

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1785.

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For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

Fellow-Citizens of New-Jersey,

A FEW days will bring on the annual election for representatives to serve in the legislative-council and assembly, sheriffs, &c. for this state. A more interesting period, I apprehend, than many of you seem to imagine. Not only the welfare of this state, but that of every state in the union, under providence, in some measure depends on the wisdom of your choice. Suffer me therefore my fellow-citizens to mention, for your consideration, a few of the qualifications which I think, and I hope you will think, indispensibly necessary for any person whatever to be possessed of, in order to his being a useful member of the legislature.

In the first place, I think a fair moral character absolutely necessary, and one of the best securities for a man's publick conduct, especially if with good morals he shews a decent regard to the duties of religion. A man will be less likely to injure his country that frequently reflects, that he is not to live here always—that ere long he must quit this mortal life, and appear before the judge of all the earth, to give an account for the deeds done in the body—that however guilt may escape the observation and punishment of men and human laws, it cannot the notice of him who searches the hearts and tries the reins of the children of men. Such a person I say will be less likely to injure his country, than the profligate or the libertine, than the man who can wantonly, in common conversation, profane the name of God, drink to excess, or plunge into every kind of debauchery and licentiousness. Are legislatures, my dear countrymen, of immoral and dissolute characters as likely to choose judicious faithful delegates for Congress—promote laws for the encouragement of virtue and suppression of vice, and appoint proper magistrates to execute them, as those who are influenced by conscientious motives? Or are sheriffs of the former character as likely to return honest impartial jurors, and do the other duties of their office as faithfully as those of the latter? I dare even appeal to the most dissolute part of my readers, if they are men of sense, whether, upon serious consideration, they would not rather trust their interest with the moral than the immoral and licentious character.

Second. Let the man of your choice be a known, a decided whig, a whig from principle, not from the influence of appointments to lucrative offices, or the flattery of titles and preferment—not one of those convicted by the success of Saratoga and Yorktown, or the commencement of peace and establishment of independance, but a whig, whose early attachment to the cause, and whose steady and uniform conduct thro' the war, has fully evinced his principles. The British have not yet given up their posts; it is too soon to employ Tories or doubtful characters. There are a set of beings who were dead, and some of them worse than dead, during the war; who shunned all publick offices, and prudently declined promotions which might have led to the halter or gibbet—who were willing to leave the profits, the honours and dangers attending offices to those who would accept them—no contests then for the sheriff's office, or for seats in the assembly. These gentry were then as silent as the grave about these matters. But whenever peace took place, and the independency of America was settled, the sunshine of prosperity warmed those political insects into existence and vigour again, and with the most consummate effrontery we have them now at every election soliciting offices for themselves, or for those nominal whigs who are mean enough to court their interest. I entreat you, my friends, be cautious of voting for those who court the interest of such characters, or have been carried into publick office thro' their influence; depend upon it there are few of them that at present want honest men in offices, they have their own purposes in government to accomplish, and honest men will not answer for those purposes. But I would not be understood to comprehend all who have been guilty of political errors within the class of miscreants I have been speaking of. There are a set of men who, in the late war, have erred thro' timidity or difficulties they were un-

der in their minds about independence, that are men of modesty and character, and are very distinguishable in their conduct from the others; those have no objections to whigs and honest men being put into the legislature; they want no offices themselves, nor do they intermeddle much in elections; these we can compassionate and forgive; but the other class are insufferable.

Third. Men who are very poor, or deeply involved in debt, are not the best representatives. Creditors often operate on the fears of their debtors, and prevents their acting uprightly in publick stations, and the poor are in danger of following in every temptation that the hope of office or prospect of gain may offer.

Fourth. Neither are men of overgrown estates, by any means, proper representatives in a republican government, unless they have given very convincing proofs of their integrity—great wealth, and the love of power, are inseparable, and a certain excess of it sets a man often, in his own opinion, so far above the rest of the community, that he can hardly consider himself of the same species with them. It makes him ignorant of the feelings, sufferings and distresses of those in the lower classes of life. In general we do not find in private life that men are the better citizens, the better neighbours, or the better paymasters, for their great wealth, but generally the worse; what reason have we then to think they will make the better legislators?

Fifth. Men of no reading, or of very weak understandings, are also unfit to represent us. Wife men would not trust their health or estates with an illiterate unskilful physician or counsellor, and is it not injudicious to the last degree to risk the lives, the liberty and property of ourselves and posterity, in the hands of men who have neither capacity nor education sufficient to enable them to discharge their trust? Good intentions, unsupported by ability, says a celebrated character, does not qualify a man for legislation; besides, is it not shameful for men to take wages for services they are incapable of rendering; such men, however honest, are dangerous, as they generally fall under the direction of the designing part of the members, who leave no methods untried to carry them into their measures, and make them answer all the purposes of knaves embarked in the same views with themselves.

Sixth. A timid irresolute character, made a very bad legislator in time of war, and is by no means a good one in time of peace, even if he should have considerable abilities. A late writer justly compares talents in the hands of such to arms put into the hands of cowards, who dare not use them. I have known men vote against measures, that took place notwithstanding, because they had not resolution enough to give their reasons for their vote, lest they should offend some of their friends; besides these women in breeches, as a certain writer calls them, are mostly under management and direction of those who can frighten them most, and are little less dangerous than the weak and illiterate.

