

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

T U E S D A Y, A P R I L 13, 1784.

T R E N T O N: Printed by I S A A C C O L L I N S, Printer to the State.

### A Farm to be Sold,

By the subscriber, situated on Mine-Brook, in Barnard's township, in the county of Somerset, and state of New-Jersey, on the road leading from Morristown to the White House, and four miles distant from Bakenridge meetinghouse,

**C**ONTAINING upwards of 200 acres of good land, 80 acres of which are well timbered, upwards of 20 acres of good meadow, and more may be easily made; the whole exceeding well watered, having a constant stream in each field: There are on the premises a good dwellinghouse and kitchen, a good Dutch barn, a never failing spring in the house, and a large orchard:—It is also very convenient to both grist and sawmill. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK.

March 11, 1784.

4w†

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

A good dwellinghouse and outhouses, and a gristmill, within 2 miles of the river Delaware, with about 40 acres of land, in the township of Alexandria, and county of Hunterdon.

**I**T is one of the best mills in Jersey, will run in all seasons of the year, and convenient for a store or any publick business: Of the land fourteen acres are excellent meadow, and the mill has two pair of stones, and is in the best part of the country for wheat. For further particulars enquire of the owner on the premises.

FREDERICK JORDON.

Alexandria, March 19, 1784.

3w†

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

Or exchanged for a servant accustomed to cooking and waiting in a genteel family,

### A NEGRO SERVANT,

About 25 years of age, who is well acquainted with the business of a plantation, and used to taking care of horses. Enquire of the Printer, or of the subscriber in Princeton.

SAMUEL S. SMITH

March 25, 1784.

3w¶

### A L L Persons indebted to Pe-

**A**regrine Van-Emburch, deceased, in particular, or the Company of Peregrine and John Van-Emburch, formerly of this city, are requested without delay to discharge said debts; and such as have any demands against either, to exhibit their accounts for settlement to the subscriber, who has for sale one-fourth part of the Schooner Betsey, burthen about 70 tons; a strong, well built vessel, completely fitted for sea, and will sail in a few days for the island of Santa Croix, in the West-Indies.

JOHN VAN-EMBURGH, Execut.

New-Brunswick, March 23, 1784.

4w

### To be Sold or Let,

And possession given immediately,

**A**TRACT of about 360 acres of land, about 120 acres of which are cleared, whereon is a large orchard, a new frame dwellinghouse, with three rooms on a floor, and a kitchen thereto adjoining, all completely finished, and pleasantly situated; the remainder of the land is wood, great part of which, if cleared, might be easily made into excellent meadow; the whole is situate on the great road from Bordentown to Princeton, within about seven miles of each, and about five miles from Trenton. For terms apply to Mr. Samuel Henry, near Trenton; Thomas Riche, Esq. at New-Windsor, opposite Bordentown; or to

JOSEPH HICKS.

Bucks county, March 20, 1784.

3w¶

### Six Pounds Reward.

**M**ADE their escape from the gaol of Trenton, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, the 29th of March, 1784, a certain John Guinnip, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, well set; had on a lead mixed coloured coat too short for him, but may change his clothes; also a certain Henry Heland, about five and twenty years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a brown coat, black jacket, corduroy breeches, and boots. Whoever secures said runaways, so that they may be had again, shall have the above reward, or three pounds for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought to the gaol, paid by

DANIEL GANO, Gaoler.

March 30, 1784.

3w†

### Timothy Brush, junior's

**C**OMPLIMENTS wait upon his kind customers for a continuance of their custom—hoping that they will not fail to pay their accounts according to contract, that he may be enabled to keep a general assortment of goods for them, being determined to sell on the lowest terms for cash or produce only.

N. B. Trenton price will be allowed for produce.

Hopewell, March 27, 1784.

3w†

### BOULTING CLOTHS.

**A**LARGE and general assortment lately imported, of superfine, fine, middling and coarse, suitable for boulding every kind of meal, are for sale, by the subscribers, at their STORE on STAMPER'S wharf, next below the draw-bridge, or in Spruce-street, near the corner of Third-street. Millers and others may be supplied with boulding cloths, the best in quality, and, if required, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, and using them to the greatest advantage. Those who buy in quantities, will have a reasonable allowance made to them.

### Quarry Stone, & White Oak Timber.

They have also for sale, a quantity of good quarry stone, and a parcel of white oak timber, hewed to different sizes and lengths, on navigable water near Bordentown, New-Jersey, from whence the stone may be carried in flats, and the timber floated in rafts at a small expense.

They have likewise MILL-STONES of different sorts, one set of sawmill irons, and gristmill irons of several kinds, to dispose of on reasonable terms. Apply to NATHANIEL LEWIS, at Mount-Holly, or as above, to

ROBERT LEWIS & Sons.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1784.

8w

### S A L E

**O**F that very valuable and well known FARM, commonly called The Bainbridge Farm, in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Messrs. John P. Schenck, William Phillips, Ezekiel Smith and others. It consists of 282 acres of land, about 40 of which are wood-land, 50 meadow, and the remainder tillage and pasture of excellent grass: The meadow is of the best quality, being part of the Maidenhead meadows, so much celebrated, and the quantity may be increased to double with very little pains. The cleared land is divided into five fields, in each of which is a constant spring of good water; there are also some lot enclosures. The farm house is large, well built with stone, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars, and a stone kitchen adjoining. There are also a barn and convenient stables. It is three and a half miles from Princeton, nine from Trenton, and about a mile from the post-road. The soil is fertile, well situated for raising grain, and peculiarly well calculated for breeding stock. For terms apply to Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, at Kennington, Philadelphia; William C. Houston, Esq. at Trenton; Daniel Hunt, Esquire, near Pitts-Town; or the subscriber on the farm, who will shew it to any person inclined to treat for the purchase.

DANIEL AGNEW.

