

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1786.

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

## The New-Jersey Medical Society

WILL meet, agreeably to adjournment, on Tuesday the second day of May, at the house of major Thomas Egbert, innkeeper in the city of New-Brunswick. The society will be opened by a medical dissertation precisely at eleven o'clock.

JOHN BEATTY, Sec'y.  
Princeton, April 1, 1786. 5w

## Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of Trenton gaol last night, John Fisher and John Anderson, the persons who were lately committed for offering to sell fundry counterfeit certificates. John Fisher is a likely smooth faced man, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, long hair, which, on the top of his head, combs back and ties; he is dressed in a light blue coat, black jacket, and royal rib breeches. John Anderson is a likely looking man, about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, long dark hair, brown coat, striped silk shag jacket, and royal rib breeches. Also a mulatto man named Charles, belonging to John Anderson, esq. late Sheriff of Hunterdon county, about 6 feet high, and well set: had on a bearskin coat and jacket, leather breeches and blue stockings. Whoever takes up said runaways, and delivers them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by DAVID RIGHTER, Gaoler.  
Trenton, March 30, 1786. t. f.

## Mill-Stones & Bouling Cloths

FOR SALE, By  
ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their STORES, on the fourth wharf below the draw-bridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's, FRENCH BURS of various sizes and dimensions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage. COLOGNE STONES; several odd ones of different sizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all sizes commonly used, or that may be ordered, of the best grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this state.

## Bouling Cloths, warranted good:

A very extensive and complete assortment, just imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the bouling business, and to be disposed of at the former low rates, at the stores above-mentioned, or in Spruce-street, three doors from Third-street.

MILLERS and others may be furnished with cloths of superior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, some of which are much finer than usual;—Those who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may depend on being furnished with such cloths as will certainly answer their purposes (without the trouble and expence of returning them) provided they will attend to the directions which will be given for affixing them in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

## A MILLER wanted on Hire.

An honest, industrious man (without a family) who understands his business well, and is capable of acting as foreman, in a mill which is fully employed on merchants work, ten miles distant from Philadelphia, where he will have three or four hands under him; he must take upon himself all the care of the business in the absence of his employer; and should therefore be capable of making entries in a common day book, as well as receiving and paying small sums of money. He must produce unquestionable recommendations of his honesty, industry and sobriety; without which no application need be made. For further particulars apply as above to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or ROBERT LEWIS, jun. at Pennypack-Mills, near the ten mile stone, on the Bristol road.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1786. 8w

## To be sold by adjournment,

AT the dwellinghouse of Joseph Smith, in the town of Trenton, on Tuesday the eleventh day of April next, that noted and accustomed tavern where the said Smith now lives, known by the sign of the General Washington, together with the stables and lots adjoining; also a certain lot of meadow land, containing about five or six acres, adjacent to the said town; late the property of Isaiah Yard; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Yard, Samuel Tucker, esquires, and others, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, late Sheriff.  
March 15, 1786. 4w

## B A R K

Wanted in PHILADELPHIA.

A LARGE quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spanish, White, Hemlock, Birch and Black Oak, of which there has been a scarcity several years past. It is requested by the tanners in this city, that the farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when stripped, and as speedily as they can after it is sufficiently dried to bring it to town, for want of which care they have suffered considerable loss.  
Third month 23d, 1786. 6w

New-Jersey, Gloucester county, March 22, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John-Ladd Howell, late of Deptford township, in the county aforesaid, deceased, are desired to call on the subscriber, at her house near Woodbury, and discharge their respective debts; and all who have any demands against the said estate, are likewise requested to produce the same for payment.  
3w FRANCES HOWELL, Admrs.

## PURSUANT to the directi-

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose, at Daniel Halfey's, in Morristown, on the third day of May next, and continue ten days; at major Egbert's, in Brunswick, on the fifteenth, and continue two weeks; at John Anderson's, in Rahway, the twenty-ninth; and at William Scudder's, in West-Field, the fifth of June, and continue one week at each place; at Samuel Mun's, Newark Mountains, the twelfth of June, and continue two weeks; at Adam Boyd's, in Hackinsack, the twenty-sixth of June; at Garret Hopper's, in Paramus, the third of July; at in Pompton, the tenth; at Phineas Randolph's, in Suckasunna, the seventeenth; at Hoagland's, in Suffex, the twenty-fourth; at Willis's, at Suffex Courthouse, the thirty-first; at the widow Swazey's, in Oxford, the seventh of August; at David M'Pherson's in Quaker-Town, the fourteenth; at Thomas Bulman's, in Pennington, the twenty-first; at Skilman's, in Somerset, the twenty-eighth; at Samuel Annin's, the fourth of September, and continue in each of these places one week; and at Daniel Halfey's, in Morristown, the eleventh of September, and continue until the first day of October, at which time his office will be closed. At the above times and places he will settle and adjust all such certificates as shall be presented to him, which have been given by the superintendent of purchases, contractors, collectors, agents, and commissioners, for the payment of which the state is accountable. All persons holding such certificates are therefore requested to take particular notice of the above times and places, as the law limits the time for transacting this business to the first of October aforesaid, and all those will be finally excluded which are not brought in before that time.  
SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.  
March 15, 1786. t. f.

