

TRENTON WEEKLY MERCURY.

SEMPER HONOS, NOMENQUE IATIS, LAURESQUE MANEBUNT. VIRG.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.—Price FOUR-PENCE.

Public notice is hereby given,
To all Persons whom it may Concern,
THAT the subscriber, REBECCA ZANE, of the town and county of Salem, aforesaid, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, the third day of October 1782, entitled an act for the relief of persons who have lost their lands, and other instruments of writing, containing the title of their lands, intend to apply to the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the State of New Jersey, to be held at Trenton, on the first Tuesday in April next, to remedy the loss of a certain deed, executed by Joseph Allen, late of Salem, deceased, to the aforesaid Rebecca Zane, for a brick house and lot of land in the town of Salem, aforesaid, containing ten acres and a half and twenty perches, situate near the said deed or conveyance hath been lost or destroyed by the devastation of the enemy or other unavoidable accidents.

REBECCA ZANE.

Nov. 27, 1787.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that by a Resolution of this State, passed the 6th inst. the subscriber is authorized and empowered to receive and liquidate all such proper Certificates and Vouchers as may be laid before him, on or before the first day of January next, and to issue State Notes to the holders, in manner directed in the act, entitled, "An act to call in all Contractors and surplus certificates, to issue state notes to the holders, and to procure a more accurate estimate of the state debt," and in the act to revive certain parts of the same; and that he has opened an office for that purpose at his house in Trenton, where those who have any applications to make, are desired to attend before the said first day of January next or they will be precluded.

MASKELL EWING.

Trenton, November 7, 1787.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price SIXPENCE)

And to be sold by the Printers,
A TABLE,

Shewing the NUMBER of FEET contained in any LOO, from 3 to 28 in length, and from 3 to 14 inches square, reduced to BOARD MEASURE.

To be sold by the Printers,

THE NEW AMERICAN LATIN GRAMMAR by the late Prof. BURR, FINLAY, and others, revised and reformed.

A **METHODIST SERMO** from the *copy published in London.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber, at Penn's-Neck, Windsor Township, Middlesex County, near Princeton, on Wednesday the 31st of October last, a NEGRO LAD, named LEWIS, eighteen or nineteen years of age; about five feet six inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion; had on and took with him, a light cloth coat, an old pair of shoes, a wool hat, and sundry other cloths, in a bag with blue strips round the ends. He rode away, a large black horse, which was taken up between Trenton and Princeton on Saturday and brought to the subscriber. Any person apprehending the said negro, and delivering him to me, the subscriber, shall be entitled to FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges paid by

NICHOLAS SCHENCK.

November 5, 1787.

Trenton, November 13, 1787.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

The Common Prayer Book

OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THIS work will be printed, in octavo, on good paper, with a new type, and will be finished in four months. The price to subscribers will be 10 shillings, one half to be paid when they subscribe and the other half on delivery of the book.

If a number of subscribers sufficient to defray the expences of this work should offer, it will begin on the 1st of January next.

Subscriptions are taken by Mr. James R. English, merchant, English-Town; Messrs. Martin and Joel Gibbs, merchants, Black-Horse, Mansfield; Mr. James Craft, Burlington; Mr. John Singer, Postmaster, Trenton, and by Quequeville and Wilson, the printers of this work.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMAN, living in the country, who wants to ADVERTISE in this PAPER, will please send their advertisements by the POST-RIDER.—Price for advertisements, of a moderate length, 7/6 for three weeks, and 1/3 for every continuance.

TO BE LET,

A GOOD STABLE, convenient for FOUR HORSES, and possession taken instantly. Enquire of the Printers.

INDENTURES

To be had of the Printers.

A Runaway Apprentice.

WHERBAS EPHRAIM CONRAD, has eloped from his service on Sunday the 28th of October, inst. He is about five feet six inches high, round the forehead, light brown hair, very near sighted, and speaks with the German accent. The clothes he took with him were a drab coloured cloth coat with white metal buttons, a brown corduroy vest and breeches, &c. The printers in the several states are requested not to employ him, and to insert this advertisement in their respective papers. Any other person known to entertain him shall be prosecuted as the law directs. **SIX-PENCE REWARD** will be paid for the apprehending and returning said apprentice.

W. SPOTSWOOD.

Philadelphia, October 29, 1787.

A Journeyman Fuller, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber at Colonel Scudder's mills, near Princeton.

JOSEPH HARRIS.

Princeton November 22, 1787.

Wanted upon a Lease,
A GOOD FARM,

TO ENTER UPON THIS FALL.

For particulars enquire of John Clunn, Lambertson, William Hutchin, Burlington, or Benjamin Randolph, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD.

A NEW two story STONE HOUSE, not quite finished, in a pleasant situation upon the River Road, near Trenton. For particulars enquire of the Printers.

Trenton, December 11, 1787.

WANTS A PLACE,

IN A MERCHANT MILL.

A Man who understands MILLERING and MILL RIGHTING to perfection, and can well recommend. Enquire of Captain Hanlon in Trenton, or the Printers.

Fifteen Shillings Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation, whereon the subscriber now lives, on Wednesday the 5th inst. **A BAY MARE** with a star on her forehead, 14 hands high, branded W R on the off shoulder and near thigh, food all round. It is expected she will endeavor to get to Pennsylvania, as she lately came from there. Whoever takes up said mare and delivers her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

THOMAS FORMAN.

Hightstown, Middlesex, Dec. 7, 1787.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27:
AL L the Russian vessels which had been detained upon the first appearance of an approaching war, have been conducted to the arsenal, and their crews imprisoned, though with formalities hitherto unknown in Turkey.

VIENNA, September 13:

All preparations for celebrating the marriage of the Archduchess of Tuscany with the Prince of Saxony, are suspended. The emperor is gone to Bohemia, but on what account is not known, though it is asserted his absence will be but a short time. We are here in the utmost impatience to learn what part our Sovereign will take in the great scene that is preparing to be opened in Europe. The rumour of an exchange of Bavaria is revived, and it is believed this affair will be concluded in secret; and it is said, to be no longer opposed by the Court of France.

C L E V E S, Sept. 25:

Last week we conducted to Utrecht, bound hands and feet, two private persons, apprehended, in the camp at Zeyt. It is said one of them is the Secretary of the Prince of Salm, and the others is M. V. de St. G., called Anthony.—A report prevails here, although we cannot warrant the truth of it, that the Prince of Salm is taken himself.

Sept. 29. We learn, that on the approach of the Prussian troops, Mr. Capelle, the commander of Gorcum, (formerly chamberlain of the Prince, and Colonel of the body guards, the new chief of Philipstadt) broke down the bridge; which however was repaired by the duke's orders. That Prince then sent a trumpeter to summons the city to surrender; and the free corps were so impudent as to fire at him; which happened to fall on the house of a patriot and set it on fire. The commander then desired to capitulate, promising of his word and honor, to yield himself prisoner with the garrison. But while they were busy in arranging the articles of capitulation, he with his men courageously decamped, and our troops entered the city.

DECLARATION and NOTICE.

We William, by the grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, hereditary Captain General and the Admiral of the Union, &c. make known, that we have

and with the most lively satisfaction... the general marks of joy... attachment of the citizens... of every class on our entry... place, and we could not refrain... publicly making our acknowledg-... and though we do not pretend to... these marks of joy of the citizens... inhabitants, we nevertheless think... to bestow every one in the most... and friendly manner, to behave... and moderately, to offend... no one still left to attack any persons... or do anything which may... the public safety, or give room... complaints; but on the contrary, to... from every thing offensive to the... and edicts of the country, so that... universal joy and contentment caused... the turns of affairs, may not be in the... damped. And moreover, all that is... one contrary to this our declaration and... tending to keep peace, will be... very disagreeable to us, and cause our... indignation and displeasure. Done at... the Hague, the 20th of September,

1787.
G. Prince of Orange.
Underneath, by order of his Serene
Highness.
(Counter-signed) J. T. LARREY.

BRUXELLES, Sept. 25.
Lord Torrington, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty at Bruxelles, having received from his Court dispatches to be communicated to the government of the Austrian Pays bas, and being in haste to obey these orders, has addressed the following letter to his Excellency Count de Murray, Lieutenant Governor and Captain General *par interim*.

The actual situation of affairs in the United Provinces with the troubles have long since fixed the general attention of Europe, having still become more critical by the recent and relative state of politics in these provinces, and France having notified the resolution of aiding with her forces that party in Holland, who refuse to give satisfaction to the just complaints and demands which his Prussian Majesty has made for the insult done to the Princess of Orange, my Court has ordered me to have the honor of informing the Government General of the Austrian Pays bas, that his Britannic Majesty cannot consider the alliance between France and the whole Republic, as a just and sufficient reason to engage her to support a party in the affair expressly disavowed by the majority of the States General. His said Britannic Majesty declares, and often repeated, that it was impossible for him to suffer with indifference the armed interpositions of France in this affair; because, in tolerating this armed interposition, there could not but result consequences very dangerous, as well for the constitution and independence of these provinces, as hurtful in many respects to the interest and surety of the States of his Britannic Majesty.

In consequence of which, his Britannic Majesty is necessitated to make the speediest preparations for equipping a

considerable naval armament, and for augmenting his land forces, to the end that they may be in a state, and ready to go to any event.

“But that it will be his greatest pleasure to let his subjects and all Europe, enjoy the facility and blessings of peace, unless that the interest of his States force him to adopt a contrary conduct; that in consequence of the gracious dispositions, and in order to avert the scourge of war, his Britannic Majesty has renewed to his Minister at Paris, a repetition of these intentions, that in case the Court of France are equally disposed, to engage them to terminate amicably, and by equitable arrangements, the points of discussion which have impaired the state of affairs of the Republic, and reduced it to the deplorable situation it is in this day.

“I have the honor to be, with the most distinguished considerations, your Excellency's very humble, and very obedient servant,

TORRINGTON.
September 24, 1787.

AMSTERDAM, October 4.
All the negotiations of our city, whether with the Duke of Brunswick or at the Hague, have terminated in an entire submission to the Court of Prussia and to her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, as appears by the following placard:

“The Burgomasters and Counsellors of the city of Amsterdam, find themselves obliged to declare to the worthy corps of Burgers, that they have always conscientiously endeavored to act conformably to the advantage of their dear country in general, and that of this city in particular, and that still, in their present circumstances, the good of this city, and that of its inhabitants, is dearer to them than their own lives, and the preservation of their honors, their employments, and their property.

“The great eminent danger in which they are involved, and the little time which with difficulty they had obtained to deliberate, not having permitted them to make fully known to the Burgers all that has been transacted, to preserve this good city from the dreadful mischiefs that seemed to impend, they have been obliged to accede to the points which the other members of the States of Holland have agreed to; and to charge the deputies of this city to yield to every demand, in case they cannot act otherwise—not even the dismissal of the established regents—rather than risk greater damages to the town and inhabitants, in addition to those which they have hitherto suffered; and after all, perhaps, after having undergone these losses, to be obliged to submit to demands still more afflicting. They call God to witness, from whom nothing can be concealed, and the oath which they took on assuming the magistracy, that they have no other view in conceding every thing, than the prevention of the certain and irreparable ruin of the city.

“Since they have constrained to give up all, they will at least endeavor, and

they hope to be able, to preserve the most perfect tranquility and security in this very populous city; to the affecting of which they expect with confidence, that the brave Burgers, who have exerted themselves with so much zeal for the preservation of that tranquility, will continue to exercise the same efforts, and the same zeal, to maintain public quiet in the city, and to preserve each individual, from all manner of violence and oppression.

Done the 3d of October, by me,
H. N. HASSELLAER, Sec^r.

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Extrait of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 4.

“Admiral Sir Samuel Drake, who commanded a division, cruising in the West-Indies and America, during the greatest part of last war, with so much honor to himself, is hourly expected to hoist his flag on board his Majesty's Ship the Ganges, of 74 guns, Captain Sir John Curtis; until the St George, a second rate, fitted at this port, is got ready for him, as third in command of the fleet intended for the channel service.

“The Lords of the Admiralty have given orders to fit out immediately from this port ten ships of the class of 44 guns armed en flute, to secure on board 450 soldiers, each. It is conjectured that they will be commanded by masters and commanders, as the complement will be one hundred seaman, and a lieutenant, master, purser, surgeon, gunner, and carpenter, are already appointed to them. Their lower deck ports will be caulked in; the guns in the lower deck of course will be struck down into the hold, to act as ballast the passage out; and if the service should require them afterwards, they will be able at least, to cope with, or beat off any of the enemy's stoutest frigates. This is quite a new plan of ours, and thought a very judicious one for transporting the army to any of our foreign settlements; the transports that are usually taken up for that service proving inadequate, and by no means so well accommodated; besides, the 44 guns have long since been reprobated, being a bad class of fighting ships.”

The following are the ten ships of 44 guns which are under orders of equipment *en flute*, to carry over troops and stores for the reinforcement of the garrisons in the West-Indies, coast of Africa and America. At Catham, Assurance of 44 guns, Argo 44, Seraphis 44 and Roebuck of 44. At Portsmouth, the Daver 44, Endymion 44, Gorgon 44, Experiment 44, Chichester 44, and Action of 44 guns.

Oct. 11 The Patent granted to the late ingenious Mr. Beckwith, for his invention of the colored crayon pencils, is likely to prove one of the most lucrative patents that has passed the great seal for some years; they being now brought to perfection as to print on vellum, paper, or silk, without ever fading or rubbing off, even when wet; which must render them a very desirable acquisition to all who have a taste for drawing or painting; particularly those who wish to avoid

the trouble of mixing their colours.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON.

Nov. 24. Last week the ship Adventure, bound from St. Peters. Miquelon, homeward to this place, pursued Halifax, by distress of weather, and in want of ballast, station Soon after coming to anchor, a boat came on board, with an officer and several men, from an armed brigantine, who searched the ship and made the necessary enquiries with the greatest politeness, and returned. Then a boat came on board, with order to take out the American Captain, and carry him on board was a frigate, commanded by his Royal Highness Prince William Henry. As soon as they got on board, the Captain was called into his Royal Highness's cabin, who appeared enraged at the sight of an American, coming from a French port, and with singular roughness and austerity demanded, *What business have you, an American vessel, in his Majesty's ports? Answer—Because the wind was unfavorable and our ship too light to continue at sea. Prince—You have no more business in any of his Majesty's ports than you have in an Algerine port—If you do not depart immediately, I will seize your ship. Answer—I will go as soon as the wind will permit, and I get some ballast. Prince—Your coming in here is directly contrary to the late act of Charles the 11th.—I will send you on board the Commodore—Officers take him on board the Commodore—which was done. The commodore (not on board) being informed of the situation of the American ship, sent word that he had nothing to do with her, and the Captain was dismissed and went on shore.—A boat was immediately sent from his Royal Highness's ship on board the Adventure, with orders to press all the British born sailors, and to bring them, with the American Captain, on board his ship—Two Irishmen who had shipped themselves at this port, were taken out, and forced into the service of Great-Britain, because they had the honour to be born in his dominions. Application was made to the Commodore to restore the men, as the Adventure had but three well men on board—he replied that his Royal Highness had done right, as it was his (the Commodore's) instructions; to take British seamen wherever he could find them, at sea, in port, or on board of any vessel whatever—and if he found any who had left his Majesty's service since peace, he would hang them immediately. He then ordered the Captain not to ship any but Americans, he did he would take them away as fast as he shipped them—with much difficulty one sailor was procured from a Nantucket whaleman, and the ship put to sea.*

Accounts respecting a French and English war are various, but all tend to prove it inevitable. A London Gazette states, that 48 admirals have been promoted

New colonels of marines appointed. Major general promoted to lieutenant general, and 16 colonels to be brigadier general. That Lord Howe had reported a council an account of 17 fail of the line in commission, and of 35 in the operations, with their respective losses on board, and ready for being commissioned in 48 hours. That a Squadron had put to sea from Portsmouth, first for the protection of the home-ward-bound Indians, one hundred of which are at sea; and next to take station off Brest, to watch the motions of the French fleet; That 10,000 seamen had been impressed: That a French transport from Brest had been taken by an English frigate: That the French had really taken possession of the Cape of Good Hope, by desire of the Dutch patriots: And that the parliament of Paris was recalled, &c.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated November 20.

"This day the packet from Ebg'nd arrived—authentic news by her is, that a WAR between Great-Britain & France has broke out—that two French frigates had been TAKEN and carried into Falmouth, three days before the failed—Orders are come to fortify this place with ALL POSSIBLE DISPATCH."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14.

We learn from the West Indies, that the ministerial orders, for warlike preparations, are received and rigorously adhered to.—Every British sailor is to be preferred, in whatever country he is found. As for the face of the United States, it is, as usual, sombre, dark vilaged; groaning, complaining of — what they cannot tell—is but too prevalent for the happiness of society. Taxes are burthenfome, says one—another replies, adopt the new constitution then, and you will have nothing to pay!!—Oh, ye deluded generation, (says a correspondent) how long shall your imbecility be borne with—how long before you can be persuaded, that oil will not quench fire!

We learn from Massachusetts, that several of the towns, after chusing their members in convention, formally addressed them by way of instruction. The instructions of the town of Northampton are written with calmness; they are not positive to adopt or reject the proposed constitution, but says every step we take in the progress of our examination, evinces, that it is too important, complicated, and extensive to be hastily decided upon, &c.—That this cautious mode of proceeding is a trait of political wisdom, no one will deny; which, we are happy to announce, is adopted by many other towns in that extensive and populous branch of the union, the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Dec. 5.

Last Friday morning, about 2 o'clock, four villains, disguised with handkerchiefs tied over their faces, entered the house of the town collector of Aquackanonk, and robbed him of £350 of the public money.

The returns, from the different counties, for members to serve in Conventions, which have come to our knowledge, are highly pleasing. They are men of superior political knowledge, and tan amount to the task of confirming or rejecting this new federal system.

A letter from New-York, of December 3, says, "Politics run high here—Republicans versus Constitutionals.—Which will carry their point is doubtful; hoary-headed time must determine.—It is a heavy task on us to read the many pieces with which our papers abound.—There are many spacious arguments used on both sides. It is a query, from the complexion of things, whether the legislature adopt the resolution of Congress for calling a Convention. Anarchy stares us in the face."

PHILADELPHIA, December 7. Extract from Flynn's Cork Chronicle, dated Oct. 15, 1787.

THE KING OF SPAIN'S DEATH.

A private letter from an Irish house at Malaga advises, that orders were arrived to hang the cathedrals and collegiate churches throughout every one of the twenty provinces of Spain, with black cloth or baize, where that mourning is to remain for twelve months. The foreign consuls have erected a black flag over the arms of their sovereigns, which are fixed at their doors, and everything carries an aspect of the most unfeigned regret for the late king. The mercantile interest has peculiar obligations to the departed Prince, who, though not under any legal tie by the constitution of Spain, paid every shilling of his father's debts, to the amount of twenty millions, by yearly instalments from the royal treasury; an instance of benevolence and justice capable of covering many faults, and which the kingdom can never forget. His Majesty dying at the palace of Esgoval 24 miles from Madrid, had but a short way to his grave, as all the royal family have been interred in the chapel which stands in one of the courts, since the building of that sumptuous edifice by Philip the 5th, in 1599.

The most experienced politicians on the continent are of opinion, that the death of his late Catholic Majesty will produce some changes in the present system of affairs. The young king (Charles Prince of Asturias, born November 11, 1748, married September 4, 1765, to the Princess Lonisa of Parma, who was born December 9, 1751, and by her royal highness he has had seven children) has applied with uncommon diligence to the business of the cabinet these four or five years, and in effect governed the Spanish monarchy with a wisdom not often found in persons of his age.—He is, besides, of an enterprising spirit, and gives broad hints that he will attempt uniting to the crown every atom of its ancient rights, some part of which is possessed by England. This may account for the report circulated in London, that Jamaica was to be attacked early in the next summer—an event, that would find some employmen for the British fleet and army.

A letter from a respectable mercantile state, dated Cork, October 13, says, that it is inevitable—and that in consequence of this belief—American produce had taken a very considerable rise.

Trenton, December 11.

STATE CONVENTION.

DECEMBER 11, 1787. This day the Honorable the Members of Convention for this State assembled at this place.

A Correct List of the Members returned. Berge County. John Fell, Peter Zalkoff, Cornelius Hennion, Esqrs.

Effex county—John Chetwood, Samuel Hay, Davin Coane, Esqrs.

Middlesex county—John Neilson, John Beatty, Benjamin Manning, Esqrs.

Monmouth county—Etha Lawrence, Samuel Braele, William Crawford, Esqrs.

Somerlet county—John Witherspoon, Jacob R. Hardenbergo, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Esqrs.

Burlingon county—Thomas Reynolds, Joshua Maddox Wallace, George Anderson, Esqrs.

Gloucester county—Richard Howell, Andrew Hunter, Benjamin Whiteall, Esqrs.

Salem county—Whitten Cripps, Edmund Weaage, by, Samuel Dick, Esqrs.

Cape-May county—Jesse Hand, Jeremiah Eldridge, Matthew Whilden, Esqrs.

Hantardon county—John Stevens, Hon. David Bearley, Joshua Corthorn, Esqrs.

Morris county. William Winds, John J. Faesch, William Woodhull, Esqrs.

Cumberland county—David Potter, Jonathan Bowen, Eli Elmer, Esqrs.

Suffex county—Robert Ogden, Robert Hoops, Thomas Anderson, Esqrs.

DECEMBER 12. All the delegates, except one, from the several counties in this state having met in convention, proceeded to chuse, by ballot, a President, when the Honorable John Stevens, Esquire, was elected. The convention then proceeded to the choice of a Secretary, when Samuel Witham Stockton, Esquire, was elected.

A committee was appointed to frame rules for the government of the convention.

DECEMBER 13.

The Reverend Mr. Armstrong, by a resolution of convention, was requested to open the business every morning with prayer.

After reading the act of the legislature of this state, passed at Trenton, Nov. 1, 1787, authorizing the people thereof, by their delegates to meet in convention, to deliberate upon, and if approved of by them, to ratify the Constitution for the United States, proposed by the General Convention, held at Philadelphia:

And after reading also the said proposed constitution, it was resolved, That the Federal Constitution be read by sections, and upon each section's being read, every member do make his observations on the same, if any he hath to make, and that after debating on such section, the question be taken, whether any further debate be thereon had, and if the said question be determined in the negative,

that the convention to then proceed in like manner to the next section, until the whole be gone through; upon which the general question shall be taken, Whether this convention, in the name and in behalf of the People of this state, do ratify and confirm the said constitution.

DECEMBER 14.

On motion, it was ordered, That the doors of the convention be open during their sitting; and the convention proceeded to confer and deliberate upon the Federal Constitution.

They have since continued their deliberations and debates thereon, from day to day, and it is conjectured, that they will finish their proceedings by the middle of this week.

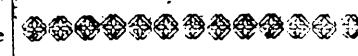
The Deputies of the State Convention of Delaware met at Dover, on Monday the 1st instant (December) and a House being formed, they elected James L. Limer, Esquire, President.—On Thursday they ratified the New Federal Constitution by an unanimous vote, and on Friday, every member signed the ratification.

Extract of a letter, dated November 1787, from a gentleman in the best parts of Virginia, to his friend in Richmond.

"The resolution of the Assembly for calling a Convention, have just come to hand. They are in the highest degree excellent. There is not an expression omitted, which I could wish to have.— They will do honor to that respectable body, and be a laudable example to the sister states, and to the world; for freedom, generosity and magnanimity:— Whilst the low craft, and timid precipitancy, of a junto in Pennsylvania, must be held in contempt by every generous mind, let his sentiments of the federal constitution be what they may."

Extract of a letter from Major Elholm, to the Hon-ble Major General Multrie, dated Augusta, (State of Georgia) Nov. 11.

SIR, "The Savages are daily committing new marks of cruelties on the inhabitants of this state (trecking to humanity) the other day they tortured a prisoner as long as they could contrive to give pain to human nature, and then left the unfortunate victim a stake drove through the bowels.



THE subscriber once more requests all those indebted to him to make speedy payment, to prevent the disagreeable necessity of putting their Bonds and Accounts into the hands of a lawyer or attorney, to be prosecuted with the utmost diligence, if they fail to make payment this fall, as he intends to move next spring into a neighbouring state. He will fill of the GOODS on hand, well assorted for this season and the ensuing summer, in whole sale or retail, at the most reasonable prices and terms, for Cash, Pork, Wheat, Flaxseed, Bes Wax, Honey, Corn, Cheese, &c.

