

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1786.

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STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

A supplement to an act, intituled, an act to direct the agents of forfeited estates in the respective counties of this state, to proceed to the sale of said estates, and to repeal an act to suspend the sales of real estates, which have, or hereafter may become forfeited to, and vested in this state; to empower the said agents to sell the lands and publick barracks belonging to this state; and to repeal the act, intituled, 'an act for further suspending the sales of forfeited estates in this state.

Sect. 1. **B**E it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the agents of forfeited estates in the respective counties of this state, shall, and they hereby are required to proceed to sell all real estates in their respective counties, which have been forfeited to, or vested in this state, and against which final judgment hath been entered in behalf of the state, previous to the third day of February seventeen hundred and eighty-three, as soon as conveniently may be, after the first day of September next, conforming in all respects to the directions contained in the act, intituled, 'an act to direct the agents of forfeited estates in the respective counties of this state, to proceed to the sale of said estates, and to repeal an act to suspend the sale of real estates which have, or hereafter may become forfeited to, and vested in this state,' the directions in this act contained to the contrary excepted. And the said agents in the several counties in this state wherein lands have been purchased, for the use of barracks, are hereby empowered and directed in behalf of the said state, in like manner, to sell the said lands, together with the buildings erected thereon, and make legal conveyances for the same to the purchaser in fee-simple: and the said agents are hereby directed to give three months credit to any purchaser of said premises, and to receive in payment therefor lawful money of this state, notes given for depreciation of pay due to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, notes given by the commissioners on settlement of pay due to the militia of this state, notes given for debts liquidated by Silas Condict, esquire, and notes given by the treasurer for balances due to persons on demands against forfeited estates; to and for which purchased premises the said agents are hereby required to give titles, after full payment of the purchase money is made: and the said agents are hereby required to pay the money and notes by them received into the treasury of the state, on or before the first day of March next. Provided always, that no interest shall be allowed to the said agents, that may arise on such state obligations as they may receive in payment as aforesaid, after the day or time when the said sales were made.

2. And be it further enacted, that the act, intituled, 'an act for further suspending the sales of forfeited estates in this state, passed the twenty-eighth day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed at New-Brunswick, June 1, 1786.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act more effectually to empower the justices and chosen freeholders in the several counties in this state, to call to account county collectors for money and other publick property by them received.

WHEREAS the laws for calling to account the county collectors in this state are not sufficiently explicit to answer all the good purposes intended; therefore,

Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the board of justices and chosen freeholders in each respective county in this state, incorporated by an act, intituled, 'an act incorporating the justices and chosen freeholders in the several counties in this state, for the purpose of taking titles for lots of land on which the courthouses, gaols and other publick buildings belonging to the respective counties, are now or hereafter may be erected,' shall be, and hereby are respectively authorized and empowered in their corporate capacity, at any time or times they may think proper, to call to account all county collectors, which have been or may be appointed in their respective counties, for all monies or other publick property, which have been or hereafter may be received by them or either of them, for which they are not made accountable to the treasurer of this state, and to commence and prosecute any suit or suits, action or actions, against any county collector for such money or other publick property in their hands.

Passed at New-Brunswick, June 1, 1786.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act for selling the proprieties, shares of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands of persons whose estates have become forfeited to, and vested in this state.

WHEREAS the interest of the state requires, that the proprieties, shares of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands of persons whose estates have become forfeited to this state, be sold as speedily as possible; therefore,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the agent of the county of Middlesex be, and he is hereby appointed agent for selling the proprieties, shares of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands in East New-Jersey, belonging to persons whose estates have become forfeited to, and vested in this state; and the agent of the county of Burlington for the time being, is in like manner appointed agent for selling the proprieties, shares of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands in West New-Jersey, belonging to persons whose estates have become forfeited as aforesaid.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said agents shall, as soon as may be, after passing this act, enquire into and ascertain the proprieties, shares of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands in their respective districts, of persons whose estates have been forfeited to, and vested in this state, and thereupon shall advertise the same for sale, giving one month's notice by advertisements published in one of the news-papers of this state, and in one of the news-papers of Pennsylvania and New-York, particularly describing in said advertisements the said proprieties, shares of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands to be sold, and shall proceed to the sale thereof, in parcels at publick vendue, and convey the same to the purchaser or purchasers, according to the directions of the act, intituled, 'an act to direct the agents of forfeited estates in the respective counties in this state, to proceed to the sale of said estates, and to repeal an act to suspend the sale of real estates which have or hereafter may become forfeited to, and vested in this state.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said agents shall receive in payment for such proprieties, shares of propriety, and right to unlocated lands, lawful money of this state, officers and soldiers notes given for the depreciation of their pay, notes given by the commissioners on settlement for pay due to the militia of this state, notes given for debts liquidated by Silas Condict, esquire, and notes given by the treasurer for balances due to persons on demands against forfeited estates.

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said agents shall, and they are hereby directed to give six months credit for the payment of the purchase money, upon their receiving sufficient security for the same, and the said agents are further required to pay the money or state obligations which they may receive in consequence of the sales aforesaid within one month after such time of credit shall expire. Provided always, that no interest shall be allowed to the said agents that may arise on any such state obligations, as they may receive in payment as aforesaid, after the day or time when the said sales were made.

Passed at New-Brunswick, June 1, 1786.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act for the establishment of a coinage of copper in this state.

