

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1785.

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

KOULI-KHAN

WILL cover the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, at Seven Dollars the season, the money to be paid any time within nine months from the 1st of May.

KOULI-KHAN is full fifteen hands one inch high, a beautiful dark bay with a star; is allowed, by competent judges, to move equally gay, lofty and fine, to any other full bred horse in the state; he was bred by Mr. Jacob Hiltzheimer, in Philadelphia; was seven years old last grass, and was got by Bajazet; his sire was Mr. Welstenholmes's Tanner; his dam by Bajazet; his grandam by Babraham; his great grandam by Sedbury; and great great grandam by Childers, which was called Lord Portmos's Ebony.

KOULI-KHAN's dam was Mr. Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet; grandam by Old Spark; great grandam was called Queen Mab; and her great great grandam Miss Caldwell. Good pasture will be provided, and attendance given by

3w* RALPH PHILLIPS.

W A N T E D.

A Labouring Man by the Year,

To whom good wages will be given. None need apply without a good recommendation for honesty, sobriety and industry.— Enquire of the Printer.

THE subscribers give this notice

to all to whom it may concern, That they intend to apply to the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, at their next sitting, to confirm and establish the last will and testament of William Vanseuyver, late of the township of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, the same being executed in the presence of three witnesses, though only two subscribed their names thereto.

MARTHA VANSUYVER,

For and on the behalf of William, Sarah, Jacob and John, children of the said William Vanseuyver, deceased, who are under age.

JOSIAH MATLACK,
MARY MATLACK,
MARTHA VANSUYVER.

March 9, 1785. 8w†

To the Publick.

WE the subscribers, being legatees chiefly named in the last will and testament of James Sexton, late of Upper-Freehold, deceased, having, by our counsel learned in the law, been informed of a defect in said will, the omission of one evidence, by which means the executors are unable to act agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the same, which we conceive will be a damage to the estate: For remedy whereof, we propose applying to the Legislature at the next sitting, for a law to establish said will; of which any person concerned is desired to take notice.

REBECCA SEXTON, widow, }
ESEK COX, } Legatees.
REBECCA SEXTON, }
ANN SEXTON, }
PATIENCE SEXTON. }

April 14, 1785. 8w†

To the Publick.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the publick in general, that he has taken, and now occupies, the shop where Henry Clifton has for several years followed the occupation of a hatter, at Fair-View, in Kingwood, and flatters himself, by his unremitting endeavours, to please those who shall favour him with their custom, he shall give good satisfaction at a short notice. Hats cocked to the fashion, and ladies riding hats, in the newest mode. The highest prices are given for all furs suitable to the hat manufactory.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

April 27, 1785. 3w

WAS taken out of the house

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

JONATHAN RICHMOND.

May 5, 1785. 4w†

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Isaac Reckless, of Reckless-Town, in Burlington county, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are desired to make payment by the first day of June next, otherwise they will be treated as the law directs; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in for settlement, to

JOHN RECKLESS,
Administrator.

May 9, 1785. 3w§

GOLDFINDER

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

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

GEORGE M'ARROY.

Cranberry, May 1, 1785. 4w*

P T O L E M Y

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

P T O L E M Y is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands three inches, in high condition; his size, figure, movement and bottom, is equal to any horse in the United States, and is happily calculated for either saddle or carriage. He was got by James De Lancey's celebrated horse Wildair, out of a mare imported from England by Charles Wood-Earth, Esquire, of Dinwiddie county, in Virginia; he was got by the Duke of Devonshire's horse Traveller, out of a cade mare. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided for those who come a distance, at a reasonable rate.

April 20, 1785. 4w†

ALL Persons indebted to the

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

JOHN HOW, }
DANIEL ELLIS, } Execut.

Burlington, May 10, 1785. 7w*

Notice is hereby given

TO the creditors of Abraham Bois (an insolvent debtor confined in the gaol of Trenton, that he intends to make application for a discharge from his confinement, as is directed by the law now in force, passed for the benefit of insolvent debtors) to meet at the house of Francis Witt, at Trenton, on Tuesday the 7th of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common-Pleas for the county of Hunterdon, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made for the benefit of his creditors, and he be discharged from confinement, agreeably to the directions of the said law.

Trenton gaol, Hunterdon county, May 10, 1785. 1†

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, Feb. 25.