GEORGE MITCHELL, Burlington, Nov. 27, 1787.

Curious Observations on Bees, and their manner of gathering Wax and Honey.

(Concluded from our last.)

the bees came along the cells, and with their fore feet raised up the borders like partitions, and thinning it, whilst other bees were nipping off with their teeth, and carrying away any irregular excrescences, so as to make the divisions of the cells really thinner than the borders or edges, which were always thick and strong, from the discharging the faeces or wax upon them.

M. Reaumur has very justly observed, that, besides the three transparent smooth eyes, which the bee has placed in a triangle betwixt the antennae on the top of its head, the bee has also on each side its head an eye, or rather a multitude of eyes, formed by a number of distinct lens's surrounded each with short hairs, which are confirmed to be eyes, both from Swammerdam and his own experiments to determine it; and that, notwithstanding these lens's are lined with a dark opaque substance, yet they assist so much their vision, that when darkened by paint laid over them, the bees could not find their way to their hive, though at a small distance, but soared directly upwards; nor could they find their way, when the three smooth eyes were darkened.

But there is one observation, which I do not find he has made, which may have determined the garden bees to make smooth all their cells imperfect hexagons. The observation is this, that these opaque eyes on each side of the head, consist of many lens's, each of which is a perfect hexagon, and the whole eye, when viewed in a microscope, appears exactly like a honey-comb: Now, as the eyes, composed of these hexagonal lens's, are in full view to the other bees, does it not seem that Providence has directed them to be a pattern for before them, for the bees to follow in forming their combs? Is it not also reasonable to believe, from the disposition of the convexity betwixt the three smooth transparent eyes, and the lens's of the dark rough eyes, that they are appointed for different purposes? Why may it not be thought that the lens's are great magnifiers: to view things nigh at hand, and by many reflexions to convey light into the dark dives, where light is still necessary; and that the three other eyes are to observe objects at a great distance, so as to conduct them abroad to fields at a distance, and back again to their hives?

I agree with M. Reaumur in the form and use of the tongue or tromp of the working bees, and of the use of the mouth within the comb of the bee; so that it does not suck but laps or licks with its tongue, or tromp, like a dog. But I have never observed the bee nipping or breaking open the apices of flowers, to let out the farina, when it is not fully

blown or open; but have often with pleasure observed the bee gathering the farina upon its tongue, by licking it out of the apices, and laying it upon the first pair of legs, which convey it to the second pair, and these lodge it upon the pallets of the third pair, with surprising briskness; so that, by the time the second pair has lodged it upon the third pair, the bee has gathered more and lodged it on the fore legs; so that all are in constant motion.

From the curious observations made by M. Reaumur, upon the structure and behaviour of the queen or mother bee, the drone or male bee, and the working or mule bee, which is of neither sex; from the queen bee's being so exceeding prolific, as to lay from 30 to 40,000 eggs of working bees in a season; besides the eggs of 300 male bees, and 8 or 10 queen or mother bees; and from the coldness of the male bee, who so long resists the caresses of the queen or female bee; and also from the indefatigable labour and oeconomy of the working bee, to nourish the young bees, make up the combs, and lay in the stores of farina and honey for winter; I think very good reasons may be given why the queen should have a seraglio of some hundreds of male bees; and why the working bee should destroy the males, when no longer necessary to impregnate the eggs of the mother bee.

It is evident, from the oeconomy of the garden bee, that Providence has appointed that they should share their store with mankind, by making them so industrious in every climate, as to provide, in tolerable seasons, a store of honey and wax, double of what is necessary for their subsistence during the winter, and of combs for the queen's laying her eggs in spring, before new work can be made. From the vast number of eggs which the queen lays in a season, it is absolutely necessary that she should have a great store of male sperm, to impregnate her eggs; and as the eggs are not sensibly large in her body for six months after her coition with the males, who die, or are killed in August, and she does not begin to lay from that time till February or March; it is therefore necessary that she should have a great store of male sperm within her, to impregnate all the eggs she lays from that time, until June or July, when young drones or males are hatched, who are not designed for her use, but for the young queens, who go off with the swarms, or for the young queen who succeeds the old one in the old hive; since the drones are great feeders and no workers, and are of no use but to give a sufficient store of sperm to the mother bee; as the working bees have so many enemies to deprive them of their store, they cannot be maintained during the winter, even if their life should last so long; and as it is probable each male has but one act of coition with the queen, as they are so cold,

and take so much care before they act, and, by M. Reaumur's observation, as soon after the act is over, when, probably, the whole store of sperm is exhausted in the act, as soon as the queen has got as much sperm lodged in the proper reservoir, as is sufficient to impregnate all her future eggs, the males are no longer of use; and if those who have acted die, those who have not, being of no farther use, are killed by the working bee out of oeconomy to save their winter store, when probably, by nature they could live but few days more; as we find the silk-worm moth dies soon after the eggs are laid, as well males as females. It seems therefore necessary that the queen should breed so many males, as, by one act of coition from each, may impregnate all her eggs; and that the working bee should dispatch them, as soon as that is over, and a store is lodged.

There are two vessels described by Swammerdam in the mother bee, one of which is placed betwixt the two lobes of the ovarium which he supposes to be a bladder to contain air, the other is a spherical vessel seated by the common duct, to which the eggs fall from the lobes of the ovarium, which he supposes to exude out a juice to moisten the eggs in their passage. I take one of these, but most probably the last, to be the reservoir and repository of the male sperm, wherein it is lodged from the act of coition, until the eggs are enlarged, and pass through the adjoining duct from two lobes of the ovarium.

Since the preservation and increase of bees are evidently beneficial to the public, I approve very much of M. Reaumur's instructions in driving bees from a full hive into an empty one, in case it cannot be done time enough to have new work sufficient for the queen to lay her eggs in in the spring; since they can be fed at very little expence, if care be taken to keep them in a middle state of stupefaction, neither too hot nor cold, during the winter: But I approve much more of his castrating or hating the combs with the bees, by taking the combs best stored with honey, and leaving those which are the nymphs and bee-bread; but I think, in taking the combs, a safer and easier way may be taken than he directs: His method is to stupefy the bees with smoke, to oblige them to crowd together in the crown of the hive, and then turning up the hive, and cutting out the combs filled with honey. Now I think, that turning up the full hive, and setting an empty hive upon it, and driving the bees into it, is preferable to smoking; for then a very few bees will remain in the full hive, and those few may be stupefied; and the bees in the empty hive being put on a table, the combs may be taken out and selected at leisure, without hazard, and afterwards the empty hive may be turned up, and their old hive set over them, so that they will go up without

scruple into their former hive, and pair their work, by making new combs. And if the queen had not quitted the old hive, as is often the case, then they would return to their queen, and the society would not be lost, as is sometimes the case, in driving into an empty hive.



PRIZE MONEY,
Of the Squadron under JOHN PAUL JONES, Esq.

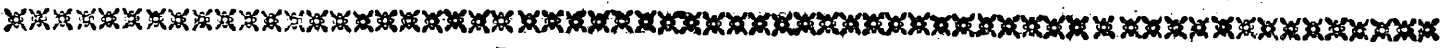
NOTICE is hereby given to those Officers and men of the frigates Alliance and Bon Homme Richard, who are entitled to a share in the prizes taken by the Squadron under command of John Paul Jones, Esq. that a division has been made of the proceeds of such prizes as were sold in France, and that the shares will be paid to the respective claimants, or their legal representatives, on their producing at this office, sufficient proof that they are the persons, or empowered by the persons actually entitled to the shares they respectively claim.

BENJAMIN WALKER, *Commissioner*,
Office of Accounts, Marine Department,
New-York, November 1, 1787.
The several Printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above for the information of such of their citizens as may have claims.

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Joseph Hunt, alias Lilly White,
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RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he undertakes to sweep chimneys from Bristol to Burlington, Bordentown, Crosswicks, Trenton, Princetown, N. Brunswick, Amboy, Elizabeth-Town and Hackensack for the winter season, at the low price of ONE SHILLING and SIX-PENCE for kitchen and parlour chimneys, and ONE SHILLING for chamber chimneys. He likewise informs, that he will attend at the above places once in every month, or fix weeks at the farthest.
N. B. Fire-places with flues two shillings and six-pence.



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