WHEREAS the copper coin now current and passing in this state consists mostly of base metal, and of coppers so small and light as to be of very little real value, whereby the citizens of this state are subjected to manifest loss and inconvenience, and are liable to be greatly defrauded; for remedy whereof,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox, and the survivors and survivor of them, are hereby authorized and empowered, from and after the publication of this act, to strike and coin in copper for this state, a sum equal in value to ten thousand pounds, at fifteen coppers to the shilling.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the coppers so to be coined shall be of pure copper, and of the weight of six penny weight and six grains; that they shall be manufactured and coined within this state, and shall have such marks and inscriptions as shall be directed by the justices of the supreme court, or any one of them.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said coppers so to be struck and coined, shall be of the value aforesaid, unless the United States in Congress assembled shall, by a publick act, alter the

valuation thereof, to which alteration the value thereof shall at all times be subject.

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox, before they shall enter on or begin the coinage aforesaid, shall enter into bond to the governor or commander in chief of this state, to the use of the state, with at least two sufficient sureties in the sum of ten thousand pounds, conditioned that the said Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox, or one or more of them, shall, within two years after the publication of this act, strike and coin within this state, the full sum of ten thousand pounds in coppers as aforesaid, and that they shall faithfully and honestly demean themselves in coining said coppers, and that they will deliver to the treasurer of this state or his order, for the use of the state, one tenth part of the full sum they shall strike and coin as aforesaid, which said tenth part shall be paid quarterly unto the treasurer as aforesaid, by the said Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox, from the time they shall begin to coin as aforesaid, during the time they may carry on said business, which bond the treasurer is authorized and empowered to take, and the same to file in the auditor's office, and the said Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox, shall, at the time of giving said bond, respectively take an oath or affirmation, that they will well and truly account to the legislature for the tenth part of all the coppers they may coin as aforesaid, and that they will truly and faithfully execute the said coinage agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this act.

5. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons whatsoever, shall strike or coin any coppers within this state, without leave being first had and obtained from the legislature to do the same, shall forfeit and pay for each day he or they may be so employed in striking or coining coppers, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the sum of twelve pounds, to be recovered by the collector of the county, in an action of debt, in any court where the same may be cognizable, with costs of suit, to be paid unto the treasurer of the state for the time being, for the use of the state.

Passed at New-Brunswick, June 1, 1786.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, April 10.

THE sources from which the annual million for constituting a sinking fund, is to be drawn, are as determined, permanent and certain, as those from which we derive the means of maintaining our fleets, and discharging the expences of the civil list. Indeed, if there be a difference in point of certainty, it is in favour of the sinking fund. For the minister is to propose, and the parliament will doubtless agree to ensure and protect the new fund in such a manner as to give it the security of even a sacred treasure, and to render it safe in spite of any artifice of the most crafty ministry. That this much ought to be done, Mr. Pitt has already delivered it as his mature opinion; and when he gave his opinion, he met, and with justice too, the approbation of all who heard him. If the circumstances be duly weighed, how truly contemptible will the efforts of those political deceivers appear, who would have us be persuaded that the means of establishing the long wished for sinking fund depend on events that are adventitious and fugitive?—The fact is, government will infallibly have it in their power to throw into the fund by Christmas next, the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds; that is, they will be able to make good two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, by the end of each subsequent quarter, which is precisely what the chancellor of the exchequer intimated to the house of commons, in the course of his very long and eloquent speech on the business in point.

The dispute between ministry and the opposition relative to the question, whether there will or will not be a surplus, after the defraying the expenditure of the present year, is obscure; because they who say they doubt, are unwilling to be informed. The following remarks will enable the world to judge for itself: ministry intend to allot every year a million sterling to the purpose of paying off the publick debt. If however, in the present and the following years, they shall not allot the sum mentioned, and if at the same time, the national income should be the same that it was last year, then, if the total of the exigencies of the empire should be provided for, it appears that there would be an annual overplus of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. But ministry will have a sinking fund, to which must be contributed a million a year. In this case if they provide for the whole of the exigencies of the empire, while they receive no sum

larger than that which went into the exchequer in 1785, there will be a yearly deficiency of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Now the question is, What is to be done in order to provide for this deficiency of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, for, at all events, there is to be a sinking fund. This is what ministry intend to do. They intend to compel the paymasters of some preceding cabinets to come forward with their immense arrears to the public; they mean to avail themselves of economy, to which their opponents never turned their eyes, and to divert to the public use the army and other savings, which are very considerable; and they mean to make use of the surplus of several funds not yet appropriated.—By these, and such aids, they are to realize the sum in question: so that the important million will be duly applied; while every national demand is answered, and the purses of the people entirely spared. To make good a million a year for the foundation of the sinking fund, and also to defray all the expences of the regular peace establishment, the present revenues are fully adequate; and government has ample and indubitable resources for all extraordinary expences.

Extract of a letter from Ramsgate, March 9.

“Last Saturday morning, at break of day, a large Swedish ship was discovered on the North-head of the Goodwin Sands, without any masts standing: as the boats are always a float in the harbour, four immediately went off, and providentially got to the ship just time enough to save the captain and crew from being lost, excepting one man, who had unfortunately been drowned before the boats came to their assistance. In their endeavours to save the ship's company, six of the boatmen were very near losing their own lives. The crew of the ship consisted of the captain and fifty men; the former and twenty men were brought to Ramsgate in a perishing condition, as they could not stand, and their legs and hands were frozen and turned black; however, they are all alive, and in a fair way of doing well. The ship is lost, as her bottom parted from her upper works; but the boats have brought on shore a good deal of iron, sails, pitch, staves,” &c.