March 18, 1784.

4w†

Hunterdon } **B**Y virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* County, ff. } to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, on the premises, on Thursday the twenty-second of April, inst. between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of said day, a certain plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Alexandria, containing two hundred and eighty-two acres, adjoining lands of Paul Andrews and others: The above described premises is excellent wheat land; and there are on said premises a dwellinghouse, barn and orchard, and a great proportion of timber, and is part of that tract of land known by the Society Tract.

Also, on Tuesday the 20th inst. will be sold, between the hours of twelve and five, another tract of land situate in the township of Tewkesbury, containing four hundred and five acres, now in the tenure of John Tinney, adjoining lands of Frederick Pickle and others: There are on said premises a dwellinghouse, barn and orchard, and a great proportion of excellent timber, late the property of Henry Cuiller, deceased; seized and taken in execution at the suit of the Hon. John Fell, Esquire, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

March 5, 1784.

2w

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

By the subscribers living in Philadelphia, the following plantations and tracts of land, viz.

**O**NE plantation adjoining Potters-Town and the great road, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, containing 183 acres, the greatest part of which is cleared fit for the plough or grazing, with a sufficient quantity of woodland remaining; an apple-orchard and other fruit trees, &c.

One other plantation within 2 or 3 miles of Pitts-Town, in the county aforesaid, containing about 261 acres, with meadow and other improvements thereon, now under rent to Daniel Sims.

One other plantation near the last described, containing 68 1-2 acres, with some improvements thereon, and under rent.

Also three tracts, No. 3, 4 and 11, of unimproved rich bottom land, capable of making the finest meadow, lying in the great swamp near Morris-Town, in Morris county, each lot containing 98 acres, well covered with rail and other timber.

Also one other tract of unimproved land in the county of Suffex, near Hackets-Town, containing upwards of 300 acres, which will be sold very low.

One lot of excellent rich land fit for the scythe, in or near the city of Perth-Amboy, containing about 8 acres, producing the best of grass and hay.

All the above described plantations and tracts of land are in the state of New-Jersey, situated in fine healthy thick settled parts of the country, and have every advantage of mills, stores, markets, good neighbourhood, &c. &c.

Also two small tracts of land nearly adjoining each other, in the township of Plumstead, in the county of Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania, containing about 49 acres.

One other tract of excellent good unimproved land, called Manheim, in the township of Muncy, county of Northumberland, and state of Pennsylvania, on Muncy creek, within 20 or 30 miles of Sunbury, the county town, containing about 300 acres.

Sundry tracts of unimproved patented lands, of the best quality, in the county of Northampton, within a few miles of the river Delaware, well watered and timbered.

All, or any of those lands, may be purchased on very easy and reasonable terms, by paying a small part of the money down, the remainder may be had on credit, making light payments of part of the principal, together with the interest annually. For further particulars apply to Richard Stevens, Esq. near Pitts-Town aforesaid, or to

PETER & ISAAC WIKOFF.

March 6, 1784.

7w

Hunterdon } **T**O be sold by ad-  
county, ff. } urement, at the dwellinghouse

of Captain Benjamin Cooper, in the township of Lebanon, on Wednesday the twenty-first of April next, sundry goods and chattels, to wit, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, pots and dishes, a library of books, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, waggon and gears, ploughs and harrows, green grain on the ground, and a variety of household furniture and farming utensils: Also between the hours of twelve and five of said day, will be sold that plantation whereon the said Cooper now lives, containing upwards of four hundred acres of choice land; there are on said premises a large frame dwellinghouse, barn, and famous orchard; a great proportion of meadow, well watered; late the property of said Benjamin Cooper: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Cooper, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

March 24, 1784.

3w

### A L L Persons indebted to the

estate of John Merriman, deceased, on bond, bill, or book account, are desired to attend at the house of Zachariah Rossell, at Mount-Holly, on the 28th day of April next, and discharge the same; also all those that have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested to, in order that they may be adjusted.

ELIZABETH MERRIMAN, } Execut.  
JOSEPH MERRIMAN, }  
THOMAS LITTLE, }

March 27, 1784.

3w||

### A M I L L E R.

**W**ANTED on hire by the month, 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 hands to attend on both merchant and country work. Apply to Robert Lewis and Sons, in Philadelphia; or to the subscriber in Mount-Holly, state of New-Jersey.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

March 31, 1784.

4w

On the LIBERTY of the PRESS;  
And a certain nonsensical Advertisement against  
S C I P I O.

P A R T II.

