

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1784.

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

## A MILLER.

WANTED on hire, by the month or year, a single man, sober, honest and industrious, who understands his business, and is willing to act as second hand in a mill which requires three men to attend; in a healthy part of New-Jersey, twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Apply to Robert Lewis and sons, in Philadelphia; or to the subscriber at Mount-Holly mills, state of New-Jersey.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

September 7, 1784.

4w¶

Just come to Hand,  
And now selling at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—The  
CHORISTER'S COMPANION;  
OR,  
CHURCH MUSICK revised.

CONTAINING,

Besides the necessary Rules of Psalmody,  
A Variety of plain and fugal Psalm Tunes;  
Together with

A Collection of approved HYMNS and ANTHEMS,  
Many of which were never before published.

By SIMON JOCELIN.

These SINGING-BOOKS are allowed, by the best Judges, to be equal to any extant.

## TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Monday the 4th of October next, at the house of the subscriber in Trenton, feather beds, bedding, tables, chairs, and a variety of kitchen furniture; one stocking-frame, late the property of James Hill, deceased.—And all persons indebted to the estate of the said James Hill, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts properly attested to for settlement.

JOSEPH HALL,

SARAH HALL,

MARGARET HILL,

} Execut.

Trenton, September 9, 1784.

3w\*

## TO BE LET,

ON the FARM where Mr. John Mitchell lives, adjoining Lambertton, about 20 acres of good tillable land in fence, fit for wheat or rye, on the usual terms of the shares. Any person inclining to take it, is requested to apply to Mr. George Davis, or Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton; or to Mr. Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm.

Spring-Brook, September 7, 1784.

4w

State of New-Jersey, to wit.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the State of New-Jersey, at the house of Joseph Douglafs, innholder in Crosswicks, in the county of Burlington, on Friday the twenty-second of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Colonel Samuel Forman, who as well, &c. against a certain sloop or boat called the Brunswick, loaded with lumber, commanded by Joshua Warden, and taken on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1781, on her intended voyage (as is said) to New-York, and libelled against as prize: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop Brunswick, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, pursuant to the prayer of the libellants.

By Order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, September 10, 1784.

4w\*

WANTED,  
A YOUNG WOMAN,

WITH a good fresh breast of milk, not exceeding five or six months old, that can be well recommended; such a one may hear of a place by applying at the Printing-Office in Trenton. t f

AS the credit and utility of the paper-money emitted by the act of the Legislature of the 20th December, 1783, for raising a revenue of Thirty one Thousand two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, for paying the interest and principal of the publick debts, depends principally, if not wholly, upon the strict and punctual collection of the taxes, all township and county collectors are called upon, in the most pointed terms, to make their payments at the day. The subscriber is determined, as far as depends on him, to execute the law to the utmost; the county collectors have a proper remedy against the township collectors; and the latter against the taxables.—On the execution of the law depends its use and effect; a compliance with it is easy; and, after this notice, no person can complain of consequences. JAMES MOTT, Treasurer.

Trenton, August 30, 1784.

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for establishing certain free ports in the state of New-Jersey; and for the encouragement of commerce therein.

SECT. 1. **B**E it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That the city and port of Perth-Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, on the north side of the Raritan river, within the bounds and limits following, beginning at the mouth of Raritan river, where the waters thereof fall into and meet with the waters which come down the sound, commonly called Staten-Island sound; thence running up the said sound northeasterly to a creek formerly called Skinner's creek; thence up the westernmost branch of the said creek, and the creek which empties itself into the said branch, being the line between the lands of John Halstead and Matthias Halstead, and the land of William Burnet, unto a stone planted on the north side of the said brook; thence running north 52 degrees and 15 minutes east, across the land of the said William Burnet, to the eastern corner of another lot of land of the said Halsteads, and continuing the said course in the line between the lands of the said Halsteads and of the said Burnet and others, to the road leading from Perth-Amboy to Woodbridge; thence running with the said road towards Perth-Amboy to the old corporation line; thence with the said line, north 70 degrees west, to the road leading from Perth-Amboy to New-Brunswick; then with the said road towards New-Brunswick, westerly to the limits of the charter granted by his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq. late a governor of New-Jersey, dated the twenty-third day of November, seventeen hundred and fifty-three; then with the western boundary of the said charter unto the river Raritan; thence down the said river to the place of beginning, including all the harbours, bays, &c. And the city and port of Burlington, on the river Delaware, within the bounds and limits following, extending three miles in length upon the river Delaware, to wit, one mile up the river from the present publick wharf of the said city, and two miles down the river from the same, and extending at right angles one mile from said river. The whole extent of said three miles shall be free cities and ports for the term of twenty-five years, from the first day of October next; and that all foreigners, mariners, manufacturers or mechanics; and also all subjects of the United States, or any of them, who shall remove to either of the said cities, and actually reside there for the space of one month, and shall follow their professional business, or any kind of commerce, shall be deemed and admitted freemen and citizens of said free cities and ports in

which they shall so reside, upon their taking the oaths, or, if Quakers, the affirmations, of allegiance prescribed by the laws of this state (except only such persons, who, during the late war, have been guilty of licentious cruelties in plundering or murder, contrary to the usages of civilized nations) and shall be entitled to, and receive the same protection of their persons and properties, which the citizens of this state are entitled to have and receive. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to extend to alter any part of the act, intituled, "An act for the settlement and relief of the poor," passed the eleventh day of March, seventeen hundred and seventy-four.

2. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all foreign products and manufactures, and all goods, wares and merchandize whatsoever, imported immediately from any foreign port, into either of the said free ports, and there actually unladen and landed, except slaves, shall be free from all duties and imposts whatsoever, except such as may be levied by virtue of any act or acts for raising a revenue for the use of the United States of America, or for the regulation of the commerce of the said United States.

3. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all merchants, being freemen, and citizens of the said free cities or ports, or either of them, and actually residing within the bounds of the same; and all persons being freemen and citizens of either of the said free cities and ports, and residing therein, and being actually employed in commerce, shall be exempted from all taxes and assessments for their professions as merchants, and for their stock and vessels employed in commerce, for the said term of twenty-five years, from the first day of October next. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed or understood to debar the Legislature of this state, within the aforesaid term, from laying an impost or duty upon any goods, wares or merchandize, imported into the said free cities or ports, which may prove injurious to, and discourage the manufactories in this state.

Passed at New-Brunswick, August 28, 1784.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

S I R,

IT is scarcely possible for the most intuitive genius to judge well of the interests of commerce, without the aid of long and extensive experience, they are so various, so interwoven, and have so nice a connection and dependence of one part upon another. The links of the great chain that unite, and form a systematical whole of these interests, are in many instances too small to be perceived by a common eye. Mere theory is of all things the most dangerous; it often leads to error, and sometimes proves fatal to commerce, as appears by the vain, inoperative, and ill judged laws of many of the trading nations of Europe.

It is alone the province of the merchant of probity, sense and experience, to form successful plans for the advancement of trade—he is, in his peculiar line of life, superior to the most sublime genius; he has tried the issue of opinions—he has tasted the sweets of success—and proved the pangs of disappointment, too poignant not to be usefully remembered. Thus, in the exercise of his profession, he acquires a habit of reasoning with justness and perspicuity; and by a talent of his own, deducing the most unerring conclusions from the facts before him. And on this score it is, that in most trading countries, persons of this class are selected and formed into a kind of commercial council, to assist the government with their advice in all matters relating to trade.

There are indeed some of our landed men, who, from mistaken notions of the unfavourable operation of commerce upon their interests, view this useful class of men with an unbecoming, and unreasonable jealousy.—They regard them as so many grasping rivals, who have set up an interest opposite to theirs, and would fain build a pyramid of money upon the ruins of the landed interest. But in my opinion, there

cannot be a more ridiculous, incongruous, and fatal notion, proposed in any country. It is the very reverse of all this—for annihilate commerce, and you effectually ruin the landed interest by sinking the value of lands.

It is the opinion of a very celebrated writer on trade, "That the lasting prosperity of the landed interest of Great-Britain, depends upon her foreign commerce; that the domestick and foreign trade, as they are the means of encreasing the national treasure, of breeding seamen, and augmenting the mercantile and royal navies, necessarily become the means of their permanent prosperity, and the safety and preservation of the constitution of their government—and that the constant security of the publick credit, and the payment of the interest of the national debt to the publick creditors, depend upon the state of trade and navigation."

Maitland tells us in his history of London, "That in the year 961, land sold for a shilling an acre. The reason that it bore so low a value, was the low rate the produce sold at; for he says, that in the year 1000, an ox sold for two shillings and six-pence, a cow for two shillings, a sheep for one shilling, and a swine for eight-pence. This, he adds, could only be owing to the little trade the nation then had."

In the year 1600, lands in England sold at twelve years purchase; \* in 1688, at eighteen years purchase; and I believe the present price is from twenty-five to thirty years purchase:—This is altogether owing to the magick of trade. The merchant offers a price, and of course gives a value to the products of the land; and upon the value of the products depends the price of lands.

Thus it evidently appears, that it is the true interest of every state to cultivate trade, and afford it all possible encouragement, by offering the merchant advantages, at least equal, if not superior, to any he can derive from fixing his residence in other states. But it is peculiarly the interest of New-Jersey so to act, as she is thought by some to be rather unfavourably situated for trade. New-York and Philadelphia, say they, are the great reservoirs that receive all her exports; and it seldom happens, that when once a trading place has got the start of another, that anything can be formed in the neighbourhood that may bear the name of a rival. It is the part of candour to acknowledge, that these cities have very attractive powers, and possess many eminent advantages from their extensive trade, and the great number of rich and skilful merchants who carry on mercantile business in them.

