

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1783.

To —, Esq. one of the members of the Hon. the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, for the county of —.

S I R,
I N a conversation I had with you yesterday concerning the benefits of foreign trade to the state of New-Jersey, you seemed pleased with what I then advanced, but acknowledged you was but little informed on that subject, and you believed it was also the case with many members of your house; that however well disposed to promote the good of the state, yet their minds had been more turned to country affairs than matters of that kind: And you was pleased to request me to give you my thoughts in writing, that you might consider them at leisure; and, if need be, to communicate them to others of the house in your situation. I heartily wish it were in my power to do justice to the subject, and to convince you, as much as I am myself, of the necessity we are under of encouraging trade; and how much it is now in our power effectually to secure it.

The advantages of commerce are now generally allowed, we having many glaring proofs before our eyes. What else makes so small a country as Holland, with so many local disadvantages, so considerable a people? What else has enriched the Republicks of Venice, Genoa, Hamburg and Dantzick? France possesses no mines of gold or silver, but her manufactures and commerce have made her the greatest kingdom in Europe: And the power and wealth of Britain have astonished all the world, the basis of which is her commerce. But to leave foreign instances, has not the greatness and opulence of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York, been solely owing to their great trade? And it is well known, that above one-third part of all publick taxes raised in the state of New-York, were always punctually paid by the city, owing to the great estates of the merchants there, tho' the state itself is very large, possesses many valuable products, and is inhabited by many rich gentlemen, and very wealthy farmers. Nor must we forget New-Port, which, though the capital of a very small territory, by its extensive trade, has made itself truly considerable.

If such be the advantages of commerce, let us contrast the object: And here Spain first occurs to us, which, with every advantage of climate and soil, and the wealth of all the Indies poured into her lap, is still but a second-rate nation, from their want of manufactures and trade. Portugal, tho' a smaller object, is exactly in the same predicament; and so of the rest of the powers of Europe; their wealth or poverty is in proportion to their trade. Let us cast our eyes on this continent, and we shall find that the same causes produce the same effects. Connecticut is a fertile country, and abounds with many valuable articles of commerce; yet, as their foreign export is small, and their trade is mostly carried on to Boston and New-York, to these cities they are greatly indebted: If they issue bills of credit, tho' they bear interest, their circulation goes heavily; their farms are often sold by the New-York merchants, and before the war there was no man of considerable property in the whole state. The circumstances of New-Jersey were much similar: Our trade was carried on by New-York and Philadelphia; to these cities we owed amazing sums, nor could borrowers be supplied within the state; and we all know the expence and inconvenience of owing money at such a distance: Our merchants were also obliged to go to these towns to supply themselves with goods; and their expences, carriage and loss of time, laid a charge on their wares of at least five per cent. By this means none of our dealers grew considerable among us, and were unable to undertake foreign adventures. Instead of having a large town among us of general export and import, and markets for all our produce, we were obliged either to cross the water with them at great charge, to sell at low rates, and often entirely to lose the sale, especially for small articles raised on a farm; but the necessity of keeping money among us is now more essential than formerly, for our great and necessary taxes ought, in equity to our creditors, to be punctually paid; yet, if matters go on as usual, how is it possible for us to find money? How many of us remember, that in the year 1764, tho' at that period we had province bills in circulation to the amount of near £. 300,000; yet being called upon for an aid against the Indians, we were obliged to issue a further considerable sum, not to be sunk finally before the year 1783; and tho' our taxes did not exceed £. 15,000 per annum, yet in many places it was difficult to collect it, and few were able to lend £. 100 to a neighbour, while at New-York scarce

any money but that of New-Jersey was current.— Some merchants there had £. 10,000 by them to put out, besides having £. 50,000 or upwards on bond, and sufficient stock in trade.

The states of Maryland and Virginia have many advantages in soil, and situation for trade; and besides many smaller branches of produce, their staple of tobacco alone is in value above a million and a half of our money yearly. It might be thought that money would be a drug in such countries; yet the reverse is the case. The trade is almost entirely carried on from Europe and by strangers. Money is actually scarce there; most of the planters are much in debt, and many New-York or Philadelphia merchants can command more money than the richest of them.

I might give more instances on this subject, but supposing it already sufficiently clear, I shall not enlarge, but endeavour, in my next, to point out what seems to me the most likely means of obtaining, at this critical juncture, this desirable end.

I am,
Your humble servant,
MERCATOR.

L O N D O N.

March 13. Many people are unable to form an adequate idea of the extent of the districts ceded in America, because the geography of that immense country is not well known. It will not be amiss therefore to compare the districts ceded with countries with which we are more acquainted. The following measurements are made with accuracy:

The river Ohio is navigable from Fort Pitt to its mouth, which is a length of 1164 miles.

The lands on the banks of the Ohio, and between the Alleghany Mountains, the lakes Ontario and Erie, and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, contain 233,200 square miles, which is nearly equal to Great-Britain and France, whose contents are only 235,237 square miles.

The lands between the Illinois, lakes Huron and Superior, and the Mississippi, at the falls of St. Anthony, contain 129,330 square miles, nearly equal to Great-Britain and Ireland, which contain only 131,800 square miles.