THE author of *Scipio* has thought it his duty to dedicate in this way some of his leisure moments to the service of his country; and flatters himself that he may be of use in giving hints, and advertising the good people of New-Jersey (perhaps in general too inattentive to publick affairs) of what it greatly concerns them to know; and of which they will probably not otherwise attain the knowledge. He conceives, in particular, that by the speculation and mismanagement of many that are still accountable to the publick, but have not been properly called upon, our taxes are, and must necessarily continue to be, accumulated: And that were all the monies due to us from delinquent sheriffs, delinquent collectors, delinquent militia fines, delinquent commissioners for forfeited estates, with a hundred other delinquencies, honestly paid into the treasury; and that was every one who is really accountable to the state for money received to its use, duly to account, our taxes would be greatly diminished. In the prosecution of this plan, he could not avoid in due respect and complaisance, to propose as the first accountant, the late treasurer of the convention.—But little did he think that in the very commencement of his well intended career for the publick emolument (how weakly soever it may be executed) he should be stopt upon the Congress high-way (which the law says it is a nuisance to obstruct) by such a gigantick Goliath of Gath as hath come out of the camp of the Philistines against him, brandishing his enormous spear, bidding defiance to all mankind, and threatening to fet the world on fire, if he is compelled to account in a legal manner. With such blustering giants every man must however expect to meet, who really intends to serve his country from principle; and who touches them in their tender part—their purses. They mean not to account at all; and if with noise, and clamour, and threats, and vociferation, and confident assertions, and nonsensical advertisements, and calling upon anonymous authors for their names, and demanding the production of proofs and witnesses before the court sits, they can avert the day of retribution, they will certainly do it. But I hope my countrymen will not suffer themselves to be amused with such fustian as this, instead of concerting proper measures to recover the cash. It is poor pay. It is worse than continental money. It will never lessen our taxes. For my own part, I shall go on in endeavouring to bring all those gentry to justice, notwithstanding my being so soon attacked upon the high-road (which ought to be peculiarly free to travellers upon publick service) by this same Goliath, against whom I trust that my *staff* and *scrip*, I mean law and justice, will finally prevail, *maugre the helmet of brass upon his head, and his coat of mail*, expressions of which, when metaphorically used, every one knows the meaning that knows him. But in this fierce combat betwixt us, instead of killing him outright by whirling the *stone* direct into his *forehead*, I purpose to dissect him by inches. He appears, by his advertisement, very fond of *dissections*; but whether he intends them in the learned sense of anatomists, the more mechanical one of the shambles, or the more domestick one of carving a piece of roast beef, the publick is still unfortunately at a loss. To dissect however his proposed dissection (in the sense of examination) we will begin with the beginning of his blunders, which, as usual, are to be found in the beginning of his work. “Your publication (says he) in “Mr. Collins’s last week’s Gazette, the 24th of January, 1784,” (very particular indeed, because, as he had dated his paper, I presume that any man, without being a conjurer, could have discovered which was last week’s Gazette, without all this parade of chronology. Would to Heaven, he was as particular in accounting for the money in question! Your publication, says he) “is one among the many publications under anonymous signatures, calculated to injure me in the minds of the citizens of this state in general, and those of the county of Hunterdon in particular, all of which I have passed by with that neglect and scorn that they deserved; but your performance is so replete with falsehoods, that their consequences may have a tendency to wound the fairest characters, and turn the liberty of the press into licentiousness.” Well said my honest fellow! I find you still determined to brave it out; and at all events to avoid a legal trial. These kind of publications have a tendency to injure you! Why Sir, so far as your aversion to a proper investigation into your conduct respecting the money in dispute, is injurious to your character, such publications must necessarily tend to injure it; and so far it ought eternally to be injured by them. Why don’t you at once annihilate the injury (if it must needs be termed an injury for the free citizens of New-Jersey to say that a late treasurer, who had a large sum of money put into his hands by the publick, for which he has never du-

ly accounted, ought to be called to a legal account; and that they will not receive in payment either speeches, or advertisements, or protestations, or ex parte affidavits, while they are paying their solid specie for taxes—why don’t you, I say, at once annihilate the injury) by calling for a fair trial? All the injury you can complain of is, that some of your countrymen (whether anonymous or not, how doth it affect the merits of the cause?) do call for such trial. You, on the contrary, make use of every possible subterfuge to evade it. Who, in this case, is the injurer? Is it not rather the man who employs every artifice to elude his being brought to a legal settlement, than those who think that the state ought to compel him to such settlement? But you have hitherto passed by such publications with neglect and scorn.—The very thing we complain of. I think that a publick accountant, unwilling to account in a due course of law, might at least give us civil language:—But neglect and scorn is worse than no payment at all. According to his ideas however, the state of New-Jersey is to receive his neglect and scorn as lawful payment for the thousands in controversy. If he be left to himself, I dare say he will continue to neglect and scorn to the end of the chapter. But until he can put us in a way of honestly paying our honest debts by neglecting and scorning the publick creditors, he ought to be hunted from Dan to Beer-sheba, and find no rest for the sole of his foot, till he has been tried by a jury of twelve men.

But what is meant by the consequences of my falsehoods having a tendency to wound the fairest characters? The fairest characters! Hum!—The least said, the soonest mended!—Hum!—*Scriblerus cum dabo*.—Perhaps better upon this subject, for the advertiser to have been guilty of the sin of omission.—Fairest characters! Be it so; for I never meant to attack any man’s private character. But what plea in bar, as the lawyers call it, is any character fair or foul, against a man’s accounting to the publick, when he ought to account? And that is all I want this man to do; but he is totally against doing it.

And turn the liberty of the press into licentiousness. Worse and worse! The press then it seems is turned into licentiousness, according to the opinion of our advertiser, as soon as any man shall presume to say, that a treasurer intrusted by the publick, with a great sum of money, and protesting, and vowing, and declaring; and by ex parte affidavits pretending to shew, before a tribunal not ultimately decisive in the case, that he has lost it; ought, in justice to the community, notwithstanding all his declarations, and protestations, and vowings (which, in legal contemplation, are not worth one copper) and all his ex parte depositions (which are not worth two) to be put upon a trial by his peers, that is by a jury of his country. Is saying this turning the liberty of the press into licentiousness? Does any thing that naturally rises out of the subject under consideration, and that must therefore, in order to do it justice, be taken notice of, as the false allegations of the person in question, respecting the reasons he assigns for throwing himself in the hands of the enemy—does this, I ask, deserve the name of private personal slander; or is the publication of this turning the press into licentiousness? What then can we say through the press, without making it licentious? Where hath this unaccounting (and if we leave the matter to him, ever unaccountable) mortal, learned this heterogeneous doctrine? Sure I am, not from John Lock. Sure I am, not from Algernon Sidney. Sure I am, not from any of the constitutions of the United States. Sure I am, not in the Legislature of New-Jersey. Where then could he have picked up this baneful, this pestilent tenet? I fancy he must have learned it during his peregrinations with the British army: Heterodox school for teaching American liberty!