THE manufacturers from every part of the kingdom are assembling in London; such a force is preparing against the new system as must crush it. But what is likely to be the consequence of this overthrow? Here we perceive the alarming effect of agitating this business in Ireland first, and of government's so rashly pledging themselves for its accomplishment. The violent Irish-

men in this country declare to a man that they wish the propositions to be rejected, because they wish for a convulsion. Such is the dreadful prospect that we have before us, and to which the rash and headstrong politicks of the day have given rise.

Memorials, couched in very strong and spirited terms, are come over to government, through the hands of the governor general, from the planters in the Leeward Islands, complaining of the great injury they sustain till a proper commercial intercourse on solid grounds is established between Great-Britain and America. The articles of lumber and staves are exceedingly scarce, and of consequence at very high prices, while the means of obtaining them is not only difficult, but also very uncertain, while the French islands, from their intercourse and friendly correspondence with the United States, are flourishing in a very great degree. The wisdom of government is prayed to be exerted to remove these obstacles to the prosperity of all the British settlements.

A letter from the Hague, dated February 26, says; "the preparations making by the Republick are greater and more vigorous than ever. As great doubts are existing that the much wished for accommodation with the Emperor will not be effected, the demands of the Court of Vienna being too exorbitant for their High Mightinesses to comply with."

The Congress have appointed four different American gentlemen to join Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, as commissioners to Great-Britain to form a treaty of commerce between the two countries; one of these gentlemen is said to be already arrived in England, and means to make the tour of Ireland, as well as Scotland, prior to opening their commission in London.

March 25. A report is current at Madrid, that an insurrection has taken place at the Port of Mahon against the Spanish Regency.

The Marquis of Lansdown is again talked of as successor to a post (Mr. Pitt's) which is not yet vacant, and we hope will not be so quickly. The Marquis of Buckingham is also named as the future President at the Admiralty Board, and Lord Rawdon to be Secretary of State.

Nothing more clearly proves greatness of mind in the present Minister, than his recommendation of Lord Macartney (the avowed friend of Mr. Fox) to the Board of Directors, except his rejection of the Pellics.

We are assured by our Irish correspondent, that the Right Honourable William Pitt, after taking so much pains to establish the power of the East-India Company, has determined to reduce their commerce with a view to equalize the trade of the two sister kingdoms. Factories are to be established at different ports in Ireland, for the purpose of carrying on a direct intercourse with the East-Indies, and of establishing a free and proper exchange of Asiatick commodities with this country, thereby effectually preventing the smuggling now carried on by our homeward bound Indianmen. Extraordinary as this may appear, we can assure our readers that the measure is resolved on, and as soon as the resolutions shall have passed the House of Commons, will certainly be carried into execution. For this advantage Ireland may thank the patriotic Mr. Corry.

The Irish Parliament, in consequence of Mr. Orde's propositions, have imposed new taxes upon the people, to the amount of fifty-six thousand pounds a year. This was carried by surprize in the moment of good humour, and should the propositions undergo any material alteration, a very formidable opposition will be formed in Ireland; and we are informed from authority of great respectability, that the Duke of Rutland has wrote to the Minister, desiring to be recalled in case the propositions should be altered or not finally adjusted this session.

What makes a patriot? *Discontent.* What occasions discontent? *Want of money.* What occasions a want of money? *Dissipation.* What gives rise to dissipation? *Fashion of the times.*

A few days since a Bookfeller expressed himself thus technically of Dr. Johnson: "O, Sir, said he, the Dr. was a great original, he is translated into a Heavenly language; he was a folio among men; he is now out of print, and we shall never have a new edition of him."

American Intelligence.

S A L E M, May 3.

THE constitution declares, that "the Liberty of the Press is essential to the security of freedom in a state"—But how is the liberty a security of freedom, if the Legislature have a right to lay such taxes on the Press as amount to a prohibition of reading? For if they have a right to levy a duty whereby one citizen is debarred the enjoyment of this inestimable blessing, they have a right to impose taxes which will withhold it from ten thousand, or any number whatever. But as they can have no such right, and as it is a demonstrable truth, that the Stamp-Act, lately passed, will, if carried into execution, prevent some citizens being informed of matters, the knowledge of which is "essential to the Security of Freedom," it undeniably follows, that this act tends to destroy Freedom, and is, therefore, a flagrant violation of the natural and constitutional rights of the people.