We are destined, without great wisdom and foresight on the part of the Legislature, and the most spirited exertions on that of the community at large, to be forever the tributaries of these cities. If we expect to be emancipated from these expensive and burthenome shackles, it is necessary "we should open our ports wide to all nations," and leave our trade free of any state-toll or duty whatsoever. It is the opinion of a few, indeed, that an application should be made to the Legislatures of New-York and Pennsylvania, to take off their state duties on the exports to New-Jersey; but this opinion seems not very well founded.—For I look upon it, that every such duty operates against their true interests with respect to their connection with this state, and will act as a bounty in favour of the New-Jersey importers of foreign merchandize from places beyond the seas.—If a merchant of New-Jersey imports a thousand pounds worth of goods from abroad, duty free, and another merchant brings in a thousand pounds value in goods and merchandize from New-York or Philadelphia; then, in case there is no duty here, the former pays nothing, and sells his cargo at first hand; the latter pays the importer a profit, and a state duty from 2 to 4 per cent. and sells at second hand—which makes a difference of at least 10 per cent. or £. 100 on every £. 1000; and this operates in the nature of a tax upon the consumer.

But if we extend our reasoning to the general intercourse of trade between New-Jersey and the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, we shall be astonished to find what a sum we part with every year, which might be saved to the state if our trade was once put upon a proper footing. I will suppose New-Jersey to export annually to the value of £. 200,000, all which is sent to New-York and Philadelphia for sale, or to pay for the goods we buy there; this is, in a few words, the final account of our exports. But the merchants of these cities understand trade too well to rest satisfied with receiving barely the prime cost for these commodities. They load their ships with them, and send them to foreign markets, reaping the benefit of the freight, and the profit arising on the sale, besides paying insurance to the underwriter, which is an advantage to the community. On the arrival of the cargo at a foreign market, it is sold, with all these

\* That is, if a farm let for £. 100 a year, the price of it would be £. 1200, or twelve times the annual rent.

charges added to it, for a profit, and the ship returns with her lading, consisting of foreign goods and merchandize, on which there are also freight and insurance arising to the owner of the vessel and insurer, a profit on the sale to the owner of the goods, and a state duty to the publick treasury.

I will now state the account.—

Dr. The states of New-York and Pennsylvania. Cr.	
To amount of products from New-Jersey, £. 200,000	By prime cost of products shipped, - £. 200,000
To balance gained by N. York and Pennsylvania, 80,000	By freight & insurance, fifteen per cent. 30,000
	By profit on sales at foreign markets, 5 per cent. 10,000
	By freight & insurance home, suppose only on £. 200,000, at 10 per cent. 20,000
	By profit on sales at home and state duty, 10 per cent. 10,000
- - - £. 280,000	£. 280,000

In the above estimate I have under-rated the advantages arising to the two states, in order to prevent cavil: I am sensible some of the articles might, with propriety, have been carried much higher; and there are several which I have not enumerated at all.

It appears then, by the above account, that if the state of New-Jersey had exported her produce, and imported the proceeds of them in foreign articles, in her own bottoms, she would actually have gained the sum of £. 80,000, except the state duty, which I should in this case take off, on a presumption that no state duty will be laid here for many years to come.

But there are several collateral incidents to be considered besides those I have mentioned, which are absolutely necessary for the encouragement of trade, the chief of which is the security of personal property, in which I include the facility and certainty under the laws of the state of recovering debts. And without this certainty it is vain to expect to allure merchants to your ports, or even prevail on those who are already here, to remain with you.

For, if the due and regular course of justice is interrupted with respect to the recovery of just debts actually owing to the merchant, by the ill-timed and imprudent interference of the Legislature, it will not only check, but utterly destroy, the spirit of trade, by rendering the merchant incapable of making good his payments.

If the goods and merchandize have been purchased for ready money, and sold on time, the merchant's capital will soon be exhausted, and his business at an end. But if the goods have been purchased by the trader in New-Jersey of the merchant in New-York or Philadelphia, on credit, and the former has indulgently sold them on time, his case is truly deplorable; he must either go and throw himself on the mercy of his creditors, or remain here and plead that very law, the injustice of which he abhors, and which is the cause of his own ruin.

But the evil ceases not here; for if the merchant in New-York or Philadelphia cannot compel the debtor in New-Jersey to pay, he will be unable to make his remittances, and of course be incapacitated to perform his contracts abroad.—Loss of credit in the mercantile world, is loss of reputation; and the consequence of this is the ruin of trade, which, as I have before shewn, is destructive of a nation's welfare and prosperity.

It is evident from what has been mentioned, that I refer to the law passed in the last session of Assembly, to prevent the recovery of hard money debts by any persons whatsoever, "except the subjects of the King of Great-Britain, or the subjects of any foreign Prince or State," who, exclusively, may recover their debts due from the citizens of this State, in the same manner they might and could have recovered the same, had not this act been passed\*.