## American Blistered Steel,

Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported from Europe, and to be sold by

John Nancarrow and White Matlack,

Under the FIRM of

NANCARROW and MATLACK,

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

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

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

## Notes and proceedings of the tenth general assembly of the state of New-Jersey.

BEING THE SECOND SITTING.

(Continued from our last.)

A PETITION from John Fitch was read, setting forth his proposal of applying the force of a steam-engine to the use of navigation by impelling vessels to go through the water with considerable rapidity without the assistance of wind or current, and many other useful purposes, and praying that a committee may be appointed to examine his proposed plan, and grant him such encouragement, on the report of the committee, as his proposals may appear to deserve;

Ordered, That the said petition be dismissed.  
A petition from Joseph Borden, of the county of Burlington, was read, praying that he may be permitted to pay forward continental money in discharge of an action commenced against him at the suit of the state, and that the said action be discontinued;

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

A petition from fundry inhabitants, of the county of Middlesex, praying that paper-money may be made and put out on loan, was read, and ordered a second reading.

A petition from Daniel Peirson, an insolvent debtor in the gaol of the county of Essex, was read, setting forth, that he became security for Benjamin Williams to a person in New-York for upwards of £. 700, for which money he is now confined in gaol; that all his other creditors are willing that he should take the benefit of the insolvent act but the person to whom he became security for the aforesaid sum in New-York; that without the interposition of the legislature he must languish in a loathsome gaol the remainder of his life, and praying that a law may pass to release him from confinement;

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

Mr. A. Clark, agreeably to leave given, and in behalf of the petitioners, presented the draught of a bill, intitled, 'an act for draining and making partition of a certain tract of bog or meadow, situate on Pequannock river, in the county of Bergen, and for other purposes therein mentioned;' which bill was read, and ordered a second reading.

The report of Moore Furman, esquire, read on the 17th February last, was read a second time, and committed to messrs. Cooper, Biddle, Lambert and Hankinson, to report thereon to the house.

The bill, intitled, 'a supplement to the act, intitled, an act for regulating the election of members of the legislative council and assembly, sheriffs and coroners, of the state of New-Jersey, and delegates to represent the said state in the Congress of the United States,' was read a second time, and committed to messrs. Cook, Sinnickson and Blair.

Mr. A. Clark, with leave, presented the following instructions to the delegates representing this state in the Congress of the Uited States:

To the honourable Lambert Cadwalader, John-Cleves Symmes and Josiah Hornblower, delegates representing the state of New-Jersey in Congress.

GENTLEMEN,

We, the representatives of the state of New-Jersey in council and assembly met, think it a duty we owe to our constituents, particularly at the present crisis, to apprize you of our sentiments on certain subjects of high publick concern.

The legislature of this state, early in the late revolution, represented to Congress their ideas on fundry parts of the confederation, and, among the rest, on the general subject of commerce and duties upon trade. You observe them entered on the journals of the 25th of June 1778. At that time the publick debt was not an object of so great attention, otherwise doubts it would have been first in their thoughts upon the appropriation of those duties. When the revenue system of 18th April 1783 was passed in Congress, we were then in hopes that our situation, between two commercial states, would no longer operate to our detriment; and that those states, and others in their predicament, were at length convinced of the selfish and palpable injustice of subjecting others to their exactions, and then applying those exactions to the augmentation of their respective private revenues.

The same contracted and destructive policy that hath long subsisted still continues; and as we are convinced that neither publick credit can be supported, the publick debts paid, or the existence of the union maintained, without the impost revenue in some beneficial, effective manner, it has become our duty to instruct you,

To vote against each and every ordinance, resolu-

tion and proceeding whatsoever, which shall produce any expence to New-Jersey, for the promotion or security of the commerce of these states, or any part of them, from which neither the union in general, nor this state in particular, derives any advantage, until all the states shall effectually and substantially adopt and carry into execution the impost above mentioned.

You will see, by the above representation, that the legislature of this state have uniformly held the same justice of sentiment respecting the vacant or crown lands, as they were formerly called; relative to which you are instructed,

To vote against each and every ordinance, resolution and proceeding whatsoever, which shall tend to charge this state with any expence for acquiring, gaining possession of, or defending such territory claimed by, or which is to accrue to, the exclusive benefit of any particular state or states, and not to the union at large.

The legislature has beheld, with much concern, gratuities, advances of money, and partial payments, made by Congress to importuning creditors and others, not regulated by any general and equal system, which not only impoverish the treasury, but produce discontents, and furnish bad precedents.

You are therefore instructed not to assent to any such payments, or to the payment of any particular debts, other than foreign loans, in preference to others of a like nature, whereby a discrimination of creditors may take place. It were well if the publick could pay all promptly, but as that is impracticable, it is absolutely necessary to act upon settled uniform plans in paying as far as the revenue can extend.

The above instructions were read, agreed to by the house, and ordered to be engrossed.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning nine of the clock.

(To be continued.)

### STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act to direct the mode and proceedings on writs of fieri facias, and for transferring of lands and chattels for the payment of debts.