The lands from St. Anthony's falls to the south line from the Lake of the Woods, to the head of the Mississippi, contain 59,000 square miles, which is more than Holland, Flanders, and Ireland, which contain only 57,908 square miles.

East Florida alone contains 35,000 square miles, and is nearly as large as Ireland, which contains only 35,400 square miles.

The United States of America contain 207,050 square miles, nearly as large as all Germany, Flanders, Holland, and Switzerland, which contain 270,483 square miles.

The national bank in Ireland commences business on the first day of July next. A chamber of commerce is also about to be established in that kingdom.

March 15. Yesterday Colonel Onslow gave notice in the House of Commons, that he would, on a future day, make a motion for a humble address to his Majesty, to entreat, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that the fortress of Gibraltar be given up for an adequate compensation.

By the late general returns of musters from New-York, the number of men killed in the British service amounts to 43,033, exclusive of officers.

Dr. Franklin daily increases in favour with the Court of France; the queen lately presented him with a gold snuff-box, the intrinsic value of which is said to be upwards of 1000l. sterling.

Lord Howe set off for Portsmouth last Friday morning, in consequence of an express received from Sir Thomas Pye, giving an account of fresh irregularities having prevailed among the seamen. The crews of many of the ships had, it seems, paraded about the streets, with bludgeons, in a most terrible manner, to the great dread of the inhabitants, who were under the necessity of continuing confined to their houses, to avoid danger.

The printer received the following letter by yesterday's post, dated Portsmouth, March 19, 1783.

"The tumults of this place are now at such a height amongst the seamen, that alarms every body here. They will do no duty for their officers, nor will any of them go to sea in the men of war. Sir Thomas has just now been under the necessity of sending the Expedition cutter to the West-Indies, with orders for Admiral Pigot.—God knows where these riotings will end."

March 21. There is a Scotchman now alive in

the county of Antrim, in Ireland, who was pressed into the sea service in 1688, and was on board the ship which broke the boom at the siege of Londonderry. His age is 120 years, and he retains the perfect use of all his faculties.

By the brig Apollo, from London, and brig Countess, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York, we have the following:

L O N D O N.

March 30. The publick may be assured that no new Administration is yet settled. The projected coalition was too unnatural to bring forth any offspring that could live; and in all probability the parties concerned will reap nothing but the disgrace of having been willing to form any junction, and to sacrifice any professed principles, and all appearance of consistency, for the sake of office. The intelligence we communicated to the publick, on Friday, was true. His Majesty desired a written arrangement. The coalition either could not agree, or were themselves ashamed of their own proposals. It is thought by many that his Majesty has acted with great wisdom in demanding it; that he might be able to satisfy the publick that the stipulations and conditions of the patriots contained nothing for the benefit of the people, but all for themselves; and that the object of the present coalition was merely to usurp the whole power of the state, viz. to appoint the servants of the crown, and the servants of the people, by forcing an Administration on the King, and defeating the prayers of the people for a reformation in the House of Commons.

Matters standing in this situation, it is expected that there will be a grand display in the house, both of principle, and no principle; and those who are fortunate enough to see the exhibition, will be able to separate the sheep from the goats; for that day will be a day of judgment.

March 31. The Bedford interest, it is thought, will at length prevail over the joint firm of North, Fox, and Co.

They write from Cadiz, that it is the intention of the Spanish Court to construct a number of forts in that part of Florida which has been ceded to them, and to strengthen the garrison of New Orleans, by some drafts from the troops at Hispaniola.

Mr. Macdonald's speech on Monday, appeared to gain more attention from the house, than most that were delivered on that day: a manly reprobation of an impudent and unnatural alliance seemed to meet the applause of every disinterested hearer, as a proper chastisement for the audacity of the parties, who in the desertion of their characters and their principles had set every species of decency at defiance.

Yesterday morning his Majesty took an airing on horseback, and afterwards went to the Levee at St. James's, but few of the nobility except the Ministers of State attended; Lord Mansfield had an audience; General Conway, Lord Sydney, Lord Howe, and Sir George Younge, staid with the King till near five o'clock, before his Majesty went back to the Queen's house.

All the friends of the Americans, the French, and Dutch, and Spaniards, are rather profiting by their distresses than relieving them; they secure an enormous balance of trade in all the assistance they afford, and endeavour to beggar the individuals of the state, while they affect to serve them collectively.

A large body of troops has been marched into Alsace, on account of the moving of certain neighbouring powers, the extent of whose designs is by no means clearly understood, and in consequence must furnish a proper subject for suspicion to those whose eyes are open to every event in their vicinity.

April 1. The arrangement of a new Administration remains at present precisely in the same suspensive state. Lord Temple is expected soon in England, and it is a fact that proposals have been made him to assume the lead at the treasury board; but it is also a fact that he has preemptorily declined the overture. On the whole, from the resignation of Mr. Pitt, and from other circumstances, it is supposed that the Duke of Portland will be again sent for, and that his Majesty will at last accede to the formation of a Ministry, whose patriotic principles may ensure the confidence of the people.

B O S T O N.

