

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1783.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act to authorize the United States in Congress assembled to levy a duty on certain goods and merchandize imported into this state from any foreign port, island or plantation, and for the appropriation of the same.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by their act bearing date the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, did resolve, That it be recommended to the several states as indispensably necessary to the restoration of publick credit, and to the punctual and honourable discharge of the publick debts, to invest the United States in Congress assembled with a power to levy, for the use of the United States, the following duties upon goods imported into the said states from any foreign port, island or plantation, viz. upon all rum of Jamaica proof per gallon, four ninetieths of a dollar; upon all other spirituous liquors per gallon three ninetieths of a dollar; upon Madeira wine per gallon twelve ninetieths of a dollar; upon all other wines six ninetieths of a dollar; upon common bohea tea per lb. six ninetieths of a dollar; upon all other teas per lb. twenty-four ninetieths of a dollar; upon pepper per lb. three ninetieths of a dollar; upon brown sugar per lb. half a ninetieth of a dollar; upon loaf sugar per lb. two ninetieths of a dollar; upon all other sugars per lb. one ninetieth of a dollar; upon molasses per gallon one ninetieth of a dollar; upon cocoa and coffee per lb. one ninetieth of a dollar; upon all other goods a duty of five per Cent. ad Valorem at the time and place of importation: And the Legislature of this state, desirous of adopting a mode of revenue which preserves so just a measure to the abilities of individuals, promotes frugality and taxes extravagance,

SECT. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the United States in Congress assembled shall be, and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered, at any time after the passing of this act, to levy, for the use of the United States, the following duties upon goods imported into this state from any foreign port, island or plantation, that is to say, upon all rum of Jamaica proof per gallon four ninetieths of a dollar; upon all other spirituous liquors per gallon three ninetieths of a dollar; upon Madeira wine per gallon twelve ninetieths of a dollar; upon all other wines per gallon six ninetieths of a dollar; upon common bohea tea per lb. six ninetieths of a dollar; upon all other teas per lb. twenty-four ninetieths of a dollar; upon pepper per lb. three ninetieths of a dollar; upon brown sugar per lb. half a ninetieth of a dollar; upon loaf sugar per lb. two ninetieths of a dollar; upon all other sugars per lb. one ninetieth of a dollar; upon molasses per gallon one ninetieth of a dollar; upon cocoa and coffee per lb. one ninetieth of a dollar; upon all other goods a duty of five per Cent. ad Valorem at the time and place of importation. Provided always, That none of the said duties shall be applied to any other purpose than the discharge of the interest or principal of the debts contracted on the faith of the United States for supporting the war, agreeably to the resolution of Congress of the sixteenth day of December last. And provided also, That this duty shall not be continued for a longer term than twenty-five years, to commence from the time of its operation.

2. And be it hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Council and Assembly in Joint-Meeting shall appoint a collector of the said duties within this state, and when so appointed he shall be and hereby is made amenable to, and removeable by, the United States in Congress assembled only.

3. **AND WHEREAS** Congress, by their act of the eighteenth of April aforesaid, did resolve, that the importations and duties to be laid in virtue of the powers given them by this act, shall not take

effect until each of the states in the union shall have acceded to the measure: And the Legislature desirous of giving, in the mean time, the fullest encouragement to trade and commerce within this state, Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in the mean time all the ports in this state be, and they are hereby declared free and open for the importation and exportation of any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, clear of all duties, customs or impositions, of any species or denomination. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to alter or affect the act, intitled, 'An act imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this province of New-Jersey, and for amendment of the law relating to servants,' passed the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Thirty; or the act, intitled, 'An act for laying a duty on the purchasers of slaves imported into this colony,' passed the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Sixty-nine.

4. And be it further enacted, That the act, intitled, 'An act to enable the Congress of the United States to levy duties of five per Centum ad Valorem on certain goods and merchandize imported into this state, and on prize-goods, and for appropriating the same,' passed the second day of June, in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, shall be, and the same hereby is repealed.

C. Passed at Burlington, June 11, 1783.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act for directing the settlement of certain debts contracted by the citizens of this state previous to the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, on principles of equity.