Seventh. As I think it would be best, if possible, to avoid choosing men who have all their interest in the publick funds; it would also be necessary to choose those who have lent part of their property to the publick, as equal justice is due, both to the lender and he that must pay; the man who is not wholly interested either way, is most likely to be impartial.

One principle objection I have to those whigs the disaffected give their interest to in elections, is, that I find they are such as have lent no money to the publick. Will these men ever exert themselves to find out ways and means of payment to the publick spirited whigs, their injured widows and orphans, who have lent their money to the states? Is it not more likely that those who are to pay all, and receive none, will be indifferent whether the publick debts are paid or not; and is not voting for such men by those who hold publick securities a little like signing an extinguishment of their debt? I conclude my observations on the qualifications of legislators, acknowledging myself indebted for many of the thoughts to a piece addressed to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, published some years ago, under the signature of a

freeholder; but they will not be less useful on that account.

I had thoughts of making some strictures on the conduct of two or three of the preceding legislatures, but as finding fault looks rather invidious, I shall conclude with only an observation on their appointments of magistrates, especially in the county of Hunterdon, where few of them seem to arise either from the necessity of the appointment, or the abilities of the appointed, but merely from a view to secure the members future elections, tho' it is hopeful that some of the persons appointed may have discernment enough to discover, and integrity enough to disappoint their views; and those of them who have not I must pity as poor wretched tools, whom the very persons, thro' whose influence they were appointed, must in their hearts despise, however for their own interest they may care for them at present.

A CITIZEN OF NEW-JERSEY.

From the ANTIGUA GAZETTE.

BASSETTERE, (St. Kitt's) August 27.

On the 24th instant commenced one of the most severe gales of wind or rather hurricanes, we have experienced since the fatal one of 1772. The weather for some days before had been extremely sultry; the apparent proximity of the neighbouring islands, together with the luminous appearance of the sky on the evening before, were but too certain signs of an approaching gale; about half an hour after eleven at night it began to blow from the north-east, and continued increasing till half after four, when it suddenly shifted to the south-east, and from five till seven it blew with redoubled fury; the damage we have sustained in town is but trifling, only a few old houses being tumbled down, and most of the fences blown away; the country, from what we are informed, has suffered considerably, but we have not been able to collect the particulars further than, that the estate of Anthony Somersfall, sen. Esq. in the parish of Saint Ann, Sandy Point, has been deprived of all the buildings, except the dwellinghouse. The dwellinghouse of John St. Ledger Douglass, Esq. in the parish of Saint Peter, Basseterre, is partly unroofed, many other estates have suffered, but as we have not been able to collect the particulars, we must defer it till our next.

At the time the gale commenced, there were only 6 sail of vessels in the road who all put to sea.

The Spooner, capt Loran, since drove on shore and lost, the crew saved. The Thomas, captain Furber, gone ashore, cargo and crew saved. The brig Venus, capt. Clarkson; Mr. Priddie's schooner Hazard, capt. Gadderer; Messrs. Stack and M'Namara's schooner Jane, capt. Lodwick; were drove out and not since heard of. Mr. Tyton's schooner Betsey, capt. Ridstrum, is ashore below Old Road.

We have just been informed from Deep Bay, that five vessels are run on shore and lost there, three of which are the property of Mrs. Woods, and capt. Richard Barden, one of Mr. Patrick Burk's and the other of Mr. Forbes; and that the houses and estates in that parish have suffered considerably.

As far as we can judge, by the injury the canes have suffered in this parish, we may venture to assert, that one half of the next year's crop is lost, the forward pieces are entirely ruined, and the young sprouts so whipped and twisted, that they will not recover, even by moderate and seasonable weather, so as to make near as much sugar as was expected from them a few days ago.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,

SEPTEMBER 27, 1785.

THE report of the grand committee being amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That for the services of the present year, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, for the payment of one year's interest on the foreign and domestic debt, and as a provision to discharge the balance of the estimate of April twenty-seventh, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, above the sum called for by the resolve of Congress of that date,

it will be necessary that three millions of dollars, in addition to six hundred and forty-nine thousand, eight hundred and eighty dollars, hereafter provided for, be paid into the common treasury, on or before the first day of May next, to be appropriated to the following purposes:

	Dollars.	
Civil department,	122,331	
Military department,	187,224:32	
Purchases of Indian rights of soil, and the incidental expenses,	5,000	
Contingencies, the expenses under which shall on the first of Jan. annually, be transmitted by the board of treasury, to the legislature of each state,	90,000	
	<u>404,555:32</u>	
FOREIGN DEBT.		
10,000,000 livres loaned in Holland and gaurantied by France, one year's interest thereon,	74,074	
24,000,000 livres publick French loan, one year's interest thereon,	222,222:20	
174,000 dollars Spanish loan, one year's interest thereon,	8,700	
5,000,000 florins first Dutch loan, one year's interest thereon,	96,527: 5	
2,000,000 do. second Dutch loan, one year's interest thereon at 4 per cent.	30,888:88	
846,710 livres to the Farmers-General of France, one year's interest thereon,	7,840	
	<u>440,252:58</u>	
DOMESTIC DEBT.		
Liquidated.		
10,517,380:6 dollars, one year's interest thereon,	631,042: 6	
Loan-office debt.		
3,772,900 dollars issued to the 1st Sept. 1777, equal to specie, 1 year's interest thereon,	226,734	
3,459,200 dollars, issued between the 1st Sept. 1777, and 1st March 1778 which sum is subject to liquidation by the scale, but the interest is payable on the nominal sum, one year's interest thereon,	207,540	
5,146,330:8 dollars, specie value of uncancelled loan-office certificates, issued after the 1st March 1778, one year's interest thereon,	308,780:6	
	<u>743,054: 6</u>	
4,823,724 dollars, estimated amount of certificates issued and to be issued to the lines of Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, one year's interest thereon,	289,423: 4	
1,141,551:3 dollars balance of the estimate of the 27th April, 1784, above the sum called for by the resolution of Congress of that date,	1,141,551, 5	
Total estimate	3,649,880	
Deduction,	649,880	
Balance to be called for,	<u>3,000,000</u>	

Deduct for part of the Dutch loan applied towards a discharge of the last year's estimate, and which the sums required from the states last year will replace; and for loans now in the hands of Dutch commissioners, and hereby appropriated for the purposes of this

estimate, 649,880 dollars, and there remains the balance of three millions of dollars to be paid into the common treasury.

The committee find that, for reasons stated in the resolve of Congress of the 27th of April 1784, there yet remains a moiety of the requisition for eight millions of dollars, and the whole of the requisition for two millions of dollars, to be applied to the use of the United States, before any new requisition ought to be made; they are therefore of opinion, that the states be called upon to make actual payment of three quarters of the remaining moiety aforesaid, on or before the first day of May aforesaid.

The committee have not been able to obtain information how many states have complied with the resolution of February 17, or that of April 18, 1783, relative to a rule for adjusting the quotas of the several states in federal requisitions:—They are therefore of opinion, that the several states which have not decided on that subject, be again solicited to come to a decision thereon, and to send forward the same, as a measure necessary to enable Congress to effect a settlement of accounts with the several states, and to apportion to each a just quota of the publick expenses; but in the mean time, as the publick faith renders it the duty of Congress to continue their annual demand for money, the committee are of opinion, that in the apportionment thereof, the quotas of the several states should be adjusted agreeably to the best information which Congress may from time to time have obtained on the subject. Upon this principle they recommend to Congress, that in the present requisition for three millions of dollars, the quotas of the several states be as follows, viz.

	Dollars.
New-Hampshire,	105,416
Massachusetts,	448,854
Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations,	64,636
Connecticut,	264,182
New-York,	256,486
New-Jersey,	166,716
Pennsylvania,	410,378
Delaware,	44,886
Maryland,	283,034
Virginia,	512,974
North-Carolina,	218,012
South-Carolina,	192,366
Georgia,	32,060
	<u>3,000,000</u>

Which sums, when paid, shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolution of Congress of the 6th day of October, 1779, and together with the monies relied on to discharge the aforesaid deduction of 649,880 dollars, be applied in conformity with the several appropriations in the preceding part of this report, giving preference according to the order in which they are stated in the estimate.

As more than two thirds of the sum called for is to be applied to the payment of the interest on the domestic debt, the committee are of opinion, that the several legislatures may so model the collection of the sums called for, that one third of any sum being paid in actual money, the other two-thirds may be discharged by the interest due upon loan-office certificates and upon other certificates of liquidated debts of the United States. And to ascertain the evidences of interest due upon loan-office certificates, the holders thereof respectively, shall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they issued, and the holders of other certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the same to the loan-office of that state wherein they are inhabitants, or if foreigners, to any loan-office within the United States, and to have the interest due thereon, settled and certified to the last day of the year 1784.

Provided that the commissioner of the continental loan-office in any state, shall not on any pretence whatever, settle, or issue any certificate or certificates for the interest due on any continental loan-office certificate or other certificate of liquidated debts aforesaid, unless as hereafter provided until the state for which he is continental loan-officer shall have passed a legislative act, complying with this requisition; nor shall he issue any certificate, or take any other measure whereby the interest may be paid by the state, in any mode not pointed out by this requisition, nor shall the commissioner of the continental loan-office in any state that shall have complied with this requisition, issue any certificate, or take any other measure whereby a discrimination may be made by such state between the holders of loan-office certificates issued from his office, who are citizens of that state and foreigners, or the citizens of any other state that shall have complied with this requisition: Excepting from this proviso, such state or states, as by the books of the treasury, shall appear to have paid their full quota of the requisition of the 30th October 1781, for eight millions of dollars upon the former and present apportionment of the same, so far as to admit the commissioner of the continental loan-office in such state or states, to issue certificates for interest in the same manner as the commissioners in the states passing legislative acts as aforesaid: Provided always, that any continental loan-officer shall issue certificates for interest as aforesaid, due on continental loan-office certificates issued from his office and belonging to foreigners, and also, to the citizens of such state as shall have passed a legislative act, complying with this requisition as aforesaid.