May 16. What emotions the sight of the thirteen stripes will excite in the breasts of the British Custom-House Officers, we are not able to say; but it is very certain that those stripes have left such an impression on the backs of the British nation (occasioned by her own unruly behaviour) that time itself will never be able to efface.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in France, dated February 3.

"Since my last I have traversed the greatest part of England, and have had an excellent opportunity to mix with various classes of men, and was surprized to find so many of them of sound sense so generally wrapt up in selfish national prejudices, as to suppose themselves superior in every respect to the rest of mankind. However, it is generally observed, that the American revolution has expanded their minds, and that the clouds of ignorance and prejudice, that have hung so heavily over their island, begin to disperse, and by degrees that they conceive themselves but men, like all the rest of us.

"I am persuaded you would have been highly pleased and gratified had you been in my place, when the oblate potentate of England stooped to pronounce the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; and it was generally observed he never flammered through a speech with such hiccups. I was within five feet of him with my left foot on the throne, and was completely gratified, to see the—cringe to admit what he had affected to treat with contempt for a series of bloody years."

S A L E M, May 16.

The ship Marquis de la Fayette, Captain John Buffinton, arrived here, on Monday last, in 49 days from Nantz.

Yesterday afternoon, two children, boys of about eight years of age, while playing with a loaded pistol (which they, by some means unknown to their parents, had procured) one of them, a son of Captain John Brewer, of this town, was shot through the head, and died instantly.

PROVIDENCE (Rhode-Island) May 10.

Wednesday last the annual general election was held at Newport, when the following gentlemen were elected to the offices prefixed to their respective names, viz.

His Excellency WILLIAM GREENE, Esq. Governor. The Honourable Jabez Bowen, Esq. Deputy Governor. Welcome Arnold, Esq. Thomas Wells, Esq. Joseph Brown, Esq. Richard Searle, Esq. Gideon Mumford, Esq. Sylvester Gardner, Esq. Enoch Hazard, Esq. Thomas G. Hazard, Esq. John Cooke, Esq. John Smith (of Gloucester) Esq. Assistants.—Henry Ward, Esq. Secretary. William Channing, Esq. Attorney-General. Joseph Clarke, Esq. General Treasurer. Delegates to represent the state in Congress. Honourable William Ellery, Esq. Hon. Jonathan Arnold, Esq. Hon. David Howell, Esq. Hon. Henry Merchant, Esq.

May 17. Saturday last Captain James Munroe, in the brig Providence, arrived here from Nantz, after a passage of 32 days.—He informs, that part of the French fleet which lay at Cadiz had been ordered to Brest, the remainder to Toulon, in order to be dismantled and laid up.—On the 4th instant, in lat. 42, long. 60. he spoke the brig Roger, Captain West, from Salem, bound for Fayal, four days out.

Capt. Hufsey, who arrived here a few days since from Surinam, on his passage spoke Captain Joseph Potter, from St. Croix, bound for North-Carolina.

NEW-LONDON, May 23.

Captain William Cogshall, in 16 days from St. Croix, arrived here last week. In lat. 39 and 30 he spoke Captain James Joyen, in the brig Ruth, from Cape-Francois, bound to Newbury-Port.

FISH-KILL, May 29.

We hear the fleet which last sailed from New-York, with the loyalists on board, has arrived at Cape Roseway, after a passage of six days, and safely landed six thousand of these poor chickens, lately cast off by the British hen, and left to scratch for themselves on the bleak shores of New-Scotland.

A small division of transports arrived lately at New-York from Jamaica, consisting of about forty sail; supposed to be part of the same fleet which carried off the British garrison from Charlestown, South-Carolina.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

Just as this paper was going to press, arrived the Apollo, Captain Bunyan, who left Spithead the 3d of April, and the land on the 5th; he spoke the brig Henry, Captain Jamaison, from Cork, 12 days ago, all well; by him we have received the following advices:

No arrangement of Ministers since the arrival of the Iris.—The following appeared to be the new choice of his Majesty's Administration:

The Duke of Portland, First Lord of the treasury. Lord North, and the Hon. Mr. Fox, Secretaries of State.

Lord Stormont, President of the Council.

The Earl of Carlisle, Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Beauchamp, Secretary at war.

Lord John Cavendish, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Burke, Paymaster of the land forces.

Colonel North, Treasurer of the navy.

Viscount Keppel, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Frederick Montague, and Sir Grey Cooper, Lords of the Treasury.

Mr. William Adam, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

No Commander in Chief to be appointed.

The Lord Chancellor to go out, and the seals to be put in commission.

Lord Sandwich, and Lord Edward Bentick, to be joint Postmasters.

Mr. Pitt does not accept of any place, and intends going abroad.

The American treaty of commerce, and the general definitive treaty, not yet completed.

Dr. William Hunter died on the 31st of March; a great loss to the line of physic and anatomy.

CHATHAM, May 21.

At a meeting of a very respectable number of the inhabitants of the county of Essex, in the state of New-Jersey, at the county court-house in Newark, on Monday the 19th day of May, 1783, agreeably to invitations given in the two preceding New-Jersey Journals, and publick notices put up in different parts of the said county:

Resolved unanimously, That the draught of a circular address to the inhabitants of the other counties in this state, now read, meets with our approbation.