WHEREAS it is represented to the Legislature, that great difficulties occur in the settlement of debts contracted previous to the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, on the principles of common law, without doing manifest injury and injustice to either one or the other of the parties concerned, occasioned by the fluctuating value and different species of money, as also by the removal of parties, books and documents, and other occurrences during the war, by which debtors have been deprived of an opportunity of discharging their debts, or any part thereof; 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, from and after the passing of this act, all actions brought into any of the courts of this state, for the recovery of debts which shall appear to have been contracted previous to the thirteenth day of June, in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, it shall and may be lawful for the court and jury before whom such action may be brought for trial, after having the proofs and allegations of the parties, and taking into consideration the particular time when, and circumstances under which, the debt was contracted, and whether the non-payment thereof was occasioned by any default of the creditor, or owing to his having remained or removed within the lines of the enemy, or places in their possession; and also the nature and extent of the laws of this state relative to the payment of debts previous to the thirteenth day of June, in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, then to decide, to the best of their knowledge and understanding, agreeably to equity and good conscience, any law, usage or custom, anywise to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. **AND WHEREAS** it would tend greatly to the injury of many of the citizens of this state, to have them subjected to suits at law for the recovery

of such debts as aforesaid, until there is more of a circulating medium, whereby the debtor may be enabled to procure money for the discharge of his debt, Be it further enacted, That in all such cases as aforesaid, where the non-payment was owing to the creditor, it shall and may be lawful for the debtor, in case of prosecution within twelve months from the passing of this act, to tender in payment of his debt any species of state obligations, both for principal and interest, or such part thereof as shall be adjudged by the court as aforesaid; and all courts in this state are hereby required to govern themselves accordingly. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any creditor from demanding security of his debtor, where he supposes himself in danger of losing his debt; and in such case if the debtor shall neglect or refuse to give sufficient security, he shall be deprived of the benefit of this act.

A. Passed at Burlington, June 18, 1783.

By the ship Castle Douglas, Capt. William Stewart, arrived at New-York on Saturday the 21st ult. in 34 days from London, we have the following advices:

A R D E S, March 12.

SUNDAY last, at nine in the morning, part of a very high mountain tumbled down, and stopped up the river Ardes till five o'clock the next day, so as not to suffer the least drop to pass through. On the part fallen unfortunately stood a mill composed of two buildings, which was swallowed up, so that not the smallest trace of it remains. A servant belonging to the mill being happily out of doors at the time, and perceiving the danger which threatened him, made his escape before the ground separated. Another person less fortunate was buried under the ruins. The miller experienced the same fate, in attempting to bring off some cattle that were in the stables. A child of five years of age was saved by a peasant, who, notwithstanding the danger, went in search of him, and brought him off by the neck. The height of the mountain fallen is 400 toises, the bank formed by it 150 long by 80 wide, and more than 400 toises long and about 100 feet deep. The water has at present scooped itself a passage over the bank about twenty feet wide.

H A G U E, April 9.

The sieur Dumas was lately presented to the prince and princess of Orange, in the quality of charge des affaires of the United States of America.

Their high mightinesses have terminated to the satisfaction of the court of Denmark, the affair of the English ship the Lark, taken by captain Van Dennaep, in the North Sea, the 9th of August last; and, to avoid a longer discussion on the part of the sieur de Saint Saphorin, they have sent orders to the college of admiralty of the Meuse, to restore that ship, with her whole cargo, to her owners, on their paying the charges of taking care of, and preserving the ship; the whole in full confidence that his Danish majesty will, on occasion, act with the same spirit of conciliation towards the republick.

L O N D O N, April 20.

On Tuesday afternoon William Wynne Ryland, who stands charged with forging acceptances to two bills of exchange, with intent to defraud the East-India company of 7114l. was apprehended by one Beaumont, and another constable, attending the publick office, in Bow-street, in a private house at Stepney in consequence of information given them at the Brown Bear, in Bow-street, by a shoemaker, purporting, that he suspected the man, for whose apprehension a reward of 300l. had been offered, to be then at Stepney, from the circumstance of a shoe with the stamped impression of Ryland having been that day sent him to mend. When the officers entered the room they saw Ryland sitting at

a table, in a serious posture, with a book in his hand, and upon turning his head, and seeing them, he seized a razor which lay before him, and cut his throat. The wound was sewed up, and the unhappy man put to bed; and in the mean time an express was sent to Bow-street. In consequence of which, Sir Sampson Wright and Gilbert, Esq. immediately set off for Stepney, where they found the prisoner in a very improper state for examination, both on account of the extreme agitation of his mind and the danger attending the wound he had given himself. Ryland remained at Stepney, his hands being confined, and being watched by six men, lest he should tear open the wound in his throat, or by some other means put an end to his life.

On Thursday evening another over-land express was sent off for the East-Indies, to travel through France and Italy to Constantinople, and from thence, by the most speedy means, to Bengal.

The last ships the French dispatched to the East-Indies were le Protector of 74 guns, le Fendant 74, and l'Argonaute 64, and la Heron of 32.— They sailed in April, and have certainly reached the Asiatic seas before this time.

The Dutch force in the East-Indies to co-operate with the French, will consist of one ship of 68, three of 60, two of 56, one of 40, and two of 20 guns. This squadron sailed from the Texel in August last, and have not been heard of since.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, March 27.

