

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1785.

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

John-Christian Hummel,

BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER,

BEGRS leave to inform the citizens of Trenton and the publick in general, that his shop is situated between Mr. Hunt's store and the treasury-office—where he shaves and dresses gentlemen, and where false queues and ladies curls, and soft and hard pomatum, may be had. He also waits upon gentlemen at their houses, and upon travellers, to dress and shave them, in any part of the town.

Gentlemen who will please to oblige him with their custom, may depend, that due attendance will be given, and the utmost of his abilities exerted to give his employers satisfaction in the line of his profession.

N. B. A journeyman barber is wanted by said Hummel.

Trenton, January 5, 1785.

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Land to be Sold.

340 Acres of good land, situated in Frederick county, Maryland, within three miles of the river Potowmack, fourteen miles from Fredericktown, and eight from Harper's ferry; in a very good neighbourhood—a small stream runs just by the house, and the land otherwise well watered. There is a barn and other buildings handily situated to the house, a very good spring, an orchard of about 40 or 50 trees, and about 40 acres of cleared land. The above will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash, and for a proportioned advance in payments by instalment. Other particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Turner, lower end of Second-street, Philadelphia.

Also four good brick houses in and near the city of Philadelphia. Enquire as above.

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TO BE SOLD,
A large House and Lot,

In Trenton,

In a central part of the town—fit for any kind of publick business.—Title indisputable. For terms apply to the printer hereof.

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TO BE LET,

THE Farm called SPRING-BROOK, commonly known by the name of DOUGLASS'S TRACT, situated on the river Delaware, and joining the flourishing town of Lambertton, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres clear land, beside woodland, with the dwellinghouse, barn, stables and coachhouse, and a small house joining Lambertton; the situation beautiful; a fine prospect of the river up and down; a very large handsome garden, in good order, the houses all in good order, and the dwellinghouse newly repaired, and neatly finished in the inside, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer—a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the soil suitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have possession the first of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouse, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the same.

January 6, 1785.

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TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation in Somerset county, on Raritan river, near the courthouse, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres of land, near 60 acres of which are good well timbered woodland; better than half the cleared land is good meadow, a new barn, and tolerable house; the land, in general, as good as any on that part of the river. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, near the forks of Raritan, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

JOHN TEN-EICK.

Raritan, December 7, 1784.

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STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

A supplement to the act, intituled, An act to empower the clerks of the several counties to administer the official and other necessary oaths to certain officers in such counties; and for procuring to the secretary of the state returns of the names of such officers.

WHEREAS in and by the act, intituled, 'An act to empower the clerks of the several counties to administer the official and other necessary oaths to certain officers in such counties; and for procuring to the secretary of the state returns of the names of such officers,' passed the ninth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, no provision is made for qualifying officers in the several counties in case of the absence, death or removal of the clerk, whereby it sometimes happens, that persons duly elected or appointed to offices have no opportunity to qualify into office until the times limited by law for qualifying are expired; to remedy which,

Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That whenever a person shall be duly elected or appointed to any office within any county in this state, and the clerk of the county shall be absent, dead or removed, or whenever any official or other oath shall be necessary to be administered to such clerk, it shall and may be lawful for one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common-Pleas, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, on application to him made for that purpose, to administer the legal and necessary oaths of office to all such officers, the aforesaid law to the contrary notwithstanding.—Provided always, That the Judge who administers the oath, shall report the name of the officer to whom it was administered, with the time of qualifying, to the clerk or his successor, who shall enrol the same in his office, and transmit a copy of such enrolment to the secretary of the state, in the manner directed by the before recited act.

Passed at Trenton, December 15, 1784.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act to regulate and fix the terms for holding the Court of Appeals or Errors.

WHEREAS, by the ninth section of the constitution, the Governor and Council are constituted a Court of Appeals in the last resort in all causes of law: And whereas the number of suits removed into that court renders it impracticable to hear and determine them finally during the sittings of the Legislature, and makes it necessary that terms for holding the said Court should be fixed and established; therefore,

SECT. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That there shall hereafter be two fixed terms for holding the Court of Appeals or Errors annually, one of which terms shall commence on the first Tuesday in November, and the other term on the third Tuesday in May, yearly and every year, to be held at Trenton. Provided always, That if the Legislature shall be elsewhere sitting at either of the said terms hereby appointed for holding the said Court, the Court shall be in such case held where the Legislature shall then sit; and that each term shall continue until all causes ready for hearing are argued and determined, provided the same exceed not three weeks.

2. And be it further Enacted, That the secretary of the state shall be clerk of the Court of Errors, and keeper of the records of the said Court.

3. And be it further Enacted, That every member of the council, who shall sit as a judge in the Court of Errors, shall be allowed the same pay by the day for every day they shall attend the court, and be employed in going to and returning from the same, as the Members of the Legislative-Council are or may by law be entitled to; and that the clerk of said court shall likewise be entitled to the same pay per day as

the clerk of the Legislative-Council, provided that no pay shall be allowed them as members and clerk of the Legislative-Council, when sitting as a Court of Appeals or Errors; which said pay shall be drawn from the treasury, by certificate signed by the Governor or Vice-President, as also the pay of the sergeant at arms, house-rent, fire-wood, candles, and other necessary expences.