Resolved unanimously, That twelve copies of it ought, without delay, to be made out, to be signed by the chairman, and attested by the clerk of this meeting, and forwarded to the several counties of this state.

Resolved unanimously, That two more copies of the same be immediately made out, signed and attested as the others, and sent to the Printers of the New-Jersey Journal and of the New-Jersey Gazette, who are severally requested to publish the same in their useful papers.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN STAG, jun. Clerk.

To the respectable inhabitants of the county of—, in the state of New-Jersey.

Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow-Citizens,

AFTER almost eight years continuance of a most cruel and unnatural war, commenced by Great-Britain against us (then her colonists) for the purpose of establishing an unlimited authority over us: On a cessation of hostilities taking place, likely to terminate in a firm and lasting peace, by which our freedom, sovereignty and independence, are secured, your fellow-citizens, inhabitants of the county of Essex, cordially congratulate you on this auspicious event. But though it would argue insensibility not to rejoice, it would evidence ingratitude not to declare our joy on this resplendent occasion: Yet there being many momentous concerns of the state requiring our immediate attention; and convinced of the weight and importance of unanimity, we take this early opportunity of addressing you, persuaded of your concurrence in measures tending to advance the publick weal, and guard it from future dangers.

The support of publick faith and confidence in the state; the promotion of trade and commerce; the exclusion from a participation of the blessings of freedom and independence those men who, by joining or taking refuge with the army of the King of Great-Britain, have endeavoured to subjugate this country to his domination; and the partition or appropriation of the crown-lands ceded to the United States of America by the provisional articles of peace, signed at Paris on the 30th day of November last, are matters which, of all political ones, engage our warmest zeal.

We cannot conceive how any man, or set of men, should be so lost to the interest of the state; so lost to common justice, as to wish to see solemn engagements entered into by the Legislature of an independent state, treated by a succeeding Legislature as being no ways binding on them. Yet such men there are (we flatter ourselves they are few in number.) Shall it be said, that to ease a multitude of paying a just debt, it is necessary to defraud the honest creditor of the publick, the widow and the orphan (whose all is in the hands of the publick) the patriot, the zealous assertor of his country's rights, who, in times of imminent danger, advanced his property for the advancement of his country's cause, relying solely for re-payment on the successful issue of the war? That it is necessary the engagements of the state, solemnly enacted into a law by our legal representatives for the redemption of the paper money, emitted on the faith and credit of this state, should be violated by a succeeding Legislature, and the said money be only in part redeemed? Justice recoils at the thought, policy, publick faith, and virtue, spurn the idea. This doctrine, if adopted, by striking at publick virtue and publick credit, would destroy all confidence in publick engagements hereafter, which must prove disadvantageous; for frequently the good of the state must require that contracts and engagements be entered into which cannot be complied with for years to come: But publick engagements once broken, who will trust them again? Besides, we apprehend an example of this kind, in the Legislature, would go far in its effects on the minds of individuals, and that we should soon find ourselves deserted by private as well as publick virtue. On this article we are sure of the support of every well-wisher to the dignity and welfare of the state; of every lover of publick and private virtue, and of every friend to justice.

Trade and commerce, ever found to be the strength and riches of a people, at this important and critical era, have made a strong impression upon our

minds; now is the time for New-Jersey to push herself forward, and take her rank among the commercial states in our union, or hereafter be contented with her own want of importance. Philadelphia and New-York formerly engrossed our trade; and, if we have not prudence, will do so again: And as each state has the power of regulating its own commerce, they may, by duties to be laid on their imports and exports, raise a very considerable revenue from us, and thereby lessen their own taxes; but a trade prudently managed within ourselves, would either bring our goods cheaper to the consumer, or raise a revenue for the benefit of this state, and thereby ease taxation in the ordinary way. Now is the time, let us not lose it! If our trade centers again in any other than our own state, it may not be easy to divert it from its established course. We have ports equally, if not more convenient than our neighbours. We may have all the encouragement by law that policy can warrant. Do not let our own exertions be wanting.

The provisional treaty of peace, signed at Paris on the 30th of November last, being evaded in the seventh article, which respects the restoration of negroes and other property of the American inhabitants, by officers, both civil and military, in New-York, in many and repeated instances, we think it politic, and, at the same time, consistent with the strictest principles of justice, to withhold our compliance with the fourth and other articles of said treaty, which militate in favour of Great-Britain, until she shall have complied with the said seventh article, or made us restitution for that part of our property which may not be restored. We know not on what principles it can be expected that the recommendations made, or to be made, by Congress, in conformity with the fifth article of the said treaty, will be complied with by a single state in the union. If the several descriptions of persons in whose favour the said recommendations are to be made, are considered as citizens of these states, we have an undoubted right to deal with them as we please; and it is an insult on our dignity to suppose otherwise. If they are subjects of Great-Britain, the infolence of the requisition on her part is equalled only by the folly and absurdity of it. But altho' Congress must earnestly recommend, the Legislatures are not obliged to comply. We see not the propriety of admitting to a participation of the blessings of freedom and independence, persons coming within any of the descriptions of the said fifth article, with those who, by their toils, their perseverance and exertions, have saved the country from the machinations of these paricides, and from British domination. We conceive, should they return into this state (which has felt so heavily their desolating hands) bloodshed and murders will be the inevitable consequences.