WHEREAS by reason of the scarcity of cash many persons estates or effects are sold by sheriffs or coroners on writs of fieri facias much below their real value, to the great loss, and in some cases to the utter ruin, of the debtors against whom such writs are issued; for remedy whereof,

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that every creditor who hath taken, or may take out a writ of fieri facias against the goods and chattels, lands or tenements of any debtor, shall be obliged to receive in discharge thereof the goods, chattels or other estate whereon such writ hath been or may be levied, in case the debtor in such writ named, or his or her legal representative, shall request such a mode of paying and discharging the same.

2. And in order that equal justice may be done both to debtor and creditor, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whenever any debtor against whom a writ of fieri facias hath been issued before the publication of this act, shall, for the space of two days before the expiration of the time limited by law for the sale of goods, chattels or estate, on which such writ hath been levied as aforesaid, or within the term of one month after the service of such a writ, where the same shall hereafter be issued upon a judgment, in an action to which a plea in bar hath been made, or within the term of four months after the service of such a writ, where the same shall hereafter be issued upon a judgment, in an action where no such plea in bar had been made as aforesaid, make application to the sheriff or coroner, having such writ to execute, requesting that the estate or effects levied on, or a sufficiency thereof for the purpose, may be transferred to the creditor bringing such writ, in discharge of the same; the said sheriff or coroner to whom the execution of the said writ may be committed shall, and he is hereby required, upon such request in either of the cases before mentioned, to give at least four days notice to two reputable freeholders to be appraisers of such goods or estate, each of whom being at that time either one of the chosen freeholders or commissioners of appeal of the township in which the said debtor shall reside, or in which the said writ shall be levied; which appraisers shall, and they are hereby respectively required to attend at the time and place directed by the sheriff or coroner, and when met shall each take an oath or affirmation in the following words:

You, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, as the case may be, that in appraising the real or personal estate taken to satisfy the execution of C. D. against E. F. you will govern yourself by the general rates at which the real or personal estates of the same kind has of late been sold between man and man, for the ready money, in that part of the county; and that you will therein act faithfully and impartially according to the best of your skill and judgment.

Which oath or affirmation the sheriff or coroner, executing said writ, is hereby authorized and required to administer.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the sheriff or coroner executing a writ of fieri facias, by transferring any goods, chattels or real estate upon an appraisement thereof, shall give at least four days notice to the creditor bringing such writ, or his attorney, of the time and place of meeting for that purpose, and at such time and place shall proceed to the valuation or appraisement of such part of the debtor's estate either real or personal, or both, whereon the said writ shall have been levied, as the creditor or his attorney shall make choice of; provided the same in any case shall not extend to the beds, bedding, and necessary utensils for housekeeping, where a sufficiency without the same can be found to satisfy the

said writ, always leaving it in the power of the creditor to take real estate for the whole or any part of the debt and damages, as he or she shall choose, where the debtor is possessed of real estate; which real estate, so to be taken and appraised in case the debtor hath more real estate than shall be sufficient for the purpose, shall be taken in any part or parts thereof, as the said sheriff or coroner, with the appraisers, or any two of them, shall judge proper, always having regard to the conveniency both of the debtor and creditor respecting the part or parts so taken: and the said sheriff or coroner, together with the said two appraisers, shall thereupon proceed to the valuation and appraisement thereof, together with such goods and chattels as shall be made choice of by the creditor in manner aforesaid; any two of whom agreeing in such valuations to be conclusive, and the goods and chattels so appraised shall immediately be delivered to the creditor, or any person by him or her appointed for that purpose, if present, to take charge of the same, to be and remain the property of such creditor: and the real estate, when set apart and appraised in manner aforesaid, shall thereupon, by the said sheriff or coroner, be granted and conveyed by deed poll, to the said creditor; which said deed shall, to all intents and purposes, vest in and entitle such creditor, his heirs and assigns forever, to all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, which the said debtor had to the premises granted, or any part thereof, at the time the judgment was obtained, on which the said writ of fieri facias was issued. Provided, that in case the said debtor shall not make it appear to the said appraisers, that he stands lawfully seized, and has a good and sufficient title to the said real estate in fee-simple, so to be set apart by this act; that then in such case the aforesaid appraisers shall not proceed to set off such real estate, but make report thereof in writing, under their hands, to the sheriff aforesaid, which said sheriff is hereby directed to proceed by virtue of the writ of fieri facias in his hands as aforesaid, to sell whatever right the debtor may have in such real estate, in the usual form of law heretofore practised. And provided always, that the sheriff or coroner may, if he thinks proper at any time after levying a writ of fieri facias on goods and chattels, sell or transfer such goods and chattels, as in this act is directed, upon first giving the debtor ten days notice before such sale or transfer shall be made, in order that such debtor may have it in his power to choose whether the said goods and chattels shall be sold at publick vendue, or be transferred as directed by this act, and shall either sell, or transfer the same, as the debtor shall choose, any thing herein before mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. And be it further enacted, that whenever any real estate shall be granted and conveyed in manner before directed, the sheriff or coroner executing such deed shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to deliver to the creditor or grantee, in said deed named, the actual possession of the said granted premises, provided the debtor at the time the aforesaid transfer shall be made shall be in the actual possession of the same.