But how, in the name of conjuration and necromancy, is the county of Hunterdon thus hocusfocussed upon the carpet? Is Hunterdon, which I always considered as a very large, a very central and respectable county, become all at once by his legerdemain such a dislocated dismembered nook of the state; or has it been carried by the late earthquake so far from the terraqueous globe into the regions of infinite space, that while the injury he has suffered pervades the whole Copernican system in general, the inhabitants of that poor exiled absconded speck of the universe in particular, will never hear of it, without his special notification? Wonderful! Let us try to dissolve the charm. Is not the late treasurer of the convention a member for Hunterdon? He is. Why then all this mystery is clearly developed. Already he seems wrapt up in cogitation profound about electioneering. Already coaxing and cajoling the county of Hunterdon. Better call for a fair trial, and then he may, with a more decent grace, harangue upon heavy taxes, extravagant salaries, big periwigs, court-interest, aristocratical party, and himself and the devil only know what. Don’t let him any longer treat his countrymen, who want to bring him to justice in a legal way, with neglect and scorn. Then it is probable that at the next election he need not tremble at the thoughts of a certain Doctor’s remounting the stump-

pulpit at Ringoe’s tavern, and preaching to him such a sermon as ere while made his ears to tingle, and struck him with an artificial tooth-ach.

I must reserve the remainder of this subject for three or four succeeding numbers. S C I P I O.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, December 27.

YESTERDAY General Burgoyne resigned his office, as commander in chief of Ireland, to his Majesty at St. James’s.

By letters from Canada we find that all the German troops had left that province, and every thing remained in perfect security. No inconveniencies have yet resulted to the fur trade, which was much apprehended by the settlement of the boundaries; for the protection of which trade the old French works, called Fort Frontenac, are ordered to be repaired, and an engineer, with troops and artificers, are gone up the St. Lawrence for that purpose. Gen. Haldimand has also given directions for the finishing of the works at Quebec, St. John’s, the Isle au Noix, &c. The troops now in Canada amount to between 3000 and 4000 men, consisting of the 8th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 44th, 53d, and 84th regiments of foot, with two companies of artillery. These corps are in a very delicate situation, about two-thirds of their non-commissioned officers and private men being entitled to their discharge, which nevertheless cannot be granted them without imminent danger to the province (the Canadians being exceedingly disaffected) until they are reinforced from this country, or New-York.

American Intelligence.

B O S T O N, March 27.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to prorogue the Honourable the General Court of this Commonwealth. Before the prorogation a Committee of both Houses were appointed, to enquire into the existence, nature, object, and probable tendency or effect of an Order or Society, called the Cincinnati. After mature deliberation, and for divers reasons; set forth in nine articles, the Committee have reported it as their opinion,—“That the said society, called the Cincinnati, is unjustifiable, and if not properly discontinued, may be dangerous to the peace, liberty and safety, of the United States in general, and this Commonwealth in particular. The Committee also report as their opinion, that it is proper the further consideration of measures suitable and necessary to be taken, with respect to the society of Cincinnati, be referred to the next sitting of the General Court.” The above report was read and accepted by the two houses the 23d inst.

N E W - Y O R K, April 7.

On Saturday last arrived the French Packet, le Courier de l’Orient, Monf. de Cotnempun, Commander, from l’Orient, after a passage of seventy-six days. She brings nothing new.

Last Monday arrived, in 9 days from Charleston, the Shelburne Packet, Capt. Samuel Bull, with the British November mail, destined for this city, but prevented by extreme bad weather from arrival, and put into Charleston harbour, South-Carolina. The letters are all brought to the post-office in this city.

Last Friday afternoon, as some children were playing in the upper part of an unoccupied stable, situated in an avenue leading from Maiden-Lane to King-street, two men came to the said stable, and with the most horrid imprecations threatened these poor innocents with instant death, if they did not immediately disperse. They entered the lower part of the stable, armed with sticks, stopped up every means of retreat, and with the most unparalleled cruelty, forced two of the children to leap out of a window more than twenty feet from the ground, by which one of them, a child of about five years of age, broke his leg in a shocking manner, and now lies dangerously ill; the other children who escaped unhurt, say, that one of those villains appeared to be a genteel-dressed man, in a brown coat; and his accomplice, a cartman, of a most savage countenance; they were unloading hay in an adjacent stable.

A London paper, of Dec. 6, says,—“On Thursday morning last, the elder son of General Skinner, an officer well known at New-York, where he resided during the war, for his loyalty, in raising a body of provincial troops for the service of the crown, was found hanging at his apartment at the admiralty coffee-house, Spring-gardens. The cause of this event is said to be his inability to answer the usual enquiries made at the navy board, previous to his being confirmed a lieutenant in his Majesty’s service.”

His Excellency John Hancock, Esq. hath, by proclamation, at the request of the General Court, commanded and enjoined it upon all the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay, that in all and every controversy now existing, or that hereafter may exist, between the citizens of New-York and the people of Vermont, or between any of them, in whatever form or manner they may exist, that they conduct themselves according to the strictest rules of neu-

trality; and that they give no aid or assistance to either party, but that those who live on the borders of the said states, and within the state of Massachusetts Bay, sell to each party indifferently, such things as they may have to sell, without giving preference to either: That they send no provisions, arms, ammunition, or necessaries to a fortress or garrison, besieged by either party. And has also forbidden the inhabitants of Massachusetts, taking arms in support of, or engaging in the service, or contributing to the conquest, success, or defence of either of the said parties, as they will answer it at their peril.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
By the United States in Congress assembled, March 3, 1784.

Resolved, That to-morrow be assigned for electing five Commissioners to negotiate with the Indians.

March 4, 1784.

Congress proceeded to the election of five Commissioners to negotiate with the Indians, and the ballots being taken, Mr. George-Rogers Clarke, Mr. Oliver Wolcott, Mr. Nathaniel Greene, Mr. Richard Butler, and Mr. Stephen Higgenson, were elected.

March 5, 1784.