In one and the same session of the Legislature we have seen a law passed "for establishing certain Free Ports, and for the encouragement of trade," and another law as it were clapping an extinguisher upon all our ports with respect to the citizens of this state. This is indeed a law peculiarly calculated for the benefit and advantage "of the subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and other foreigners," in all points; for they may come here with their wares and merchandize, dispose of them and recover their debts, whilst a citizen of this state, who may import goods from abroad and sell them here on time, is, under this law, debarred from recovering his debts for a twelvemonth.

But the operation of this act upon those who are

\* See the second section of this act.

indebted to the merchants of Great-Britain, seems to be attended with circumstances of extreme injustice and cruelty. Suppose a citizen of New-Jersey, in the honest and useful exercise of his business as a trader, to have contracted a debt with a merchant of Great-Britain; a war ensues between the two countries, in the course of which the national animosity is mutually carried to a high degree of personal rancour and hatred.—A peace happens; and in one of the articles of the treaty it is mutually conceded, that the subjects of either country shall be permitted to recover the debts due from those of the other. All this may be perfectly right, and strictly conformable to the rules of justice and the practice of civilized nations. But while this article is in full force against an American debtor in this State, he is absolutely barred and precluded, in the 4th section of this act, from proceeding in the courts of law for the recovery of his debts for a twelvemonth, unless he determines to accept the publick securities in payment, which will not avail him in the discharge of his British debts.—This is a species of legal torture scarcely ever known in a free country; and I very much question whether such an interference of the Legislature is not an indirect infraction of the spirit of the treaty: For tho' the act allows the full operation of the article, yet by disabling the debtor, it indirectly obstructs the execution of it.

Again; a merchant having purchased a quantity of goods at six months credit, on an expectation of receiving from his outstanding debts a sum sufficient to pay for them; or perhaps having obtained a judgment in a court of law, looks for the money in a short time: This law interposes—the debtor refuses payment—the merchant fails in his contracts, and thereby loses his credit; the plain and evident consequence of which is, the decay of trade, involving in it the ruin of the best interests of the state.

The clause permitting suits before justices of the peace will also be attended with great inconveniencies to many. For, if A owes me £. 100, and I owe B, C, D, and so on, to the number of ten, £. 10 apiece, I may be sued before a justice of the peace by these persons to the amount of £. 100, and yet am prevented from recovering my debt of £. 100 from A, which would enable me to discharge all these demands—but being disappointed in my only resource, my goods may be sold to pay my debts, whilst the goods and estate of my debtor A remain safe and untouched.

It seems a strange inversion of justice, "that the creditor shall be distressed, and perhaps ruined, to save the debtor." Thus intangled in a maze of confusion, perplexity and contradiction, are all laws which are founded in injustice, and particularly retrospective laws. In the latter case it cannot be otherwise: because I have acted under one law, and am judged by another.

The act in question will after all, in my opinion, afford little or no relief to the honest debtor—it may prove an opiate, and lull his misfortunes for a while, but they must, like all obstinate and inveterate maladies, have their course; at the end of the twelvemonth his debts will run higher, and his ability be less; the credit of the trading part of the community will be utterly lost, and thereby the only resource of the debtor taken away. In fine, this law cannot be said to be a law either of humanity or good policy; and if not repealed, it will, in the course of one twelvemonth, be productive of more mischief to the community, than was occasioned by the depredations of the whole British army during the late war.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

## Foreign Intelligence.

VERSAILLES, July 9.

THE Sieur Pieres, Printer to His Majesty in Ordinary, had the honour to present to the King on the 7th of May last, the model of a Printing-Press on an entire new construction, which was executed by the King's orders, and set up the second of this month.

LONDON, July 1.

A few days since, a person of genteel appearance went to a cutler's shop in Pall-mall, and desired the master of it to make a knife upon a particular construction, which was described to him, and to name his price; the cutler asked a guinea and an half for it, and appointed a day on which the gentleman should find it ready for him. The gentleman was punctual in calling for it, but the master told him, it was a job so troublesome, required so much more time to make it, and was so out of the common patterns, that he could not take less than two guineas for it. As the order was well executed, the two guineas were handed to the maker immediately, the gentleman put the knife in his pocket, and was going away.—Pray, sir, says the cutler, pulling the gentleman by the sleeve, give me leave to ask you for

what purpose the knife is intended, for in all my life I never made or saw such an one.

The gentleman said, if there is not any body within hearing (stepping with the cutler into the parlour that was behind the shop, and looking over the curtain) if there is not any body to overlook us I will tell you for what purpose I want it.—The cutler said he would thank him.—I want it, says the buyer of it, to cut gentlemens' pockets! The maker was thunder-struck, but was enjoined not to say a word of it to any body, and the stranger took his leave—but had not been gone ten minutes, before the cutler found, to his great mortification, that the first trial of the knife had been practised on him, and the very two guineas received for it, were, with several others, and a bank-note, all dexterously conveyed away by this ingenious filch; and the poor cutler left to lament his loss, with the aggravated circumstance of having been made the dupe of his own curiosity.