5. And be it further enacted, that there shall be allowed to the sheriff or coroner, for giving the notices required by this act, on each writ the sum of ten shillings, and for drawing the deed the sum of seven shillings, and for each appraiser for assisting at the appraisement, herein before mentioned, the sum of six shillings, provided the same can be completed in one day, otherwise the sum of six shillings per day for the time necessarily expended in that business; which sums, together with the sheriff or coroner's fees heretofore established by law for executing a writ of fieri facias, the sheriff or coroner is hereby required to raise by the sale of the debtors goods and chattels, at the time of making an appraisement as aforesaid, in case goods and chattels sufficient for the purpose can be found; and in case goods and chattels sufficient for the purpose cannot be found, and the debtor shall be possessed of real estate which shall be appraised and conveyed as aforesaid, such costs shall be paid by the creditor, or his or her attorney in the action before the delivery of the deed aforesaid, and the same shall be considered as part of his damages and costs in addition to the costs taxed, and be paid by a transfer of real estate in manner aforesaid, where there is a sufficiency for the purpose; which allowance, above made to the appraisers for their services, shall be paid by the sheriff or coroner who calls them: and no sheriff or coroner shall be obliged to execute any writ of fieri facias until the creditor shall secure the above mentioned costs to be paid to him, in case goods and chattels of the debtor sufficient for the purpose cannot be found.

6. And be it further enacted, that if any chosen freeholder or commissioners of appeals shall neglect or refuse to attend and assist in appraising any goods and chattels, lands or tenements, in the manner directed by this act, upon notice and request made for that purpose as aforesaid, every such freeholder or commissioner of appeals so offending shall, for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of six pounds, to be sued for and recovered, with costs, by the sheriff or coroner giving the notice, to be applied to the use of the state, after first paying out of the same for the time of the sheriff or coroner, and other expences occasioned by such neglect or refusal, for which, after the aforesaid deduction, the sheriff or coroner recovering the same is hereby made accountable. In proof of which neglect or refusal, the oath or affirmation of the sheriff or coroner giving such notice shall be admitted.

7. And, to the end that this act may have its proper effect, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no writ or capias, in a civil action for the recovery of any debt or demand after the publication of this act, shall be issued, or be of any force,

or be served upon any resident and freeholder in this state out of the county in which such freeholder usually resides, or in which the principal part of his or her estate shall lie or be at that time, unless such freeholder shall keep out of the way of the officer, or be absconding, with an evident view to defraud his or her creditors, or otherwise elude or attempt to elude or prevent the service of such a writ or capias in the county in which he or she usually reside.

8. And be it further enacted, that every sheriff or coroner, upon the execution of a writ of fieri facias, agreeably to the direction of this act, shall make and return to the clerk's office from whence such writ issued, to be filed and preserved of record, a schedule of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, or either of them, which may be appraised and transferred to the creditor in manner before directed, with the valuations thereon signed by himself and the said appraisers, and also deliver to such debtor a copy of the said schedule, certified under his hand; and in case the said sheriff or coroner cannot find estate of any debtor sufficient to satisfy the whole demands of a writ or writs of fieri facias which have been or may be issued, such sheriff or coroner shall thereupon make and return into the office aforesaid a report of such deficiency, which report, so returned, shall be filed and remain of record: and if the said writ shall have been issued from the court of common pleas in any county, and the person against whom the same issued, shall be possessed of estate real or personal, in any other county in this state, whereon such a writ can be levied, a copy of said report, and of the judgment on which the said writ of fieri facias was issued, when certified under the seal of the court, and transmitted to and recorded in the records of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county where such estate last mentioned shall lie or be, shall entitle the plaintiff or creditor in whose favour such judgment was obtained to a writ of fieri facias in the same manner as though the judgment had been obtained in the last mentioned court, and the said writ shall in all respects have the same force, and be of the same validity, as the writ of fieri facias first issued on such judgment, and be proceeded on in the manner aforesaid, before any writ of capias ad satisfaciendum shall be issued against such debtor on the same action; which copy of a report, and judgment above mentioned, shall be granted, and also received and recorded as aforesaid, upon paying the usual and established fees for copying and recording in such offices. And in case the writ of fieri facias shall have issued out of the supreme court directed to the sheriff or coroner of the county in which the debtor shall reside, and estate sufficient to satisfy the same cannot be found, upon a report of such deficiency returned in manner above directed, and the debtor shall then have estate in any other county in this state, whereon such a writ can be levied, or a new writ for that purpose shall upon such report be issued, and proceeded on as before directed before a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum shall issue.

9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person, being a resident and freeholder in this state, shall be sued or arrested out of this state, in any other of the United States, by or in the name or behalf of any person, being an inhabitant of this state, or by the executors, administrators or assignee of such inhabitant, for any debt contracted in this state, every inhabitant of this state in whose name or behalf any person shall be sued or arrested out of the state as aforesaid, shall be liable for, forfeit, make good, and pay to the person so sued or arrested out of the state as aforesaid, or his or her executors or administrators, the whole amount of the sum which may be recovered from him or her in another state, and also all costs and charges sustained on account of such action, whether the plaintiff shall recover thereon out of the state or not. Provided always, that this section shall not extend to prosecutions which may be had for recovery of money on bonds or other specialties, proved to have been bona fide assigned over to citizens of other states before the publication of this act. Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to any writs of fieri facias issued for the recovery of taxes, or for fines or forfeitures, or on actions brought at the suit of this state or of the United States.