Since our last, several good customers have signified their intention of discontinuing this paper on the commencement of the Stamp-Act; one of whom declared he would rather pay a tax of double the stamp-duty, to be appropriated towards increasing the circulation of news-papers, than submit to the impositions of an act which will inevitably tend to their suppression.

Mr. Gill, late publisher of the Continental Journal in Boston, notified his customers, in last Thursday's paper, as follows:

The subscriber (not being fond of Stamp-Acts, having experienced the ill effects of two heretofore) informs his late customers, that he has discontinued the Continental Journal, &c. † † † † †

JOHN GILL."

B O S T O N, May 4.

"Whatever tends in the smallest degree to deprive the people of political information, is inimical to the principles of Republicanism."

The STAMP-ACT, passed the last session of the General Court, meets, throughout every part of the Commonwealth, with disapprobation, that part laying a duty on news-papers, particularly so. The cloven foot in it appears too visible to escape notice. To clog the currents of information, and to shackle the means of political knowledge and necessary learning, are discordant notes to the general ear. But its danger is not the whole of its evil consequences. It is deemed impolitick and unequal—impolitick, as it will encourage our sister states to send their papers into this Commonwealth cheaper than can possibly be afforded here, to the ruin of a set of artificers, whose exertions in the late revolution, deserve a more liberal fate.—Unequal, as the revenue arising from news-papers must (while but a mite in the general treasury) operate in a great degree, to the destruction of the present printers of these publications.

S A V A N N A H, April 7.

On the 10th ult. Gen. Greene and Col. Hawkins set out from this town to take a view of the islands and inland navigation of this state, and to visit his Excellency Don Vincent Emanuel De Zepedes, Governor of East-Florida, and returned on Saturday last. They were received at St. Augustine with every mark of politeness and attention, and every military honour was paid to the General worthy so great a character. A Captain and fifty men were sent to his quarters as his guard, which the General modestly refused accepting, as being no longer in a military character.—Sentinels were placed at his quarters, and the different guards of the garrison paid him the same honours as they do to a Lieutenant-General of their own nation. They were entertained during their residence by the Governor in a most splendid and elegant manner. The Commandant, the Treasurer, the Secretary, and every other Officer of his Catholick Majesty in East-Florida, seemed to vie with each other in those marks of unaffected friendship which so justly characterize the Spanish nation. The General was escorted to St. John's by the Colonel Commandant of horse and a party of dragoons; he was received by the officer commanding at that post with hospitality and politeness, and from thence he was attended by the Colonel Commandant through the inland navigation to the river St. Mary's, where the Commodore commanding his Catholick Majesty's ships on that station, received him with the flag of Spain displayed at his fore-top, and saluted by the discharge of thirteen cannon. After partaking of an elegant entertainment which the Commodore had provided for the occasion, he was attended by the Commodore in his barge (and again saluted by 13 cannon) to Cumberland Island in this state, where the Colonel Commandant of horse and the Commodore took their leave of the General and Colonel Hawkins. Such attention and respect as has been paid by the Governor and Officers at East-Florida, to a great and beloved General, must impress the minds of the citizens of the United States with like sentiments to every Officer of his Catholick Majesty who may come amongst them.

C H A R L E S T O N, April 25.

On Friday night Mr. William Print, being apparently in good health and spirits, ordered his servant to execute some trifling business, and in the interim shot himself. He expired immediately, the ball entering the body a little below the thorax, had shattered the heart almost entirely into pieces. The coroner's inquest sat upon the body, and after mature deliberation, returned their verdict *felo de se*; in consequence of which all the property of the unfortunate suicide is forfeited to the state, and his body denied not only the courtesy of funeral rites, but doomed to be buried in a publick road, with a stake driven into the grave. On a report of the verdict being made to his Excellency the Governor, he was pleased to remit that part of the law which respects the mode of interment, and directed the corpse to be buried at night, in the ground belonging to the poor-house; with regard to the effects, a friend is put into possession, until a meeting is held of the Privy Council.—Mr. Print has resided a long time in this state, and was much esteemed by a numerous acquaintance.

R I C H M O N D, April 16.

On Wednesday last, a fishing canoe was dashed to pieces in the falls of James River. Six persons were on board, five of whom, with the utmost difficulty, got on shore. The other, a little boy, clung to a rock, and was not got off till the next morning.