## American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, September 10.

Extra of a letter from Jamaica, dated March 17.

"A military gentleman, in his passage from Antigua lately to this island, called at St. Eustatius, where he found the inhabitants amusing themselves with burning Lord Rodney and General Vaughan in effigy; the island having been delivered up only the day before to the Dutch. As he was going on shore, he was hailed from a ship in the road, and advised to return, and at least change his garbe, unless he had an inclination to make a third person in the conflagration. The officer took the hint, and returned to his vessel, protesting that although during the war he had more than once had the honour of being close by one of those noble commanders, in a pretty hot fire, he had no ambition, now it was peace, and he had the misfortune to be reduced, to aspire again to so brilliant a distinction."

The Harmony, Willet, from Philadelphia, is arrived at London, after 20 days passage.

SEPTEMBER 10.

From papers received by the brig Mary, Captain Roxborough, which arrived here in forty-five days from Greenock, we have extracted the following:

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Dutch are still alarmed at the movements of the Prussians who are forming a camp of 20,000 men at Cleves, in East Friesland, within two miles of the Dutch territories, and near to their garrison of Nemuguen.

The Dutch are also alarmed on the side of Flanders, they have augmented their troops in Naestricht to 8000 men.—The Emperor has marched into Brabant and Flanders three times that number of troops. Notwithstanding these hostile appearances, those differences will probably be soon accommodated, as the Hollanders must comply with the terms demanded, being in no capacity to resist either of these great powers.

The French Squadron are not all returned from the East-Indies. Monf. Termignon, who succeeded to the command as senior officer, when Suffrein left India, was at Cuddalore the 2d of March last, with three ships of the line, and four others. Sir Edward Hughes has only the Sultan of 74 guns, Defence 74, and three or four frigates. A natural jealousy should prevent the French having a force superior in that quarter even for a single day.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Sept. 14.

The Generals Lincoln, Knox and Putnam, being appointed commissioners to settle the Eastern Boundary Line between the American United States, and the lands belonging to Great-Britain, as agreed to by the late definitive treaty, left Boston for that purpose on the 26th ult.

His Excellency Governor Clinton left Albany some days since, on his way to the Indian treaty, which is to be held at Fort-Schuyler.—We are informed that a number of Indian Chiefs have already arrived at said place.

The fact (says a late London paper) respecting Mr. Wilkes in Dr. Wilson's legacy, is simply this; in the body of the Doctor's will, made some years since, the Arch-patriot was bequeathed 10,000l.; but in the codicil, of modern execution, he was cut off with a shilling, as a memento of his apostacy!

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.

Yesterday arrived the ship Commerce, Captain Truxtun, in eight weeks from London. Her advices are no later than those brought by the British packet, lately arrived at New-York.

Yesterday arrived here the ships Congress, Captain Knox, from Londonderry; Three Brothers, Gillis, from Belfast; and Favorite John, Hughes, from Dublin. These vessels have brought near one thousand passengers. The Favorite John, had thirteen weeks passage.

## TRENTON, September 20.

At the Supreme Court held in this place last week, John Smoke was convicted of burglary; Noah Chamberlin and Henry Willson were severally convicted of grand larceny; and Andrew Brown was convicted of forgery, for which he was sentenced to stand an hour in the pillory.

The Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court have appointed Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Nisi Prius, to be held the 26th of October in the county of Bergen, and 17th of November in the county of Middlesex.

On the 11th instant the brig Mary, Captain Roxborough, arrived at New-York, in forty-five days from Greenock.—In this vessel the Rev. Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON, and several other gentlemen of the clergy, came passengers.

SIR, Burlington county

I MET with the enclosed queries by accident, and I think them worthy of a place in your paper; your inserting them I think may be of service. Your compliance will oblige one of your customers.

Yours, &c.

P. S.

## QUERIES.

WHETHER the representatives of a free and generous people ought not to be independent in their estates, and independent in their principles?

Whether every member of the Legislature ought not to go into the House with clean hands, and unbiassed hearts, in regard to publick monies and peculations?

Whether any country can be said to be free or happy without equal laws and equal justice?

Whether it is not essentially necessary for the honour and prosperity of a state or community, that publick credit should be held sacred and inviolate?

Whether the conduct and proceedings of a late Legislature will justify such conclusions?

Whether it is not the duty of every representative of a free people to revise, amend or repeal, their laws when the necessity has ceased, and the continuance and execution of them are attended with flagrant injustice, violation of private property, and breach of the publick peace?

Whether many acts of oppression and lawless outrage have not been lately committed under sanction of the militia law of this State, in force?

Whether our representatives are and ought not to be the guardians of our lives, liberty and properties?

Whether their neglect and omission has not justly forfeited the confidence of the good people of this county, and rendered them unworthy the suffrages of the free and independent citizens thereof?

WHEREAS Mary Allen, widow of John Allen, Esq. late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, did, by petition to the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, on behalf of her infant sons, William Allen and John Allen, pray leave to present a bill to enable her to sell and convey the undivided five sixteenth parts of the messuages, furnaces, forges, lands and tenements, called the Andover iron-works, in the said state, being the estate of her said sons, devised to them by their grand-father, William Allen, Esq. late of Philadelphia, deceased, she giving proper security that the money for which the same shall be sold, shall be well secured and truly accounted for to her said sons, when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, or in case of their decease, to their lawful heirs:—And whereas, the Honourable the Assembly did thereupon order as follows:

House of Assembly, August 19, 1784.

Ordered,

THAT the petitioner have leave to present a bill, agreeably to the prayer of her petition, at the next sitting, previously advertising the purport of her petition, and a copy of this order, for at least three weeks in the New-Jersey Gazette, and in one of the Pennsylvania news-papers.

Therefore, in conformity to the said order, the purport of the said petition, and a copy of the said order, are hereby published to all concerned, that they may appear and shew cause, if any they have to shew, why the prayer of the said petitioner shall not be granted.

MARY ALLEN.

August 26, 1784.

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## TO BE SOLD,

By wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

DUTCH ALMANACKS  
For 1785.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Fuller,

WHO understands the business, sober and industrious; such a one will meet with good encouragement by applying to

ABRAHAM SKIRM.

Nottingham, Burlington county, 14th 9th mo. 1784.

## Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

A general assortment, just arrived in the last vessels from Europe, and now on sale by

DAVID JACKSON,

In Second-street, midway between Market and Chestnut-streets, among which are,

CAMPHOR,	Gentian,
Opium,	Cream of tartar.
Jesuit's bark,	Flowers of sulphur,
Jalap,	Salts,
Ipecacuana,	Sal. ammoniac,
Tartar emetic,	Saffron,
Spanish flies,	Socotrine and common
Quicksilver,	aloes,
Calomel,	Gum ammoniac,
Red precipitate,	— Asfa foetid.
Corrosive sublimate,	— Benzoin,
Manna,	Balsam capivi,
Senna,	Oil anniseed.
Salt petre,	— Cinnamon,
Musk,	— Cloves,
Borax,	— Lavender.

Also a large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, elegant surgeons pocket instruments, best crown and spring lancets, and neat lancet cases, &c. &c.—JERSEY STATE-MONEY will be taken in payment the same as SPECIE, and every kind of publick securities at their current value.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1784. 5w\*

## TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

In the county of Hunterdon, and township of Amwell, on the thirteenth day of the tenth month, October, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A Valuable tract of land, containing 326 acres, 140 or thereabout cleared, with a log dwellinghouse, barn, &c. and a young apple-orchard; now in the tenure of Henry Case, bounded by lands formerly Samuel Scattergood, Robert Pearson and Isaac De-Cow's. The purchaser paying one-third of the purchase money in six months, shall have a deed on giving security for the other two-thirds; the next payment in nine months, and the other in twelve months, with paying interest from the day of sale.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, } Trustees.  
SAMUEL ALLINSON, }

September 17, 1784.

4w\*

## TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLICK SALE,

On Monday the 27th of this instant, September, at the store of Joseph Borden, Esquire, in Bordentown, a variety of shop goods, consisting of the following articles,

STRIPED and white ticking, black everlastings, durants, tammies, calimanco, moreen, corduroys, fustian, jeans, brown and white linens, velvet, gauze, handkerchiefs, check linen, calico, Russia sheetings, dowlas, coatings, flannels, buckram, thread and worsted hose, threads, sewing silk, gloves and mits, needles and pins, chip hats, castor and wool do. gartering, bindings, tapes, tapborers, gimblets, snuff, brass cocks, stock locks, knives and forks, coat and vest buttons, shoe and knee-buckles, rice, coffee, sugar, tin kettles, window glass, earthen ware, a parcel of queens-ware, glass tumblers, wine glasses, about 20 bushels of fine salt, about 2000 feet of pine boards, rum and molasses, hogsheds, and a variety of other articles. Attached as the property of William Gibson, lately absconded, at the suit of Miller and Abercrombie, and to be sold for cash only, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Gibson, by us the subscribers, auditors appointed by a rule of the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock.

JOHN TAYLOR,  
SAMUEL ROGERS,  
JOHN BUTLER.

Bordentown, September 14, 1784.

1w¶

## Notice is hereby given

To all Persons whom it may concern, THAT the subscriber, one of the children and devisees of Joseph Sharp, late of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey, on behalf of himself and others, the children and devisees of the said Joseph Sharp, in pursuance of leave had for that purpose, intends to offer to the General Assembly of New-Jersey, at their next sitting, an act for confirming the act, intitled, 'An act for barring the estate tail in certain lands and tenements in the province of New-Jersey, lately belonging to Anthony Sharp, the elder, deceased; and also for vesting the same in Isaac Sharp and Joseph Sharp, his grandsons, their heirs and assigns, pursuant to an agreement made with the tenants in tail, except the proviso, which suspended the force of the said act until the king's pleasure should be known—made and passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey at Burlington, A. D. 1767.

JOSEPH SHARP.

September 17, 1784.

4w¶

**BENJAMIN PITFIELD**

Has opened a store in Trenton, opposite the sign of the Blazing Star, where he has for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash or produce,

- C**HINA in cases, glass in boxes, &c.  
A large and general assortment of queens-ware in crates, &c.  
Childrens' complete sets of tea ware,  
Window glass, 10 by 8, in boxes and half boxes,  
10d, 8d, 6d and 4d nails in casks,  
Looking-glasses and pocket do.  
Japanned tea trays and waiters,  
China mugs, bowls, and tea-sets complete,  
China tea-cups and saucers, custard-cups, &c.  
Glass decanters, wine glasses and tumblers,  
Salts, sugar dishes, cream jugs, &c.  
Turkey oil stones,  
Polished iron candlesticks,  
Flat irons, fire shovel and tongs,  
Nutmeg graters by the gross or dozen,  
Post and box coffee-mills, steel snuffers,  
Chafing-dishes and steelyards,  
Brass curtain rings, temple spectacles,  
Nail and spike gimblers,  
Steel and japanned spectacle cases,  
Silver and plated top castors,  
Bone and wood top do.  
Barlow and other penknives,  
Pewter chamber-pots and close stool pans,  
Tin ware, butchers' and table steels,  
Table knives and forks, pocket knives,  
Scissors, sugar nippers and nutcrackers,  
Scythes, chisels and gouges,  
H and HL hinges, hones, &c.  
Dovetail, desk and table hinges,  
Plated candlesticks and japanned tea caddies,  
Parlour door and flock locks,  
Copper and patent sauce-pans,  
Hammers, trowels and saws,  
Drawing-knives, files and fish-hooks,  
Carpenters' rules and broad-axes,  
Padlocks, brushes, &c.  
A small invoice of combs.—

Some **JEWELLERY**, consisting of gold lockets, rings, seals, handkerchief slides and pins, set stock and knee-buckles; gentlemen's complete travelling shaving cases, genuine Godfrey's cordial, Daffy's elixir, and Anderson's pills; some groceries, dry goods, &c.

A valuable **PLANTATION** in Bucks county, one mile from the Falls meetinghouse, and about 3 miles from Trenton Upper Ferry, to be sold.—Enquire as above.

Trenton, August 20, 1784. 6w

**LATELY PUBLISHED,**  
And to be sold at the **PRINTING-OFFICE** in **TRENTON**—The  
**LADIES FRIEND;**  
Being a Treatise on the Virtues and Qualifications which are the brightest Ornaments of the Fair Sex, and render them most agreeable to the sensible part of mankind.

**A BOOK, necessary for all Families.**

Just published, and now selling by **JOSEPH CRUKSHANK**, in Market-street, **ROBERT BELL**, in Third-street, **JAMES MUIR**, Bookbinder, Philadelphia, by **ISAAC COLLINS**, in Trenton, by **ROBERT HODGE**, in New-York, and by all the Book-sellers in America,

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

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

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

**STRAYED** from the subscriber, living in Upper Makefield, on the 21st ultimo, a large bay horse, about 15 hands high, was in very good order, has not a spot of white about him, trots and canters, a middling gay carriage, and has a scar over the near eye that runs along his eye bone; he was shod before, and had no corkings to his shoes; has a switch tail, not very long; not gentle to go in the gears. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have **Six Dollars** reward, and reasonable charges paid by

**JOHN BURROUGHS.**  
September 4, 1784. 3w†

**A F A R M**

**T**O be sold cheap, and the payments made easy to the purchaser—situate in Middlesex county, at Mapletown, within three miles of Princeton, containing about 400 acres, one hundred of which is woodland well timbered, the remainder meadow and arable; the whole conveniently laid out into fields, and most of them watered:—There are on the premises two very comfortable dwellinghouses, a well and spring of water at the door, a large garden, asparagus bed, peach, plumb, cherry and quince trees; between six and seven hundred apple-trees, great part of them of the best grafted fruit; two as large barns as any in the county, one 54 by 38, the other 36 by 31 feet, the whole covered with cedar; a chairhouse, cowhouse, and many other necessary houses; a large pond, which is replenished by a brook, from which may be drawn a thousand loads of manure yearly, and is far preferable to horse or cow-dung. The farm was formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Vandyke, and is so well known for its fertility that makes it needless to say any thing of the many advantages it is capable of: The farm is in good fence, and to be sold at the low rate of five pounds ten shillings the acre. For further information enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at Flat-Bush, Long-Island, or at the premises of **DAVID CLARKSON.**

**Another cheap Farm to be sold,**

**A**ND payments as above, situate in Somerset county, near the North-Branch of Raritan, now in the tenure of Fulkert Douw, containing two hundred acres, 50 of which are the very best of timber, 20 acres of good meadow, and the remainder arable land; the whole conveniently divided into fields, and in very good fence:—There are on the premises a dwellinghouse, a barn, a weaver's shop, and a large framed barrack; 70 peach and 250 apple-trees, some of them of the best grafted fruit, which will be sold for four pounds ten shillings per acre.—For particulars enquire as above of Levinus or David Clarkfon.