"The much talked of suppression of several convents and nunneries, is at last confirmed by an imperial edict, dated Brussels, March 17."

May 10. Mr. William Lee, formerly an alderman of this city, is expected to be commissioned by Congress to the court of Vienna, as American consul.

On Thursday morning some letters were received from Brussels, which mentioned that the emperor of Germany has ordered a large army to be formed in Hungary, to watch the motions of the Turks, who have already committed several acts of hostilities on the frontiers.

The court-martial on lieutenant-colonel Cockburn, of the 35th regiment, for the loss of the island of St. Eustatius, sat yesterday at the Horse-Guards. The prosecutor (who appeared to be a very young officer) opened the business in a modest and very affecting speech, describing the delicacy of his situation, and the countenance he expected from his brother officers in general. How this very interesting trial will end, it is not in our power to give any probable conjecture.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 29.

"His excellency M. de Marcaff, late minister to the Hague, from the empress of Russia, arrived yesterday in this city; he is to sign the articles of peace between the late belligerent powers, on the part of his mistress; as prince de Barratinshir is to sign them on the part of the emperor of Germany; the two imperial courts having taken up the character of guarantees."

May 10. Government, since the ratification of the peace with America, have indicated their desire to the refugees from that country, that some mode should be struck out for producing a final adjustment of this complex business, to be first submitted to the inspection and controul of the house of commons, so as to relieve the nation from the enormous annual sum that is paid to this description of men, which at this time amounts to 80,000l. per annum. In consequence of the above intimation, the principal gentlemen, from the different provinces in America, have summoned several meetings, and the result of their deliberations have been, for each province to fix upon a specific sum, which is to include every claim whatever. The largest province, which is Virginia, have presented to the lords commissioners of the treasury an account of the losses they have sustained in supporting the royal cause, and the prayer of their petition ends with requesting a donation of 300,000l. which they consent to take as a final compensation for all past and future demands. A part of the late secretary of state's office is appropriated for the receiving and examining their demands, previous to the inspection of them by the lords of the treasury.

May 17. The emperor has not yet acknowledged, by any formal act, the independence of America; he has, however, resolved not to suffer, if he can help it, the other European powers to run away from his subjects with all the benefits of commerce with America; to this end his imperial majesty has raised the baron Van B'eelen to the place of one of the lords of trade in Brabant, whom he means to

send out without delay to America, in order to negotiate the most advantageous treaty of commerce between his Flemish subjects and the United States of America.

Three French shipwrights, who had embarked in a vessel that was sailing from Brest to New-London, disguised as seamen, were discovered and ordered to go immediately on shore; so cautious is the police in all the sea-ports, to prevent the emigration of useful hands to the new states.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, April 14.

"The grand vizier has frequent conferences with the ambassadors of France and England; and it has been remarked that at the close of each, an express is dispatched from this capital. The porte is making the greatest preparations for war; immense trains of artillery are daily sent off towards the Black sea, and the frontiers near the Pruth and the Danube, so that it looks as if an attack both on the side of Russia and Hungary is apprehended by the divan. Some European officers who arrived in this capital, at the particular desire of his sublime highness, have received instructions to set out for the different towns to which they are appointed, for the purpose of repairing the old fortifications, and adding new ones, where they think them necessary; these officers are chiefly engineers: Sophia, the capital of Bacteria, and Nizza and Widin, which command the entrance into Hungary, are to be very strongly fortified and garrisoned. The best and ablest general or bashaw in the whole Turkish army has been lately appointed to command at Belgrade. The captain pacha, or high admiral, is preparing to set out early in May, on a cruise to the mouth of the Black sea: in a word, every thing round us breathes war."

PORTSMOUTH, June 14.

We are informed by the western post that on the 26th ult. a barn belonging to ——— Holden, of Charlestown, in this state, was consumed by fire; it was supposed to have been set on fire by some children, three of whom perished in the flames.

Since our last arrived here Captain Seth Storer, in a brig, in 40 days from Lisbon, with a cargo of salt, fruit, &c.

BOSTON, June 16.

Last Friday arrived here the ship Rosamond, Captain Love, in 35 days from London. Mr. Samuel Conant, Mr. Ingraham, merchants, and several other gentlemen came passengers.

Saturday arrived here the snow Minerva, Captain J. Hodgson, from London, which place she left about the same time with Captain Love.

By the above vessels we have received papers to the 12th of May; but they contain nothing material.—However, it is credibly asserted, that the definitive treaty of peace, between the United States of America, France, Spain and Great-Britain, was signed at Paris on the twentieth day of April last.