Passed at Trenton, March 23, 1786.

### Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, Dec. 12.

Extract of a letter from Halifax in Yorkshire, dated November 11.

MR. Joseph Binns, of this town, has discovered a certain method in the steering of balloons, which will astonish the scientific part of the world.

Yesterday this gentleman, accompanied by messrs. Newmarch and Forbisher, of the same place, ascended from the Beacon-hill, a prodigious eminence in this neighbourhood; and to the pleasure of some thousands of spectators assembled on this occasion, he conducted the balloon for twenty miles in a horizontal direction against the wind.

This philosophical phenomenon ascertains the steering from the immediate and remote powers of electrical repulsion; and from the same machinery, Mr. Binns can supply the exhausted gaz and raise it higher or lower at pleasure. Messrs. Newmarch and Forbisher propose to accompany Mr. Binns to London, and no doubt the inventor will meet with a suitable reward for this wonderful discovery.

Dec. 20. A letter from Alicante says, that an American vessel called the Union, loaded with wheat and flour, was taken off there after a hard contest, by

the A...  
being...  
in wa...  
of...  
Am...  
NE...  
indus...  
Neck...  
is in...  
Wea...  
ing's...  
ve on...  
ually...  
the na...  
own, a...  
Sec. am...  
a year...  
posse...  
The at...  
millions...  
in the...  
may be...  
is prob...  
all the...  
ain fe...  
A...  
member...  
it was...  
to him...  
ardne...  
at he...  
t make...  
e to ha...  
after h...  
him...  
and as...  
fell...  
No.—An...  
but...  
r, chee...  
if...  
u have...  
no...  
had no...  
ver...  
r, suppo...  
ney...  
how do...  
not...  
now...  
Let us...  
ou...  
ore fruga...  
ou...  
affairs...  
men...  
vati...  
lesseni...  
city of...  
re...  
dy, and...  
But it...  
must...  
and...  
whenever...  
wa...  
it does...  
ne...  
and wic...  
dy too...  
the wh...  
lic...  
securitie...  
Rob'n's...  
aliv...  
ev...  
one kn...  
su...  
fects...  
pasi...  
gu...  
d...  
against...  
the...  
man...  
in...  
fale...  
with...  
pl...  
ing...  
at the...  
is...  
with...  
g...  
leman...  
r...  
chine...  
to co...  
q...  
ntity...  
from...  
in 26...  
feet...  
p...  
p...  
that...  
w...  
co...  
struction...  
fl...  
w...  
a...  
most...  
o...  
refels...  
so...  
t...  
y unfortun...  
al...  
putting...  
d...  
blows...  
h...  
a...  
by an...  
t...  
tages...  
in...  
p...  
perly...  
enco...  
p...  
ity of...  
the...  
April...  
1...  
O...  
erend...  
mr...  
e...  
Rufus...  
K...  
te of...  
Maff...  
of...  
John...  
this...  
city...  
The...  
ship...  
E...  
ved...  
at...  
Mont...  
ge...  
of...  
18...  
d...  
Mar...  
the...  
phia...  
Tue...  
sday...  
ar...  
an...  
Duer...  
ten...  
ree...  
days...  
pop...  
Fortun...  
ng...  
to...  
ing...  
that...  
hol...  
There...  
is...  
no...  
rapid...  
prog...  
res...  
as...  
th...  
nces...  
who...  
reaf...  
their...  
p...  
76...  
guns...  
nd...  
13...  
sloop...  
id...  
down...  
om...  
a...  
very...  
stify...  
treng...  
th of...  
ty...  
in...  
1780...  
out...  
of...  
the...  
One...  
Two...  
One...  
Two

the Algerians, and carried into Algiers. By this ship being captured, the inhabitants are deprived of the most necessary article of life, which they are much in want of

### American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

THE industry of the inhabitants of France (says M. Necker) is so diversified, that this kingdom perhaps is in no real want of the works of art of other nations.—Wealthy colonies in America form a part of the king's possessions; and products to the amount of above one hundred and twenty millions of livres are annually imported into France.—The contributions of the nation, added to the domain revenues of the crown, and the patrimonial estates of towns, hospitals, &c. amount to six hundred millions. The clergy possess a yearly income of one hundred and thirty millions. The annual balance of commerce in favour of France, might be estimated before the late war at seventy millions. The gold and silver specie in circulation in the kingdom, amounts to above two thousand millions of livres. The annual increase of that wealth may be valued at forty millions. And this increase is probably equal to the augmentation of specie in all the other states of Europe collectively.

A plain sensible writer in the Norwich Packet says, "I remember as long ago as when the good governor Talcott was at the head of this state, a poor simple man came to him one day complaining very bitterly of the hardness of the times and the scarcity of money, and that he was unable to get any, and wondered they did not make money, and would have him use his influence to have a bank made.

"After hearing the good man through, he turns to him, and asked him if he had any pork or beef to sell? No.—Any wheat or grain of any kind? No.—Any butter, cheese, wool or flax, for, says the governor, if you have I will give you money for them. Why no he had not any thing to sell. Then, says the governor, suppose we should make a bank of paper money, how do you expect to get it? Why truly he did not know.