The crown-lands ceded to the United States of America, by the said provisional articles of peace, are among the acquisitions gained by the joint exertions of the whole union; we therefore conceive that we are equally entitled to a participation in them, proportioned to our expenditures and exertions in the late war. Can it be reasonable—Is it just, that two or three states in the union, who have only contributed their bare proportion towards supporting the war, should acquire property thereby more than sufficient to defray the expenses of the whole union throughout the war; and the other states, whose exertions have been at least equal, and some of them perhaps superior, should be loaded with a debt, which neither themselves nor their posterity will be able to bear? No arguments can be wanting to convince any reasonable man how the scale of justice must preponderate in this case.

We have therefore, on these several heads, humbly petitioned the Legislature, paying to each that attention the weight and importance of the subject may require. We have also given instructions to the representatives of this county, in both Houses of the Legislature, similar to our petitions.

So far as you see propriety in our measures, we hope for your concurrence.

With the warmest zeal for the good of the union in general, and of the state of New-Jersey in particular, we are your friends and fellow-citizens.

By order of the meeting,

MATTHIAS HALSTEAD, Chairman.

Essex county, May 19, 1783.

JOHN STAG, jun. Clerk.

The British and their adherents, so habituated to perfidy, find it difficult to forgoe it; for, in the last Nova-Scotia fleet, they sent off upwards of 700 negroes, belonging to the good people of these states.

The magnanimous appearance of the American Fabius, at a late interview, had such an effect on a great personage, and shook his whole frame so much, that a prolongation of the business became indispensable.

A certain milkivered typographer, of a neighbouring city, who put his hand to the plough, but had not fortitude to persevere, we are told, is very busy in procuring certificates to show that he was compelled to give the first stab to the continental money.

An honest taylor in the city of New-York, being asked, "how does business go on?" replied, "not well, for my customers have all learnt to turn their own coats."

CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) May 3.
This evening a vessel arrived in port from Borro-

tonness in Scotland; but last from St. Lucia. She has been permitted to enter, but for the present not to discharge.

RICHMOND (Virginia) May 17.

The house of delegates have passed an act to repeal the several acts of assembly for seizure and condemnation of British goods found on land, which is now before the Senate; they have also given leave to bring in a bill for laying an impost of five per cent. for the use of Congress. By the first of these acts admision will be given to British ships and manufactures into the ports of this commonwealth, which we doubt not will be followed by a rivalship in other European powers, and produce to this country all the benefits of commerce. By the other act a prospect is opened of establishing a permanent fund to the use of Congress, for the great purpose of paying the annual interest of the American debt both foreign and domestick.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

In a late English paper we find that Great-Britain are selling off a great number of her smaller ships of war; among those advertised for sale are the Raleigh, Delaware, Charlestown, Nabob, &c.

Our harbour is now ornamented with the flags of seven independent powers, viz. The flag of the United States, of France, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, England, and the Imperial flag.

May 24. Thomas Johnson and James M^rHenry, Esqrs. are appointed delegates to represent the state of Maryland in Congress, in the room of Edward Giles, Esq. deceased, and William Hemley, Esq. resigned.

It is positively asserted, that the flag of the Thirteen United States of America has been grossly insulted in New-York, and not permitted to be hoisted on board any American vessel in that port. Congress should demand immediate reparation for the indignity wantonly offered to all America; and unless satisfactory concessions are instantly made, the British flag, which now streams without interruption in our harbours, should be torn down, and treated with every mark of indignity and contempt.

Extracts of a letter from Dublin, dated February 18, 1783.

"The happy period is at length arrived which has put an end to the further effusion of kindred blood, by the blessings of peace; and I most heartily congratulate you and the virtuous citizens of the Thirteen United States of America, who, by nobly persevering in the cause of freedom, have, under God, accomplished the great work of their Independence.

"Affairs wear quite a different aspect in Ireland, since the usurpations of Great-Britain over the dominions she once possessed in America, like the dog in the fable, by grasping at the shadow, she has lost the substance. You have opened our eyes to our true interest—we have now a prospect of a free trade, and our manufactures are improving and extending themselves very considerably in many branches, which will find a passage to different quarters of the globe. In the year 1778, the situation of our manufacturing poor was truly miserable, famine staring them in the face for want of employment; but the rich set on foot a subscription, which was succeeded by the volunteer associations, which, like the glorious flame of liberty on your side the atlantick, spread all over Ireland, gave them full employment, and has been the preservation of the country.

"I am almost tempted, though advanced to my 43d year, to go and settle in your land of liberty."

May 28. Monday last arrived the brig Black Slown, Captain John Gifford, from Charlestown, South-Carolina, in whom came passengers here, Richard Berisford, Esq. member of Congress, his lady, and Captains Pinkney and Parsons.

We hear, that an embarkation of 6000 men is taking place at New-York. The British guards, with most of the troops that were under Cornwallis and Burgoyne, with the Hessian and other foreign troops, are going to England.

MAY 31.

An embarkation of 1500 troops, it is said, is taking place at New-York. They are destined for Quebec, being part of Burgoyne's army, in order to join their respective regiments, which remained in Canada, and escaped sharing the fate of their General, on the memorable 17th October, 1777.

Thursday arrived in town from the southward, James Brysen, Esquire, Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States of America.—And it is with pleasure we inform the publick, that post-offices are again established in the intermediate towns and places from Falmouth, Casco Bay, to Savanna in Georgia.

The continental troops who were at Savanna, are

on their march to Charlestown, where vessels are providing to transport them to their respective states.

General Wayne has gone to settle a Treaty of Peace with some tribes of Indians on the frontiers of Georgia.—They are to negociate the business at Augusta.

From the Independent Chronicle.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally convened in Faneuil-Hall, May 18, 1783,

Voted, That the following instructions be given to the Gentlemen elected to represent this town the year ensuing, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING made choice of you to represent this town, in the General Court, the year ensuing, we confide in your integrity and good understanding to conduct the publick affairs, in our behalf, in such manner as to promote the interest and safety of the Commonwealth at large, and of this metropolis in particular. It is nevertheless our unalienable right to communicate to you our sentiments, when we shall judge it necessary or convenient, and to give you our instructions on any special matter, and we expect you will hold yourselves at all times bound to attend to and observe them.

You will constantly bear it on your minds, that this Commonwealth is free, sovereign and independent; and that it retains every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the confederation, or may not hereafter by the people be expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. You will, therefore, conceive it to be your bounden duty, in your legislative capacity, to exercise the powers of the Commonwealth vested in you, with your utmost wisdom, to guard its rights with all possible vigilance, and take care that its sovereign jurisdiction be not impaired, or unreasonably delegated to other persons besides those in whom the constitution hath vested it, on any pretence whatever.

Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature: It holds good equally with societies and individuals. You will therefore carefully advert those principles which are essential to the preservation of a free Commonwealth. In this you will be greatly aided by our excellent frame of government, and the declaration of rights, which we recommend to your frequent perusal: There we find it to be the express sentiment of the body of this people, that the preservation of good government essentially depends upon piety, religion and morality; and that these cannot be generally diffused among a community but by the institution of the publick worship of God: That wisdom and knowledge as well as virtue are necessary for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people:—That it is the duty of the legislature and magistrates of the Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them, especially the university at Cambridge; publick schools, and grammar schools, in the towns: That piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty. These are the principles of our constitution, which it was incumbent on us very particularly to attend to, in our choice of you to represent us; and we require of you the strict observance of them in the part you shall take in the formation of all laws necessary for the good administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth.

We shall always submit cheerfully to laws formed on these principles, and wish for as powerful a system as human wisdom can contrive; at the same time, as faithful citizens, we must enjoin it upon you, to use your utmost influence, that the act of this Commonwealth, intitled, "An act for the due observation of the Lord's day," and other penal laws, may be carefully revised, that such of them, or parts of them, as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in the constitution, may be altered and amended, or repealed.

Moreover, in the aforesaid declaration of rights, the impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice are expressly held to be essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character; we therefore expect, that you will use your utmost endeavours, that all due encouragement be given to the ministers of justice, and particularly that an honourable support be afforded, as the constitution requires, to the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. You will also take care that the three great

powers of government, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, be kept distinct, agreeably to the letter of our constitution, and the spirit of every free government. This we more especially remind you of, inasmuch as we believe there has been an interference in the exercise of these several powers, which leads to a fatal change of a free Commonwealth for tyranny, or anarchy and confusion.

You will always remember that you represent a trading town; and therefore, while you justly give your attention to every consideration which may lead to promote agriculture in its utmost extent, you will not fail to exert yourselves in proposing and enforcing every measure adapted to cherish and extend our trade, and to encourage the fishery, which, by the blessing of Heaven, is secured to us in the treaty of peace. We cannot too warmly express our gratitude to Almighty God, who hath smiled on the virtuous struggles of the United States, and crowned the contest with so happy a conclusion, our Independence is confirmed! A blessing for which patriots have long toiled, and heroes fought and bled. Posterity can never justly charge us with tamely surrendering their rights. We and they shall be free, so long as we shall deserve freedom. It will depend upon our virtue, But while we contemplate the treaty in general with pleasure, we cannot help feeling anxious for the event of the fifth article which respects those men who fled from their country when their liberties were invaded, and took residence in the dominions of the invader. Congress only can recommend; they will not obtrude citizens on any of the states, much less declared traitors.

We give it to you as our opinion, that the late conspirators against the rights and liberties of America and of mankind, whether they have actually taken up arms against us or not, who have taken shelter in the bosom of our enemies, that nation which has exhausted her wealth and strength to enslave us, ought never to be suffered to return, but to be excluded from having any lot or portion among us.

Attest.
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

RECEIPT of continental taxes in the State of New-Jersey, for the month of May, 1783.

May 2	Cash from Jaques Voothies, Collector of the county of Somerset,	600
8	Do. from Kenneth Hankinson, do. of Monmouth,	480 ⁰⁰
16	Do. from Henry Garritse, jun. do. of Essex,	2118 ⁰⁴
21	Do. from John Wilkins, Esq. do. of Gloucester,	1400
31	Do. from Thomas Sinnickson, Esq. do. of Salem,	1400

Total, 5999⁰⁴

Wm. C. HOUSTON, Receiver.

Trenton, May 31, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A Stout negro man, about 37 years of age, sober, and understands country work. Also a negro wench; she is a fine spinner, and can work in the field. Enquire of the Printer. 1W¶

THE subscribers having at length obtained a road laid out by authority, from the Bristol road to the new Trenton ferry the shortest way, a pleasant sandy dry road at all seasons of the year, once more inform the publick in general they keep good boats.

Whoever pleases to favour them with their custom, please to turn to the left at the cross-roads near Patrick Colvin's ferry to Col. Bird's mill, sixty rods above Colvin's ferry, thence near half a mile up the river to the ferry above the falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, where constant attendance is given by their humble servants,

JOHN BURROWES,
GEORGE BEATTY.

Rates as follows, viz.	f.	d.
Carriage and 4 horses,	5	0
Ditto 2 ditto,	3	9
Chair and horse,	1	6
Man and horse,	0	8
Foot person,	0	4

N. P. Good pasture will be provided for horses at said ferry.

June 3, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Sarjant, Esquire, formerly of Amboy, in New-Jersey, but late of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, deceased, by bond, bill, note, book account or otherwise, are requested to make payment by the 10th day of June next; and all persons having any just demands against the said estate, are desired to make them known to the subscriber, that the same may be settled.

T O B E L E T,

And may be entered on immediately,
A Good dwellinghouse and lot of land in Amboy, in a convenient part of the town for business.—Also several other lots in and near the town belonging to the said estate. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Princeton,
JONATHAN DEARE, Adm.

N. B. Such persons as are indebted by bond, bill or note, and cannot make payment, are requested to renew the same.
May 8, 1783. 4w†

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Matthias Kreamer, late of the township of Lebanon, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, either by bond, note, book account, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, in order to receive payment.

GEORGE YOUNG, } Execut.
Wm. KREAMER, jun. }
Lebanon, April 8, 1783. 3w†

T O B E S O L D,

(And entered on immediately.)
THAT pleasantly situated house and gardens in the city of Burlington, West New-Jersey, on that well known and beautiful spot called Green-Bank, on the Delaware; it is a commodious double two story brick house, with a good kitchen, stables, coach, hay, corn, waggon, wood, smoke and spring-houses, a pump of good water in the yard; the lot in depth from the water to pearl-street is 266 feet by 73 wide, on do. the whole, except what the building occupies, is a complete garden, abounding with all kinds of the most choice fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c. &c. For particulars apply to Benjamin Randolph, in Philadelphia; or Joseph Bloomfield, Esquire, adjoining the premises.

Likewise a plantation in East New-Jersey, situate at Musqueto Cove, on Toms River, containing about 350 acres, the greatest part thereof excellent salt meadow, with a frame dwellinghouse, salt-works, a very good fishery, &c. a number of surveys of good cedar-swamp, lying on different branches of Toms River, known by the names of Devanport, Wrangle-Brook, &c. &c. For particulars apply to
BENJ. RANDOLPH, Philad. or
TOB. HENDRICKSON, E. N. Jer.
Executors of James Randolph, late of N. Jersey.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1783. c. t. f.

JAMES DOUGLASS

Has for sale, at his house opposite the market-house in New-Brunswick, the following articles:

R UM, molasses, tea,	plain and spotted jeans,
coffee, sugar, chocolate, pepper, allspice,	black and white gauze,
nutmegs, indigo, frying-pans, chest and padlocks,	fine corded dimity, du-reens and calimancoes
pepper-boxes, tobacco do. tea canisters, pocket knives, pins, scissors,	of different colours,
shoe and knee-buckles,	apron and 7-8 checks,
gilt and basket buttons,	Russia and Dutch linens,
bibles, testaments, spelling-books, primers,	Irish and French do.
writing-paper, bonnet do. ink powder, quality bindings, buckram and twists, modes and taffeties, fattins and perfumans, chintzes, calicoes,	black laces, ribands, fine and coarse threads, silk and linen handkerchiefs, cambrick and muslins, lawns, black and coloured sewing silks, womens' leather gloves, apron and cap tapes, an assortment of queens-ware, &c. &c.

Said James Douglass returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom; and they may rest assured it shall be his constant study to give them every possible satisfaction. He desires likewise to inform his customers, that he intends retailing at as low, and, if possible, lower prices than in New-York.
May 26, 1783. 6w†

To be sold, at publick vendue,
To the highest bidder, on the second Tuesday in July next,

A Plantation or tract of land situate in the county of Morris, about three miles from Baskenridge meetinghouse, part of the Great Swamp, lately the property of Lord Stirling, containing about one hundred and seventy acres. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock. The conditions to be made known at the day of sale—and an indisputable title given by

TIMOTHY SHALER.
6w†

May 13, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Maxwell West and Co. either by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to make payment of their respective balances to the subscriber on or before the first day of July next. A punctual compliance with the above will save further cost and trouble.

JACOB WEST.

Greenwich townsh. Suffex coun. May 1, 1783. 5†

Hunterdon county, } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to publick sale, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, containing 30 acres, lying about four miles distant from Trenton, on the river road, adjoining lands of Wm. Green, Benjamin Clark and Joseph Roberts; late the property of Benjamin Roberts; seized and taken in execution at the suit of William Green, and sold by
J. ANDERSON, sheriff.

April 8, 1783. 3w†

State of New-Jersey, } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue on Monday the 16th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the house of Peter Tallman, Esq. (at the Black-Horse) horses, cattle, waggons, beds and bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, with a variety of other household goods and kitchen furniture: And on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, between the hours of twelve in the morning, and five in the afternoon of the same day, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the house of James Eidlill, inkeeper in Burlington, a plantation or tract of land lying and being in Mansfield township, containing about 230 acres of land; also 25 acres of meadow situate and lying in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, late the property of said Peter Tallman, Esq. seized and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Smith by
JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

April 16, 1783. 8w

THE subscriber having lately removed from Baltimore to this town, dies blue in the neatest and best manner: All those that may please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having it done with neatness and dispatch—Also makes horse nets.

AUGUST WILLE.

Trenton, May 20, 1783. 3w†

Hunterdon county, } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Francis Witt, inn-keeper in Trenton, on Wednesday the 11th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, that noted and well accustomed house, lot and stabling, now in the occupation of Francis Witt, inn-keeper, and John Singer, merchant. The house is large and convenient for both the aforesaid branches of business, and is judged to be one of the best stands in town: The stables are large and convenient, with room for fifty or sixty horses; late the property of William and Robert Chambers; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Downing, and to be sold by
J. ANDERSON, sheriff.

April 8, 1783. 3w

ALL persons that are indebted to Michael Bettenger, skin-dresser in Trenton, and Paul Figner, breeches-maker, late deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against them, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted as soon as possible.
April 20, 1783. 3w†

T O B E S O L D,

A Complete and extensive distillery, ingeniously designed and well executed. The works are finely situated on the banks of the Delaware, at the head of Trenton falls, and calculated for distilling either malt, molasses or cyder. They consist of two stills, one of six hogheads, the other of one, with the best and entire block tin worms, fixed in a tub of nine hogheads. The tub receives water by spouts, from two never failing springs, without any labour. There belong to the works a sufficient number of cedar cisterns, properly fixed for receiving and for charging the stills. If more convenient to the purchaser, certificates, at the current value, will be taken in payment. For terms apply to Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, Philadelphia; Robert Neil, at Newark; John Pool, at Brunswick landing; John-Patrick Lynch, at Burlington; or William-Churchill Houston, Esquire, at Trenton.
May 26, 1783. t. b. c. t. f.

T O B E S O L D,

At vendue, for cash, on Monday the ninth day of June next, at Morris-Town, all the publick stores remaining in the hands of the subscriber, among which are the following articles:

3 waggons,	870 shoemakers' tacks,
500 sets new harness,	9 pincers,
2000 pair iron traces,	1 pair faddlers' strainers,
180 pair horse shoes,	12 stirrup irons,
24 jack screws,	300 spades,
90 leather portmanteaus,	500 shovels,
14 saddle-bags,	150 fascine hatchets,
100 narrow axes,	300 fascine knives,
7 pair dragoon pistols,	300 powder-horns and pouches,
195 furlings,	7 scale beams,
30 crosscut-saws,	25 fifty-six pound weights,
100 plane-irons,	30 twenty-eight do.
600 chisels,	100 cutting-knives,
70 augers,	35 doz. American grass scythes,
40 grindstones,	15 cast-iron stoves,
5 blacksmiths' bellows,	200 iron wedges, &c. &c.
3 anvils,	
9 bickirons,	
75 shoeing hammers,	
156 coopers' frows,	

The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock, and will be continued from day to day until the sales are completed.
AARON FORMAN.
Morris-Town, May 20, 1783. 2w†

ALL persons indebted unto the estate of William Vance, late of South-Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, have had publick notice by advertisement in this Gazette, to meet the subscriber at the late dwellinghouse of said Vance, on Thursday the first day of May last past, and make payment: And as little or no regard has been paid thereto, it is hereby further requested, that they meet at the afore-mentioned place on Monday the 9th day of June next, or they may thereafter depend on being proceeded against as the law directs; and all those having any demands against the said estate, to meet at same time and place, in order for settlement, otherwise those that attend, the subscriber expects to settle with to the amount of such assets as shall be paid into his hands; and those who neglect must expect to be excluded, by
STEPHEN HOOPER, Adm.
May 26, 1783. 2w†

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Chesterfield township, in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, a dark bay mare, about 14½ hands high, about 10 or 11 years old this spring, lost the near eye, has some white spots on her back that are generally called faddle marks; trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JONATHAN LIPPINCOTT.
May 12, 1783. 3w†

T O B E S O L D,

By wholesale or retail, at Stacy Potts's in Trenton, a number of excellent
S C Y T H E S,
both for grass and cradling, at Philadelphia prices. The general approbation which these scythes, made at Potts's and Downing's factory, obtained last season, and entire satisfaction they gave to all who tried them, it is presumed will be a sufficient recommendation.
c. t. f.