April 30. On Monday night the 25th instant the ship Grange, Captain Kerr, from Glasgow, unfortunately run ashore on Cape Charles. The cargo will be saved, and it is supposed the vessel may be got off.

B A L T I M O R E, May 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Glenarm, in Ireland, dated 18th Feb. 1785, to a respectable merchant in this town.

"I have just time to tell you that, in regard to politics, the present moment is, perhaps, the most interesting one Ireland ever saw. Both the English and Irish Parliaments are now sitting, and have under consideration the final adjustment of trade, commerce and manufactures, between the two nations.—Even the manufactures of both countries are undergoing the most thorough investigation, in order to put them on the most perfect equality in regard to their exports and imports from one country to the other.

"You may be sure both nations are in a blaze of politics on this account. How matters may end, I cannot yet positively say, as nothing has yet got the sanction of the law; but as far as they have gone, every thing, in my opinion, goes hollow for Ireland, as the spirit and intention of these regulations seem to be, to put Ireland on an equal footing with England, to all intents and purposes, in her export and import trade, not only with foreign states, but also with Great-Britain herself; which last has never yet been the case, notwithstanding our so much boasted free trade.

"It is true, when we obtained that free trade, we could import the articles from the colonies, and also from foreign states, immediately into Ireland, without going the old round-about way to England with them; but then the navigation act standing in full force, whatever redundancy the merchants here might have on hands, not an ounce of it could be sent to England; whilst the English merchant had every port in Ireland open to his surplus. This, you will readily see, must greatly damp the spirit of the import trade, from the colonies at least, and indeed it did so to such a degree, as to induce our merchants to take most of their rum and sugar, at second hand, from England, rather than by the more uncertain, as well as more expensive way, of importing them immediately from the West-Indies, perhaps, on a falling market, already glutted with a redundancy from England. Now by the present adjustment, the navigation act will forever be done away, and Ireland will be at full liberty to send the produce of all parts of the world, either raw or manufactured, into England, upon the same terms that England can into her, to all intents and purposes, as well as the produce and manufactures of either country into the other. This, in my opinion, will be a great point gained; and if we are but sober and industrious, cannot fail to put us on a footing we never yet have arrived at. But it appears, there is to be a tack to these new regulations, and that is, that, a certain part of the surplus duties arising to Ireland from this adjustment, are to be applied in support of the navy of Great-Britain, for the better defence of the empire at large; but then, as to the quantum of this part, it is to be entirely under the regulation of the Irish Parliament. After these matters of trade and commerce are settled, the grand question of all is to come on, both in England and here, viz. a more equal representation of the people in Parliament. Mr. Pitt has already appointed the day he means to bring it on in the English House of Commons, about ten days hence. As for us, we have had it already twice before the House, but without effect, and now we are all "trembling alive," about its coming on a Third Time soon."

Although Miracles long since have ceased, yet Wonders have not: Two remarkable Ones have lately appeared in the New-England States, demonstrative of the Changes incident to every Thing in this World—

Who would have thought it?
A STAMP-ACT in BOSTON, and
A BISHOP in CONNECTICUT!
Rara Felicitas Temporum!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, a native of Massachusetts, now in London, dated March 21, 1785.

"A number of American ships have been waiting a long time for cargoes, and after great expence, &c. find nothing, because British ships are put up for this purpose; on these insurance is two or three per cent. less, in consequence of the noise the designing underwriters at Lloyd's make, respecting the Algerine corsairs taking the Americans in the Atlantick, which, by the bye, I conceive is a mere bug-bear; however, it takes effect here—and if there was a law directly passed, that all goods arriving in our state in British bottoms should pay a duty of two or three per cent. extra, it would, I think, effectually put the Americans here on a footing with Englishmen. Several ships have failed with a fourth part of their freight, and there are many others that must depart without any thing. Our navigation is ruined in this part of the globe, unless some spirited law is passed to counteract this present calamitous imposition."

K E N T U C K Y.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Convention held at Danville, in the District of Kentucky, the 27th day of December, 1784, and continued by adjournments to the 5th of January following.

Present—37 Members.

THE Convention proceeded to choose a President by ballot, and William Fleming, Esquire, was elected to that office, who took the chair accordingly, from whence he made his acknowledgments for the honour conferred on him.

Resolved, N. C. That the inhabitants of this district have a right peaceably to assemble to consider their grievances, and adopt such measures as they shall think prudent for redress.

Resolved, N. C. That the said inhabitants are entitled to equal liberty and privileges with their brethren in the eastern part of this state.

Ordered, That a select Committee be appointed to select and consider of the grievances existing within the district, and make a report to the house: That Mr. Greenup, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Craig, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Todd, be of the said Committee.

The report of the select Committee being twice read, was agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the want of a militia law adapted to the local situation of the district, whereby the inhabitants may be enabled to repel the hostile invasions of the Indians, subjects them to imminent danger; and the want of some executive power within the district to resort to for enforcing the same in cases of emergency, are grievances, and require immediate redress.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court for the district not having proceeded to the decision of suits depending in that Court, is greatly injurious to the peace and interest of the inhabitants, and the cause of this delay ought to be enquired into.

Resolved, That the fines inflicted by the Supreme Court, being appropriated to the support of the judges thereof, is injurious to the reputation of the Court, and alarming to the people, as it opens a door for corruption.

Resolved, That the law imposing a tax on process and other proceedings in the Courts of justice, and not permitting the same to be taxed in the bill of costs, is a grievance, and ought to be amended.

Resolved, That one-sixth part of all surveyors' fees, arising within the district, which is appropriated to the support of the University of William and Mary, and not in the Transylvania seminary, is a grievance.

Resolved, That the practice of the surveyors, in surveying the same tract of land for sundry persons, is a grievance, because it tends to multiply numerous litigations.

Resolved, That the practice of the register, in demanding his fees for issuing a grant to lands before the same is obtained, is a grievance.

Resolved, That the want of a law or laws within the district, for appointing proper officers to take care of, and provide for the poor, to bind out poor orphans, and the children of such persons as do not bring them up in a christian-like manner, to punish the putative fathers of bastard children, and for enforcing the law for processioning of lands, are grievances.

Resolved, That the want of a law for encouraging the breed of horses, and preventing stone horses of any age or size from going at large, is a grievance.

Resolved, That all laws imposing partial taxes, whether directly, or in their operation, are grievances, and against the fundamental rights of the people.

Resolved, That the law imposing a tax of five shillings per hundred acres on lands exceeding fourteen hundred, whether the same be in one or more surveys, provided they be contiguous, is a grievance, because it is partial in its operation, and in many instances a retrospective law.

Resolved, That the law imposing a duty on merchandise brought into the district by way of Pittsburg, is a grievance, because such goods having paid a duty on their first importation, are again subjected to an additional duty on their advanced price, when they arrive here.

Resolved, That the law restricting the payment of the judges salaries here to certain duties and taxes arising within the district, and not out of the common treasury, is a grievance, because the inhabitants not only pay their own judges, but also their proportion for the support of the judges for the eastern part of this state.

Resolved, That to grant any person a larger quantity of land than he designs bona fide to seat himself or his family on, is a grievance, because it is subversive of the fundamental principles of a free republican government to allow any individual, or company, or body of men, to possess such a large tract of country in their own right, as may, at a future day, give them an undue influence; and because it opens a door to speculation, by which innumerable evils may ensue to the less opulent part of the inhabitants, and therefore ought not to be done in the future disposal of lands in this district.

Resolved, That the non-residence of those persons who hold lucrative offices in this district, is a grievance.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

A Prospect of WAR between Great-Britain and Spain.

Extract of a letter from an officer of Gen. Style's Regiment (the 11th Foot, commonly called the Old Buffs) at Jamaica, dated April 12, to his relation of the Royal Highlanders in Nova-Scotia, received in four days from Shelburne, by the sloop Two Brothers, Captain Barry.

"The Spanish General, Don Galvez, having ordered possession to be taken of Rattan, * Governor Clarke is making every possible disposition to reinforce and enable Major Lowry to keep his ground; our regiment, with a quantity of arms, ammunition, &c. are failed for the Musquito Shore; and to exaggerate matters between the two nations, the Spaniards have taken a brigantine from us loaded with provisions and stores for our garrison at the Shore; and by the Governor's latest accounts from the Secretary of State in London, a considerable fleet of men of war and frigates, with a number of transports and troops, are hourly expected here from England, to carry on hostilities against the Spanish Continent."

* *Ruatan or Rattan, is an island situated in the Gulf of Honduras, in North-America, lying in long. 89, W. lat. 16, 22, was planted and fortified during the war of 1740, by the British—has a good harbour, where the ships that resort to this Gulf, or Bay, for logwood, might have been defended against all the forces of the Spanish guarda costas; but it was thought fit to be abandoned after the peace of Aux la Chapelle, in 1740; however, it has since that time been re-possessed, although very thinly inhabited; we are told it is but very lately that there were not more than twenty-five British families on that Shore.*

We have accounts by the Packet from London, of another expedition fitting out from Cadiz against the Algerines, which will certainly give full employment to the Spaniards, especially if General Galvez should continue to act with his fleet and numerous army against the British nation on the main.

Lieutenant Colonel George Campbell, late of Col. Fannings corps, we are informed, is appointed by the British Ministry, to be Governor at the Musquito Shore, with an appointment of five hundred pounds sterling a year, and other emoluments to a considerable amount; a very respectable station this, and said to be obtained through the interest of General Archibald Campbell, late Governor of Jamaica, with the Premier of Great-Britain, the Honourable William Pitt: Colonel Campbell was to leave London for his command in the course of this spring.

At Halifax an account is received by the ship John and Ann, from London, that a fleet, consisting of two sail of the line, five frigates, and twenty large transports, with troops and stores, may be hourly expected there, and be joined by a number of ships and troops, and proceed together for Jamaica, as they suppose, to be employed against the Spaniards, now said to be again molesting the British settlements on the Musquito Shore.

Extract of a letter from Augusta (State of Georgia) dated April 7.

"As to news, we have none here, excepting that vast numbers of people are going from hence to the Mississippi, in consequence of the Spanish government having delivered up to this state their post at the

Natchez, and that our governor has sent troops to garrison the same. The seat of government is removed from Savannah to Augusta. All kinds of trademen are much wanted here, particular smiths and tanners."

A letter from an officer on board his Britannick Majesty's ship Europa, dated Port-Royal, Jamaica, April 2, says, "There is no intelligence here worth your perusal, except a slight prospect of hostilities between the Spaniards and us, concerning the Musquito Shore, part of which we still remain in possession of, and are in strict alliance with the native Indians, whom the Spaniards have made their implacable enemies, and whom they are resolved not only to conquer, but absolutely to extirpate, or oblige them, for the safety of their lives, to retire to the mountains; the consequence of which, we being their allies, have supplied them with 20,000 stand of arms, and furnished them with what military force could well be spared from this island, consisting of three hundred troops, one frigate of 44 guns, two of 36, and three sloops, leaving here only the Europa, a 20 gun ship, and a sloop, with orders, as the report says, not to commit any hostilities, but to protect the Indians. What may be the result of these steps, it is hardly possible to foresee; though in my opinion, it is a matter of too little consequence, for the Spaniards or us to be serious about.

May 16. As the accounts of the reception which the ship Empress of China met with on her arrival in China, have been variously represented in the different newspapers of this city, a gentleman on board has furnished us with the following particulars, selected from his Journal:

"On the 17th of July last, we made the island of Java, and the following evening came to anchor in the Straights of Sunda: On this occasion our happiness was greatly augmented, by finding there two ships, belonging to our good allies, the French. The Commodore, Mons. D'Ordelin, and his officers, welcomed us in the most affectionate manner; and as his own ship was immediately bound for Canton, gave us an invitation to go in company with him. This friendly offer we most cheerfully accepted, and the Commodore furnished us with his signals by day and night, and added such instructions, for our passage through the Chinese seas, as would have been exceedingly beneficial, had any unfortunate accident occasioned our separation; but happily we pursued our route together.— On our arrival at the island of Macao, the 23d of August, the French Consul for China, with some other gentlemen of his nation, came on board to congratulate and welcome us to that part of the world; and kindly undertook the introduction of the Americans to the Portuguese governor of that place. The little time that we were there, was entirely taken up by the good offices of the Consul, the gentlemen of his nation, and those of the Swedes and Imperialists, who still remained at Macao; the other Europeans had repaired to Canton. Three days afterwards, we finished our outward bound voyage. Previous to coming to anchor, we saluted the shipping in the river with thirteen guns, which were answered by the several Commodores of the European nations, each of whom sent an officer to compliment us on our arrival. These visits were returned by the Captain and Supercargoes in the afternoon, who were again saluted by the respective ships, as they finished their visit. When the French sent their officers to congratulate us, they added to the obligations we were already under to them, by furnishing men, boats and anchors, to assist us in coming to safe and convenient moorings. Nor did their good offices stop here; they furnished us with part of their own bankfall, and insisted further, that until we were settled, we should take up our quarters with them at Canton.

"The day of our arrival at Canton, August 30th, and the two following days, we were visited by the Chinese merchants, and the Chiefs and gentlemen of the several European establishments, and treated by them in all respects, as a free and independent nation; as such, during our stay, we were universally considered. The Chinese themselves, were very indulgent towards us, and happy in the contemplation of a new people, opening to view a fresh source of commerce to their extensive empire.

"After remaining near four months at Canton, and experiencing from all hands every possible attention, we set sail for America the 28th of December, and happily arrived in this port on the 11th instant."

May 18. We have the pleasure to inform the friends of the Right Honourable the Marquis de la Fayette (that is, every American) that this worthy Nobleman, this Patriot and Soldier, landed safe at Brest after a passage of thirty days, from on board his Most Christian Majesty's frigate la Nymphe. In the space of eight months and three days, his Lordship has twice crossed the ocean, twice visited and spent a considerable time with his adopted Father, the illustrious Washington, on the Banks of the Potomack; travelled upwards of eighteen hundred miles on this Continent; traversed eight of the United States; assisted at the Congress of Indians near Fort Schuyler, on the head of the Mohawk River, 324 miles from here; spent a considerable time at Boston, where he was received as he deserved, by General Knox at the head of the Massachusetts line, and of the whole body of the citizens, and finally returned here, from whence, after having staid with us three weeks, he embarked again for his native country on the 24th of December, 1784. He every where met

with, and received those marks of, profound gratitude, which his zeal, his example, his services, and his youth, have so strongly engraven on the hearts of all the Americans. May this illustrious young man long live and flourish, the boast of his country, and the ornament of humanity!

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

By sundry letters from Scotland we learn, that the Reverend Doctor Nesbet, principal of Dickinson College, with his family, were to embark from the Clyde on the first of last April for this city.

His Excellency William Greene, Esq. is elected Governor, and the Honourable Jabez Bowen, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the state of Rhode-Island.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, March 1, 1785.
"In consequence of a most oppressive increase of the stamp tax, most of the news-papers in this country will soon be silenced. We hear much of dissensions in Pennsylvania. If the Americans understood the gross impositions of a corrupt Parliament (guided only by English influence) they would strive to make a proper use of that liberty for which they so gloriously contended."

The Dutch have made the following arrangement with France, with regard to the postage of letters:— Single letters from Holland to Port l'Orient for America, to pay one florin, letters under cover, twenty-one sous, those which weigh more than half an ounce, thirty-two sous, and those weighing an ounce, thirty-eight sous Dutch. From l'Orient to any part of America, the postage is to be for a single letter fourteen sous, those under cover fifteen sous, those above half an ounce twenty-eight sous. The letters are to be put in the post-office ten or twelve days before the third Tuesday in every month.

TRENTON, May 23.

On the 19th of April last, the Delegates of Massachusetts, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of that state, made a deed of cession, of their Western Territory, to the United States in Congress assembled.

The people of Boston are continuing their exertions to prevent unnecessary importations, and to encourage the manufactures of this country. A committee of the citizens at large, and a committee consisting of a member from each of the trades, are appointed to take effectual measures for this purpose:— They have petitioned Congress, and prepared another, to lay before the Legislature at their next meeting.

Eight Silver Dollars Reward.

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

May 21, 1785.

4w†

Now in the Press,
And shortly will be published—

OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPORTANCE

OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

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

BY
RICHARD PRICE, D. D. L. L. D.

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

These OBSERVATIONS are comprized under the following HEADS:

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

WHEREAS by the Deva-

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

DANIEL VLEET.

Bethlehem, March 1, 1785. 13w†

Burlington, April 11, 1785.

THE Honourable John Stevens, Esq.

