whereof were burnt by the enemy in the month of April, 1780. These lands lie in the precinct of *New-Barbadoes*, in the county of *Bergen*.

ALBERT P. VAN-VOORHEES,
ALBERT A. VAN-VOORHEES.

May 11, 1784.

3m†

Benjamin Pitfield,

Has just opened store in *Trenton*, opposite to the *Blazing Star*, where he has for sale, at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or produce, a large and general assortment of queens ware by the crate,

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| GLASS in boxes, | Japanned waiters, |
| Queens ware in crates, casks, &c | Buckle brushes, |
| China tea sets complete, | Stock locks, |
| Tea-cups and saucers, | Copper saucepans, |
| Mugs, bowls, custard cups, &c. | Hammers, |
| Glass breast pipes, | Trowels, |
| Table knives and forks, | Saws, |
| Pocket and penknives, | Drawing-knives, |
| Scissors, | Fish-hooks, |
| Sugar nippers, | Files, |
| Nut crackers, | Carpenters' rules, |
| Chisels, | Broad axes, |
| Gougues, | Gimblets, &c. &c. |
| Houfe augers, | A small invoice of combs, |
| Hones, | Some jewellery, consisting of gold lockets, rings, seals, handkerchief slides and pins, |
| H and HL hinges, | Set stock and knee-buckles, |
| Do. dovetail, desk and table, | Plated candlesticks, &c. |
| Tea caddies, | |