Provided nevertheless, that where any state hath made provision by law, for paying any part of the interest of the domestic debt of the United States contained in the estimate on which this requisition is founded, the continental loan-officer in such state, shall, without delay, ascertain the sum which shall

have been so paid pursuant to such law, on or before the first day of January next, and shall make report thereof to the board of treasury, and also to the legislature of such state, who may deduct from their quota of this requisition, and be credited in part payment thereof, the sum so paid not exceeding two-thirds of such quota, every state being held to pay in specie one-third part of the said quota, previously to the admission of such credit. And if any state shall have so paid in discharge of interest as aforesaid a sum exceeding two-thirds of its quota of this requisition, such surplus shall be admitted as a charge against the United States in the settlement of the general account of such state; but if any interest, after the said first day of January, shall be paid by any state contrary to the true intent of this requisition, such payment shall not be admitted as a charge against the United States. And if any commissioner of a continental loan-office shall disobey or neglect to carry into execution any resolution or order of Congress; or otherwise neglect his duty in the said office, the board of treasury shall suspend him from his office, and the emoluments thereof, and immediately report the reasons thereof to Congress; and the board of treasury are hereby empowered to appoint in the room of the commissioner of the continental loan-office so suspended, a citizen of the state in which the office is kept, who shall have all the powers and emoluments of a commissioner of the continental loan-office, until Congress shall finally determine respecting the suspension.

And every commissioner of the continental loan-office, previously to settling and issuing certificates as aforesaid, for the interest due on certificates of liquidated debts, other than loan-office certificates, shall administer an oath or affirmation, or require a certificate signed by one of the persons whom the state in which the commissioner resides shall, in the legislative act complying with this requisition appoint, that he has administered to the owner or possessor of every such certificate, an oath or affirmation, that the same is bona fide the property of the particular state in which the said commissioner resides, or of a citizen or citizens of the said state, or of some corporate body or charitable institution within the same, or of some person who is not a citizen of any of the United States; describing the certificate or certificates alluded to in every such oath or affirmation, in such manner as shall be necessary to identify the same, or as may be prescribed by the legislature of the said state.

And for preventing the depreciation of certificates to be issued as aforesaid, the legislature of each state is required to provide, in the act complying with this requisition, that if on the first day of January 1787, the said state's quota of the said certificates to be issued shall not be in the hands of the state treasurer or other proper officer, the deficiency shall be collected and paid into the continental treasury in specie, which, when so paid, is hereby appropriated to the redemption of such surplus certificates.

Provided nevertheless, that any state which shall have obtained a credit in the books of the treasury for the full compliance with the requisition of the 4th of September, 1782, for one million two hundred thousand dollars, with the requisition of 27th of April, 1784, for completing the payment of one half of the requisition of 30th October, 1781, for eight millions dollars, and also with this requisition, shall at any time after such compliances, be admitted to pay into the treasury of the United States any sum or sums, in the said certificates to be issued for interest as aforesaid, and have credit for the same, to be deducted out of the quota of such state in the next succeeding requisitions; provided that such sum or sums do not exceed one half of the said quota.

That the board of treasury cause to be made a bank paper, and thereon to be struck the form of certificates, to evidence the interest due as aforesaid, and transmit to the several loan-officers a sufficient number of the same. That the said board furnish the several loan-officers with such checks and instructions, as they from time to time shall judge necessary, to prevent counterfeited certificates of debts from obtaining a settlement of interest, and to detect counterfeit evidences of interest, and thereby to avoid receiving them in discharge of taxes; which certificates of interest being parted with by the holders of the principal, shall be deemed evidence that he has received satisfaction for the same, and therefore shall be receivable from the bearer in lieu of money in the proportion aforesaid, in any other state in the union, as well as in the state in which they were issued. That the state receiving such certificates and paying the same into the publick treasury, with a proportion of specie as aforesaid, shall have credit therefor; which payment shall be considered as a discharge of the interest due on the domestic debt, in the proportion that each state avails itself of the said certificates of interest. And where loan-office certificates issued after the first day of March 1778, shall be presented to the loan-officer, they shall be reduced to their specie value conformably to the resolutions of Congress of June 28th, 1780, and that specie value expressed on some part of the certificate, and the interest thereon settled and certified as in other cases.

As a motive for the cheerful payment of the sum now called for, as well as of the arrearages on that of April 27, 1784, the committee are of opinion that the states be reminded, that Congress have passed an ordinance for the survey and sale of the western territory of the United States, and that the proceeds thereof will be applied as a sinking fund to extinguish the domestic debt. Future requisitions for interest on the domestic debt, will therefore be reduced in proportion as this fund may be rendered productive.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua) August 25.

After a very unfavourable looking evening, on Wednesday night about ten o'clock it began to blow a gale of wind from the north-east, which became very violent about twelve, and continued so with a little abatement until morning. The vessels in the harbour rode out the gale tolerably well, except an American brig and some small craft which went on shore. Three of the latter (droughers) were totally lost, viz. a sloop belonging to Mr. John Smith, coming round from Willoughby Bay with fugars, went on shore at the Hawksbill and bilged. A sloop belonging to Mr. William Smith, went to pieces, and another belonging to Mr. Michael Pratt, with no hands on board, drove to sea and overfet. We have not heard of any lives lost. Many trees are turn up by the roots, others rent almost to pieces, a great deal of damage is done to the stand over canes, and a large quantity of Indian corn, which was nearly ready to reap, is quite destroyed. Fortunately the ensuing crop was very backward, by which means it has sustained no very material injury. The sky still wears a gloomy and unsettled aspect, and we fear that all is not yet over.