A letter from Nantucket, dated June 12, says, by an account received here from New-York, a brig having on board thirty refugees' families, with their utensils, bound to Port Roseway, was seen to founder, and all on board perished; although a British frigate was in company, the sea was so rough as to afford them no relief. It was supposed that a butt started, by her going down so suddenly.

NEW-LONDON, June 20.

European accounts say that nothing but anarchy pervades the island of Britain.—A mutinous army and navy, prepared for every excess to which their unrestrained licentiousness may carry them; no money in the treasury to discharge the one or pay off the other; which, besides the inconveniencies to which the publick service is exposed, by the troops and ships refusing to proceed as they are ordered, continues to load them with the whole expences of the war.

CHARLESTOWN, June 14.

There are two letters in town from the Honourable Mr. Laurens, of the dates of the 1st and 7th of April. In the first he expresses great uneasiness at the delay of the definitive treaty, and the evacuation of New-York; but by that of the 7th he mentions having had a conference with the Duke of Portland, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and other Ministers, who gave him the most positive assurances, that the utmost expedition should be used in the completion of both the above measures. The next day he set off for Paris to put the finishing hand to the treaty; after which he would immediately embark at Nantz for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

It is very extraordinary, says an old correspondent, that so much pains have been taken to form and organize the constitutions of the several individual governments, and so little has been taken, in that which respects the whole nation of America, and which is so superiorly important, that all our greatness, and our greatest concerns rest upon it.

Some bond of confederation was absolutely necessary at the time the present one was formed, and in the then situation of affairs it was a well judged undertaking, because it went no farther than into the first steps of the business. But if the confederation is equal to all the purposes of America, which have arisen since, as well as before that period, why is it that our national honour, character and abilities, have declined and are declining under it?—Either the defect lies in the confederation itself, or it lies in the several Legislatures, or it lies in the bulk of the people.

It is in vain to say that the defect lies in Congress personally: for the difficulties took place, while those who formed the confederation sat as members; and though they have been changed over and over again, and those who found fault, have succeeded to those they found fault with, still those difficulties remain, and the honour of America is daily suffering under them. Bring all the men into Congress now, who were concerned in forming the confederation, and they will not be able to support the character and dignity of the country under it, nor stem the difficulties which it throws in their way.

Without ever enquiring into the personal character and abilities of the members who, at any time, may compose the Congress of the United States, it must ever shock a sensible mind to hear the sovereign authority of all the citizens of America, which is there represented, irreverently spoken of. The individual members may have their various degrees of abilities and accomplishments; but the power and authority which they represent is a sacred thing, and in supporting or debasing that, we support or debase ourselves.

If the defect lies with the several Legislatures, that from a desire to aggrandize their personal power, they are undermining the great cause and national dignity of America, let it be known; or if it arises from want of information in the bulk of the people, let it be removed by proper explanations; or if it springs from defect in the confederation let it be revised, not by Congress, but by a continental convention, elected and authorized for the purpose. One fact however is certain, which is, that there is a defect somewhere, and that it is our duty, interest and happiness to remove it.

I carry my eye totally away from the persons who now, or at any future time may, as I before said, compose Congress. It is the powers necessary to be lodged and concentrated there, for the purpose of combining the strength and dignity of the empire, and enabling it to support itself, with honour and safety, in the elevated rank it has arisen to, that those remarks apply.

And instead of shewing our ignorance, or our illiberality, by reflections we know not why, we shall much better shew our wisdom by learning the true cause of our difficulties, and our patriotism by removing them.

The Honourable Oliver Pollock, Esquire, Consul and Agent for the United States of America, at the Havannah, &c. owner of the ship St. John, Preserve Sisson, master, sailed in that vessel on the 16th ult. from Baltimore for the island of Cuba. After beating down the bay as far as the mouth of Potowmack, the ship came to, the wind ahead. On Saturday the 21st ult. a fair wind springing up, the pilot ordered the ship under way, but the people refused to obey the order. In consequence of which, the chief mate, who had the watch on deck, peremptorily commanded them to get the ship under way, but was instantly seized by two or three of the hands, and would have been murdered, had it not been for the Captain and passengers who came to his assistance. Every persuasion was then made use of, but in vain, to prevail on the men to do their duty, and get the vessel under way—they artfully alledging that the ship was leaky, and not fit for sea. The Captain then proposed that they should heave up, and carry the vessel back to port, which they also refused. Mr. Pollock, with a remarkable presence of mind, then proposed to go up to Baltimore and bring down carpenters and more hands, (which the mutineers pretended were wanting) to examine the vessel and repair her on the spot. This proposition was assented to by part of the crew, the others insisted no one should leave the vessel; but fortunately Mr. Pollock and the Captain snatched the golden opportunity, in the midst of their contention, jumped from the cabin windows into the boat, and immediately pushed off (as if with an intention of going to Baltimore for carpenters and more seamen) with his servant and the cook, to a Mr. Sewel's plantation. Mr. Pollock landed and

sent off the Captain again, under pretence of getting some stores to carry them to Baltimore. In the mean time Mr. Pollock, aided by Mr. Sewel, was employed in raising some militia, and in about an hour and an half twenty alert riflemen were paraded, and embarked, who boarded the vessel at nightfall, when the infernal crew were just prepared for massacring the mates and passengers. The ringleaders, about six in number, of the noted Whaland's gang, who shipped themselves as sailors at Baltimore, exposed their breasts like the most hardened sinners, and audaciously told them to fire. On their being seized, the remainder of the crew, who had been prevailed on to join their diabolical scheme, surrendered, were secured, and the whole nest of conspirators put into the hold. The vessel was then carried up to Annapolis, and the culprits taken to Baltimore, where they remain in the hands of justice.

It appeared to be their premeditated plan to murder and destroy the owner, Captain and passengers, and to carry the ship to Nova Scotia, the dear retreat of refugees, and "the most flagitious scoundrels."

Mr. Pollock, Captain Sisson, and the passengers, have made a very fortunate escape, and frustrated the execution of a most horrid plot; there is no doubt but the offenders will be brought to condign punishment.

The zeal and industry of Mr. Sewel and his sons, in complying with Mr. Pollock's request, merit all possible gratitude and attention.

Captain Burrows, in the schooner Molly, who arrived here last Saturday from Grenada, in fourteen days passage, informs us, that before he sailed, advice was received from Barbadoes, of the arrival of a packet from England, which brought an account that the Prince Stadtholder was lately killed in a tumult among the people of Amsterdam. If this be true, it is likely that some trouble will ensue between the States General and the King of Prussia, as that Monarch has more than once of late interested himself in behalf of the Prince of Orange, in the frequent controversies between him and their High Mightinesses.

Letters from Barbadoes and Grenada give the same account as the above.

TRENTON, July 9.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, June 21, 1783.

Resolved, THAT the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania be informed, that the authority of the United States having been this day grossly insulted, by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers about the place within which Congress were assembled; and the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous disposition of the said troops now in the barracks, it is in the opinion of Congress necessary, that effectual measures be immediately taken for supporting the publick authority;

Resolved, That the Committee on a letter from Col. Butler be directed to confer, without loss of time, with the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of carrying the preceding resolution into effect; and that in case it shall appear to the committee, that there is not a satisfactory ground for expecting adequate and prompt exertions of this state for supporting the dignity of the federal government, the President, on the advice of the Committee, be authorized and directed to summon the Members of Congress to meet on Thursday next at Trenton or Princeton, in New-Jersey, in order that further and more effectual measures may be taken for suppressing the present revolt, and maintaining the dignity and authority of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary at war be directed to communicate to the Commander in Chief the state and disposition of the said troops, in order that he may take immediate measures to dispatch to this city such force as he may judge expedient for suppressing any disturbances that may ensue.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Friday last being the 4th of July, the citizens of this town met at the house of Isaiah Yard, innholder, to celebrate the anniversary of American independence. About noon thirteen cannon were discharged; after which the company partook of a genteel cold collation, and retired about one o'clock.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons as were purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of Samuel-Staats Coegemans, Esquire, deceased, and have not yet settled their accounts, that immediately after the expiration of one month from this date, all that remain unsettled will be demanded by legal authority, however disagreeable it may be to the executors to prosecute such a measure.

JOHN NEILSON, } Execut.
WM. PATERSON, }

New-Brunswick, July 1, 1783. 2w¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Windfor township, Middlesex county, on Saturday the 20th of June, a dark bay horse, 4 years old, near 15 hands high, both hind feet white:—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES CLARKE.
Stoney-Brook, July 5, 1783. 2w¶

Four Pounds Reward.

THE shop of the subscriber was broken open on Friday night the 4th inst. from whence were stolen five beaver and five castor hats: Whoever will take up and secure the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the hats recovered by the owner, shall have the above reward; or three pounds for the hats only.

JAMES B. MACHETT.

Trenton, July 7, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR want of employ, by the subscriber living in Falls township, Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania, a valuable negro wench, about 32 years of age, and a young child with her three months old. She understands all kinds of country work, and will do for the city, being a good house servant and a good seamstress, &c. &c. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS RICHE.

July 7, 1783. 2w¶

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton, BIBLES, testaments, spelling-books, primers, Art of speaking, Croxall's Aesop's Fables, Whittenhall's latin grammar, Clark's corderi, Evans's poems, schoolmasters' assistant, blank books, sealingwax, wafers, inkstands, inkpowder, black lead pencils, parchment, pasteboard, writing-paper, wrapping-paper, quills, &c. Also a few copies of Evans's map.

William Lawfon

Takes this method to inform the publick in general, and his customers in particular, that he continues his store in Brunswick, one door below the markethouse, where he has for sale, at the lowest price for cash, an assortment of goods suitable for the season, viz.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| CALICOES and chintzes, | Gauze handkerchiefs flowered, |
| Fine and coarse cambricks, | Black sattin and sattinet, |
| Fine lawns, | Black and white modes, |
| Spotted and plain kentings, | Fustians and jeans, |
| Book and frock muslins, | Black and red silk handkerchiefs, |
| Green and blue moreens, | Cotton and linen do. |
| Black do. | Womens' fans, |
| Red and black calimancoes, | Black and coloured sewing silks, |
| Brown, black and red durants, | Brown holland, |
| Brown and purple shalloons, | Brown Dutch sheetings, |
| Fine and coarse buckrams, | Rum and molasses, |
| Fine Irish linens, | Sugars, |
| Coarse do. do. | French claret by the dozen or single bottle, |
| Plain and striped cambricks, | Tea, coffee and chocolate, |
| Cotton and thread stockings, | Wool cards, |
| Light coloured crape and tammy, | Pepper and allspice, |
| Striped holland and checks, | Powder and shot, |
| Plain, spotted and striped gauzes, | Indigo, |
| | Rice, |
| | Brimstone, |
| | Allum, &c. &c. |
| | With a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. |

Said William Lawfon returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom, and hopes to continue to serve all with the greatest attention.

Four Dollars

REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 18th of June last, a sorrel mare, about 14 or 15 hands high, has a little white in her face, and is bare-foot; she trots and canters well, has been seen at Bordentown, and once taken up there before; it is thought she will bend her course towards Albany, as she was brought from there. Whoever takes up the said mare and secures her, so that the owner gets her again, or brings her home, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

N. B. She went away in company with a little sorrel mare with a bob-tail.
Burlington, July 1, 1783. 2w¶

Collins & Ewing

Have removed their store to the house in which Mr. James Paxton lately lived, directly opposite Samuel Tucker's, Esq. in Trenton, where they have just opened a very general assortment of European, East and West-India goods, suitable for the season, which they are selling on the lowest terms for cash or country produce, among which are,

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|---|--|
| WINE, Brandy, | Russia drilling, |
| West-India rum, | Sheeting, |
| Molasses, | Bedticking, |
| Sugar of different qualities, | Raven's duck, |
| Hyson, fouchong and bohea teas, | Oznaburghs, |
| Coffee, | Sewing silk, |
| Chocolate, | Tailors' and Scotch threads, |
| Rice, | Mohair, |
| Pepper, | Fancy buttons, |
| Nutmegs, | Fans, |
| Allspice, | Superfine, plain and spotted jeans, |
| Ginger, | Corduroys and fustians, |
| Indigo, | Black duroy and bombazeen, |
| Raisins, | Brown camblet, |
| Rozin, | Striped and plain cambiettees, |
| Wool cards. | Black, blue, pink and green calimancoes, |
| Hard soap, | Rattinet, |
| Snuff and tobacco, | Shalloons, |
| Grass and cradling scythes, | Durants and tammies, |
| Whetstones, | Black and common buckram, |
| Fryingpans, | Diaper tablecloths, |
| 6d. 8d. and rod. nails, | Barcelona and Bilboa handkerchiefs, |
| Chalk, | Striped and plain Perfumians, |
| Copper tea-kettles, | Ladies' fur trimmed hats, |
| Scales and weights, | Gloves and ribands, |
| Tin pudding and saucepans, coffeepots, lamps, cups and candle moulds, | Pins and needles, |
| A variety of dark and light ground chintzes and calicoes, | Binding, |
| Silk and thread stockings, | Tape and gartering, |
| Mens', womens' and childrens' shoes, | Pocket looking-glasses, |
| Mens' and womens' black sattin, | Writing-paper, |
| Mode and peelong, | Spelling-books, |
| Black and white, striped and plain gauzes, | Testaments, |
| Thread gauze, | Inkstands, |
| Gauze, fousse and kenting handkerchiefs, | Inkpowder, |
| Catgut, | Sealingwax, |
| Book and jaconet muslins, | Handlaws, |
| Humhums, | Planeirons, |
| Cambricks and lawns, | Gimblets, |
| Irish, laval and Flander's linens, | Carpenters' rules, |
| Brittania's, | Chest locks, |
| Apron and shirting checks, | Bolts and hinges, |
| Striped Holland, | Knives and forks, |
| | Pocket and pen-knives, |
| | Rasors, |
| | Scissors, |
| | Corkcrews, |
| | Spectacles, |
| | Beads, |
| | Snuff-boxes, |
| | Candle snuffers. |

And a general assortment of the most useful and ornamental queens-ware, china, glass and pewter.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber in Trenton, a young negro wench with a young child.

FRANCIS WITT.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber at Barkers-Town mills, in the township of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, a black horse, about fourteen hands and an half high, about six or seven years old, with a small star in his forehead; likewise a dim brand on his near shoulder, much like an M; he is supposed to be a stolen horse. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP PALMER.

June 20, 1783. 2w¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, containing 153 acres, lying about 3 miles from Trenton, on the Pennington road; there is on the said plantation a large framed house and barn, a good cellar under the house, and a good well of water near the door; there is a valuable orchard on said place of about 250 trees, 15 acres of meadow, and about 30 acres of timberland, the remainder tilable: The title indisputable. Likewise to be fold horses, breeding mares, and colts, cattle, grain, hay, and fundry other articles too tedious to mention. Reasonable credit will be given.

ISRAEL REED.

July 6, 1783. 2w¶

Richard Norris,

Stay-maker in TRENTON,

BE G S leave to inform the publick, that he makes all sorts of stays and jumps, turned and plain bound waistcoats, after the neatest manner, and as cheap as in former times, either for cash or country produce.

N. B. The said Norris has for sale a stone dwellinghouse two stories high, with two good rooms on a floor, and a good garret, with a kitchen in the cellar, a good garden, a fine well of water close to the door; situate in the main street, nearly opposite to Mr. Stacy Potts's. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the Printer of this paper, or to the subscriber above-mentioned.

June 24, 1783.

Robert Singer

Has for sale in Trenton,

W EST-INDIA rum,	White and black silk handkerchiefs,
Sugar,	Sewing silks and mohair,
Molasses,	An assortment of broad and narrow ribands,
Tea,	Cambrick,
Chintzes and calicoes,	Lawns and muslin,
Rattiners,	Mens' and womens' thread and cotton hose,
Shalloons,	And a variety of other articles.
Durants and calimancoes,	
Black and white gauze,	
Silk gloves,	
Fans,	5s. 4 c. t. f.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the goods, &c. late the property of Peter Tallman, Esquire, which was advertised for sale the 16th inst. and the lands, &c. of the said Peter Tallman, Esquire, which was advertised for sale the 17th inst. at the suit of Richard Smith, are adjourned as follows, to wit, the goods, &c. above-mentioned, to be sold at the Black Horse on Friday the 11th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; and the sales of the lands above-mentioned to be had at the house of James Isdall, inn-holder in Burlington, on Saturday the 12th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, where attendance will be given by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

Burlington, June 16, 1783. 3w

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwellinghouse of William Willett, in the township of Tukesbury, on Tuesday the 29th day of July next, at ten o'clock of said day, sundry goods and chattels, to wit, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, and a variety of household furniture; also horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils: And between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, will be sold, that noted farm where the said Willett now lives; there is on the premises a dwellinghouse, barn, orchard, blacksmith's shop, and a saw mill that is worked by that never failing stream the river Lambertson, which also waters a large quantity of most excellent meadow belonging to said farm; the land is bounded by the river Lambertson by John Stevens, Esq. and others, late the property of said William Willett; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

J. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

May 24, 1783. 3w

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Daniel Handley, in Tukesbury, on Monday the 28th of July, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, a certain plantation whereon the said Daniel Handley now lives, containing one hundred and fifty acres: There is on the premises a good dwellinghouse, a large frame barn almost new, a fine large flourishing orchard, bears excellent fruit; the land is bounded by lands of Abraham Vandike and others, and on the river Lambertson, late the property of said Handley; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

J. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

May 24, 1783. 3w

Publick Notice.

WH E R E A S the subscriber did, some time since, purchase from Edward Hart, late of Hopewell, in the county of Hunterdon, and now of the county of Suffex, a certain farm or plantation in Hopewell aforesaid, and paid him part of the purchase-money; and did also execute two bonds for the residue, dated the first day of May, 1782, conditioned to pay the sum of two hundred pounds each, one payable the first day of May, 1783, the other the first day of May, 1784, both without interest till the time of payment, and witnessed by Sarah Wikoff and Wilton Stout—and as I find that the said Edward Hart cannot complete to me a valid and indisputable title, I do hereby caution and forbid any person to take an assignment of the said bonds, or either of them, being determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law, until I receive a sufficient title for the said lands.

WILLIAM SEAMAN.