**N. B.** If the above farms are not sold by the 1st of March next, they are to be rented from the 1st of April following. The farm of 400 acres will be divided if it should best suit the purchaser.  
New-Jersey, July 20, 1784. t. f.

**Sixteen Dollars Reward.**

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

**BERNARD HANLON,**  
**ROBERT SINGER.**  
Trenton, April 13, 1784. c. t. f.

**T O B E S O L D,**

And may be entered upon next spring,  
**T**WO improved plantations, situate in Roxbury township, Morris county, one whereon John Rose now lives, containing 200 acres and upwards; the other whereon Jacob Miller lives, containing near 240 acres; the two places join each other, the land of Morris Cedar, and the stone tavern. Another valuable plantation whereon John Stockton and Peter Geary live, containing about 280 acres, in Hunterdon county, at the place called the Great Swamp, the great road leading through it; about 70 acres cleared land in good fence, the remainder well timbered:—There are erected on the premises several good log houses, and other improvements; the whole for goodness of soil not exceeded by any thereabouts. For particulars enquire of Christopher Wetherill, in Burlington; or of **SAM. WETHERILL, jun.** } Philad.  
**JOSEPH WETHERILL,** }  
August 11, 1784. 6w†

House of Assembly, August 20, 1784.

**T**HE House being informed that the petitioners for appointing commissioners for running and ascertaining the North side lines of what is called the Society's Great Tract, in Hunterdon county, extending from Alamatunck falls to Delaware river, and for dividing such parts of said tract into allotments, as has not hitherto been divided, had omitted giving the notice directed last sitting, previous to their bringing in a bill agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.—Whereupon,

*Ordered,* That said petitioners have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of Assembly, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, upon advertising the purport of such bill in the publick news-papers of this state, for at least six weeks previous to the meeting of the Legislature.

*Extract from the Minutes,*  
**MASKELL EWING,** jun. Clerk.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That in pursuance to the leave given by the foregoing order of the House of Assembly, a bill will be presented to them at their sitting in October next, for appointing commissioners for running and ascertaining the North side lines of what is called the Society's Great Tract, in Hunterdon county, extending from Alamatunck falls to Delaware river, and for dividing such parts of said tract into allotments, as has not hitherto been divided.

**JOHN STEVENS,** for himself and others.  
August 23, 1784. 2m

**T H R E E P O U N D S**  
**R E W A R D.**

**R**AN away on the 29th ult. from the subscriber, living in Cecil county, state of Maryland, a negro man named Jacob, about twenty-four years of age, near six feet high, middling well built, his knees bend inward, stoops in his walk; the one side of his face and left hand are remarkable, having been burned when a child, which alters the colour of the skin, and causes the little finger on the left hand to be very crooked; wears a false cue; took with him one new blue coat, made regimental fashion, breast and cuffs turned up with red, one pair of black breeches half worn, fine hat cocked soldier fashion, with a yellow button and loop: It is expected he now passes for a free negro, that should have been in the army; has stole and took with him a good musket, old haversack and a discharge, the property of James Croser, a whiteman, signed by colonel Gunby, of the Maryland line. There is a yellow coloured negro in company with him, who says he is a freeman, and has a pass, but cannot give any further description of himself; he is badly clothed, and they have both been seen in Philadelphia. Whoever takes up said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward; if both are taken together, Six Pounds, paid by **SAMUEL MILLER.**  
September 3, 1784. 4w\*

**T O B E S O L D,**

**A Valuable PLANTATION,**

**L**YING in the township of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, on the main road leading from Trenton to Pitts-Town; has on it a good new frame house, with an entry and two rooms below, and four above, and a cellar under the whole; a good new frame kitchen adjoining the house, a good spring of water, and a paved garden before the door; a good frame barn, with stables; a good new frame waggon-house, with bins above to hold all kinds of grain; a young apple-orchard beginning to bear, and peach-orchard: The land is excellent good for grain and pasture; there are above fifty acres of good meadow of the best kind of grass that is fit for the scythe, and more may be made; there is a plenty of good timberland; there are 230 acres in the whole, and more may be bought adjoining it:—There are two tenements on the lower end of the place that rents for upwards of twenty pounds a year; there is a stream of water runs through the place, besides a number of good springs. Any person not inclining to buy the whole, may have a part, as it lies convenient to be divided into two small farms, and more may be bought adjoining the lower part. Any person or persons of property inclining to purchase, may have the payments to suit themselves, with paying the interest and giving security, if required. If not sold by the 20th of October, then it will be let. For further particulars apply to Daniel Merfion, on the premises, or Benjamin Clark, Esquire, near Trenton.  
August 21, 1784. 4†