Sept. 2. From the appearance of the weather after the late gale of wind until Tuesday morning, very great apprehensions were entertained by most people that we should be visited with another storm; especially as the dreadful hurricane of 1772, was preceded by threatenings very similar. The wind yesterday and to day has been very variable and both days remarkably sultry.

A small schooner belonging to this port, commanded by captain Dapwell, and which was out in the gale, since put into St. Bartholomew's. Several vessels in the harbour of that island ran on shore, and a brig, a schooner and a sloop were lost. An elegant house lately erected for the Swedish governor was blown down, and a great deal of damage was done in the country. From Dominica we hear, that the government sloop was run on shore with four small craft and were all lost; the vessel which brings the account was at a distant part from the capital, (Roseau) and does not speak very particularly as to these circumstances, or of the loss sustained in the buildings and plantations.

August 31. On Wednesday last, towards evening, a lowering sky and perturbed atmosphere gave alarming indications of a threatening storm. From between ten and eleven at night, till five or six in the morning, short lull'd intervals excepted, the tempest was truly terrific. It has blown down many of our town fences, torn in pieces limbs of trees, exposed brush-wood, and uncovered some old unsheltered houses, but has, by no means been so calamitous in its effects to the inhabitants of this island as was generally dreaded at the beginning of the gale.

Some of our doughters and other small craft are lost, others drove ashore, and a good deal of damage done to the buildings and mills of some, particularly mountainous estates, as well as pieces of corn near maturity of growth, but nothing to throw us under deep dejection or woeful countenances.

From what our readers will see by way of extract from the St. Kitt's paper of Saturday, that island has suffered much more than this, what has been the fate of the other islands in our vicinity we have not yet heard. Some of our cabbage-headed prognosticators say the storm is not all over, but a Theban-Hall soothsayer says, we may open our windows and sing Te Deum.

The schooner —, captain Spencer, belonging to Mr. Kerr, we hear, is ashore at Nevis.

We hear the brig Hansford, put out to sea from Monserrat, but has not yet been heard of, though we hope soon to give good accounts of her.

The pilot-boat belonging to Moses Blake, drove from Johnson's Point, with three boys on board, was spoke on Friday last by the sloop Fox, on board of which was Mr. George Reid, who supplied her with some provisions.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S.

Aug. 26, 1785. To be sold at this office, on Thursday the 1st of September next, at 12 o'clock precisely, the brigantines Hazard and Little Tom, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, condemned in the vice admiralty court of this island. At the same time will be sold the cargoes of the said vessels, consisting of staves, shingles, flour, hickory hoops, &c. also condemned in the said court of vice admiralty.

TRENTON, October 10.

Princeton, September 29, 1785.

On Monday last, the 26th, the grammar school in this place was examined, and the highest class, consisting of twelve young gentlemen, admitted as members of the freshman class, in college. The examination of each class was followed by a comparative trial upon Latin grammar and syntax, when the victors in the several classes stood as follows: First class, (1) Silas Wood, of New-Jersey; (2) William Blackledge, of North-Carolina; (3) Daniel Bell, of Philadelphia. In the second class, (1) David Deas; (2) Henry Deas,

both of South-Carolina; (3) Samuel Stansbury, of Philadelphia. In the third class, (1) Thomas Young, of South-Carolina; (2) George Mayo, of Virginia; (3) Bryan Morell, of Georgia. In the fourth class, (1) Lewis Stockton of New-Jersey; (2) John M'Ready; (3) James Haskine, both of South-Carolina.

In the evening there was a competition, in the college hall, among such of the grammar school as chose it, on pronouncing English orations, when the preference was determined as follows: (1) David Deas; (2) Henry Deas; (3) William Ferguson, all of South-Carolina.

On Tuesday the 27th, in the forenoon, there was a competition of the members of college on reading English and English grammar, syntax and orthography, when the preference was determined as follows: (1) Edward Graham; (2) William Hugg; (3) Samuel Snowden, all of the junior class.

In the evening of that day there was a competition in the church, before a numerous assembly, on pronouncing English orations, when the preference was determined as follows: (1) Horace Stockton; (2) George Clarkson; (3) John Van-Cleve, the two first of the sophomore, the last of the junior class.

Wednesday being the day appointed for the annual commencement, the procession began from the college to the church, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The president introduced the exercises of the day with prayer: after which they proceeded as follows:

Mr. M'Coy delivered a Latin salutatory oration, on the union of piety and learning.

Mr. Henry, an oration on agriculture.

Mr. Whaley, an oration on emulation.

Mr. Wilkins, a dissertation on the importance of female education.

Mr. Thompson, a dissertation on the government of the passions.

Mr. Harper, a dissertation on the proper objects of education.

Mr. Tappen, a dissertation on the progress of society.

Mr. Smith, an oration on eloquence.