Resolved, That the President immediately inform the gentlemen elected Commissioners for holding a treaty with the Indians, of the said election; and that, as it is the wish of Congress, that the negotiations should commence as soon as possible, the commissioners are desired to meet at New-York, on the 10th day of April next, to fix upon the times and places of holding the treaties with the different nations and tribes of Indians, and give them respectively the speediest information of the time and place determined on, inviting them to meet accordingly.

Resolved, That all appointments of persons for negotiating with the Indians, prior to that of the 4th inst. be, and they are hereby revoked.

(Signed) CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Saturday last arrived in this port, on board the ship Queen of France, the pictures of their Most Christian Majesties, the King and the Queen. They are in full length. The King in garments like those he wore on the day of his coronation. The royal throne is on his left side, decorated with the attributes of justice, as marks of the disposition of our great ally; he holds the ancient sceptre of France in his hand, and the crown with the hand of justice lies on a cushion on his right. This is said by the connoisseurs to be a masterly piece of the art of painting.

The Queen is dressed in a royal mantle spread with fleur de luce, and a gown of sattin trimmed with golden fringes and tassels. On a table lies her crown next to a vase filled with flowers. The table is covered with red velvet, embroidered with the Imperial Eagle of her family.

Each picture is about thirteen feet six inches high, including the frames.

TRENTON, April 13.

By a letter from Annapolis we learn, that Congress have made some progress in the many important concerns before them—that they have nearly gone thro' the general arrangements relative to the Western Territory—that commissioners are appointed to treat with the Indians, to settle a general peace, and to procure by purchase or otherwise a tract of land, the limits of which are not yet precisely defined, but will extend as far westward as the great Miami river, and will be sufficient to compose several states—that this negotiation will be comprehended in the course of the next summer—that commissioners were ordered to meet at New-York on the 10th inst. and there to adjust and take the necessary steps previous to holding the treaty—that it will be well not to be too sanguine with respect to the treasure to be drawn from this country; it will no doubt however, from its fertility of soil, and navigableness of waters, become a source of immense wealth and strength to these states, when it shall be fully cultivated and peopled; and even at the present may be made, with prudent management, considerably to lessen the publick debt—that Congress had not, on the 10th of March, entered on the principles of opening a land-office, or the mode of disposing of it, but that, whenever it shall be done, in all probability securities of every species will be taken in payment for these lands—that it appears by authenticated documents, that the sum loaned to the United States between the 1st day of September, 1777, and the 1st day of March, 1778, amounts to 3,459,000 dollars, which, when reduced to specie, agreeably to the scale of depreciation in that case provided, makes the sum of 2,438,571: The annual interest in specie at six per cent. on the nominal sum is 207,540 dollars, while the annual interest on the liquidated sum is only 146,314, so that the interest paid on the nominal sum is a little more than 8½ per cent. on the real sum, and exceeds the interest of six per cent. on the specie value 61,226 dollars—that this would be no inconsiderable saving to the United States, whose state of finance at this time will not admit of much prodigality—that the states ought to be called upon to raise a sum suf-

ficient to cancel this debt, as by this means alone we shall get rid of this enormous interest.

The following address to the state of New-Jersey is extracted from the Abbe Raynal's history of the American settlements, a book of great reputation; is particularly applicable to the present moment, and demands the serious attention of all friends to that state:

"The state of New-Jersey has a good harbour at Amboy; it is in want of none of the means of prosperity proper for that part of the globe, and yet it hath always remained in a profound obscurity. Its name is scarcely known in the old world, and not much more in the new. The poverty of this province not suffering it at first to open a direct trade with the distant or foreign markets, it was obliged to sell its produce to Philadelphia, and more commonly to New-York; it obtained from these cities in exchange some merchandize of the mother country, and a few of the productions of the islands. The richest merchants even advanced money for the inhabitants, which kept it still more in a state of dependence, notwithstanding the increase of its cultures, and of its productions, it hath not yet shaken off this kind of servitude. We have now before us incontestible authority, that in 1762 New-Jersey did not send any ship to Europe, and that it sent only a few small vessels to the West-Indies, the value of whose cargoes did not amount to more than £. 2,373 11 8 sterling, all the rest of its territorial riches were delivered to the neighbouring colonies who traded with them.

"This situation is both ruinous and degrading: N. Jersey must itself construct ships; all the materials for which nature hath given it. It must send them out into divers seas, since it is no longer in want of men. It must convey its productions to the people who have hitherto only received them thro' the means of intermediate agents. It must provide itself with the produce of foreign industry at first hand, for which it hath hitherto paid too dear, on account of the useless circuits it has gone through. It may then form vast projects, devote itself to great enterprizes, be raised to that rank to which its advantages seem to call it, and be more upon a level with the states which have too long destroyed it by their shadow, or eclipsed it with their splendour.

"May the views which I offer, and the counsels I address to New-Jersey, be realized! May I live long enough to be a witness of them, and to rejoice at them." See the Abbe Raynal's history, vol. 7, page 274.

\* \* \* The piece signed A subscriber to the New-Jersey Gazette, has been received. The author deserves credit for his attempt at composition. We would however recommend for his perusal Lowth's English grammar, and a due attention to Johnson's dictionary.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act passed at the last sitting of the Legislature, all persons having demands against the estates of Moses Atkinson, Hugh Cowperthwaite, Richard Mead, William Pearce, Philip Adams, James Sutton, Thomas Sutton, John Sutton, Israel Elwell, James Dean, Joseph Kendal, Reuben Langley, Abdon Abbot, jun. Robert Whitaker, Christopher Randolfer, Jacob Vanmater, Thomas Lamb, George Johnson, Joseph Hewlings, Michael Miller, John Daniel, William Rawson, John Morrow and John Booden, whose estates in the county of Salem have been confiscated and sold, and whose accounts have been heretofore adjusted according to law, that they lay their accounts before two or more of the judges of the said county, to be re-adjusted, stated and certified, according to the said law; and to those whose particular situation and circumstances have been such as to render it impracticable to produce their accounts within the periods formerly limited by law, that they now lay the same before the judges as aforesaid for settlement, and that they transmit a copy of the whole to the auditor of accounts before the 1st day of September next, that a final settlement of the same may be made.