The following singular event we give our readers from the last foreign mail, in a letter from Mentz, dated March 15th.

“On the road from that place to Treves, there is on the frontiers of France, an inn, which stands alone.—A French officer travelling on horseback that way, accompanied by one servant only, had occasion to stop there for some time. His servant led the horses into the stable. The officer was conducted into a room mean while. On the servant's return from the stable, they were remarking to each other the wild looks of the inn-keeper, and the general disorder which appeared in every part of the house. While they were making many conjectures on the subject, they heard a strange noise in the stable. The horses could not be kept quiet, and their repeated neighings and striking on the ground with their feet occasioned the gentleman's servant to enquire into the matter. He returned quite pale and frightened, telling his master that one of their horses had beat up part of the pavement, and discovered the hand of a dead body. The officer finding they were in danger, determined to trust to his arms, and his servant vowed to assist him to the last drop of his blood.

“By and by, the servant maid came into their chamber, to lay the cloth. The officer put some questions to her, to which she made no answer; but he could perceive the tear start from her eyes. Yet neither his entreaties nor his threats could prevail upon her to explain. His servant joined in beseeching her, when she made signs that they should not eat any of the victuals which were to be put on the table. A minute after, the inn-keeper entered with the supper which he placed on the table, inviting the strangers to partake, but they excused themselves on different pretences. The host became importunate, and they remained obstinate: on which he left the room, and returned, accompanied by three men of an aspect as terrific as his own, who gave the officer to understand that he must eat. The officer and his faithful servant made no other answer than by blowing out the brains of the two assassins who were the nearest to them: the two others took to their heels immediately, the conquerors pursued them out of the inn, and after barricading the doors, they returned to the room, where they sat up until day, keeping their fire-arms loaded in case of an assault. This precaution was necessary, as about the middle of the night they could distinguish the voice of several persons, who endeavoured to break open the doors. On this they went to the place of attack. The villains had effected a breach, through which the most hardy of them attempted to enter, but was immediately dispatched: the others, more cautious, took some time to consider, during which the officer and his servant saluted them with repeated discharges of their pieces, by which one of them was killed, and the others terribly wounded, as appeared by the quantity of blood which fell from them during their flight. After this the travellers remained unmolested for the remainder of the night: by break of day they mounted their horses, and took a bye road; as soon as they arrived here, they gave an account of the whole affair, and a search is making for the rest of this villainous gang.—The above relation is a very remarkable instance of the special interposition of Providence to detect villany, and protect the innocent.

American Intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, May 27.

THE post from New-London informs, that on Monday last, seven or eight persons were apprehended at or near East-Haddam, on Connecticut

river, and committed to Hartford gaol, as counterfeiters of money. They were on board a small sloop, which had been in the river a considerable time. A quantity of counterfeited coin, said to be well executed, was found on board, with dies for guineas, dollars and pistareens.

NEW-HAVEN, June 8.

Extract of a letter from Stratford, June 1, 1786.

“Last evening as I was walking in Stratford towards the west, at half past twelve at night a sudden flash of light like that of lightning shone round me. I turned round and saw in the S. E. a meteor of nearly the size of the moon in the meridian, and almost as bright as the sun, descending in a curve line and tapering to a point within about fifteen degrees of the horizon, where it vanished. I do not exactly remember whether there were any sparkles or not. I judged that the star near which it first took its rise, was nearly two thirds of the height of the polar star, or about fifteen degrees.

“At about fifteen minutes after one, the same night, as I was walking towards the south, I saw in the west another phenomenon of the same kind, at the height of about thirty degrees, descending towards the north in a right line, to the height of fifteen degrees, where it ended in sparkles. This appeared to be about four or five inches diameter, and was of an oblong figure.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 1.

“Yesterday being the last Wednesday in May, the gentlemen returned to serve as senators and representatives in general court, met at the statehouse in this town, agreeable to the constitution, and took the oaths, and subscribed the declaration required before the governor and council for the time being, who then withdrew: the senate made choice of the honourable Samuel Philips, jun. esquire, for their president: and the house of representatives chose the honourable Artemas Ward, esquire, for their speaker; the governor and council were then escorted to the statehouse by the Roxbury train of artillery, commanded by John Spooner, esquire, from thence the whole body proceeded to the old brick meetinghouse, where a sermon, well adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the rev. mr. Samuel West, of Needham.”

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated June 2.

“A sorrowful accident happened on Saturday last: three sons of Deac. Nathaniel Otis, were fishing in a canoe on the Great Pond, so called, near their father's house, the lower part of Colchester, and a sudden flaw of wind striking the canoe while they were attentive to fishing, gave her a career, when they immediately leaning on the other side of the canoe, overset her: they were tolerable good swimmers, but having their great coats on, one of them only reached the shore, the other two were drowned. They were of the age of twenty-one and fourteen. After laying in the water about half an hour, they were taken out, and various means used to restore them to life, but to no effect.

“Another son of Deac. Otis, about two years old, was taken sick of the throat distemper the same day that his two brothers were drowned, and died the Monday following.

“Several houses in this city were robbed in the course of last week, of clothing, in the evening, while the families were in the back parts of their houses. Three stragglers, two men and a woman were detected on Monday last, and one man and the woman (with whom were found a quantity of clothing) committed to gaol for trial at the next county court; the other, a young man about twenty years old, being convicted of stealing two hats, received the discipline of the whip—eleven keys of different kinds were found on him.

June 10. The sloop Polly, Benjamin Chadwell, thirty-seven days out from Jamaica, bound to Halifax, put into this port in distress yesterday, with a number of passengers on board, having carried away her rudder and short of provisions.

By the United States in Congress assembled, May 17, 1786.

Resolved, That after the first day of July next, the salaries of the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states, be twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Died at his house in Nassau-street, on Friday last, in an advanced age, the honourable ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL, esquire, one of the senators for the southern district of this state, and late a major-general in the army of the United States.—Yesterday afternoon his remains were interred in the Old Presbyterian church yard, with all the respect and honour due to the memory of so great and distinguished a character—the Cincinnati and the clergy preceded the corpse and mourners; the marine society, members of Congress, and a very numerous and respectable con-

course of citizens, formed a grand procession to the church-yard, during which, minute guns were fired from the battery.

We hear from Jamaica, Long-Island, that on Wednesday last there was one of the most severe storms, which, for its ravages and duration, has not been remembered for these forty years past. The air was close and sultry, with tremendous claps of thunder all the afternoon till about five o'clock, when the wind in an instant veered from the southward to the north-west, with the greatest violence, accompanied with hail and sluices of water, which poured down incessantly till six. Many of the hailstones were as large as musket balls: The force of the wind was so great as to break off large trees by the trunks, and carry the fences away many yards from their places. It is remarkable that in this city, little or no thunder was heard, and but a few drops of rain; although the distance from this to Jamaica is but about twelve miles.

The brig Peggy, captain Garner, from Port-au-Prince, to Newbern, North-Carolina, founded at sea in lat. 24. 30, north; long. 75. 10 west, the 4th of May, the crew took the boat, and were taken up by the sloop Charlemont, James Stevens, master, from Jamaica to North-Carolina, and landed at Beaufort, on the 8th of May.

Last Tuesday arrived here from China, the Imperial ship Count Beligioso, commanded by J. J. Bauer, lieutenant in his Imperial majesty's service. She left Canton the 23d of January last.

A correspondent recommends the following method of extinguishing great fires; into a pump containing fifty or sixty pails of water, put eight or ten pounds of brine or pot-ash. The water so impregnated will undoubtedly stop the progress of the greatest conflagration.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 1.

Captain Chemenon, of the Elliott Guineaman, which arrived on Monday, on his passage from the coast of Africa, met the ship Grandville, Tait, from Glasgow to Black-River, all well: he also fell in with his majesty's ship Grampus, and the Nautilus sloop of war, when he was in the latitude of the tropic of Cancer; the former bound to England, and the latter to make discoveries round the globe, by the route of the Cape of Good Hope. He then learnt, that captain Thompson, of the Grampus, had been dead three weeks: he had been surveying the fortifications on the Gold Coast. Captain Tripp, late of the Nautilus, then commanded the Grampus; and a nephew of the late captain Thompson, commands the Nautilus.

The ship Mary, Wilcox, from Savannah, in Georgia, is arrived in Martha-Brae.

The order of the king in council for the regulation of the American trade, expires the 5th of this month; a circumstance which it is to be supposed, will create some embarrassment to the officers here, under whose superintendance that trade is carried on.

April 29. Mr. Flowerdew has added to his well known character for vigilance and integrity in the service of his king and country, by seizing another American smuggler last Thursday night, in this harbour, loaded with flour, foreign spirits, spermaceti, candles, &c. &c. The prize is said to be a brig from Maryland.

Yesterday, after a passage of fifty-one days, arrived his majesty's packet boat Prince William Henry, captain John Davis, with the March mail.

No intelligence of regulation with respect to our trade with America having been announced from the packet, there is little reason to suppose that any vessels from that continent will find admission in this island; at least, not while there remains here a revenue officer, who determines to perform his duty, and to obey the laws of his country.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, April 13.

The laudable exertions of the officers of government in the West-Indies and the remaining British provinces in North-America, for the suppression of American smuggling, must call forth the commendations of every friend to his country. In vain, says a correspondent, will their disinclined states empower their impotent Congress to exclude British vessels from their ports, or cramp, by illiberal restrictions, those which enter them; in vain will they denounce their anathemas of starvation against these islands, while our ministers have virtue sufficient to preserve inviolate the act of navigation, that palladium and foundation of British power, wealth and greatness. Our correspondent wishes never to see any commercial treaty formed with those faithless people, and thinks the temporary regulation of his majesty in council, as circumstances may suggest, the most proper mode of carrying on any intercourse with them. As for their narrow illiberal policy in withholding the payment of British debts, he would recommend in that case the adoption of such a conduct, as Oliver Cromwell observed with a much more formidable enemy; he would send out a sufficient number of cruizers, to make prize of every one of their vessels

they might meet with, until every British creditor should be paid from their sales. Their great and good ally, it is said, reprobates their infraction of the treaty of peace; and even the grand projector of their rebellion, their venerable Franklin is said to view it with detestation.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, to his friend in this town, dated May 17, 1786.

"Yesterday Congress received despatches from Mr. Adams, our ambassador at the court of London, informing them he had made a demand of the posts, which had been refused, they alleging the states had violated the treaty with respect to the debts; and that they would not comply with that part of the treaty respecting the posts until we shewed a disposition to perform our engagements respecting the debts. The only states not mentioned in the report of the committee of the merchants are Connecticut, Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey and Delaware."

We learn from Fauquier county, that a few days ago near Berry's ferry, as a man was riding, he was suddenly and violently attacked by a mad wolf, which first seized his horse by one of his hind legs, and so frightened him that he threw his rider. He then fell on the man, and would probably have finished him on the spot, had he not seized his hat and made off with it.—The next day the wolf was killed near that place, in endeavouring to enter a house.—The wounded man now lies very ill, almost certain of dying mad, should his wounds not prove mortal.

RICHMOND, June 7.

His grace the lord lieutenant of Ireland, on the 25th of March, gave the royal assent to an act for facilitating the trade and intercourse between that kingdom and the United States.

Yesterday a Frenchman was found in the woods, hanging on a tree, about two miles from this city. In his pockets was found cash to the amount of four pounds, and two watches which were then going.

The quantity of water which has fallen within this fortnight past, has caused one of the highest freshes that has been known for these fourteen years, which has done considerable damage to all the crops upon the low grounds lying upon this river for many miles down it.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Pitt, dated April 25.

"Captain O'Hara, who just arrived from the Miami, informs, that the Indians killed some men at a small station near Fort-Finney. The men had gone out to hunt their horses; in consequence of which the hostages had run off; that they had also killed about fifteen people on Beargrafs, and two men and wounded another on the Eighteen-mile island. And from the best information he could get, three parties had crossed the Ohio, to go to war; and that captain Finney is obliged to keep a continual look out, aided by some of the militia. We have heard nothing further from the party that had made their appearance at Fort McIntosh."

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated the 14th of March last, received by a house of indubitable credit in New-York.

"We lately had here the American negociator Mr. Lamb, and his secretary Mr. Randall, who, it is said, came to procure the king's protection towards entering into a negotiation for peace in behalf of the United States of America with the regency of Algiers: his majesty generously ordered his minister to grant this favour, and they were accordingly furnished with proper letters and recommendations to the compt D'Espilly, who is charged with the affairs of this kingdom there. They were also provided with letters for the captain-general of Barcelona, with orders to assist them in procuring a proper vessel to convey them to Algiers, and a permission to export money free of duties. We just hear that every thing has been complied with at Barcelona, to their utmost satisfaction, and that they had sailed for their destination.

"Mr. Barclay, the American consul of France, and colonel Franks, are also just arrived in this city, and it is reported, they come to request the king's mediation for a peace with the emperor of Morocco. They have already been introduced to the compt de Florida Blanca, who gave them the most friendly reception. And whereas his majesty has of late given so many proofs of his generous benevolence towards the American sufferers in Barbary, and the emperor is particularly attached to our sovereign, it is expected they will meet with success; however, in the mean time we learn the Algerines are already come out, and many vessels were preparing with a view to cruise in latitudes much beyond what people could imagine, being encouraged by foreign navigators. After a long suspension of three years without sending an ambassador to the court of London, notwithstanding the earl of Chesterfield set off for this city early in 1784, with the same character, we find by this day's Gazette, that his majesty has named the count Fernan Nunes, to that embassy, who, it is said, is to proceed immediately. This nobleman, whose talents and abilities are well known, is one of our first grandees, and has been many years ambassador in Portugal, so that it is imagined some of the most important matters are on hand between the two courts. Don Francisco Monino,

brother to, count Florida Blanca, is to succeed in the embassy of Lisbon, and Don Simon Casas to that at Venice, which Mr. Monino occupied."

June 3. The celebrated Mrs. M'Auly Graham, after having visited several parts of America, and received many tokens of esteem from the principal characters in the United States, has now retired, on account of her health, to the south of France, and lives with her husband (the brother of the electrical doctor) at a beautiful villa in the environs of Marseilles, where she is employed in writing a history of the American revolution.

The ship Anna, from Bristol, arrived here in twenty-eight days, spoke captain Pearl, from Virginia to Lisbon, on the banks of New-Foundland the 19th ult.

Saturday last arrived at Baltimore, the ship Paca, Robert Caulfield, commander, after a passage of five weeks from Cork.—On the 14th instant, in lat. 37. 0, long. 67. 0, the Paca spoke the ship Hannah, Robert Gilmore, commander, from Philadelphia, bound to Amsterdam, out three days.

The ship Baltimore, Benjamin Darley, commander, from Baltimore, arrived at Cork the 21st of April last.

On Tuesday the 16th ult. the ship Diana, captain Folger, arrived at Boston, with a cargo of Mulcovo sugar, direct from France—A new speculation!

On Friday the 19th ult. arrived at Annapolis, the ship Charlotte, captain Andrews, in eight weeks from London.

June 7. We learn from New-York, that Congress have been pleased to lessen the number of commissioners for settling the accounts of the five staff departments. Mr. Jonathan Burrell is to preside in settling the accounts of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments; and Mr. Benjamin Walker is appointed to settle and superintend those of the hospital, marine and clothier. By this arrangement, it is said, there will be a saving of four thousand five hundred dollars annually, until the total abolition of those departments. Congress have also been pleased to appoint Mr. John Cochran, commissioner of the continental loan-office for the state of New-York.

The legislature of the state of New-York, notwithstanding their backwardness to support the honour and dignity of the union, are nevertheless solicitous to make themselves appear as formidable as possible. A new act, for regulating the militia, &c. of the state, and equipping a considerable number thereof, has been passed, and from the judiciousness of the regulations, the severity of the punishment in case of delinquency, and the encouragement offered to those who shall exert themselves in disciplining the troops, bids fair to put her military on a respectable footing. This act also establishes a state uniform, which is as follows:

General officers, dark blue coats, with buff facings, linings, collars and cuffs, and yellow buttons, with buff under cloths.

Regimental officers of infantry, dark blue coats with white linings, facings, collars and cuffs, and white buttons with white under clothes.

Non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry, dark blue coats with white linings, collars and cuffs, and white under clothes.

Staff-officers, dark blue coats, with buff collars and linings, and yellow buttons.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, June 1.

"Yesterday the reverend David Griffith was unanimously elected bishop for this state by the convention of the Episcopal clergy.

"On Tuesday evening last five criminals made their escape out of the publick gaol of this city, by picking a hole through the wall of the house and climbing over the outer wall with the assistance of their blankets which were tied together.

"The northern mail is just arrived, which by the great inundations has been prevented two stages, owing to the late heavy rains, which from all accounts has caused alarming freshes, the waters rising several feet higher than has been known for some years, and which have swept away every bridge, and several valuable mills on the northern route, with great damage in the contiguous counties.—The eastern stage has also failed arriving with the mail of last evening, owing to the same cause."

The following statement of the British national debt and interest, at various periods, will, we doubt not, prove agreeable to our readers:

	Principal.	Interest.
In 1739	£. 46,382,650	£. 1,903,906
1749	78,166,906	2,765,608
1755	75,077,264	2,645,018
1763	146,582,844	4,840,821
1775	135,943,051	4,440,121
1785	276,698,913	9,000,000*

* This is not the exact interest—but is very near it. Were princes possessed of common sense and a regard for the real welfare of their people, the above statement would afford an awful lesson to avoid the shoals of warfare. It will appear from thence how inadequate even the most successful war is, to the enormous expences it accumulates. In the war of 1740, were expended by Britain, upwards of thirty-one millions—in that of 1755, seventy-one millions,—and in the late one, one hundred and forty millions beyond her annual revenues! What folly! What delusion! What infatuation!

On Wednesday the 17th ult. Congress agreed to the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and the king of Prussia. It was signed at Passy, by Dr. Franklin, the ninth of July last: by Mr. Jefferson at Paris, the 28th of the same month; by Mr. Adams, at London, the 5th of August; and by M. de Thulemeier, the Prussian minister at the Hague, the 10th day of September.

On Friday the 19th ult. Congress resolved "that all persons called to give evidence in a court-martial, who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be punished for such refusal, at the discretion of the court-martial."

By the United States in Congress assembled, June 1, 1786.

Resolved, That the geographer of the United States be, and is hereby authorized and directed, in case any surveyor or surveyors shall fail to appear at the time and place by him ordered, to proceed on the execution of the ordinance, or within twenty days from the time so fixed, to appoint other surveyor or surveyors in the place of him or them so failing.

On Monday evening last, the merchants and traders of this city were convened by their committee, for the purpose of entering into measures to discountenance the pernicious practice of introducing goods into this state, without paying the duties imposed by law, of which great complaints have of late been made.

Mr. R. Morris placed in a very striking point of light the injury done to the state, and to the publick creditors, by this species of fraud; and stated the clear distinction there is between laws passed by our own representatives, for purposes beneficial to the community, and those passed by a foreign legislature for the purpose of raising a revenue for the emolument of others, as was attempted previous to the late war; he contended, that though the duties might, in the opinion of some, be injudicious, yet there was no reason for transgressing the law. It was fair to presume they were intended for the publick good, and if they were found to be otherwise, upon a proper representation they would be repealed or modified.

June 14. The Georgia Gazette of the 25th ult. says, "Letters from Augusta mention that an Indian war seems to be inevitable. Several people in the upper counties have been lately murdered; it is supposed by the upper Creeks."

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, in Ireland, April 5.

"On Sunday morning last, a number of persons assembled at Lisnatigue, in this county, where they placed two cannon, and commenced a brisk fire on the house of Lawrence Hacket, of Sportville, esquire, whereby Mary Hayes, a servant of Mr. Hacket was killed; the next morning the same party set fire to two stables, a barn and cowhouse, the property of said Mr. Hacket; which were all consumed: and yesterday morning they drove off a great number of cattle, the property of Mr. Hacket aforesaid."

On Tuesday the 6th instant, Congress elected the honourable NATHANIEL GORHAM, esquire, their president, until the first Monday in November next; in the room of his excellency John Hancock, esquire, who has resigned on account of his bad health.

Saturday last, Thomas Hutchins, esquire, geographer to the United States, left this city, on his way to the western country, whither he is directed to repair, for the purpose of laying off and surveying the vacant lands belonging to the United States, previous to their being sold for the redemption of the certificates of the national debt.

TRENTON, June 19.

Extract of a letter from Minisink, dated May 24, 1786.

"A gentleman was here yesterday, who left Niagara the 13th instant, and says, that he heard major Campbell, the commandant there, say, a few days before he left it, that he had just received orders from Canada not to leave but to strengthen that post."

Departed this life the 25th ultimo, in the 33d year of his age, and fourth of his ministry, the rev. SIMEON VANARSDALEN, pastor of the Low Dutch church at Reading-Town, Hunterdon county. He was unable to discharge his ministerial duties for about six months before his departure, under which affliction he patiently submitted to the divine will. His pious examples are worthy of imitation, his natural and acquired abilities were such as rendered him very promising, of great utility to the church of Christ. The loss of such a person of so amiable a character is much lamented by his disconsolate widow, relatives, and the congregation in general to which he was pastor.—Write, blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

* * * The laws passed at the last sitting of the legislature are printed, and will be ready for delivery in a few days.

T O B E S O L D,
BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

AT the house of Albert Schenck, deceased, on Penn's-Neck, near Princeton, on Friday the 23d day of this instant, a large stock of horses, mares and colts, milch cows and young cattle, a large flock of sheep and hogs, household furniture, such as beds and bedding, desks, elegant looking glasses, and every implement towards house-keeping, wagons, ploughs and harrows, and all manner of farming utensils, one riding chair and covered waggon. Also twenty-five acres of meadow, lying on Stony-Brook, to be sold altogether or in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions of sale will be made known by

JOHN COX,
JOHN SCHENCK, } Execut.

June 15, 1786.

1W*

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Thursday the 6th of July next, the pleasantly situated seat of the late doctor Lewis Johnson, at Perth-Amboy, containing two hundred and nine acres; it will be sold in two lots, as it is conveniently situated to be laid off into two genteel seats. There will likewise be sold, several commodious lots and water lots, part of the estate of Henry Cuyler, late deceased. Likewise, to be sold on the same day, a commodious water lot, extending in front on Water-Street twenty-six feet, and in rear to low water mark; on which there is a new well built storehouse, thirty-six feet long and twenty-two wide, with an excellent dry cellar under it. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JAMES PARKER,
BOWES REED.

June 10, 1786.

4W

WHEREAS John Ansley, esquire, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, has been specially appointed under the authority of an act of the British parliament, intitled, 'an act for appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his majesty and attachment to the British government,' to repair to the United States of America, for the purpose of hearing, enquiring and examining into such facts and circumstances, and collecting such information as may be material, for the better ascertaining the several claims which have been presented under the authority of the above mentioned or any former act:

Notice is therefore hereby given,

That the said John Ansley has opened an office in Broad-Street, in the city of New-York, and entered upon the execution of the trusts in him vested.

And whereas an inquiry has been accordingly instituted into the cases of James Delancey, esquire, Frederick Philipe, esquire, brigadier-general Oliver Delancey, mr. Isaac Low, mr. Hugh Wallace, mr. Alexander Wallace, colonel Beverley Robinson, colonel Roger Morris, Robert Bayard, esquire, and colonel James Delancey, in the first instance; all persons therefore in any way interested in the enquiry above mentioned, either as friends, relatives or agents, to prove the titles of the claimants, or as creditors having demands on the estates confiscated, either by way of mortgages, bond debts or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify the same at the said office, by letter directed to John Ansley, esquire, Broad-Street, New-York, as soon as conveniently may be, specifying the sum or sums of money in demand, together with the date thereof, to the end that justice may be done in the premises, and that such further orders, directions and appointments may be made as the circumstances of each case may require, and that the same may in due time be examined into and ascertained accordingly.

Office of Claims, Broad-Street, New-York,
May 29, 1786. 3W

TO BE SOLD,

Wholesale and retail by the subscriber, at his manufactory, in Mount-Holly, a quantity of grays and cradling

SCYTHES.

HAVING been regularly bred to this business in Philadelphia, and wishing only to succeed in his sales by the goodness of his metal and workmanship, he flatters himself he shall give satisfaction to all persons who will oblige him with their custom. Retailers, to whom it may be more convenient to get them at Trenton, may be supplied by the dozen, by applying to Conrad Kotts, with whom a number will be left for that purpose.

JOHN DOBBINS.
May 13, 1786. 7W*

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Monday the tenth day of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the sign of the college in Princeton, two lots of ground, situate in said town, on the north side of the main street, as follows:

No. 1. Containing in front, on said street, sixty-one feet or thereabouts, and in depth five hundred and forty-three feet, more or less.

No. 2. Adjoining of same dimensions, No. 1, with a two story frame house and small kitchen thereon, late the estate of Alexander Gaa, deceased. The conditions of sale, one third of the money down, one third in a year after, the other third in two years with interest and security on the premises. By order of the orphan's court.

ROBERT M'GEE, Admr.
Princeton, May 22, 1786. 6W*

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in Lower-Freehold, Monmouth county, in May 1785, an iron grey mare, rising three years old, about fourteen hands high, natural trotter, and not docked nor broken. Whoever takes up said mare, and returns her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN COVENHOVEN.
May 12, 1786. 5W*

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, May 1,
Anno Domini 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscriber John Porch, of the county of Gloucester, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, on the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, intitled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands;' intends to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton aforesaid, on the first Tuesday in September next, or where-ever the same court shall at that time be held, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments in writing, concerning his title to a tract or tracts of lands, containing by estimation two hundred and fifty acres of land, lying and being in the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester aforesaid, one hundred acres of which were formerly surveyed unto Thomas Langley, deceased, on or about the 16th February, Anno Domini 1714, or thereabouts, and is recorded or supposed to be recorded in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, in a book called Bull's Book, folio 22; the remaining one hundred and fifty acres whereof, were surveyed unto a certain William Arrell, on or about 17th March, Anno Domini 1737, and recorded in the same office, in book M. folio 343, that is to say,

1. A deed from Andrew Jones to his son John Jones, in fee for one hundred acres, part of the tract so surveyed as aforesaid, unto Thomas Langley.

2. A deed from Richard Arrell, son of the aforesaid William Arrell, for fifty acres (part of the aforesaid lands so surveyed to the said William) unto John Jones in fee.

3. A deed from John Jones, for the one hundred and fifty acres aforesaid, unto John Porch in fee.

4. A deed from the said Richard Arrell, for one hundred acres (residue of the one hundred and fifty acres so surveyed as aforesaid, unto William Arrell) unto Jonathan Williams in fee-simple.

5. A deed from the said Jonathan Williams, unto William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres in fee.

6. A deed from the said William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres to John Porch. All which said deeds have been lost by the devastation of the enemy, or other unavoidable accident.

3M* JOHN PORCH.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons concerned, that the subscriber, having, by unavoidable accident, lost the deed of conveyance, executed to him and his wife Frances, by Abraham Dubois, deceased, father of the said Frances, for two hundred and sixty-four acres of land, situated in the township of Hillsborough, and county of Somerset, means to apply to the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, in September term next, in order to have the said lands assured to him, according to an act of the legislature of this state, in such case made and provided.

BROGUN HUFF.

Hillsborough, May 22, 1786. 3M

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the tenth instant, a sorrel mare, near fifteen hands high, nine years old, trots and canters, grey mane, has lost her near eye, and has a rupture on one side scarcely perceivable. Whoever secures said mare, and returns her to the owner, shall be intitled to the above reward if taken above forty miles from home, if within that distance, one guinea, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ISRAEL CLARKE.
Stony-Brook, April 12, 1786. 4W* t. f.

DRUGGIST STORE.

THOMAS FALCONER,

Is now opening for sale at this place, wholesale and retail,

AT the house of doctor Bellville, next door to mr. Joseph Milnor's, a large and general assortment of fresh medicines, which he means to dispose of so as to merit the attention of the inhabitants as well as the gentlemen of the faculty. He makes bold to assure those who may honour him with their commands, that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render satisfaction.

Trenton, June 3, 1786. 4W*

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

UNDER the direction of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, is now opened at Woodbury, nine miles from the city of Philadelphia, where the Greek, Latin and English languages are taught with great attention to quantity and pronunciation; also several other useful branches of science.

An examination of the scholars will be holden every three months, when gentlemen who choose to attend may judge of their improvement, and the method of teaching. Convenient accommodations may be had in the town, in families where regularity and good morals prevail.

May 1, 1786. 3M

Publick notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, in the term of September next, to be then held at Trenton, to supply the loss of the deeds for a tract or tracts of one hundred and three acres of land and swamp, or thereabouts, in the township of Woolwich, in Gloucester county, one hundred acres of which were surveyed for Samuel Shevers, of Gloucester county, deceased, on or about the 24th February 1737-8, and are bounded, and supposed to be bounding, on lands of Hendrickson-John Ladd, Isaac Helm, and others, and which same one hundred acres were conveyed unto William Watson, the father of the subscriber, in fee by the same Shevers, and now belongs to

WILLIAM WATSON,
of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

May 15, 1786. 3M*

PURSUANT to the directi-

ons contained in the 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.'

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose, at Daniel Halsey's, in Morristown, on the third day of May next, and continue ten days; at major Egbert's, in Brunswick, on the fifteenth, and continue two weeks; at John Anderson's, in Rahway, the twenty-ninth; and at William Scudder's, in West-Field, the fifth of June, and continue one week at each place; at Samuel Mun's, Newark Mountains, the twelfth of June, and continue two weeks; at Adam Boyd's, in Hackinsack, the twenty-sixth of June; at Garret Hopper's, in Paramus, the third of July; at

in Pompton, the tenth; at Phineas Randolph's, in Suckasunna, the seventeenth; at Hoagland's, in Suffex, the twenty-fourth; at Willis's, at Suffex Courthouse, the thirty-first; at the widow Swazy's, in Oxford, the seventh of August; at David M'Pheron's in Quaker-Town, the fourteenth; at Thomas Bulman's, in Pennington, the twenty-first; at

Skilman's, in Somerset, the twenty-eighth; at Samuel Annin's, the fourth of September, and continue in each of these places one week; and at Daniel Halsey's, in Morristown, the eleventh of September, and continue until the first day of October, at which time his office will be closed. At the above times and places he will settle and adjust all such certificates as shall be presented to him, which have been 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 law limits the time for transacting this business to the first of October aforesaid, and all those will be finally excluded which are not brought in before that time.

SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.
March 15, 1786. t. f.

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 Chestnut-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 Nancarrow, 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 determined to spare no pains to render their steel worthy the character given it.

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

Blank Books,

Ruled and unruled, of several sizes and forms, to be sold at the Printing-Office, in Trenton.

THE partnership of COLLINS AND EWING being dissolved, their remaining stock in trade, consisting of a very general assortment of goods, suitable for the season, will be sold in quantities, or the whole together, on very reasonable terms.

Cash, country produce, or Thompson's notes, will be received in payment.

A quantity of excellent

WRITING-PAPER,

To be sold, wholesale and retail, by the Printer.