Mr. Green, an oration on the varieties in genius.

The president then conferred the following degrees: The degree of Bachelor of Arts on Messrs James M'Coy, Matthias Casier, Robert G. Harper, Oliver L. Ker, John Henry, Richard Smith, John Tappen, James Thompson, Hercules Whaley, James Wilkins, alumni of this college. Mr. Samuel Austin, A. B. of Yale College, was admitted *ad eundem* in this college.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. John Warford, and on Messrs. Robert Smith, Thomas M'Calla, Robert Pearson, Samuel Beach, Ashbel H. Green, Daniel Breck, William Woodhull, Stephen Cook, John Hanna and Samuel Vickers, alumni of this college. Mr. Joseph Clarkon, A. B. of the university of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in this college. Mr. William Barton, A. M. of the university of Pennsylvania, was admitted *ad eundem* in this college. The Rev. James Wilson, A. M. of Yale College, was admitted *ad eundem* in this college. The Rev. John M'Donald and John Burton, from the university of Edinburgh in Scotland, were likewise admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Mr. Westloe of Albany, in New-York, on the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of New-Haven, in Connecticut, and on the Rev. Henry Purcell of Charleston, in South-Carolina.

Mr. Ker then delivered a valedictory oration, and the president concluded with prayer.

The whole of the exercises exhibited laudable specimens of the improvement of the young gentlemen, and seemed to be attended to with peculiar satisfaction by a numerous and polite assembly.

At the supreme court, lately holden at this place—Dinah, a negro woman belonging to Mr. Bant De-Klyne, was convicted of stealing money and goods from her master, to a large amount, for which she was sentenced to receive 60 lashes at two different times—the first has been executed—Jack and his wife Harris, two free negroes, were convicted as accessories, in receiving the money and goods, and were burned in the hand, and Harris is committed until she gives security for her good behaviour.

John-Paul Slauten, was convicted of a nuisance in firing of a gun in the town, and sentenced to pay a fine of three pounds.

Died, on the 23d ult. at his house in Hopewell, in this county, in the forty eighth year of his age, JARED SEXTON, Esquire, late one of the representatives in general assembly, one of the judges of the court of common-pleas, and of the surrogates of the county, in all which offices, and in every other station of life, he conducted in such manner as to deserve and obtain the universal good opinion of his fellow-citizens. His remains were interred in the family burying ground, attended by a numerous retinue of weeping friends and relations, who felt and sincerely lamented their loss.

To-morrow comes on the annual election in this state, for members of the legislature, sheriffs and coroners.

TWO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS WILL find constant employment, and receive the highest wages, by applying at the Printing-office in Trenton. October 10, 1785.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE LET, A VALUABLE plantation, lying in East-New-Jersey, in the county of Somerset, Bedminster township, about 20 miles from New-Brunswick, containing 186 acres, 36 acres of it good meadow and may be easily watered, well timbered, in good repair, two bearing orchards of excellent fruit, viz. apples, peaches, cherries, pears and mulberries; an excellent grist-mill and saw-mill, all in good repair, and on a never failing stream of water; a large dwelling-house, two stories high, and five rooms on a floor, and a good well of excellent water, a large storehouse, with a cellar under the whole, likewise a good Dutch barn, with barracks and an excellent cowhouse 60 feet long, with a calf-pen, sheep-pen and horse-stables, &c. The terms will be easy for either purchaser or tenant, who, on the first of March or April, may have possession; for terms apply to the owner, living on the premises.

NICHOLAS ANGLE. September 22, 1785. 6w

WAS left at the house of Jonathan Richmond, innkeeper, in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, on Tuesday the 27th ult. a black mare, with two white feet, about 14 hands high, and is of low carriage, with an old saddle and bridle, the stirrup irons plated. The person who left the mare is a young man with a cast in his eyes; had on a blue cloth coat, brown jean waistcoat and breeches. Any person proving their property, paying the charges, may have her again, otherwise she will be sold according to law, by JONATHAN RICHMOND. Nottingham, October 8, 1785. 3w†

State of New-Jersey, Middlesex County. ON the thirteenth of June last, was apprehended and brought before me, Joseph Olden, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the said county, James Lumas and John Horrock, having with them sundry articles of goods. They being examined, John Horrock, under his examination, said, James Lumas told him, he and two others had robbed a store in New-England of the said goods. They having no invoices for them, or passports, they were committed to the gaol of the said county; on their way to the gaol, the said James made his escape from the constable. Having sufficient reason to believe the facts are true, as no person claiming the said goods, I intend to deliver the same to the overseer of the poor of the township where they were taken, to be by him sold for the use of the township, after paying the costs and charges that have accrued thereon, unless the owner of the said goods appear and prove his property within one month from the date hereof. JOSEPH OLDEN. Princeton, October 6, 1785. 3w

THE New-Jersey Medical Society meet, agreeably to adjournment, the first Tuesday in November next, at the house of Mr. James Drake, innholder in New-Brunswick. LEWIS DUNHAM, Secry. New-Brunswick, October 2, 1785. 1w

Eight Dollars Reward. RAN away from the subscriber, in the Falls township, Bucks county, in Pennsylvania, on Sunday last, an Irish servant man, named Matthew Clark, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, brown swarthy complexion, sandy coloured hair, straight and short, two scars on his forehead, lost one of his under fore-teeth, very talkative, fond of liquor, is about 23 years of age: had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, made very short, and a light coloured buff vest, both new, with metal buttons, a new wool hat, linen trowsers, and a pair of brown corduroy breeches under them, new shoes and steel buckles. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall be intitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HARVEY. P. S. It is supposed he is gone to Greenwich iron-works, or to New-York state. October 3d, 1785.