WILLIAM GARRISON, Agent  
for said County.

April 1, 1784. 2w†

The noted full-blooded horse

TRAVELLER,

FROM Maryland, will cover at the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Reading, in the county of Hunterdon, about one mile and an half from New-Germantown, at the low rate of one Half Johannes the season, to be paid in October next, or wheat will be taken at the market price.

TRAVELLER is a dark bay, full 15 hands and 3 inches high, with a small star and one white hind foot, rising 13 years old this grass, moves remarkably gay and easy, and is allowed, by the best judges, to be as active a horse as any in America; he was got by Col. Lloyd's imported horse Traveller out of that famous imported mare Nancy Bywell, which beat the old noted horse Lath at Warwick, in Maryland, with great ease: Traveller has covered these two years past in Buckingham township, Bucks county, a large number of mares at the stable of William Bennet; is noted for getting fine colts, and covers sure. Gentlemen who live at a distance, and choose to send their mares, may depend on having good pasture provided, and the best care taken of them, by JOHN TAYLOR.

April 12, 1784. 3w†

F O U N D,

THREE state certificates and one note of hand: The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber in Quaker-Town.

PETER HOWELL.

Hunterdon county, April 6, 1784.

3w†

Two noted full blooded horses,  
LIBERTY AND FLEETWOOD.

FLEETWOOD will cover the ensuing season at the stable of John Van-Mater, Colts Neck, Monmouth county, at the rate of one half Johannes each mare.

LIBERTY will cover the ensuing season at the stable of Edmund Bainbridge, Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at the rate of one half Johannes each mare. Gentlemen who live at a distance, and choose to send their mares, may depend on having good pasture provided, and the best care taken of them.—For the satisfaction of those who may wish to know the said horses pedigrees, they may be seen at their stands.

April 5, 1784.

6w†

T O B E S O L D,

A valuable FARM, called MORRISON, whereon Ravaud Kearny lives, lying in the township of Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, in New-Jersey,

CONTAINING about 900 acres; on the Homestead part (which contains about 600 acres) are a good dwellinghouse, an excellent well built large barn, almost new, a good waggonhouse, smokehouse, and other convenient out buildings, a good garden and orchard; also about 60 acres of well improved meadow, and several acres more may be made; the whole well timbered and watered, and has on it a good seat, with a sufficient stream for a mill. There is also one other dwellinghouse on it, conveniently situated for the direction of said farm, if found necessary. The whole is pleasantly situated on the great road that leads from Allen-Town to Shrewsbury-Town and Black-Point, and convenient to New-York market, it being but 8 miles to Red-Bank landing. It will be sold very reasonable, with easy terms of yearly payments, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of Ravaud Kearny, on said farm; or Richard Stevens, at Cornwall Farm, near Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey.

Also to be sold, a FARM about 8 miles distant from the said farm above-mentioned, lying near Toppanamus church in said county, whereon Tice Vandripe lives, containing about 250 acres, with some improvements thereon; the whole well wooded, and will also be sold on easy terms of yearly payments. For further particulars enquire as above.

N. B. If the above farms are not sold before the 25th of April inst. they will be rented.—Apply as above-mentioned.

April 7, 1784.

2w†

Three-pence Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 24th ult. an apprentice lad named John Fenton, about 18 years of age; had on a lead coloured cloth upper jacket, breeches of the same much worn, white large vest, old linen shirt and brown felt hat; is very talkative, much addicted to swearing, lying and getting drunk. Whoever will apprehend the said lad, and bring him to his master, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC COWGILL.

Burlington county, April 7, 1784. 2w†

Philadelphia, April 3d, 1784.

To be sold, by publick vendue,  
On the premises, on Saturday the 24th of April, that valuable

PLANTATION,

FORMERLY

BELONGING to John Lawrence, Esq. adjoining Whitehill, situate on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordentown, containing near 400 acres, about 100 of which are good woodland, from 60 to 70 acres of good meadow bottom within bank, the remainder of the farm good soil for wheat or other grain; there is a dwellinghouse, barn, stable, coach and waggonhouse; a large orchard in its prime, with a great variety of the best grafted fruit. There is a convenient landing for wood and lumber, in a good stand where country business may be carried on to great advantage. This is a delightful spot for a gentleman's country seat, having a beautiful prospect of the river and country adjacent. As it is large and well situated to divide into three or four farms, several lots will be laid out near the landing, which will be an advantageous situation for tradesmen or watermen; it shall be run out accordingly, and sold separate or together, as may be found most advantageous, and the terms of sale made easy. Attendance will be given by ARTHUR DONALDSON.

N. B. Also will be sold, at Freehold courthouse, on Wednesday the 28th inst. a FARM in the township of Shrewsbury, near Deal, containing about 70 acres, with a good dwellinghouse, barn, orchard, &c. a proportionable part of woodland and meadow, lies in sight of the sea, is convenient for fishing and attending the New-York market. Terms of payment will be made easy. Attendance will be given by

2w†

A. DONALDSON.

**A choice TRACT of LAND.  
TO BE SOLD,**

A TRACT of land lying on both sides of Paulinskill creek, and within 3 miles of the river Delaware, formerly surveyed and returned for 900 acres, with the usual allowance, but is supposed to contain 1000 acres. The quality of the land is extraordinary good for wheat, lies level, and is very free from stones and easily worked; it may be conveniently laid out into four or five plantations, each to have a front on the water, as the creek runs nearly through the middle of the tract. There is a good and convenient landing on the creek, about a mile and a half from the land, where Durham boats of any burthen load, and rafts may be floated down to Philadelphia. There are on the land two good and inexhaustible limestone quarries, one on either side of the creek; and three well improved plantations, now in possession of John Puffon, Ralph Brugler and Samuel Bonham, whose leases expire next spring. A considerable deal of upland and some meadow already cleared, and much more to clear. The pleasant and convenient situation, the good quality of the upland, meadowland and bottom ground, must always render this tract of land equal, if not superior, to any of the same extent in Sussex county. The subscriber wishes to sell the whole to one person; or, if too much for one, to several, who would jointly purchase, and agree to divide the land to suit their own convenience. As the whole of the land may be cleared, the purchaser or purchasers can be supplied with a tract of timberland which lies very handy, at a cheap and reasonable rate. The payments will be easy. The title is clear. For particulars and terms of sale apply to the subscriber living in the township of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, near the South branch of the river Raritan.

9w5 CHARLES COXE.

**TO BE SOLD,**

A valuable PLANTATION, CONTAINING 175 acres of very good land, in the township of Kingwood, 5 miles from Flemington, and 1 mile from Quaker-Town, situate on the great road: There is a good stone house, a large barn, a large young orchard in the height of its bearing, a well by the house, and a constant stream of water runs through the middle of said place; about 8 acres of meadow, and more may be made; well timbered; and may have possession on the first of April next:—A good title, and a reasonable time for the payments will be given. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN BLACKWELL,  
on said premises.

March 8, 1784.

**THE Subscriber having re-**

ceived a letter of attorney from Francis Kearny, one of the sons and devisees of Philip Kearny, Esq. late of the city of Perth-Amboy, deceased, authorizing him to take possession of, claim and sell, all the lands formerly belonging to the same Philip, and by his will and testament devised to the same Francis, in the state of New-Jersey: In pursuance of the trust so reposed in him, doth hereby inform the publick, that from the best intelligence he has been able to obtain, the same Francis Kearny never was a subject of this or any of the United States of America, or his estate in New-Jersey liable by the laws thereof to confiscation: That the subscriber hath made application for a writ of error, to avoid the inquisition and judgment thereon given, and doth intend to prosecute the same, and also to make use of all proper and legal means to obtain the just right of his constituent, of which all persons who may incline to purchase any estate belonging to the same Francis Kearny, and sold, or offered to be sold as forfeited to the state, are requested to take notice.

JAMES KINSEY, Attorney in fact to Francis Kearny.

Burlington, February 10, 1784.

New-Jersey, House of Assembly, Dec. 23, 1783.

THE several petitions from the West and East-Jersey proprietors, relative to a dispute subsisting between them concerning the line of partition between East and West-Jersey were read a second time; whereupon,

Ordered, That the West-Jersey proprietors have leave to present the draught of a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising their intention at least six weeks previous thereto, in both the New-Jersey, one of the New-York, and one of the Pennsylvania newspapers.

Extract from the Minutes,  
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk

**NOTICE**

IS hereby given to the proprietors of East-Jersey, and all other persons concerned, that we propose, pursuant to the leave granted us by the Honourable the House of Assembly in the above resolution, to present the draught of a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes expressed and set forth in our petition.

JONA. D. SERGEANT, Committee  
CLEMENT BIDDLE, of W. Jer-  
EBENEZER COWELL, sey Propri-  
DANIEL ELLIS, etors.

January 8, 1784.

**CONFISCATED PROPERTY.**

New-Jersey, Mid- } BY virtue of sundry precepts to  
dlesex county. } me directed, issued out of the  
Court of Common Pleas, holden in and for the said  
county of Middlesex, wherein I am directed to expose  
at publick sale the following forfeited real estates, late  
the property of the several persons hereafter named,  
whereof inquisitions hath been found, and final judgment  
entered in favour of the state, previous to the  
3d day of February, 1783, to wit,

No. 1. Cortland Skinner's office in Perth-Amboy, situate on the north side of Smith-street.

No. 2. A house and lot of land lying on the north side of Smith-street aforesaid, a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, late of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 3. A house and lot of land, late Isaac Bonnell's for and during his natural life, situate in Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 4. A lot of land lying on Piscataway road, known by the name of Doddsworth's Lot; also the one-third part of one-eighth part of one-twenty-fourth part of a propriety right, lying in the Eastern Division of the state of New-Jersey, a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 5. A lot of land adjoining the river Raritan, formerly David Demarek's; also a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, aforesaid.

No. 6. The Mansionhouse and lot where Philip Kearney, Esquire, deceased, used to dwell, together with a lot of meadow-land near the barracks, situate at Perth-Amboy aforesaid; also sundry other lots of land lying in common in and near Amboy aforesaid, which will be more particularly described at the day of sale, a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis Kearney, late of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 7. A farm near Perth-Amboy aforesaid, containing, by estimation, 140 acres of land, with good improvements thereon; a large quantity of fresh meadow bounding on the north side of Raritan river, commonly called Newill's farm; also a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis Kearney aforesaid, now in the tenure and possession of Thomas Randolph.

No. 8. A farm situate on the south side of Raritan river, containing, by estimation, 240 acres of land, together with a large body of salt meadow adjoining; also a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis Kearney aforesaid, now in the tenure and possession of Thomas Smith.

No. 9. Two lots of land and premises which was purchased by Philip Kearney, Esquire, deceased, of Resu Runyan, adjoining or near the aforesaid premises; also a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis Kearney aforesaid.

No. 10. A farm situate in Woodbridge near Perth-Amboy aforesaid, containing, by estimation, 170 acres of land; a part of the forfeited estate of Jonathan Clawson, of Woodbridge aforesaid.

The before-mentioned lots of land and premises I shall expose at publick sale on Monday the 26th of April next, at the house of John Hampton, innkeeper at Perth-Amboy, and to continue from day to day until all are sold: To begin at twelve o'clock.