Hopewell, June 20, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A Complete and extensive distillery, ingeniously designed and well executed. The works are finely situated on the banks of the Delaware, at the head of Trenton falls, and calculated for distilling either malt, molasses or cyder. They consist of two stills, one of six hogheads, the other of one, with the best and entire block tin worms, fixed in a tub of nine hogheads. The tub receives water by spouts, from two never failing springs, without any labour. There belong to the works a sufficient number of cedar cisterns, properly fixed for receiving and for charging the stills. If more convenient to the purchaser, certificates, at the current value, will be taken in payment. For terms apply to Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, Philadelphia; Robert Neil, at Newark; John Pool, at Brunswick landing; John-Patrick Lynch, at Burlington; or William-Churchill Houston, Esquire, at Trenton. May 26, 1783. t. b. c. t. f.

A Farm to be sold,

ON which the subscriber now lives, at Raritan, containing about 370 acres, about 200 acres of it cleared, and the remaining part good timber-land; on it is a good frame dwellinghouse, a well of good water, and a young orchard, &c. &c. is watered by two brooks that run thro' every field, and is never dry in the driest season; has a great deal of good meadow, which in a common season gives 50 waggon-loads of the best kind of hay, and much more meadow can be made by only clearing off the wood.—Enquire of

THOMAS FARMAR.

N. B. The subscriber being inclined to remove from the country, will sell it on very reasonable terms.

Raritan, June 11, 1783. 5w†

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issuing out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-Jersey, and to me directed, at the suit of Richard Gibb and others, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of August next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the house of John Degraw, innholder in New-Brunswick, all that part of the real estate of Philip French, late of the county of Somerset, deceased, which is situated in the county of Middlesex, in my Bailiwick, consisting of sundry messuages, plantations, lots and parcels of land, being in or near New-Brunswick aforesaid, an account of which may be seen at the place of sale: Taken in execution, and to be sold by

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.

N. B. The creditors of the said Philip French, deceased, are desired to meet at the above place on the day aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of certain matters then to be laid before them respecting the said estate. 5¶

Manufactured and sold,

BY the subscriber in Trenton, bridle-bits, stirrup-irons and spurs, plated in the best manner, as cheap as can be imported.

WILLIAM DAWES.

3w¶

Three Pounds

R E W A R D.

RAN away from the subscriber in Mendham, Morris county, the 25th of May, a negro fellow named Cuff, about 26 years old, five feet ten inches high, has a scar on one of his hands by the cut of an ax, from his little finger knuckle to the third finger, so that it occasions his little finger to stand in to the palm of his hand; had on when he went away a thick coat, black and white wool mixed in the cards, tow shirt and trowsers, new shoes. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges by

SAMUEL WELLS.

Mendham, June 18, 1783. 3w¶ 6w

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Isaac Britton, in Trenton, on Saturday the 12th day of July next, sundry goods and chattels, to wit, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, and a variety of household furniture, waggon, horses and gears: Also on the same day will be exposed to sale, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, that house and lot where the said Isaac Britton now dwells, which has been a noted and well-accustomed tavern for many years past, with a lot of land containing about 16 acres, adjacent to the tavern, late the property of the said Isaac Britton; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Robert Lanning and others, and to be sold by

J. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Trenton, June 24, 1783. 3w

Three Pounds

R E W A R D.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in Amwell township, on Wednesday evening the 18th day of June, 1783, a dark brown horse of about 14 hands high, well made and in good order, has a small star in his forehead, he is shod before, and has on his off hind foot a small white spot: Whoever will take up the said horse and secure him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

CHRISTOPHER WART.

June 23, 1783. 3w¶

WH E R E A S negro Adam still continues to absent himself from the service of the subscriber, in such a manner as that the constables have not been able to take him, after being publickly declared to be the property of the subscriber by a solemn adjudication had on a writ of Habeas Corpus, before the Justices of the Supreme Court: And whereas there is great reason to believe that he is still employed, protected, secreted and encouraged, by the same evil-minded advisers as formerly, having been seen on Tuesday the 17th inst. by different and indifferent creditable witnesses, mowing in the meadow of Nathan Beakes, in company with a young man who lives at his house, and not been heard to abide many minutes in one place since.

This is therefore to forbid all people from harbouring, employing, or dealing with the said negro, and to beg that they would apprehend and deliver him to the constable, the gaol-keeper, or to the subscriber in Trenton, give information or encourage him to return to his duty, which will prove much to the advantage of the negro, and they shall be generously rewarded by

3w¶

DAVID COWELL.

TO BE SOLD,

By wholesale or retail, at Stacy Potts's in Trenton, a number of excellent

SCYTHES,

both for grass and cradling, at Philadelphia prices. The general approbation which these scythes, made at Potts's and Downing's factory, obtained last season, and entire satisfaction they gave to all who tried them, it is presumed will be a sufficient recommendation. c. t. f.