B L A N K WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, and APPRENTICES INDENTURES, To be sold by the Printer of this paper. TO BE SOLD, At the Printing-Office in Trenton— [Price Thirty-five Shillings] W I L S O N ' S Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.

Burlington } **B**Y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias county, ff. to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on Friday the 28th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Thomas Kerling the elder, at the Black Horse, feather beds, bedding, chairs, tables, with a variety of other household and kitchen furniture, also horses, cows, and sundry other articles. And on Saturday the 26th day of November next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Vansciver, innkeeper, at the place aforesaid, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable piece or tract of land, containing about 22 acres; situate, lying and being near the place aforesaid, in the township of Mansfield; all late the property of said Thomas Kerling; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Smith, and to be sold by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

September 23, 1785. 8w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT there will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the house of Mr. Jacob Vansciver, innkeeper, at the Black Horse, on Saturday the 29th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon; two pieces or lots of very valuable meadow ground, containing 12 or 13 acres; being the remainder of the 25 acres lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield; which two pieces or lots were not sold, and which were advertised for sale this day, at the house of James Esdall, in Burlington; late the property of Peter Tallman, Esquire; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Smith, and to be sold by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

September 22, 1785. 2w

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue.

On Tuesday the 25th day of October next ensuing, at the late dwellinghouse of Ralph Hart, in Hope-well township, and county of Hunterdon, deceased,

THAT very pleasant and well improved farm, whereon said Hart dwelt; situate about three miles above Pennington, on the great road leading to Amwell, containing about 122 acres, on which there are a convenient large stone dwelling house, a large frame barn, a valuable orchard of apple and other fruit trees, a large proportion of the best watered meadow, and a sufficiency of timber land. The tillable land is esteemed to be of the first quality, and in fine, may justly be said to be as valuable a farm, for the number of acres, as any in the county. The payments will be made easy. Sale to begin at ten o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by

MOSES HART, Surviving Exec.

September 26, 1785. 4w

T O B E S O L D,

By Publick Vendue,

On seventh-day the eight of October next, on the premises:

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 74 acres of good land, situate about half a mile from the Black Horse, in Mansfield. There are on the premises a new two story dwellinghouse, a two story kitchen, a barn, well of water at the door, and other improvements; about six acres of meadow, and more may be made. Vendue will begin at two of the clock in the afternoon.

The creditors of John Black, of the city of Philadelphia, are desired to meet the subscribers at the house of Jacob Vansciver, at the Black Horse, on the 7th of October, at 10 of the clock, with their accounts properly attested, and all debtors are requested to make immediate payment, to

EZRA BLACK, } Assignees to J. B.
NATHAN FIELD, }
JOSHUA HARLER, }

September 20, 1785. 2w*

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Arney's-town, Monmouth county, a large sorrel Horse, with a large star, a good deal mare faced, and spavined in both his hind legs, has been galled on his shoulders, and shews the marks. The thief calls his name Jeremiah Brush, but his real name is George Ross, much pitted with the small-pox, brown hair, says he was born in Germantown, in Pennsylvania, his head is very bald, has black eyes, chunky made, wore a dark blue grey coat, with slash sleeves, a black jacket with white trowsers. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them, shall have the above reward, or three pounds for the horse only, and forty shillings for the thief when convicted, with reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES SHINN.

September 14, 1785. 4w*

T H E publick are desired to

take notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the loan-officer of this state, to renew two continental loan-office certificates, No. 2120, for 300 dollars, and No. 4768, 600 dollars, issued by Joseph Borden, Esquire, and dated February 11, 1779, payable to William Baker, which certificates were destroyed in his house in the county of Hunterdon, in this state, on the night of the 15th September 1783, by the rats, the drawer in which they were kept having been unfortunately left open. Any person having objections against the renewal of the said certificates, agreeably to an act of Congress of May 10, 1780, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

WILLIAM BAKER.

N. B. The above certificates were advertised in this paper in March 1784.

September 15, 1785. 6w

T O B E S O L D,

A valuable Tract of LAND,

CONTAINING 300 acres, situate within three miles of Trenton, in the county of Burlington, and township of Nottingham, and within 2 miles of Lambertton, where it is expected the federal town will be erected. On said tract there is clay and wood sufficient to make brick for the building, it being all woodland, except twelve acres; one hundred of it may be made good meadow, which may be laid from six inches to one foot under water, or kept dry all winter, as the purchaser shall please; and contiguous to it there is great range for cattle. Paper money, notes given to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, and final settlement of their pay, loan-office certificates, and notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of Robert Pearson, in Nottingham, Joseph Milnor or the subscriber in Trenton.

JOSEPH HIGBEE.

N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded.

May 28, 1785. t f

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the County of Burlington.