No. 11. Five acres of salt meadow, situate in Woodbridge, adjoining the river Raritan, said to be part of the forfeited estate of Stephen Skinner, of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 12. Two lots of salt meadow containing seven acres, situate in Woodbridge aforesaid, called house-lot meadow, a part of the forfeited estate of John Heard, of Woodbridge aforesaid, which I shall expose at publick sale on Thursday the 29th of April next, at Isaac Catheal's, innkeeper at Bonham-Town: To begin at twelve o'clock.

No. 13. A house and lot of about ten acres of land in Piscataway, near Quibleton, a part of the forfeited estate of Jeremiah Hemstead, of Piscataway aforesaid.

No. 14. Two shares of an undivided part of a plantation situate in Piscataway, near Raritan landing, containing, by estimation, 180 acres of land, with good improvements thereon, said to be a part of the forfeited estate of John Vroom and Peter Vroom, of Piscataway aforesaid, now in the tenure and possession of Mr. Vankirk, which I shall expose at publick sale on Friday the 30th of April next, at the house of Ishmael Shippy, innkeeper at the landing aforesaid: To begin at twelve o'clock.

No. 15. The one-fourth part of an undivided tract of land and plantation, with good improvements thereon, situate at Six Mile Run, in North-Brunswick, containing, by estimation, about 250 acres of land, a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, of Perth-Amboy aforesaid; now in the tenure and possession of Wilham and Cornelius Williamson.

No. 16. The one-fourth part of another tract and parcel of land, adjoining or near the aforesaid plantation, with some improvements thereon: Also a large tract of woodland, some of which is swamp, and with improving will make meadow, containing, by estimation, 350 acres of land; is also a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, now or of late in the tenure and possession of the widow Caywood and son: Which I shall expose at publick sale, on Saturday the first of May next, at John De Graw's, innkeeper at the ferry-house in New-Brunswick, at twelve o'clock.

No. 17. A tract of about 200 acres of land near South-River, chiefly woodland, a part of the forfeited estate of John Leonard, late of Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth: Which I shall sell at publick sale, on Monday the third of May next ensuing, at the house of Mr. Thomas Stilwell, innkeeper at South-River bridge.

No. 18. A tract of about 330 acres, chiefly woodland, situate in Windsor, near Hights-Town, said to be a part of the forfeited estate of Oliver Delancey, of the city of New-York.

No. 19. A house and other improvements situate in Windsor, near Assanpink, being convenient for either tavern, merchant or tradesman, it being kept as a tavern for many years; there is belonging to the same about 80 acres, most of which is woodland, a part of the forfeited estate of Thomas Hooper, late of Windsor aforesaid: Which I shall sell at publick sale, on Wednesday the fifth of May next, at Okey Hendrickson's, innkeeper at Hights-Town aforesaid, at twelve o'clock.

Besides cash, the following state-obligations will be received in payment, to wit, officers' and soldiers' notes given for the depreciation of pay, contractors' certificates, or collectors' surplus certificates of the state of New-Jersey.

DAVID OLDEN, Agent.

March 20, 1784.

**FOR SALE,**

A Most elegant seat, little, if any inferior, to any in Jersey, calculated either for the gentleman or the man of business, situated in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, in a very agreeable neighbourhood and healthy part of the country; the prospect beautiful, as it overlooks a large extent of country, within one day's ride of New-York or Philadelphia; the dwelling-house brick, well finished, 36 feet by 48, two stories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, and a 10 feet entry through the whole, a neat court-yard in front newly enclosed with a neat pale fence. The farm contains near 400 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, with a large proportion of meadow; several hundred apple-trees of the best fruit, many of them grafted. The fourth branch of the river Raritan, a never failing stream, passing through part of said farm, on which are a grist-mill and saw-mill, belonging to the premises, in good repair, the running gears of the grist-mill being mostly made new last summer, in which are two water-wheels, with two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burrs, a rolling screen, &c. going by water, and every thing in proper order for manufacturing of flour after the best manner.—The saw-mill new.—The stand for country work equal to any in Jersey. This place being equally distant from New-York or Philadelphia, gives the choice of either market a material advantage to the trader. There is a good well of water by the kitchen door; also newly erected water-works, similar to those in Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, worked by the water-wheel of the saw-mill, which, without being any obstruction to the sawing, elevates the water between 60 and 70 feet, forces it under ground 250 yards, and brings it within a few feet of the kitchen door, where it discharges about one hoghead of water in a minute, which water, after supplying the house, garden, &c. is designed to be thrown over 25 or 30 acres of ground which lies near the house, and has a beautiful descent for watered meadow, a good barn, waggon-house, &c. &c. It is not likely any person inclining to purchase would wish a more minute description, as a sight of the premises would be much more satisfactory. A clear and indisputable title will be made, and possession given on the first day of May. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

AMOS GREGG.

Richmond, February 9, 1784.

**ALL PERSONS,**

INDEBTED to the estate of Josiah Appleton, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make payment by the first day of May next; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly proved for payment. All those that neglect complying with this publick request, may depend on being proceeded against as the law directs, the executors being determined to close the accounts of the estate as soon as possible.

JOSIAH APPLETON,  
ABRAHAM APPLETON, } Execut.

Trenton, March 1, 1784.

The Publick are desired to take Notice,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the Loan-Officer of this state, to renew two Loan-Office Certificates, lately destroyed by accident, viz. No. 2120 for 300 dollars, and No. 4768 for 600 dollars, issued by Joseph Borden, Esquire, and dated February 11, 1779, payable to William Baker. Any person or persons having objections to the renewal of the said Certificates, agreeably to an act of Congress in that case made and provided, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

WILLIAM BAKER.

March 8, 1784.

**LAMPBLACK,**

Of the best quality, to be sold cheap by the Printer of this paper.