"Let us run in debt less, spend less, and pay more, be more frugal and industrious, and we shall soon find our affairs mending; our debts both publick and private lessening, and money become plenty. For the scarcity of money is a disease that will work its own remedy, and make a plenty as in other merchandise. But it must be in a way of industry and frugality—and whenever money becomes plenty in any other way, it does more hurt than good, as it creates idleness and wickedness among a people of which we have already too much."

The whole farce of emitting paper money and public securities is but an imitation of the child's play of Robin's alive. The legislature light the straw which every one knows must be quickly consumed. The subjects pass it round in quick circulation, and only guard against it dying in their hands; and the unfortunate man in whose hands it perishes, submits to be faddled with the loss, as the natural consequence of playing at the game.

It is with pleasure we inform the publick, that a gentleman, native of South-Carolina, has invented a machine so constructed, that it will raise water in any quantity, from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons per minute, from 26 feet in height to 200 feet perpendicular, also pumps that will fill an indigo vat in one minute; their construction simple, and easily worked; pumps to throw a most amazing quantity of water out of ships or vessels, so as to prevent them from sinking, should they unfortunately start a plank; pumps for stopping and putting out fires, in cities, &c. even when the wind blows high;—this gentleman's turn of mind, aided by an indefatigable industry, promise great advantages in the improvement of agriculture, and, if properly encouraged, will greatly advance the prosperity of the states.

April 5. On Thursday evening was married, by the reverend Mr. Prevoist, rector of this city, the honourable RUFUS KING, esquire, member of Congress for the state of Massachusetts, to miss ALICE, the only daughter of John Allop, esquire, a very eminent merchant of this city.

The ship Eliza, captain Mercer, from this port, arrived at Montego-Bay the 2d of February, after a passage of 18 days. And same day arrived at Savannah la Mar, the brig Betsey, captain Irving, from Philadelphia.

Tuesday arrived here the schooner Patty, William Van Duerfen, master, from Cape-Francois, in twenty-three days; five days before he sailed, arrived the sloop Fortune, captain Johnson, from this port, belonging to Hudson, with a cargo of horses. The most that horses sold for was two joes a head.

There is not a power in Europe that have made such a rapid progress in the augmentation of their naval forces as the States-General of the United Provinces, who have in the course of four or five years increased their navy with 15 ships of the line, from 36 to 76 guns; 26 large frigates, from 40 to 24 guns; and 13 sloops, from 10 to 18; besides what are now laid down on the stocks, as the following list obtained from a very intelligent and authentick quarter will testify:

Strength of the Dutch navy in 1780, on breaking out of the late war.	Present state of the navy of the States-General of Holland, as accounted for to the assembly at the Hague, the 10th of November 1785.
One of 76	Five of 76
Two of 68	Four of 68
One of 66	Six of 64
Two of 64	Five of 60

	Guns.		Guns.
Three	60	Eight	56
Two	56	Ten	54
Five	54	Five	40
Three	40	Nine	36
Two	36	Five	32
Three	32	Seven	28
Two	28	Four	16
Four	34	Ten	24
Two	18	Two	20
Four	16	Eleven	18
Six	14	Six	16
Two	12	Ten	14

Total 44

Total 107

The Dutch lost by accident and taken, five ships of the line during the war.

April 5. We anticipate much mischief from the violent storm that happened on Saturday night; the brig Jane, capt. Clark, from Curacao, is ashore on Staten-Island; a schooner and sloop went adrift and have not since been heard of, and it is reported, a number of vessels are ashore in the found.

RICHMOND, March 30.

On Friday last, the dwellinghouse and sundry out-houses of Mr. Stubblefield, of Charles city, was blown to pieces by a severe whirlwind, but fortunately did no other damage.

CARLISE, March 22.

A gentleman in this town has received a letter from a correspondent of veracity, dated Fort-Pitt, March 13, 1786, which contains the subsequent particulars:

"I have been very successful, much more than any other traders out. Mr. — has met with a considerable loss; his horses with their return of peltry taken, and his drivers killed by Delaware Indians. The nation of Indians I trade with are at present peaceably disposed; of their continuance so, I have some doubt."

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Saturday last, a gale of wind came on from the north east, attended with hail and snow, which continued, with increasing violence, till Sunday morning, when it abated, leaving dreadful marks of its devastation on the shipping and craft in this harbour. Of the damage done we have the following account; which we fear is only a small part, occasioned by this tremendous hurricane:

The brig Rebecca, from Virginia, at Race-street wharf, sunk. She had, fortunately, discharged her cargo of tobacco.

The sloop Nancy, captain Stratten, bound for Virginia, with a full cargo, sunk at a wharf near the Drawbridge.

A sloop drifted from Spruce-street wharf, and run ashore in the Cove.

The Port-Penn Packet, lying at Walnut-street wharf, had the greatest part of her upper works stove in.

A small schooner sunk at Market-street wharf.

Besides, the river craft lying at the wharves suffered, in general, very considerably.

Extract of a letter from a capital house in Jamaica, to their correspondents in Charleston, dated Kingston, February 25, 1786.