GENTLEMEN,

By this I make known to you my intentions of standing a candidate for the sheriff's office, at our next election; and, having served you in sundry publick appointments in this county heretofore, flatter myself I have discharged the trust reposed in me with candour and fidelity.

Therefore as this is the first office I have solicited you, I now request your votes and interest at the next election.

Should I have the happiness to obtain your votes, I intend Burlington to be the place of my residence.

JOHN WOOD.

Chesterfield, September 7, 1785. 4w

T O B E S O L D,

A VALUABLE farm, within two miles of Princeton, containing 280 acres, the greatest part of which is covered with excellent timber. The dwellinghouse and barn on the said farm are commodious, and with a few repairs may be made equally convenient to a farmer, or a citizen disposed to retire. The terms of payment will be made easy. For particulars enquire of Richard Stockton, Esquire, at Princeton, or of Doctor Benjamin Rush, in Philadelphia.

September 22, 1785. 7w*

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

On Thursday the 20th of October next,

A VALUABLE house and lot, with a convenient stable erected thereon, bounded by lands of Abraham Hunt, Samuel Henry, deceased, and others, in Trenton township, in the county of Hunterdon; also beds and bedding, horse and cart, hogs, with sundry articles of household furniture, too tedious to enumerate, the time of a servant boy who hath got three years and better to serve. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES CHAPMAN.

Trenton, September 23, 1785. 4w*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Trenton, on the 27th day of May last, an apprentice lad named John Horner, in the 19th year of his age, a taylor by trade; about five feet six inches high, slender made, and is very fond of liquor and snuff, has short light hair: Had on and took with him one snuff-coloured coat and vest, one pair of blue broadcloth breeches, a round wool hat bound, white cotton stockings, half worn pumps, with some other clothes. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CONROD KOTTS.

July 9, 1785. t. f.

T O B E L E T,

A COMMODIOUS house and lot, at Lambertton near Trenton, to be entered on this fall. For terms enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN CLUNN.

September 16, 1785.

4w†

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

On Tuesday the eighteenth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock on said day, all the moveable estate of James Chambers, late of Cranberry, Middlesex county, deceased, consisting of the following articles, viz.

S UPERFINE, fine and second cloths,	Cambricks,
Drabs,	Black fattins,
Forest cloths,	Peelongs,
Baizes of different colours,	White sarfenets,
Spotted velvets,	Check handkerchiefs,
Black denims,	Cotton do.
Dove-coloured jeans,	Do. womens' stockings,
Nankeens,	Mens' white gloves,
Moreens of different colours,	Womens' do.
Durants do.	Hanover laces,
Calamancoes do.	Threads of all sorts,
Tammies do.	Ribands do.
Shalloons do.	Black laces of different sorts,
Camblettces do.	Gimp,
Camblets do.	Buttons of various colours,
Dresdenets,	Tapes and sewing-filks,
White serge,	Tickingburghs,
Black prunella,	Russia sheetings and ducks,
Curtain checks in pieces,	A number of deer-skins,
Striped linens,	H L hinges of different sizes,
Bed-bunts,	Shoemakers' knives,
Striped tickings,	Saddlers' ware of different sorts,
Apron checks,	Pincers, and all sorts of carpenters' tools
Bandano handkerchiefs of various sorts,	Table-spoons,
Perfians of different colours,	Plated spurs,
Black taffeta,	Number of money-scales and weights,
Printed linens,	Crooked combs,
Teas of different kinds,	Sewing-needles,
Butter by the firkin,	Silver set watch-seals,
Pork by the barrel,	Copper tea-kettles,
Large quantity of cedar shingles,	Variety of tin-ware,
Ditto of pine and cedar boards,	Pewter-ware of all kinds,
Mullins of different sorts,	Delf and earthen-ware,
Kentings,	Snuff in bladders,
Aprons and handkerchiefs,	Two-inch plank, pine,
Lawns of different kinds,	Complete set of turner's tools,
Also beds and bedding, and other household goods, with a variety of other merchandize too tedious to mention.	Elegant horse and chair,

The sale of all the above goods will be continued from day to day till all is sold, when attendance and six months credit will be given for all sums exceeding forty shillings.

JOHN CHAMBERS, } Admsr.
DAVID CHAMBERS, }
Cranberry, Sept. 20, 1785. 3w†

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, at Trenton, in October or November next, for an act of assembly to enable her to fulfil the contracts entered into by Israel Pemberton and Joseph Pemberton, formerly of Philadelphia, deceased, or either of them, for the sale of certain lands in New-Jersey aforesaid, and to make deeds to the purchasers, pursuant to such contracts. And further to enable her to make sale of all the real estate of her late husband the said Joseph Pemberton, deceased, in New-Jersey, for the payment of his debts.

ANN PEMBERTON, Adms.

September 16, 1785. t. f.

T O B E R E N T E D,

A LARGE and convenient tanyard, in Trenton, sufficient for tanning 1500 hides annually, formerly the property of Stacy Potts. Apply to Isaac D'Cow, Esquire, in Trenton, or to the subscriber at Change Water.

MARK THOMSON.

September 2, 1785. 5w*

L A M P B L A C K,

Of the best Quality,
May be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE.