

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1786.

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

TO BE SOLD,

ONE 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 George Wortze.

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 Sussex, near Hackets-Town, containing upwards of 300 acres, which will be sold very low.

One lot of excellent rich land fit for the feythe, in or near the city of Perth-Amboy, containing about 8 acres, producing the best of grafs 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 col. John Taylor in Readington, to Peter Wikoff in Philadelphia, or to Isaac Wikoff in Monmouth county, in this state.

Feb. 4, 1786.

8w

House of Assembly, November 17, 1785.

MEMORIAL from the trustees of the roads and ferries leading from Newark to the road that leads from Bergen-Point to Paulus-Hook, was read, praying for a law to vest the ferries between Newark and the town of Bergen in the trustees, on their paying a certain annual rent, or on their being accountable for the net revenues to the proprietors, or at least until the trustees are repaid the monies they have expended in repairing the causeways, and putting the ferries in good condition; and also the monies that may hereafter be expended by the trustees for the said purposes;

Ordered, That they have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising the purport thereof, and a copy of this order, in one of the New-Jersey, and in one of the New-York news-papers, for at least six weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given,

That a bill will be presented to the honourable the legislature at their next sitting, agreeably to the leave given in the above order.

Jan. 25, 1786.

6w

TO BE SOLD, BY
JACOB HILTZHEIMER,
IN PHILADELPHIA,

A FULL-BLOODED brown horse, between 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high, well shaped, got by the late Mr. Wilson Hunt's horse, called WASHINGTON, and his dam by old Juniper, his size makes him fit to get either saddle or carriage horses.

N. B. If not sold by the middle of March next, he will be put out on shares for the ensuing season.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1786.

10w*

EXCELLENT MOLASSES,

Imported in the brig New-Jersey,
and to be sold by

MOORE FURMAN.

February 17, 1786.

4w*

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

AT John Rutledge's, on the premises, the eighteenth day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together or in lots of two to three hundred acres, a tract of land, called Good Will Purchased again, situate in Harford county, in the state of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper cross roads, containing one thousand five hundred and fifty-two and a half acres. It is mostly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on several of the lots; each of which has a proportion of woodland. There are several buildings, and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchase-money to be paid in seven equal yearly payments, the purchasers giving satisfactory security, and paying the interest annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be seen at John Rutledge's on the premises, who will shew the land to any person desirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,

Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

N. B. The sale was advertised to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is postponed till the above time.

Jan. 18th, 1786.

8w

WHEREAS Phineas Bragg, Ebenezer Woodruff, and Parvin Dunn, insolvent debtors now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey for debt; do hereby give publick notice to all their creditors, to appear at the courthouse in Bridgton, in and for the county of Cumberland aforesaid, on Saturday the 18th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtors estates should not be made, and they discharged from their confinement, pursuant to an act of the legislature of this state.

PHINEAS BRAGG,
EBENEZER WOODRUFF,
PARVIN DUNN.

February 13, 1786.

4w 1w*

TO BE SOLD,

THE whole or a moiety of the farm called Morrifon, which Garret Bennet and George Williams now live on, containing between eight and nine hundred acres of land, lying near Colts-Neck in Monmouth county, adjoining the great road that leads from Allentown to Shrewsbury, pleasantly situated, about six miles from Shrewsbury-Town, in a well settled part of the county, handy to the New-York market, and convenient for a supply of fish and oysters. It is a valuable farm with good improvements on it, and suitable for a gentleman's seat or a good farmer, having a good dwellinghouse, convenient out-houses, an excellent well built large barn, a large orchard, and about sixty acres of improved meadow, and more may be made; it is also well timbered and wooded, and has a valuable small cedar swamp on it with wood sufficient for fencing the greatest part of the farm. There is likewise on it a good mill feat, with a fine stream of water. The whole or a moiety of said farm will be sold cheap, with a good title, and on easy terms of payment. For further particulars apply to major John Skinner near Elizabeth-Town, James Kinsey at Burlington, or to Richard Stevens at Perth-Amboy.

N. B. If the farm is not sold before the 10th day of March next, it will then on that day be set up for sale at publick vendue on the premises, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Also to be sold the farm that Matthias Venderipe lives on, in said county of Monmouth, containing about 250 acres of land, with some improvements thereon, but it is chiefly woodland, lying near the old Scotch meetinghouse, and is about six miles from Middletown Point landing, handy for the New-York and Amboy markets. This farm will also be sold on easy terms of payment, but if not sold before the 10th day of March next, it will then, on that day, be set up for sale at publick vendue at the said Morrifon farm. For further particulars apply as above.

Feb. 9, 1786.

4w

United States in Congress assembled, February 15, 1786.

The committee, consisting of Mr. King, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Kean, Mr. Munroe and Mr. Pettit, to whom were referred several reports and documents concerning the system of general revenue, recommended by Congress on the 18th of April 1783,—

Report.

THAT in pursuance of the above reference, they have carefully examined the acts of the several states, relative to the general system of revenue recommended by Congress on the 18th of April 1783, and find that the states of Delaware and North-Carolina have passed acts in full conformity with the several parts thereof; the former of which states has inserted a proviso in their act, restraining the operation thereof until each of the other states shall have made a like and equally extensive grant: that the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Virginia and South-Carolina, have each passed acts, complying with that part of the system which recommends a general impost, but have come to no decision on the other part which proposes the establishment of funds supplementary to, and in aid of the general impost: that the state of Pennsylvania has passed an act complying with the recommendation of the general impost, and in the same act has declared, that their proportion or quota of the supplementary funds shall be raised and levied on the persons and estates of the inhabitants of that state, in such manner as the legislature thereof shall from time to time direct, with this proviso, that if any of the annual proportion of the supplementary funds shall be otherwise raised and paid to the United States, then such annual levy or tax shall be discontinued. The committee conceive that this clause is rather an engagement that Pennsylvania will provide adequate supplementary funds, than an actual establishment thereof; nevertheless, the act contains a proviso restraining its operation, until each of the other states shall have passed laws in full conformity with the whole of the revenue system aforesaid. The committee farther find, that the state of Rhode-Island has passed an act on this subject, but so different from the plan recommended, and so wholly insufficient, that it cannot be considered as a compliance with any part of the system submitted for their adoption: that the state of Maryland passed an act in 1782, and a supplement thereto in 1784, complying with the recommendation of Congress of the 3d of February 1781, which recommendation is not compatible with, and was relinquished by the resolves of Congress of the 18th of April 1783; but that neither the state of Maryland, New-York nor Georgia, has passed any act in pursuance of the system of the 18th of April 1783.

From this statement it appears that seven states, viz: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, have granted the impost in such manner, that if the other six states had made similar grants, the plan of the general impost might immediately begin to operate: that two other states, viz. Pennsylvania and Delaware, have also granted the impost, but have connected their grants with provisos, which will suspend their operation until all the other states shall have passed laws in full conformity with the whole of the revenue system aforesaid: that two only of these nine states, viz. Delaware and North-Carolina, have fully acceded to that system in all its parts; and that the four other states, viz. Rhode-Island, New-York, Maryland and Georgia, have not decided in favour of any part of the system of revenue aforesaid, so long since, and so repeatedly presented by Congress for their adoption.

The committee have thought it their duty candidly to examine the principles of this system and to discover, if possible, the reasons, which have prevented its adoption; they cannot learn that any member of the confederacy has stated or brought forward any objections against it, and the result of their impartial enquiries into the nature and operation of the plan, has been a clear and decided opinion, that the system itself is more free from well founded exceptions, and is better calculated to receive the approbation of the several states than any other that the wisdom of Congress can devise.

In the course of this enquiry it most clearly appeared, that the requisitions of Congress for eight years past, have been so irregular in their operation, so uncertain in their collection, and so evidently unproductive, that a reliance on them in future, as a source from whence monies are to be drawn to discharge the engagements of the confederacy, definite as they are in time and amount, would be no less dishonourable to the understandings of those who entertain such confidence, than it would be dangerous to the welfare and peace of the union: the committee are therefore se-

riously impressed with the indispensable obligation that Congress are under of representing to the immediate and impartial consideration of the several states, the utter impossibility of maintaining and preserving the faith of the federal government, by temporary requisitions on the states, and the consequent necessity of an early and complete accession of all the states to the revenue system of the 13th of April 1783.

Although in a business of this magnitude and importance to the respective states, it was natural to expect a due degree of caution, and a thorough investigation of the system recommended, yet the committee cannot forbear to remark, that this plan has been under reference for nearly three years; that during that period numerous changes have taken place in the delegations of every state, but that this system has received the repeated approbation of each successive Congress, and that the urgency of the publick engagements at this time, renders it the unquestionable duty of the several states to adopt, without further delay, those measures which alone in the judgment of the committee can preserve the sacred faith of this confederacy.

The following state of facts must convince the states of the propriety of urging this system with unusual anxiety at this period:

	Doll. 90ths
That the sum necessary to discharge the interest on loans of the king of France, to the 1st of January 1787, is	240,740. 60
For interest on certificates to foreign officers made payable in France to the 1st of January 1787, is	22,370.
For interest on the Spanish loan, to the 21st of March 1787, is	48,596. 55
For interest on the Dutch loans, to the 1st June 1787, is	295,600.
Total,	577,307. 25

That although some of the objects of disbursement are in the year 1787, the periods at which they become due, will shew the absolute necessity of an immediate provision for them.

That notwithstanding some of the above sums do not fall due until 1787, yet, exclusive of the same, there will be due on the French and Dutch loans, in that year, 1,252,938 dollars and 57 90ths, and during the nine succeeding years, that is until the year 1797, including the payment of the interest and the partial reimbursements of the capitals of the French and Dutch loans, the average sum of near one million of dollars annually; for the certain obtaining of which, at fixed periods, effectual measures can no longer be delayed. More fully to illustrate this subject, the committee annex a schedule of the French and Dutch loans, shewing the periods of their redemption, with the annual interest payable thereon, until their final extinction: in addition to the above foreign demands, the interest on the Spanish loan, and on the debts due to foreign officers, must be provided for and annually paid. The amount of these annual demands will be greatly increased by adding the annual interest on the domestic debt, the whole of which is not yet liquidated, and the aggregate whereof, will consequently be enlarged beyond its last estimate.

The committee contemplate, with great satisfaction, the prospect of extinguishing a part of the domestic debt, by the sales of the western territory of the United States; but a considerable time must elapse before that country can be surveyed and disposed of; and the domestic creditors, until that event, must depend for support on the justice of their country. The revenue system, if adopted, would afford this support, and enable Congress to fulfil the publick engagements with their foreign creditors. The whole product of this system is appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of the national debt, and no part thereof can be diverted to other purposes.

That it has been the earnest wish of Congress to prevent the vast accumulation of foreign interest that now exists, appears from their estimates and requisitions of the 27th of April 1784, and the 27th of September 1785; and the following abstract, taken from the books of the treasury, of the amount of monies brought into the federal treasury in the course of the four last years, viz. between the 1st of November, 1781, and the 1st of January 1786, will shew the little success of requisitions, and demonstrate the inadequacy of their products to maintain the federal government, and at the same time to discharge the annual publick engagements:

	Doll. 90ths
The receipts of taxes from the 1st of November 1781, to the 1st of November 1784, amount to	2,025,089. 34
From the 1st of November 1784, to the 1st of January 1786,	432,897. 81
Total,	2,457,987. 25

Thus it is evident that the sum of 2,457,987 dollars and 25 90ths only, was received in a space of more than four years, when the requisitions, in the most forcible manner, pressed on the states the payment of much larger sums, and for purposes of the highest national importance. It should be here observed, that the receipts of the last fourteen months of the above period, amount only to 432,897 dollars and 81 90ths, which is at the rate of 371,052 dollars per annum, a sum short of what is essentially necessary for the bare maintenance of the federal government on the most economical establishment, and in time of profound peace.

The committee observe, with great concern, that the security of the navigation and commerce of the citizens of these states from the Barbary Powers, the protection of the frontier inhabitants from the savages, the immediate establishment of military magazines in different parts of the union, rendered indispensable by the principles of publick safety, the maintenance of the federal government at home, and the support of

the publick servants abroad, each and all depend upon the contributions of the states under the annual requisitions of Congress. The monies essentially necessary for these important objects, will so far exceed the sums formerly collected from the states by taxes, that no hope can be indulged of being able, from that source, to make any remittances for the discharge of foreign engagements.

Thus circumstanced, after the most solemn deliberation, and under the fullest conviction that the publick embarrassments are such as above represented, and that they are daily encreasing, the committee are of opinion, that it has become the duty of Congress to declare most explicitly, that the crisis has arrived when the people of these United States, by whose will, and for whose benefit, the federal government was instituted, must decide whether they will support their rank as a nation, by maintaining the publick faith at home and abroad; or whether, for want of a timely exertion in establishing a general revenue, and thereby giving strength to the confederacy, they will hazard not only the existence of the Union, but of those great and invaluable privileges, for which they have so arduously and so honourably contended.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report. And to the end that Congress may remain wholly acquitted from every imputation of a want of attention to the interest and welfare of those whom they represent,

Resolved, That the requisitions of Congress of the 27th of April 1784, and the 27th of September 1785, cannot be considered as the establishment of a system of general revenue, in opposition to that recommended to the several states by the resolves of Congress of the 18th of April 1783.

Resolved, That the resolves of Congress of the 18th of April 1783, recommending a system of general revenue, be again presented to the consideration of the legislatures of the several states, which have not fully complied with the same: that it be earnestly recommended to the legislatures of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South-Carolina, which have complied only in part with the said system, completely to adopt the same; and to the legislatures of the states of Rhode-Island, New-York, Maryland and Georgia, which have not adopted the said system, either in whole or in part, to pass laws without further delay, in full conformity with the same. But as it is highly necessary that every possible aid should, in the most expeditious manner, be obtained to the revenues of the United States, it is therefore recommended to the several states, that, in adopting the said system, they enable the United States in Congress assembled, to carry into effect that part which relates to the impost as soon as it shall be acceded to.

Resolved, That whilst Congress are denied the means of satisfying those engagements which they have constitutionally entered into for the common benefit of the union; they hold it their duty to warn their constituents that the most fatal evils will inevitably flow from a breach of publick faith, pledged by solemn contract, and a violation of those principles of justice, which are the only solid basis of the honour and prosperity of nations.

Votes and proceedings of the tenth general assembly of the state of New-Jersey. Being the second sitting. (Continued from our last.)

MR. A. Clark, from the committee appointed for that purpose at the last sitting, brought in a bill, intitled, 'an act to prevent the importation of slaves into the state of New-Jersey, and to authorize the manumission of them under certain restrictions, and to prevent the abuse of slaves,' which was read, and ordered a second reading.

A petition was presented to the house from the members of the Baptist church, in the county of Cape-May, praying a law to incorporate the said church, which was read, and ordered a second reading.

Eight petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Monmouth, and four from the county of Middlesex, were read, praying that paper-money may be emitted and loaned on landed security; and that the said paper be declared a legal tender for the discharge of all contracts whatsoever;

Ordered, That the said petitions be read a second time.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the state was read, praying that paper money may be made, and declared by law a legal tender, and issued in such way as the legislature shall think proper;

Ordered, That the same be read a second time.

Two petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Monmouth, were read, praying that one hundred thousand pounds may be emitted in paper-money, to be sunk in twenty-one years, and to be let out on landed security, and declared by law a legal tender;

Ordered, That the same be read a second time.

Four petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Essex, were read, praying that paper-money may by law be emitted on loan, and made a legal tender in all cases whatsoever;

Ordered, That the same be read a second time.

Four petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, setting forth the scarcity of gold and silver, and praying that paper-money, to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds, may be issued on loan, and made payable equal to gold and silver in all cases whatever;

Ordered, That the said petitions be read a second time.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Cape-May, praying that paper-money may be made and put in circulation, and made a legal tender;

Ordered, That the said petition be read a second time.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Bergen was read, praying that paper-money may be made and issued on loan upon the same principles as the paper-money issued previous to the late war;

Ordered, That the said petition be read a second time.

Six petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Suffolk were read, praying that paper-money may be made and let out on the same principles as the loan-office money previous to the late war;

Ordered, That the said petitions be read a second time.

Four petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Salem, praying that paper-money may be made and let out on loan on the same principles as the loan-office money let out before the war;

Ordered, That the said petitions be read a second time.

One petition from sundry inhabitants of the state; three petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Salem; three petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon; three petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Gloucester; one petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Monmouth; three petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Cape-May; four petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Essex; and three petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Burlington; all remonstrating against the emission of paper-money, and praying, for reasons therein severally expressed, that paper-money may not be made;

Ordered, That the said petitions be severally read a second time.

A petition was presented from sundry inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, praying that a law may pass to permit the petitioners to build a bridge over Mantua Creek, by subscription, at Smith's landing;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present a Bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present, and a copy of this order, at least three weeks previous thereto, in three of the most publick places in each of the townships of Deptford and Greenwich, and also of the same length of time in the New-Jersey Gazette.

The house adjourned to three o'clock, P. M.

The house met.

Peter Schenck, esquire, appeared in the house, and produced the certificate of his election, which was read, approved, and ordered to be filed; whereupon, being duly sworn, he took his seat in the house.

Mr. Bowen attended, and took his seat.

A message from his excellency the governor, accompanied with a letter from Mr. Otto Chargé de Affairs of France, dated New-York, 28th December 1785, requesting liberty for a botanist of his most Christian majesty to purchase a piece of thirty acres of land for the purpose of facilitating the mutual exchange of trees and plants, &c. of both countries, which was read, and committed to Mr. Schenck and Mr. Hall to bring in a bill for that purpose.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, praying that there may be a severe penalty inflicted on persons attempting to stop or prevent the natural course of the fish in South river and in Raritan river, &c. and another petition from a number of the inhabitants of the same county, praying the first-mentioned petition may not be granted; both which petitions were read, and ordered a second reading.

A petition was presented to the house from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Burlington, praying the jurisdiction of the courts for the trial of small causes may be extended to the amount of fifty pounds, which was read, and ordered a second reading.

A petition was presented to the house from the widow and legatees of James Sexton, setting forth, that by the unadvised neglect of one evidence, the last will of the said James Sexton is rendered not valid in the law as to the real estate, and praying the said will may be confirmed, which was read, and ordered a second reading.

A petition was presented to the house by Richard Rogers, setting forth, that he had purchased a plantation at the sale of the commissioners of forfeited estates, and is in danger of losing one-third part of the use of the said plantation during the life of the widow, whose husband formerly owned the same, and praying the legislature will protect him in the said purchase, which was read, and ordered to be dismissed.

Mr. Biddle, from the committee appointed for that purpose, brought in a bill, intitled, 'a supplemental act to an act, intitled, an act to call in all contractors and surplus certificates; to issue state-notes to the holders; and to procure a more accurate estimate of the state-debt;' which was read, and ordered a second reading.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon, and one petition from Cumberland, praying that paper-money may be emitted, and put out on loan, was read, and ordered a second reading.

Four petitions from 435 inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, and nine petitions from the county of Middlesex, were severally read, remonstrating against the emission of paper-currency, and praying that no paper-money may be emitted to be put out on loan agreeably to many petitions circulating for that purpose;

Ordered, That the said petitions be read a second time.

Mr. Combs, from the committee appointed on the 28th of November last, to enquire into the validity of a certificate given by Thompston Stehe, as commissioner to settle militia accounts, to John Hampton for upwards of £. 560, as lieutenant in the militia in the county of Middlesex, and paid into the treasury, reported as follows:

THAT we have made enquiry into the matter, and find, by sundry certificates from the officers of the battalion in which said Hampton must have served, that the said Hampton never did hold a lieuten-

nant's commission in the aforesaid battalion, and of course the said certificate was fraudulently obtained.

JOHN COMBS,
JAMES BONNEY.

The house having taken into consideration the above report,

Resolved, That the treasurer of the state be, and he is hereby empowered and directed to bring an action against said John Hampton, at the suit of the state, for recovering the amount of the note to him given and paid into the treasury, as mentioned in the said report, and prosecute the same to effect.

Ordered, That Mr. Nicoll do carry the said resolution to the council for their concurrence.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, Dec. 10.

An express arrived in town on Saturday, informing ministry that the definitive treaty between the emperor and the Dutch was at length signed and ratified. The difficulty arose from the emperor's insisting on the free and entire passage of the Scheldt, to which the Dutch would not accede. The French mediated between them, and it is said, that by promising the emperor to interfere between him and the king of Prussia, and to use their interest with the latter to agree to the proposed exchange of Bavaria, they prevailed on him to conclude the treaty with the Dutch on the terms of a partial navigation of the Scheldt.

The most important consequence of this definitive treaty is, that it has induced the Dutch, in gratitude to their mediator, to conclude a treaty *offensive and defensive* with the French.—This treaty, which has been on the tapis for a considerable time, and with the progress of which our court was well acquainted, is hostile to this country. It completely changes the aspect of European politics, and ought to awaken the suspicions of Britain. If they should meditate a scheme on our East-India possessions, their union would be highly dangerous to us, and might be the means of extinguishing our authority in Asia.

American Intelligence.

P R O V I D E N C E, February 9.

The establishing of manufactories in our young country, is a matter of the greatest consequence, and it must give pleasure to every true citizen to be informed of the success of any endeavours for that purpose—we therefore, with the greatest satisfaction inform the publick, that the nail manufactory established in the East Parish of the town of Bridgewater is in the most flourishing state; that in it there was made one morning a few days since, before the usual time of the workmen going to breakfast (about 9 o'clock) 61,300 good tenpenny nails—May success attend industry!—

TRENTON, March 7.

On Wednesday last the legislature of this state, to their great honour, and which will be applauded by all the friends to justice and humanity, passed an act to prohibit the importation, to authorize the manumission, and to prevent the abuse of slaves.

By this law every person bringing a slave into this state, either for sale or servitude, who has been brought from Africa since the year 1776, shall forfeit £. 50; every person bringing a slave into this state, who has not been born in or brought from Africa since that time, shall forfeit £. 20; except persons coming to reside in the state, who may bring their families; or persons passing through, or coming to transact business, who may bring their attendants: provided they do not sell, and provided they have not been brought from Africa since 1776.

Persons wishing to manumit their slaves may do it under their hand and seal, without being subject hereafter to maintain them, provided they are not under 21 nor above 35 years of age, upon procuring a certificate from the overseers of the poor and two justices, that the slave is healthy and able to procure his or her living.

Persons abusing their slaves are made liable to be indicted, and fined at the discretion of the court, not exceeding £. 5 for the first nor £. 10 for the second offence.

On the 10th of February died, at his seat in Maryland, JOHN CADWALADER, Esquire. His early and inflexible patriotism, and his intrepid perseverance as a soldier, defying dangers and combating misfortunes, will endear his memory to all the true friends of the revolution. It may with the strictest justice be said of him, that he possessed a heart incapable of deceiving. His manners were formed on the nicest sense of honour, and the whole tenor of his life was governed by this principle. The companions of his youth, became the friends of his manhood: he never lost a friend by insincerity, nor made one by deception. His domestic virtues were truly exemplary, and while they serve to endear the remembrance, they embitter the loss of him to all his numerous surviving relations and connections.

Samuel M'Donald was executed on Friday the 24th ult. pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of John Connet.

* * * The piece signed A FARMER'S DAUGHTER is too incorrect for publication.

(From a late London paper.)

G A M I N G.

It is this vice that poisons the female mind, and makes them forget all the amiable obligations of wife, mother, daughter, sister and friend.

It is this vice obliterates the gratitude they owe the deity.

It is this vice destroys their taste for intellectual elegance.

This vice is the source of perpetual unhappiness.

Read the following example:

The STORY of MISS BRADDOCK.

Miss Frances Braddock was the admiration of every polite circle—her person was elegant, her face beautiful, and her mind accomplished.

She unhappily spent a season at Bath.—The whole *beau monde* courted her acquaintance.—She gave the ton not only to the fashion, but the sentiments of every assembly. Her taste was admirable, her wit was brilliant.

Her father at his death bequeathed twelve thousand pounds between her and her sister, besides a considerable sum to her brother the late general Braddock, who was cut off with a whole party, on an American expedition against the Cherokee Indians.

Four years after the death of her father, she lost her sister, by which her fortune was doubled—but alas! in the course of a month, by a constant application to cards, she lost the whole.

She fell under the infatuation of her own opinion—she conceived that judgment was sufficient, being totally ignorant of *unfair practices*.

Her misfortune preyed upon her mind, nor did she communicate the cause even to her most confidential friends for a considerable time, till at last her mind being unequal to frugality with accumulating adversity, she declared to an intimate female, that the world should never be sensible of her necessities, however extreme they might be.

Notwithstanding her caution, her poverty became known, and her sensibility was daily injured by the real and fictitious condolence of her acquaintance, which stimulated her to the rash resolve of terminating her anxiety, by putting an end to her existence.

On the night of perpetrating the act of suicide, she retired to her chamber in apparent good health, and in full possession of her senses—Her attendants left her in bed with a candle lighted, as was usual, and having locked the door, put the key under it.

Miss Braddock always opened her chamber door in the morning to admit her attendants, but the next morning the maid coming as usual, and not hearing her mistress stir, retired till near two o'clock in the afternoon, when being alarmed at receiving no answer to her calling, she employed a man to climb in at the window, when the horrid catastrophe of her mistress was discovered, and the following fact appeared in the evidence upon the view of the coroner's inquest.

After the departure of the maid on this night, she got out of bed again, and it is supposed, employed some time in reading, as a book was discovered lying open on her dressing table. She put on a white nightgown, and pinned it over her breast; tied a gold and silver girdle together, and hanged herself on a closet door, in the following manner:—at one end of the girdle she tied three knots, each about an inch asunder, that if one failed, another might hold; opening the door, she put the knotty end over, and then locked it, to secure the girdle, at the other end of which she made a noose, put it about her neck, and dropping herself off a chair, accomplished her fatal purpose. She hung with her back to the door, and had hold of the key with one of her hands. She bit her tongue through, and had a bruise on her forehead, supposed to have been occasioned by the breaking of a red girdle, on which she had tried the first experiment, and which was afterwards found in her pocket with a noose upon it. The coroner's inquest being called, they returned their verdict *non compos mentis*. On the day after, she was decently buried in the Abby Church, by the side of her brave old father, who happily did not live to weep over the misfortunes of his children. In her window were found written the following lines:

O death! thou pleasing end to human woe!
Thou cure for life! thou greatest good below;
Still may'st thou fly the coward and the slave,
And thy soft slumbers only bless the brave.
Thus by an act of self-murder or of madness,
A young lady in the 23d year of her age, in the full possession of personal charms, sensibility and virtue, lost her life by an unhappy infatuation to a fashionable vice.
O CARDS! ye vain diverters of our woe!
Ye waste of life! ye greatest curse below!
May beauty never fall again your slave,
Nor your delusion thus destroy the brave.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

THE seventeenth day of March next, a valuable lot of ground, consisting of one quarter of an acre, free from ground rent, fronting the main street, from Elijah Bond's, at the flourishing town of Lambertton, to Trenton, and fronting a new brick house of Benjamin Olden, where a number of valuable houses have been built within one year past; there is a new frame building on said lot, one story and a half high, twenty-two by sixteen feet; likewise at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, household and kitchen furniture of all kinds, one batteau, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The conditions will be made known at the day of sale, by the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title for the house and lot.
ROBERT WHATLY.

N. B. The said lot is inclosed with a new board fence. Lambertton, Feb. 3, 1786.

A FULLING-MILL

IN good repair, on a never failing stream, two miles from Princeton, to be rented or let on shares. A good workman who can be well recommended for his sobriety, honesty and industry (for no other need apply) may meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM SCUDDER.

New-Market, Feb. 22, 1786.

1W*

TO BE SOLD, OR LET

ON the fifteenth of April next, a large brick house and lot in Trenton, very pleasantly situated on the south side of the town, overlooking the river Delaware. There are six rooms in the house, two of which are neatly papered, and a good cellar and kitchen under it. There is half an acre of excellent garden adjoining the house, with a stable for four horses, and a never failing spring of the best tasted water, nearly before the door. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Andrew Pettit, merchant in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Trenton.

SAMUEL W. STOCKTON.

March 6, 1786.

t. f.

THE subscriber acquaints his customers in particular, and the publick in general, that he, in company with John Schuurman and Son, has provided a new sloop, he flatters himself the most convenient belonging to this place, and intends plying weekly as usual between New-Brunswick and New-York—setting out for New-York on Tuesdays, and returning on Saturdays. Gentlemen who will please to favour them with their custom, are requested to apply to the captain on board, or to the said John Schuurman and Son, at their store in New-Brunswick, who have provided large and commodious stores for the reception of all kinds of country produce, and may be relied on for their punctuality and dispatch in any business entrusted to them.

JOHN THOMSON.

New-Brunswick, Feb. 28, 1786.

4W

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of William Bidgood, late of Bristol township, and county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, deceased, that valuable plantation and excellent farm whereon the aforesaid deceased lately lived, situate in Bristol township aforesaid, about twenty-two miles from Philadelphia, and three from the borough of Bristol, and within two miles of a good landing on Delaware river, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres of land, the ploughland is of a good soil for grain or grass, a large proportion of excellent meadow, with a sufficient quantity of woodland well timbered; a good stone dwellinghouse, two stories high; pleasantly situated, a good kitchen, a well of good water under a shed near the kitchen door, a springhouse at a small distance from the dwellinghouse, a good frame barn, waggonhouse, stables and barracks; there is also on the premises an excellent apple orchard. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and know the conditions of sale, by applying to William Bidgood, of Bristol township aforesaid, Benjamin Palmer of Lower-Makefield township, or Robert Kirkbride of Plumstead township, executors.

The 12th of the 1st month, 1786.

4W*

House of Assembly, Feb. 17, 1786.

A PETITION was presented from sundry inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, praying that a law may pass to permit the petitioners to build a bridge over Mantua Creek by subscription at Smith's landing.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present, and a copy of this order, at least 3 weeks previous thereto, in three of the most publick places in each of the townships of Deptford and Greenwich, and also the same length of time in the New-Jersey Gazette.

Extract from the minutes,

3W*

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend to present a bill to the legislature, agreeably to the above order, on Tuesday the 28th of March next, to authorize certain persons therein to be named, to build a bridge and causeway from what is commonly called Smith's now Easley's landing, on Mantua Creek unto the fastland of David Chew, said bridge and causeway to be built by voluntary subscription. Those persons that may have any objections why the said bill may not be passed into a law, will have an opportunity of making them known.

JOSIAH FOSTER,
THOMAS HESTON,
THOMAS CARPENTER.

Feb. 28, 1786.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick in general, and their friends in particular, that they have furnished themselves with a good and convenient boat for the transportation and accommodation of passengers and goods of every kind, from this place to New-York; they have also convenient stores and wharves, one store the upper end of town and another near the lower end, for the reception of all kinds of goods and produce; and the publick may be assured that the strictest care and attention will be paid to the receipt and delivery of goods delivered to their care; also that the charges of transportation will be done as low or lower than any other boat plying in this river. The boat will leave this place every Tuesday and New-York every Saturday, under the direction of captain John Guest, who is an honest and an experienced boatman. And flatters themselves that nothing will be wanting on their part, to render their mode of conveyance useful and agreeable to all who may please to favour them with their commands. By the publick's most humble servants.

PETER TEN-EICK,
EPHRAIM LOREE,

New-Brunswick, Feb. 18, 1786.

t. f.

Notice is hereby once more given
TO all persons who are any ways indebted to the
estate of Samuel Henry, late of Trenton, deceas-
ed, to make payment by the first day of May next,
as the money is much wanted, to enable the subscri-
bers to comply with the will of the testator; those
who do not comply with this request; may expect to
be dealt with as the law directs.

ABRAHAM HUNT, } Exec.
CHARLES AXFORD, }
Trenton, Feb. 20, 1786. 6w*

American Blistered Steel,

Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported
from Europe, and to be sold by
John Nancarrow and White Matlack,
Under the FIRM of

NANCARROW and MATLACK,

AT the stores of John Helling's on Stamper's
wharf, and in Second-street, between Race and
Vine-streets; at Greenfield and Humphreys' store on
Chefnut-street wharf, at Baker, Potts and Co's, store
in Third-street, at Michael Gunckle's store, the north
east corner of Race-street, at Casper Singer and Sons
in Market-street, and at Benjamin Davis's store in
Arch-street, between Front and Second-streets; and
also by most of the merchants in Trenton.

The great encouragement given the said John Nan-
carrow, by the rapid sale of the steel he has made,
previous to and during the late war, has induced the
said Nancarrow and Matlack to assure the publick,
that as they intend to carry on the steel manufactory
in an extensive and spirited manner, they are deter-
mined to spare no pains to render their steel worthy
the character given it.

Trenton, Jan. 3, 1786. t. f.

PURSUANT to the directi-

ons contained in the act, intituled, 'An act to
call in all contractors and surplus certificates, to issue
state notes to the holders, and to procure a more ac-
curate estimate of the state debt.'

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the li-
quidation and settlement of such of the above describ-
ed certificates as shall be presented to him for that
purpose at Joseph Matlack's, in Woodbury, the 6th Feb.

at Samuel Wood's, in Bridgton, the 6th of March;
and at Daniel Hand's, on Cape-May, the 15th March;
at each of which places he will continue the remain-
der of the week; from which last place he proposes to
remove to Daniel Randolph's, at Allentown, in the
county of Monmouth, where he will open his office on
Monday the 27th March, and continue 1 week; at
Hagerman's, at Monmouth courthouse, the 3d April,
and continue 2 weeks; at William Snider's, in Mid-
dletown, the 17th April, and continue 1 week; and
at William Lippincott's, in Shrewsbury, on the 24th,
where he will continue 1 week. At which times and
places he will settle and adjust all certificates given by
the superintendent of purchases, contractors, collectors,
agents, and commissioners, for the payment of which
the state is accountable. All persons holding such
certificates are therefore requested to take particular
notice of the above times and places, as the time al-
lotted for transacting the business will evidently pre-
vent any longer attendance, those therefore who ne-
glect this notice must blame themselves if they are for-
ever precluded.

SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.

N. B. This office will be opened in every county
in this state, and previous notice given of the time
and place.

Dec. 1, 1785. t. f.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

PLANTATION, containing 130 acres, situated
in the township of Piles-Grove, county of Sa-
lem, Western division of New-Jersey—about fifty acres
cleared, and the remainder woodland, lying near the
upper landing, on Oldman's-Creek, joins on said
creek, and on a publick road, is well situated for pub-
lick business, has on it a dwellinghouse, with some out
houses, and an excellent apple orchard, with about
150 fruit trees of the best kind, a very valuable stone
quarry, lying on the creek, handy for the stone to be
transported by land or water.

One other plantation, containing about 120 acres,
lying in the county of Salem, and Penns-Neck township,
near the river, about 50 acres cleared, the remainder
woodland with a house and orchard on the same.

Also 2 acres of good meadow, lying on Oldman's-
Creek, under good bank and in excellent order. Cre-
dit will be given for a large part of the money.—For
the particulars enquire of Bridget Clark at Robert
Clark's in Piles-Grove, or of the subscriber in Phila-
delphia, near the Bird-in Hand wharf.

RICHARD TITTIRMARY.
February 10, 1786. 3w*

A faithful narrative of

ELIZABETH WILSON;
WHO was executed at Chester, January 3d, 1786.
Charged with the murder of her twin infants.
Containing some account of her dying sayings; with
some serious reflections. Drawn up at the request of
a friend unconnected with the deceased—May be had
by wholesale or retail at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

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cles of Intelligence are thankfully received—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition.

T O B E S O L D,

A VALUABLE lot of land, containing fifteen and a
half acres, situate in Pennington, within eight
miles of Trenton, five acres of which are excellent mowing
ground, in good fence, the remainder good for grain
or pasture; on which there are about one hundred bear-
ing apple trees of the best grafted fruit. On said pre-
mises are three dwellinghouses, two barns, a good shop,
suitable for a tradesman, and a smokehouse. The
whole will be sold together or in lots, as will best suit
the purchaser or purchasers; the houses stand conven-
ient to divide the land in five acre lots. Possession
will be given the first day of May next. For further
particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE ANTHONY.
N. B. Also to be sold a strong hearty negro wench,
about sixteen years of age, has had the small-pox.

February 11, 1786. 4w*

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Greenwich town-
ship, Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, two
indentured Irish servants, one named James Murphy,
aged about 22 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well
made, fair complexion, and pretty much marked with
the small-pox, light coloured hair, which he wears
tied, came with the British army to America, and has
since been in different parts of Jersey, has been a wait-
er at a publick house in Trenton, as he says, is
very fond of strong drink, and it is likely will try to
get in the same employ again. The other named Wil-
liam M'Cormack, aged about 18 years, 5 feet 3 or 4
inches high, pretty stout made, excepting his legs
which are slim, dark complexion, black bushy hair,
and a very full face, thick short neck, and a hobbling
kind of a walk, says he was born in the county Tirone
and served some time to the taylor's trade before he
came away; it is likely he will try to get employ in
that way. The above servants had on and took with
them each an oldish hat, two light coloured cloth coats
(one had lappels to the breast) one brown program
ditto, and cloth under jacket same colour, with a wool-
len striped coat and jacket of the same, one light
coloured cloth great coat, two pair of white cloth
breeches, two pair of corduroy ditto, one pair of lea-
ther ditto, each a pair of strong hobnailed shoes, to-
gether with five other pair of different kinds, five pair
of stockings, two pair of which were blue, two other
pair black, and one pair white. Whoever takes up
said servants, and secures them, so that their master
may get them again, shall have the above reward,
paid by

ELIJAH COZENS.
N. B. 'Tis probable they may change their names,
and, as it is thought the last is likely to be the ring-
leader, there will be six dollars given for him if taken se-
parate and secured as aforesaid.

February 7, 1786. 3w

T O B E S O L D,

TWO valuable lots of land, in the township of
Mansfield, in the county of Sussex, State of
New-Jersey, one of which contains thirty acres of
land, five of which are watered meadow of the best
kind, which has been mowed twice a year for upwards
of twenty years, with a good bearing orchard, a good
dwellinghouse, with four rooms on a floor, a barn, sta-
bles, shed and other conveniencies, suitable for a tavern,
which has been kept by the subscriber at said place
for twenty-four years. There is likewise a good smith's
shop, and it is a suitable place for a store, or any kind
of publick business. The other lot contains upwards of
150 acres of excellent wheat land, 40 acres are now in
wheat; there are likewise five acres of meadow, and
more may be made; there is a small dwellinghouse
on said lot. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the
first mentioned lot.

JOSEPH PARKE.
N. B. There is a meetinghouse on the corner of said
lot, and an excellent grist and merchant mill within a
quarter of a mile.

February 7, 1786. 4w*

House of Assembly, November 21, 1785.

WHEREAS a petition was presented to the house
of assembly of this state by Rensselaer Wil-
liams, Esquire, of Trenton, in the county of Hun-
terdon, setting forth that Henry Longfield, late of
New-Brunswick, deceased, made his testament and
last will, appointing Samuel Kemble and James Neil-
son his executors; that the said Samuel Kemble
joined the enemy, and is not at present within the
United States; that the said James Neilson is since
dead, and that there is not at present any person du-
ly authorized to execute said testament and last will,
therefore prays that a law may be passed to vest him
with full power to take upon him the execution of
the testament and last will of the said Henry Long-
field, and to fulfil the intention of the said testator;

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present
a bill agreeably to the prayer of his petition, on ad-
vertising the purport thereof, and a copy of this or-
der at least six weeks previous thereto in the differ-
ent news-papers printed in this state.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.
Notice is hereby given,

That a bill will be presented to the honourable the
legislature at their next sitting, agreeably to the leave
given in the above order.

RENSSELAER WILLIAMS.
Jan. 21, 1786. 6w

Land to be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

ON Tuesday the twenty-first day of March next,
two valuable plantations, late the property of
David Henry, deceased, situate in Somerset county,
New-Jersey, within two miles of Pluckemin and twen-
ty from New-Brunswick, both in a good neighbour-
hood. The one containing two hundred and eighty-
six acres, 140 of which are well covered with
timber, twenty of meadow, excellent timothy bottom,
fifty more may easily be made, the remainder good
arable land, and inferior to none in the place; the
whole well watered, the river Lamington bounding
on the end; a frame house with two rooms and kitch-
en, a never failing stream of water at the door, a
small barn and young orchard with a about forty
trees. The farm is in good tenable repair.

The other containing one hundred and three acres,
lying at the Cross-Roads, thirty acres of which is co-
vered with timber, the remainder good tilable land,
with a house of two rooms and linter, handily situa-
ted to water. The vendue to be held on the premises
last described, to begin at ten o'clock. The payments
will be made easy, indisputable title given, with at-
tendance by

JOHN CARLE, } Trustees for
DAVID KIRKPATRICK, } said land.
Lamington, Feb. 26, 1786. 3w*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, having lost a continental loan-
office certificate, No. 6165, dated April 21, 1779,
for 600 dollars, payable to James Christie, which was
taken out of the loan-office of this state, and signed
by Joseph Borden, Esq. and which was by the sub-
scriber, during the war, secreted among other papers
to preserve them from the enemy and thereby lost,
in all probability destroyed; intends applying to the
loan-officer for this state, to have the same renewed
agreeably to a resolution of Congress, passed the 10th
day of May 1780.

JOHN CHRISTIE.
New-Barbadoes, Feb. 13, 1786. 6w

T O B E S O L D,

A FARM, containing near two hundred acres, in
Upper Freehold, near Gaston's Mill, in Mon-
mouth county, occupied by John Reed, on good
terms, for any paper currency in circulation, or hard
money, or any kind of certificates belonging to this state,
or any continental certificates; or if it should not suit the
purchaser to pay the money, his bond will answer with
security if required.—If not sold, will be rented the
first of April next. There are a new house, new barn,
and good orchard on it, and a good well of water at
the door. Any person inclining to purchase, may
know the terms by applying to the subscriber near
the premises.

KENNETH HANKINSON.
February 25, 1786. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,
ON the ninth day of the third month, on the pre-
mises, pursuant to the last will and testament of
Thomas Stackhouse, late of Bristol township, Bucks
county, Pennsylvania, deceased—a valuable plantati-
on, situate in Bristol township, about twenty-three
miles from Philadelphia, and three and a half from
the borough of Bristol, and within two miles of a
good landing on Delaware river; containing one hun-
dred and seventy acres of land, the ploughland is of
a good soil for grain or grass, about one hundred
acres cleared, thirty acres of meadow, a large bear-
ing orchard noted for making good cyder; there is
on the said premises a frame house, two rooms on a
floor, cellar, kitchen, and a well of good water at
the door, a frame barn, stables, waggonhouse and
other convenient out buildings, all in good repair.
The purchaser may have possession and an indisputa-
ble title immediately after the sale. Attendance will
be given, and the conditions of sale made known by

JOHN BROWN, } Exec.
WILLIAM STACKHOUSE, }
Bristol township, the 9th day of the 2d month, 1786.

A good Plantation to be Sold,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,
ON Tuesday the 28th day of March next, contain-
ing nearly 300 acres, late the property of John
Henry, deceased, lying in the county of Hunterdon,
New-Jersey, bounding on the South-Branch of Rari-
tan within 25 miles of New-Brunswick, and 30 from
Trenton, in a good neighbourhood; 20 acres of which
are good meadow, 30 acres well covered with timber,
the remainder good arable land, a convenient house
with three rooms, kitchen, and cellar weaveshop,
&c. a good bearing orchard with about 200 trees, the
whole well watered and in good tenable order. The
payment will be made easy, and indisputable title
given. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, and to be held
on the premises, when the conditions will be made
known, and attendance given by

DANIEL HENRY, surviving executor.
Feb. 23, 1786. 4w*

T O B E L E T,

ACCOMMODIOUS dwellinghouse and potworks,
late the estate of James Rhodes, deceased, in
Nottingham township, Burlington county, near Tren-
ton; to be entered upon immediately. For terms
apply to Mr. John Yard, in Trenton, or the subscri-
ber on the premises.

CATHARINE RHODES.
Feb. 3, 1786. 1w* t. f.