President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of the state of New-Jersey, having given notice, by publick advertisement, that a considerable number of the General Proprietors of the said Eastern Division had applied to him, requesting, that at their next stated meeting, a further dividend should be made of rights to locate vacant land, which application would be taken under consideration at Amboy, in the present month of April. The Proprietors of the Western Division of the state of New-Jersey, do hereby give notice to all persons whatsoever, that they lay claim, and think themselves justly entitled to, all the lands to the Westward of a frait line drawn from the Station-Point at the mouth of Mackhakamac, to the most Southerly point of the East side of a certain inlet on the sea coast, commonly called and known by the name of Little Egg-Harbour, as part of the Western Division of New-Jersey, excepting only such lands as may have been surveyed or located under Eastern Rights of Propriety, on or before the first day of December 1773 last past, and really sold to, and in the possession of, bona fide purchasers, other than the General Proprietors of the Eastern Division; of which claim all persons are desired to take notice.

The General Proprietors of the Western Division of New-Jersey, do further give this publick notice, that they intend to apply to the Legislature, at their session in October next, for a law to appoint commissioners to settle and ascertain the line between the Eastern and Western Division of New-Jersey.

By order of the Board of Western Proprietors, DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk. 6w†

Money Advanced.

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

January 5, 1785.

Two noted full-blooded horses,

FLEETWOOD & LIBERTY.

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

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

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

LIBERTY is well known in this state for getting fine colts, and covers sure. Good pasture will be provided for mares.

April 29, 1785.

6w

Publick Notice is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM WATSON, of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

April 30, 1785.

17w†

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

KENTUCKE LANDS.

TO be Sold, Five Thousand Acres of

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

April 15, 1785.

t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton— [Price *Thirty-five Shillings*]

WILSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.

A L S O,

A few Copies of

ALLINSON'S

Edition may be had at the same place.

To be disposed of at private Sale,

A Convenient two story dwelling in this city, having four finished rooms on the lower floor, and cellar under the same, with an extensive water lot, and storehouse thereon: The water lot adjoining Albany-street, and well situated for trade. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers, who will rent the premises, if not sold by the first day of June next.

AZARIAH DUNHAM, J. VANEMBURGH.

New-Brunswick, May 2, 1785.

4w*

April 25, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain Person, who calls

himself Thomas Smith, was taken up on suspicion of horse-stealing, and in the night of said instant made his escape, and left behind him a grey gelding, about 14½ hands high, an old hunting saddle and bridle, a new pair of saddle-bags, and old great coat.—Any person or persons that may have lost, or have any demands on the above-said articles, are desired to apply to the subscriber in the township of Amwell, in the state of New-Jersey, prove their property, pay charges, and they may have them again.

3w†

RICHARD GREEN.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Thomas Taylor, William Hutchinon, and Samuel Parent, insolvent debtors now confined in the gaol at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the said county, on Tuesday the 31st of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvents estates should not be made, and they be discharged from their confinement, pursuant to an act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Freehold, April 28, 1785.

4w†

A Quantity of good

Grass and Cradling Scythes,

Now ready for sale, finished in the best manner, manufactured in this place, and to be sold as low as in Philadelphia. The encouragement of the publick is requested, to assist the design of manufacturing our own materials for home consumption. All orders (with cash) directed to Mr. John Dobbins, or Peter Shiras, Esq. will be carefully attended to.

Mount-Holly, April 28, 1785.

4w†

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

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

JOHN WOOD, Gaoler.

Burlington, March 28, 1785.

7*6† t f

To the PUBLICK.

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

J. Hills, Surveyor, Architect, & Draftsman.

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

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

Princeton, December 10, 1784.

To be Sold, by the Subscriber,

THE house in which he now lives, with the spacious lot whereon it stands, the water lot and new wharf of 78 feet front; it is known to be as good a stand for business as any in the city of New-Brunswick. Likewise the house and lot on Water-street, adjoining next below Colonel Taylors, in possession of William Nevius; the lot is in front on the street 75 feet, and extending the same breadth about 175 feet, with a water lot in front of the whole, as advantageously situated, and as capable of improvement, as any lot on the river:—A number of lots and water lots lying on Water-street and the river Raritan, between Doctor Cochran's house and the mine-pits; with a number of lots on Albany-street, New-street, and other streets to be laid out. Also, the freehold right to several lots and houses in Albany-street, upon ground rent.

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

JAMES PARKER.

State of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick, March 1, 1785. }

t f

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.