Passed at Trenton, December 22, 1784.

The Means of forming the MORALS of a STATE.

IF men are not lovers of virtue, punishments will not be sufficient to keep them in their duty; they will gratify their passions, whenever they think they can do it with impunity. The best way, therefore; nay, the ONLY way to make men obey the laws, is to give them morals; that is, to inspire them with a love of VIRTUE. Those (says Socrates) who would govern a state properly, must not think of filling porticos with laws written upon tables, but must take care that citizens have the maxims of justice engraved upon their hearts. It is not laws indeed, but MORALS, which serve to regulate a nation. Those who have had a bad education, do not scruple to violate the clearest and most determined laws; whereas those who have been well educated, cheerfully and readily submit to proper regulations.

The love of virtue is produced by giving YOUTH a good education, by granting honorary distinctions to virtue, by proscribing luxury, and by diffusing the Christian Religion.—In order to educate men properly, they must be taken in their INFANCY, before their minds are filled with prejudices, and before vicious inclinations have taken root in their breasts: It is too late to form them after they are corrupted. What is the end proposed by education? Is it to make scholars and learned men? It is surely of more importance to every state, that its members should know how to live well than speak well; and there is no principle but virtue that can lead them to live well. Fear is without efficacy, when men think they may avoid punishment; and honour, or the desire of esteem, is extinguished, when it is not animated by the publick favour.

Though virtue be naturally beautiful, though it constitutes the true felicity of man, yet such is the weakness and imperfection of human nature, that there must be rewards and distinctions for her votaries.—Let virtue then be crowned with honour; let the dignities of the state be conferred upon her. Has vice any claim to them? They were originally established for the good of society, and if vice usurps them, the end of their institution is defeated. Has birth any title to them? A long train of illustrious ancestors does not confer merit, nor transmit to their posterity either talents or virtue. Luxury, above all things, ought to be checked by severe laws. It inspires a passion for frivolous pleasures; renders money the supreme good; makes men sacrifice every thing to the acquisition of riches; enervates the body, and enfeebles the soul. Can there be a more hateful scourge in any government? It makes part of the money of the rich indeed circulate among the poor, but at the same time it makes beggars of a vast number of citizens, by the consumption it occasions of provisions of every kind. Besides, if the rage of distinguishing themselves by glare and parade be checked, citizens will employ their wealth in schemes of publick utility, and virtue will diffuse more blessings among the poor, than the most extravagant luxury. Riches are the natural source of luxury, luxury begets corruption, and corruption destroys the state.

The firmest support of laws is RELIGION. There is no motive which acts upon the mind of man more powerfully than the firm belief of an all-seeing Deity, who punishes vice, and rewards virtue—this too is the only motive capable of restraining the impetuosity of their passions, and counterbalancing private interests. Of the different forms of religion which are established, there is none whose precepts and doctrines are better calculated than those of christianity, to form the morals of a nation, to check the impetuosity of passions, to controul the influence of climates, and to inspire submission and obedience to our laws. This religion

gives civil laws the greatest efficacy they can possibly have, by lending them the aids of conscience. Let christians only be well instructed in the principles of their religion, and they will ever be the best of subjects.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, October 11.

ACCORDING to authentick advices from Petersburgh, dated September 21, the Empress returned to that capital from Zarskozele the 16th of that month, being perfectly recovered from her late indisposition.

By a Danish vessel from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn, that on the sixth of June the Ganges, the Holland, and the Voorberg from Batavia, and the Breslau from China, were arrived at Baye-Fals.

KONINGSBURGH, September 2.

The sieur Busching has made out an exact estimate of the present state of Leipzig, of which our readers will be glad to see the following particulars: This city, which is peculiarly remarkable for two fairs, held annually in it, is one of the principalities in Germany. Its population is estimated at 32,000 inhabitants; there are 22 libraries, 13 printing-houses, 436 merchant's houses, and 192 manufactories of different articles, such as brocades, taffeties, tobacco, paper, cards, &c. &c. The library of the chief magistrate is very considerable, consisting of 36,000 volumes, and near 2,000 MSS. the most remarkable of which are in the Oriental languages. The library belonging to the university contains 26,400 volumes, besides manuscripts. There are other libraries belonging to the churches and schools. There is likewise an academy for designing, architecture and painting; several rooms of paintings and natural history.— Since the year 1701, the city has been lighted every night with 700 lamps.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 6.

The Stambol-Effendi, or principal overseer of this city, was lately deposed, in consequence of an accusation being alleged against him for having stopped some vessels laden with provisions, in consequence of which the inhabitants sustained considerable loss and inconvenience. The Tapheia-Pacha, or general of the Cannoniers, has met with the same fate, for having neglected, during the late conflagration, to preserve order and subordination in the quarters of Pera, Galata and Tophana, where the populace vented the most shocking execrations against his sublime highness and the Grand Vizier; and it is probable that this instance of neglect of duty will prove fatal to him. The malcontents who have escaped with impunity, have arrived to such excess of insolence and wickedness, that some days after the fire, in many parts, and particularly at Pera, where the foreign ministers reside, quantities of combustibles were found disposed in such a manner, that had not the horrid conspiracy been discovered, that suburb would have been reduced to ashes. In consequence of application from different foreign ministers, the divan ordered the strictest search to be made for the delinquents; and several of the rebellious incendiaries have been apprehended, and put to immediate death. The city is again restored to tranquility.

LONDON, October 20.

A very curious marriage was lately celebrated in Drury Lane, which strongly marks the progress of folly and dissipation.—A man of some considerable fortune was kept for a week in a bagnio in a state of intoxication, and became so infatuated, as to promise immediate marriage to one of the most common prostitutes of the place. Care was taken that he should be kept as devoid of reason as possible, until the business was finished, which was done with all the splendour of Old Drury. He gave a grand dinner to the mother abbess, and as many nuns as she pleased to invite—and thus a gentleman, who perhaps deserved a better fate, was hurried by intoxication and proportioned infatuation, into a life of shame and misery.— Let the youth of spirit and intrigue read this, and learn to avoid those haunts, and that company, where the ambition is, to level all to the same standard of unhappiness, and debase human nature by the corrupt influence of its dregs!

Extract of a letter from Calais, October 12.

"The French are making a canal from the ditch of the citadel at the upper part of the harbour, leading to an extensive morass many miles within land, they say to drain it, and thereby gain a great extent of useful land: The fact is not so; they are doing it to increase the back water of Calais harbour, by letting the sea further into the country every tide, which, with the addition of the springs from this extensive morass, will so increase the current upon the ebb, as to scour out the sands of the harbour to a very great

depth indeed. That will not only make Calais a rival, and equally good port to the opposite neighbour Dover, but far superior, unless the English should keep pace with them in improvements. The French engineers are men of great judgment, and what they are doing at Calais is such a proof of it, as I fear we shall experience in a future war; for I much mistake, in what they are about, if the increase of back water they will obtain will not render Calais a good port, not only for the large privateers, but also for frigates, and far better than Dunkirk ever was. They have already agreed to lay out near an hundred thousand pounds sterling upon this work, and are likely to expend double that sum before it is complete."

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, July 6.

"Every calamity overwhelms us at once; famine joins its ravages to those of the plague; the locusts did not leave us until after they had devoured all our corn. The butchers shops are shut up, and we have scarce a baker or two to supply us with bread. In this unfortunate city, the inhabitants are seen wandering about naked and famished, with despair in their looks, and the pestilential carbuncles on their bodies. Nothing can paint the horror of this spectacle. We are flattered with hopes that the government is going to procure us speedy assistance. We expect daily the captan bashaw with his fleet in our road, to bring us some relief."

It is common in Holland to hang strung onions round the necks of sheep, to preserve them from the rot. As the season of the year most dangerous to those animals is now approaching, it might be worth the while of English farmers to try the experiment, attended with so little trouble and expence.

West-India News.

AUX CAYES (Hispaniola) Nov. 18.

A few days since arrived in this port the sloop Atalanta, from the Spanish main: In running over from Jamaica to Curacoa, she some how or other missed her intended port; but soon after, having stood close in with the main land, and come to an anchor, the Captain and three of his best hands went on shore with a view of enquiring whether they were to the eastward or westward of the afore-mentioned island: Just as they were about to land, a number of Indians rushed from a neighbouring thicket, and mortally wounded the Captain and two of the men, with their poisoned arrows. The survivor, however, was so fortunate as to regain the sloop, the wind being off shore. The master died in a few hours after getting on board, and the other two three days after. There being no mate, the command devolved on a carpenter belonging to the sloop, who conducted her safe to this port.

We hear there are some considerable misunderstandings between the Spaniards and the English, relative to the boundaries of the logwood country on the bay of Honduras. The English have been busy since the conclusion of the late war, in fortifying St. George's Key, one of the most convenient places for shipping in that gulph. The Spaniards insist that this is a usurpation, and have several times desired the English to desist, or abide by the consequences.

JAMAICA, November 24.

A great number of American loyalists have arrived in the different ports of this island since the abdication of New-York. At a meeting they had some time ago, they agreed to purchase a tract of country in Jamaica, which has never yet been reduced to any kind of cultivation; being in fact nothing more than a large morass, of above one hundred thousand acres, and swarming with scorpions, serpents, centipedes, lizards, alligators, and numerous other troublesome animals and insects peculiar to the climate. The air of this district is besides very unhealthy, and nothing but the most ridiculous infatuation could tempt any men to expose their own lives and the lives of their slaves in such an unpromising situation.

American Intelligence.

NEWBURY-PORT, December 22.

THE late London papers make mention of one of their copper-works in South-Wales, which turns out two thousand tons of sheet-copper every year, consumes one hundred chaldrons of sea-coal each day, employs 2500 workmen, and upwards of 90 fail of coasting vessels, constantly.

In the storm last Saturday evening a brig from St. Martin's, laden with sugar and salt, belonging to Captain Josiah Orne, of Salem, was cast on shore on Plumb-Island. Providentially no lives were lost; but part of the cargo, and, it is thought, the vessel will be saved.

BOSTON, January 5.

That the mode of punishment, with respect to cri-

minal cases, now in force, is derogatory to the principles of humanity, as well as impolitick, needs no great stretch of philosophy to discover. Copying, as we formerly did, from a nation, who steadily copied from the Goth and the Vandal, we conceive the genius of Republicanism should endeavour to rid itself of the shackle, and adopt a method more worthy its institution. That an alteration in this respect is taking place in several of the most enlightened kingdoms of Europe, is positive from the various accounts lately received from that quarter. The following regulation has lately been published in Germany, relative to the pains of death, and which is to take place until the code of civil and criminal justice, preparing by the Emperor, is completed.

"It shall no longer take place from henceforth, except for crimes which found jurisprudence, and the public opinion, deem most atrocious and fatal to the state; but the judgment that is pronounced shall not be executed until it shall have received the approbation of the sovereign. In consequence, the supreme tribunal shall send it to his Imperial Majesty by the medium of the Governor-General, annexing thereto a narrative of the fact, and the whole of the proceedings. In doubtful cases, the sovereign shall also be consulted, until the moment when the code shall be published, which will contain an ample detail of every thing that is to be observed on all occasions that can be foreseen. When the pain of death denounced for a crime shall be mitigated to that of hard labour, the judges shall take care to aggravate that pain according to the enormity of the offence, by adding thereto publick whipping repeated periodically; a more severe treatment with regard to the offender's food or the weight of his irons, or the nature of the labour he is to be employed in. As to foreigners who shall have incurred that penalty, that the number of delinquents may not increase too much, they shall never be condemned thereto for life, but during a term that shall be fixed at five, six, or eight years; and at the expiration of that term, they shall be banished out of the Austrian Lombardy, under more severe penalties if found there again. When their crimes shall be of so atrocious a nature as to deserve death or perpetual imprisonment, the judges shall take their orders from his Imperial Majesty."

The joy of the refugees at Nova-Scotia, on the arrival of their new Governor, Carlton, speaks in very plain language the disagreeableness of their situation. They now solicit relief from calamities which they justly merited, and which their crimes deserve. The sanguinary conduct of theirs, respecting the Americans, is sufficient to eradicate from our breasts every sentiment, with regard to them, of pity or commiseration. In vain do they wish to avert the punishment that awaits them. It is the sure consequence of their conduct, and they must submit to it. With respect to redress, in a change of their rulers, duped as they are, we think the following lines not inapplicable:

The ass may carry brooms or men,
Just at his Master's will,
But let him change and change again,
His lot's a burthen still.

That no nation can ever be rich or powerful, whose imports EXCEED their exports, is a fact not to be controverted. It is a melancholy truth that at present our imports far exceed our exports; and should this continue to be the case, cold poverty will soon stare us in the face, and the gaudy trifles we now import from Britain (which we are foolishly fond of, and for which we pay solid coin) will leave us, and vanish like a vapour before the rising sun. Rags or nakedness must supply their place, and we too late must mourn our folly.

CHARLESTON, December 1.

Captain Smith, in his late tour through Virginia and North-Carolina, mentions a very extraordinary circumstance which attends the falls of Roanok every spring, about the eighth of May; it is called the rock fight. This is occasioned by such amazing numbers of those fishes, there called bass-rocks, coming up to the falls at the same time to spawn, that a dog thrown into the river then would not be able to swim across, nor could live in it one quarter of an hour; you may actually see them crowded thick upon each other, even to the surface of the water.

This singular phenomenon continues for three days, but on one of these days in particular, the agitation of the water is most violent, the whole river being in a foam.

NEW-YORK, January 11.

Last Saturday was committed to the gaol of this city, for piracy, a certain Burke, alias de Burke, a native of Dunkirk, of Irish extraction. He appears to be a thorough-paced villain, capable of every enormity. He was apprehended on the information of a person of this city, to whom he had, in an unguarded hour, developed the arcana of his heart. He has made an ample confession, and we hope, ere this, his accomplice, who was in Philadelphia, is properly secured. It appears by his confession, that he (who acted as mate) and the Captain, were the sole perpe-

trators of this iniquitous (not to say satanic) fraud; that while the merchant was ashore, at one of the West-India islands, they hoisted in their boat, and fell to leeward, where they put the hands on shore, as he says (though it is conjectured they murdered the whole crew) and shaped their course for Baltimore, where they arrived safe, and disposed of vessel and cargo.—Burke had come here with a view of taking his passage in the packet for France.

Jan. 12. Yesterday arrived the ship *Britannia*, Captain Muckle, in 29 days from St. Martins; and the ship *Friends*, Captain Stewart, in 37 days from Fyal. They bring no material intelligence.

JANUARY 17.

By the British Packet *Greyhound*, Captain Dunn, which arrived at Sandy-Hook on Thursday last, in 53 days from Falmouth, and came up to this city on Saturday, we have received the following Advices:

ANTWERP, October 14.

The number of troops that arrive here astonishes us, though it is easy to perceive that the troubles with Holland are the cause of it. Our garrison already consists of between 4 and 5000 men. The day after to-morrow the prince de Ligne's regiment will arrive here, with his Highness at their head, who on his entry will be declared Governor of Antwerp, doubtless in order to command all the military which shall be stationed in this city and its environs.

BRUSSELS, October 14.

The remainder of d'Arberg's dragoons arrived yesterday from Mons, and are to march again to-morrow. A part of the garrisons of Luxemburg and Namur are gone to Antwerp, the other part to Diest.—The regiment of Ligne is also in part gone to Diest, where a corps of 6000 men is to be formed, under the command of the prince de Ligne and the count d'Arberg, who have probably in view to prevent the garrison of Maestricht from getting out of that town. The Dutch Plenipotentiaries are still here.

GHEENT, October 14.

They write from Ostend, that on the 11th a Dutch ship of war of 50 or 60 guns, with a cutter and a brig, appeared in that road, on sight of which all the fishermen took refuge in the port. The cannoniers of the place instantly repaired to the ramparts, with lighted matches in their hands, in order to fire, but the Dutch vessels sheered off.

HAGUE, October 19.

We have nothing but councils daily; besides the grand assembly of the States General, two military councils have been held, at which the stadtholder and several general officers of the Republick were present. The army is to be immediately increased to 60,000 effective men, and there is a talk of a further augmentation, by taking some troops of the electorate of Hanover, Hesse and Mecklenburgh, into the service.

LONDON, November 4.

Letters from Lisbon by the last mail declare, that a fleet of three men of war and seven transports were lying in the Tagus, having on board a number of troops and military stores, intended for the Portuguese settlements in the East-Indies.

Other accounts say this armament is destined for the island of Trinidad, which the Portuguese have lately taken possession of, and have been fortifying in Vauban's best manner, though the island has been for many years the property of a family of distinction in England.

A wag of a glazier in a town in Northamptonshire, having stopped up one of his windows, painted in large characters on the outside thereof, "Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Pitt!"

Extract of a genuine letter from Brussels, Oct. 21.

It is currently reported here, that his Prussian Majesty has refused the Imperial troops the liberty of marching through any part of his dominions in their route to the Low Countries. If this be true, a bloody continental war will be the immediate consequence, as the Emperor hath declared he will not recede from any of his just demands, the opening of the Scheldt, and the possession of Maestricht, being only a part of them; so that, if he should be assisted by any naval power, the Republick of Holland have every thing to dread. I am this moment informed, that the agent from Zealand, who hath resided here for some time past to effect a mediation, is on the eve of his departure.

The price of naval stores is raised since the dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch near eight per cent. and shipping are also raised in the same proportion.

There are some, who pretend to have learned the secrets of the cabinet, affirm, we are at the eve of another war.

Orders have been sent out to Madras to bring Sir John Burgoyne to a court martial.

On Wednesday a merchant in the city shot himself through the head, in a room adjoining his counting-house, while a friend, whom he had invited to breakfast, was waiting for him in the parlour. The deceased has left a wife and nine children, who were at his country house when the melancholy event happened,

which is supposed to be occasioned by various disappointments, but particularly in not receiving remittances from America, where he sent goods to a considerable amount.

This morning, about one o'clock, an express arrived at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, with despatches from Lord Viscount Torrington, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brussels, containing the important intelligence, that letters of recall had been sent to the Imperial Minister at the Hague. All the troops in Austrian Flanders were in motion; and every warlike preparation was making with the utmost expedition.

We learn from a gentleman lately arrived from the continent, that it is universally credited through France, that the Dutch have agreed, in case the Emperor forces them into a war, and that they are assisted by the Ministers of France, to admit them to garrison the Cape of Good Hope. If this should prove true, our Indian possessions will be at the mercy of France, in case we should be engaged in any disturbance that takes place on the continent.

A letter was received last night by a person of rank from his son, who is actually in Germany, which affirms, that the surprising delay in the councils of the Emperor, since the stopping of the ship from Antwerp, was generally understood at Vienna to proceed not from any intention in that monarch to desist from the demands he has made upon Holland, or to give up an iota to them, but from a treaty which is at present said to be negotiating between the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Versailles. It was rumoured about the capital of Austria, that it is in fact a partition treaty, in consequence of which, the provinces which now compose the Republick are to be divided between the contracting parties, much in the same manner as were those that were dismembered from Poland; with this difference, that with respect to the latter, a dismemberment only took place, the kingdom and republick of Poland being still suffered to exist, though in a more contracted space than formerly; whereas the object of the three powers now negotiating, is totally to dissolve the republick of Holland, and to destroy the Dutch as a sovereign and independent nation. What gives colour to the report of such a partition treaty being on the tapis is, that the court of France has shifted off from day to day the ratification of the treaty lately concluded between that court and the States General; the Dutch Ambassadors have repeatedly pressed for this ratification, but the comte de Vergennes has hitherto been able to find plausible pretences for not gratifying them on this head. It is thought the prince of Orange is the principal, if not the only obstacle to the partition; it is a difficult matter to find him an equivalent for what he would lose by the dissolution of the republick, which, by depriving him of the offices of Captain and Admiral General, would of course reduce him to the situation of a private nobleman.

By the mails of yesterday there is reason to think, that the French do not mean to assist the Dutch in their contest with the Emperor. The following article from the Hague seems to confirm this:—The despatches which the courier who arrived at the Hague from Paris, on the 19th, brought to their High Mightinesses, are not made publick; but we are assured they contain matters of the greatest consequence, as an immediate answer was returned by the same courier. Altho' there is little dependence to be had on the different reports, yet it is generally understood, that the French Minister expresses his disapprobation at matters having been carried to such extremity, as rendered it difficult to have recourse to terms of negotiation, while the Emperor considers himself as the injured party; as the treaty of 1756, and the promised assistance of 15,000 men to Austria, when it shall be attacked, place France in a very embarrassing situation. Another account bears the same intelligence, but speaks rather in stronger terms.

Private letters by the British packet mention, that the Emperor's troops have taken Fort Lillo, a Dutch fort, situated on the Flanders side of the Scheldt, and that the forces of the republick had taken a fort belonging to the Emperor; that the Emperors of Russia had entered into an alliance with the Emperor; that France and Prussia were to join the United Netherlands; and that, by the disposition of the several belligerent powers, the war was like to prove very serious.

His Most Christian Majesty's Packet la Courier de l'Amerique, Chevalier Aboville, has arrived at Sandy-Hook, in 49 days from Port L'Orient.

RICHMOND, December 25.

The medical society of London, held in Crane-court, have proposed the following question, as a subject for a prize gold medal, viz. "What diseases may be mitigated or cured by exciting particular affections or passions of the mind?" The dissertations on this subject are to be delivered before the 8th of January, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character in Virginia, to his friend in this city, dated Washington, December 10, 1784.

"Our dispute with the Cherokees is likely to be accommodated, as they offer to make restitution for the robberies on the Kentucky Path, and to give up the murderers, or to expel them.

"Some late accounts from the Natches affirm, that the disposition of the Spaniards is much changed;—they wish to have the boundary of Florida ascertained and run, and to commence a friendly intercourse with the Americans."

Jan. 19. Letters from New-Hampshire mention, that

a very large coal mine, many miles in extent, has been lately discovered at the extremity of Caspee Bay, in the northeastern parts of Nova-Scotia, and exceedingly convenient to water exportation. Timber for fencing, building, &c. has become so scarce in many parts of these states, that it were to be wished an importation of coals could be effected into all our capital towns. Thus should we save our forests for more valuable uses than mere firing, and employ thousands of industrious people in a brisk trade, which would be no way prejudicial to our political interests.

Tuesday the 14th ult. being the anniversary of the evacuation of the city of Charleston, by the British troops, which happened on the 14th of December, 1782, the same was observed there by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. the Charleston battalion of artillery paraded on Savage's green, from whence they marched down to the exchange, where they discharged their field-pieces. They afterwards dined together at the city tavern, where the remainder of the day was spent in that mirth which a recollection of the joyful occasion of their assembling could inspire.

TRENTON, January 24.

The island of Abacco, one of the Bahama cluster, in lat. 26 N. lon. 73 46 W. begins, it is said, to assume a new appearance. The refugees, who flocked thither after the conclusion of the late war, by virtue of a grant from the king of Great-Britain, empowering them to settle the island, have been tolerably industrious, and have already cleared out considerable tracts of woods, and even begun to plant sugar canes, cotton, indigo, pine-apples, &c. so that the place seems to promise to be of some consequence to the commercial world, in the space of a very few years.

From the late warm weather, accompanied with considerable rains, the ice in the Delaware, opposite this place, broke up on Friday last, without doing any damage—and it is hoped the navigation will be opened to Philadelphia in a few days.

Saturday the 15th inst. two persons, who call themselves Samuel Lee and John Hall, were committed to the gaol in this town, on suspicion of stealing several articles of merchandize from Messrs. Hunt, Milnor, and Hanlon and Green's stores. We learn that some of the articles were found on them.

The Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly at the last Sitting are printed, and will be ready for delivery in a few days.—The Laws are now in hand, and will be published as soon as possible.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act for further suspending the sales of forfeited estates in this state, and for appointing an agent in the county of Sussex.

WHEREAS the unsettled state of certain certificates or notes given under the authority of this state, which by law are made receivable in payment for forfeited estates, requires that the sale of such estates be further postponed, in order that such certificates may be examined, adjusted, and new ones issued in lieu thereof; therefore,

Section 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby Enacted by the authority of the same, That the sales of all real estates, forfeited to, and vested in, this state, directed to be sold by the act, intitled, 'An act to direct the agents of forfeited estates, in the respective counties in this state, to proceed to the sale of said estates; and to repeal an act to suspend the sales of real estates which have, or hereafter may, become forfeited to, and vested in, this state,' passed the sixteenth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and which sales, by a subsequent act, passed the ninth day of August last, were suspended until the first day of March next, shall be, and the same are hereby further suspended until the first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty-six, any thing contained in the act herein before recited to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That Joseph Gaston be, and he hereby is appointed agent for leasing out and selling forfeited estates, situate, lying and being in the county of Sussex, in the room and stead of Edward Dunlop, whose appointment, as agent for said county, is hereby vacated.

Passed at Trenton, December 20, 1784.

THE MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
BY
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Late Assistant Geographer,

Is now issuing to subscribers from the Printing-Office in Trenton, where those who want to purchase may also be supplied.

TO BE SOLD,

For cash or liquidated certificates of any date, that are due to the citizens of New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, or to the soldiers late in the line of either of these states,

A Healthy strong negro wench, with a female child near three years old:—She washes and irons very well, is a good cook, and is otherwise capable. Also an elegant bay horse of fifteen hands.—Enquire of the Printer.
Trenton, January 5, 1785. t. f.

WHEREAS Randle Mitchell, of Nottingham township, and Burlington county, in the state of New-Jersey, hath assigned and made over unto Isaac De-Cow, Samuel Tucker and George Davis, Esqrs. of Trenton, in said state, all and singular his real and personal estate, of what kind or nature soever, in trust for the use and benefit of his creditors in England, &c. Now all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the said Mitchell, by bond or book debt, are desired to settle and pay the same to the said assignees, or to George Campbell, Esq. Attorney at Law, Philadelphia; who has said Mitchell's books, bonds, &c. and who is fully empowered to receive the same: And all persons, agents for his creditors in England, are requested to deliver in their accounts against said Mitchell to the afore-said assignees for settlement; and all persons, citizens of the United States, who have any just demands against said Mitchell, are requested to call on him with the same for settlement, which he will secure and satisfy; and he requests this may be done before the 1st of April next, as he intends leaving this state. Notice is hereby given, that the said assignees, Isaac De-Cow, Samuel Tucker and George Davis, intend to expose to public sale, on Thursday the 10th of March next, at the dwellinghouse of said Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, two miles from Trenton, on the river Delaware, all the horses, cows, young steers, heifers, hogs, &c. on said farm, with all the waggons, carts, ploughs, harrows, and implements of husbandry; two copper stills, with pewter worms and tubes, being each above 130 gallons, and little worse for wear, being used but one season, a large iron boiler, a negro boy about 10 years old, well grown, and the time of a white servant boy, about 16 years old, who has near three years to serve, with many things too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Six months credit will be given on giving bond and security, if required. They will also expose to sale, on Tuesday the 15th of March next, at the tavern commonly known by Howell's Ferry, above Coryell's, in Amwell, the farm adjoining said ferry, containing 300 acres of good land, which said Mitchell bought of Jacob Servois, with a good stone dwellinghouse, 40 acres of good lowland on the river, a good orchard, barn and stables, beautifully situated on the river Delaware; one-fourth part to be paid down by the purchaser, the remainder in yearly payments, giving mortgage and bond. They will also sell, on Wednesday the 16th of March next, at the Farmhouse, a farm in Kingwood, in Hunterdon county, containing 424 acres, which said Mitchell purchased from John Gulick, near Baptistown, having a good stone dwellinghouse, a large frame barn, stables, and corn and waggonhouses, the farm in good repair, two good orchards, some good meadow, and more can be made; the land as good as most in the neighbourhood, where John Tenbrooke now lives. The terms of sale the same as the above. They will also sell on Friday the 18th of March, two tracts of land unimproved, in Suffex county, at the head of Pauling-kiln, each containing about 300 acres; they contain a large quantity of excellent land for meadows, the rest arable land; the terms of sale the same as above. The sales of the lands on each day to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. The lands in Suffex to be sold at Suffex courthouse. gw 10†

WHEREAS by the Devastation of the British army in December, 1776, the subscriber lost the title deeds of a certain lot of land containing about ten acres, situate in the township of Chesterfield, in the county of Burlington, and bounded by lands of Isaac Cowgill, Esquire, John Sager, Abel Thorn, 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 April next, in order to have the title of said lot assured to him, as by law in such case made and provided—of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
ISAAC IVINS.
Chesterfield, December 14, 1784. 13w*

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Henry, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts and vouchers for settlement.

ABRAHAM HUNT, } Execut.
CHARLES AXFORD, jun. }
Trenton, November 22, 1784. 3m†

WANTED, A Good PRESSMAN,

Whose services will be necessary for at least nine months.—Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

At SHOTWELLS

WHOLESALE STORE in RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY, May be had by wholesale only, a large and general assortment of goods, imported in the last vessels from England, via New-York, amongst which are,

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| B ROADCLOTHS, | Camblets, |
| Coatings, | Dorsetteens, |
| Callimers, | Black sattinet lasting, |
| Flannels, | Wide and narrow crapes, |
| Corduroys, | Green, light blue, dark |
| Velvets, | blue, brown and black, |
| A large assortment of | moreens, |
| 2 purple, purple, | Green, blue and cloth- |
| ground calicoes, | coloured, taboreens, |
| Light ground 2 purple | Writing-paper, |
| ditto, | Shirt buttons, |
| Light and dark ground | Death-head, coat and |
| chintz, | vest do. |
| 2 purple, olive and pom- | Scarf twist, |
| padore, cottons, | 3 corded silk and hair, |
| Chintz cottons, | Shoe, coat, and quality |
| Copperplate furniture | bindings, |
| cottons, Washington | Lettered, scarlet, and |
| patterns, | tully gartering, |
| Red, chocolate, blue and | Tapes, |
| white, Scotch check, | Bobbin, |
| check silk, scarlet and | Stitching and Scots |
| black barcelona, black | thread, |
| do. and bandano hand- | Small looking-glasses, |
| kerchiefs, | Felt, castor, and beaver |
| Cambricks, | hats, |
| Lawns, | Womens' shoes and |
| Dowlas, | pumps, |
| Mullin, | Womens' worsted mitts, |
| Nankeens, | Womens' blue hose, |
| 7-8 Irish linen, | Mens' plain and patent |
| Yard wide do. | ribbed hose, |
| 9-8 Irish sheeting, | 4 and 4½ lb. pins, |
| Oznabrigs, | Womens' laces and stays, |
| Huckaback, | Striped tape, |
| Clouting diaper, | Pocket-books, |
| Scotch clear lawn, | Bibles, |
| Spotted do. | Testaments, |
| Bordered lawn handker- | Spelling-books, |
| chiefs, | Primers, |
| Do. do. aprons, | Queens-ware in crates, |
| 10 nail linen stripe, | 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by |
| 10 nail linen check. | 11, window-glais, |
| 3-4 cotton and linen do. | T. Crawley's steel, |
| 7-8 and yard wide do. | Brass kettles, |
| Yard and 3-8 do. | 4d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. |
| 6-4 bed bunts, | nails, |
| 6 and a half quarter do. | Pewter basons, plates, |
| 7-4 ditto, | mugs, table and tea- |
| Harlem stripes, | spoons, |
| Brown buckram, | Buffalo, buck, barlow, |
| White do. | and sealed handle pen- |
| Ell wide black India per- | knives, |
| sians, | Pistol capt, buck and |
| Black taffeta, | buffalo cutteaus, |
| Narrow and wide black | Split-bone and sham-buck |
| mode, | knives and forks, |
| Peelongs, | Shoe-tacks, |
| Half ell and 3-4 wide | Knee-buckles, |
| fattins, | Knee-chapes, |
| Gauze, | Glass and plate-metal |
| Lutestring, black and | links, |
| cloth coloured, fatten | Watch-keys, |
| and padufoy, ribbands, | Brass, pinchbeck, steel |
| Black sarcenet do. | and open top thimbles, |
| Silk ferrets, | Plate, metal, lacquered |
| An assortment of sewing- | and horn buttons, |
| silks, | Horn and ivory combs, |
| Jeans, | Cork-screws, |
| Fustians, | White-chapel, milliners, |
| Tammies, | darning and common |
| Durants, | needles, |
| Calamancoes, | Corks. |
| Rattinets, | |

They also have for Sale,

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| Wine, | Powder, |
| Sugar, | Shot, |
| Brimstone, | Indigo, |
| Grindstones, | Snuff. |

They expect a large and more general assortment of ironmongery, cutlery, and other kinds of goods, which they doubt not they can sell at as low or lower prices than they are to be had in Philadelphia or New-York, as they import them free from duty.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered immediately,

THE house wherein Stacy Potts lately lived in Trenton, which was taken for the use of the President of Congress, and is now become vacant by his removal.

The house is two stories high, spacious and elegant, having three rooms with fireplaces, beside a large dining-room with two fireplaces, on the lower floor, five rooms on the second floor, a large and convenient kitchen, a cellar under the whole, a pump at the door, a convenient lot, with a stream of water running through it, and an excellent garden—a stable sufficient to contain eight horses, with room for hay to keep them, may be had with it. For terms enquire of the subscribers.

MOORE FURMAN,
CONRAD KOTTS,
JAMES EWING.

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.

New-Jersey, Bur- } **BY** virtue of a writ of Fieri
lington county, ff. } **Facias** to me directed and
delivered, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on Friday the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Peter Tallman, Esq. in the township of Mansfield, viz. horses, cows, waggons, feather-beds, bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, with a variety of other household goods and kitchen furniture. And on Saturday the 2d of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township aforesaid, containing about 250 acres.—Also about 25 acres of very valuable meadow ground, lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield—all late the property of said Peter Tallman, Esq. Seized and taken in execution by
JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

For sale, a good MILL-STONE. Enquire of Jacob Phillips, near Trenton.
January 15, 1785. 11w

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money only, by the subscriber,

A Negro Man and Woman.

THE negro man is about twenty years of age—strong and healthy, and brought up to farming. The negro woman supposed to be about thirty-four or thirty-five years of age, and is also strong and healthy. As they are not married, they will be sold together or separate, and can be recommended for honesty; they have had the small-pox.

DAVID FRAZER.

Hunterdon county, Lebanon,
January 8, 1785. 4w†

A Quantity of

Wrapping-Paper,

Of superior Quality,

To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.