"The late instructions, which arrived from Britain, directed to the different officers in the Bahama service here, have been such as will finally put a stop to all intercourse with the American States, except in real British bottoms, navigated according to law. Frigates and sloops of war will be constantly kept cruising round this island and its dependencies. We have had two or three very disagreeable jobs in consequence of vessels coming to our address, masked with unlawful papers; and although they escaped, no hopes of the same kind ever ought to induce you to risk your property to this island. A sloop of war, with a customhouse officer on board, has seized a ship, three brigs and a schooner, during her cruise round the island last week.

"The following vessels are sent into this port from the out ports, on account of their being American property, masked with illegal papers, having contraband articles on board, or on account of their not being navigated according to law, viz.

"The Brothers, Rhode-Island—brig Royal Midshipman, New-York; brig Friendship, Wilmington; schooner Aurora, New-York; sloop Convert, New-London."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated March 27.

"The act to defray the necessary charges of government, to comply with the important requisitions of Congress, and to sink a part of our own particular debt, which was passed by so great a majority of both houses, also met with the entire approbation of the First Magistrate, our worthy governor, and was immediately signed by him."

A letter from London, to a merchant in New-York, dated 4th January 1786, says, "Not knowing how far you may be interested, we think it necessary to inform you, it is strongly rumoured, that one of the conditions required by Mr. Pitt, for the delivering up the forts on the borders of Canada to the United States, agreeably to the treaty of peace, is an absolute repeal of the trespass law, passed in March 1783, by the state of New-York, which he regards as a violation of one of the articles of that treaty."

At three o'clock last Saturday afternoon, the report

of the committee on the memorials presented to the house of assembly, praying a repeal of the late law for annulling the charter of the bank, was finally rejected, after having been debated four days. There were for the adoption of it 28, and for its rejection 41. Mr. Hannum, before the question was put, moved that a clause should be inserted in the bill proposed to be brought in, to subject the charter of the bank to proper regulations, restrictions and limitations. This was rejected, ayes 30, noes 39.

### TRENTON, April 10.

The supreme court, now sitting, have appointed the western circuit courts of this state, for the present year, to be held in the county of

Cape-May, the 30th May.

Cumberland, the 6th June.

Salem, the 13th do.

Gloucester, the 20th do.

Burlington, the 27th do.

We have been requested to publish the following extract from the minutes of council.

"IN COUNCIL, MARCH 14, 1786.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill, intitled, 'an act for making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same; on the question, whether the said bill be read a third time? It was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. Haring, M. Ogden, Randolph, Holmes, Martin, Kitchel.

Nays. Messrs. Newbold, Clark, Mayhew, Eldredge, Hooper, S. Ogden.

The votes being equal, the president gave his vote in the affirmative.

MARCH 15, 1786.

The said bill was read a third time; on the question, whether the said bill do pass? It was carried in the negative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. M. Ogden, Randolph, Holmes, Martin, Kitchel.

Nays. Messrs. Haring, Newbold, Clark, Mayhew, Eldredge, Hooper, S. Ogden, Hoops.

MARCH 23, 1786.

The bill, intitled, 'an act for striking and making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same,' was read; on the question, whether the said bill be read a second time? It was carried in the negative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. M. Ogden, Randolph, Holmes, Martin, Hooper, Kitchel.

Nays. Messrs. Haring, Newbold, Clark, Mayhew, Eldredge, S. Ogden, Hoops."

The person who borrowed of the printer, a copy of the laws of New-Jersey, half-bound, is requested to return it.

\*\* The votes of assembly of the last sitting, are printed and ready for delivery.

The noted full-blooded horse

### FLEETWOOD,

WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of John Van-Mater, Colts-Neck, Monmouth county, at three pounds in gold or silver money, to be paid the first day of November next, if not paid by that time to draw interest till paid. Pedigree to be seen at his stand.

April 6, 1786.

4W\*

### TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

AT the house of the subscriber, in Greenwich township, county of Sussex, state of New-Jersey, on Saturday the 17th day of June next, a valuable plantation, containing 320 acres of excellent wheat land, about 200 acres of said plantation are cleared, and under good fence, the remainder excellent timber land. There is an excellent pump of good water at the door, with a small log dwellinghouse, barn and stable, and a young orchard of about 100 apple-trees on said place, it lies within one mile of Delaware river, by which they may export their produce to Trenton or Philadelphia at a very small expence. The vendue to begin precisely at ten o'clock of said day, when due attendance with conditions of sale and an indisputable title will be given, by

JOHN CALHOON.

April 7, 1786.

10W\*

IF JOHN A. CHRISTY, silver-smith, watch and clockmaker, son of William Christy, merchant of London, will apply to the printer of this paper, he will receive intelligence which will be very pleasing to him.

### Three Shillings Reward.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Mansfield township, Burlington county, an apprentice lad named Benjamin Pettit, twenty years of age, about five feet eight or ten inches high, light complexion, very talkative, much addicted to swearing and lying; had on and took with him an old snuff-coloured short coat, reddish brown waistcoat, an old pair of cotton corded breeches, black stockings, old shoes with square buckles, two shirts, one black handkerchief, one woollen frock, old felt hat. Whoever apprehends the said apprentice, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, from

WILLIAM BLACK.

April 7, 1786.

1W\*

By the United States in Congress assembled,

NOVEMBER 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of the 24th October, from J. Pierce, commissioner of army accounts:

RESOLVED, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the commissioner of army accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above-mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period, shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of army accounts, give publick notice of this resolve, in all the states, for the space of six months.

6m CHA. THOMSON, Sec'ry.

To be let this spring,

THE noted tavern, kept by the subscriber, in New-Germantown, Tewkesbury township, Hunterdon county. For terms apply to

ANANIAS MULFORD.

March 10, 1786.

THE legatees and devisees to the estate of colonel John Reid, late of Hortinier, in the county of Monmouth, deceased, are hereby requested to meet at the house of the subscriber, either in person or by their attorneys, the 3d day of October next, to fix a settlement of accounts relative.

SAMUEL REID, acting executor.

Hortinier, March 24, 1786.

LAND OFFICE, FOR THE SALE OF ESTATES.

MR. LAMONT, the proprietor of the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE in New-York, having been employed by several gentlemen in this and the neighbouring states, to dispose of lands and other property; and finding that an office for the general reception and sale of estates, would greatly add to the convenience of those who may want to dispose of their property, either by barter or sale;—for this purpose he is induced to extend his plan, for the accommodation of the publick, and offers his office, at No. 22, Water-street, opposite the coffee-house, for the reception and disposal of all kinds of estates.

Such gentlemen as may want to convert their property into cash, will find it their interest to apply as above, for as this is the only office of the kind in New-York, and constantly resorted to by a variety of purchasers of every denomination, it is the most likely place where a customer may be found.

Plans, surveys, maps and views of estates may be deposited and exposed to sale, free of expence, and without incurring any charge if there is no business done for their owners.—All kinds of conveyances, deeds, leases, &c. done in a neat and accurate manner.

The Business of the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

Carried on as usual.

CASH

Is advanced at a reasonable interest.

READY MONEY,

AND THE VERY HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR FINAL SETTLEMENTS, THOMPSON'S NOTES, STATE AND PUBLICK SECURITIES OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

AT said office, clerks, shopmen, mechanics, servants, waiters, bar-keepers, hostlers, grooms, lady's maids, children's maids, house-keepers, seamstresses, house-maids, chamber-maids, milliners and mantau-makers, who may be out of employ, can hear of places where they may have immediate employment; and families, house-keepers, single gentlemen or ladies, who may want to purchase or hire houses, rooms, servants or attendants of any description, can be accommodated at a short notice, by applying at the intelligence-office.

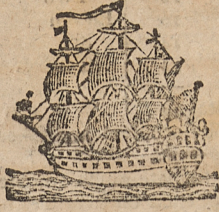
As there are now, and constantly, a variety of good bargains to be had at said office, any person possessed of a little money and inclined to speculate, might meet with some things that would turn out to their advantage.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1786.

3m

The highest price given for LINEN RAGS, Delivered at Joseph Milnor's store, or at the paper-mill, where pay will be made, by BOWERS and LONG.

March 17, 1786.



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

PETER TEN-EICK, EPHRAIM LOREE.

New-Brunswick, Feb. 18, 1786. t. f.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET

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

SAMUEL W. STOCKTON.

March 6, 1786. t. f.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

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

CHARLES JERVIS,

Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

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

Jan. 18th, 1786.

8w

To whom it may Concern,

THE subscriber having now retired from business, and wishing to have a final settlement of his affairs, respectfully requests those who have any demands against him to send in their accounts; and those who are indebted to him, to make payment on or before the first day of April next, or they must expect to be dealt with according to law.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

Bordentown, Jan. 23, 1786. t. f.

A number of JOCELIN'S SINGING-BOOKS

To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

TO BE SOLD,

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.

Notice is hereby once more given

TO all persons who are any ways indebted to the estate of Samuel Henry, late of Trenton, deceased, to make payment by the first day of May next, as the money is much wanted, to enable the subscribers to comply with the will of the testator; those who do not comply with this request; may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

ABRAHAM HUNT, CHARLES AXFORD, } Exec.

Trenton, Feb. 20, 1786. 6w\*

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Tuesday the 25th day of April next, the pleasantly situated seat of the late doctor Lewis Johnson, at Perth-Amboy, containing 209 acres; it will be sold in two lots, as it is conveniently situated to be laid off into two genteel seats. There will likewise be sold, several commodious lots and water lots, part of the estate of Henry Cuyler, late deceased. The conditions will be known at the time and place of sale, by

JAMES PARKER, BOWES REED.

March 21, 1786. 5w

To be Sold or Rented, POINT-BREEZE,

NEAR Bordentown, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, twelve acres of meadow cleared, and about twice that quantity may be made, the rest of the land wood and arable, about one half of each. There are on the premises a good frame house, barn, stable, cowhouse, carriage and milkhouse, &c. also a young orchard of the best grafted fruit, containing between two and three hundred apple trees, and a good collection of fruit now in their prime for bearing, such as pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarins, almonds, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and currants of sundry sorts. White, purple, foreign and country grapes. A large garden pailed in, with a good collection of flowers and kitchen roots. The place is well calculated for a gentleman's country residence, from its extensive prospect and healthy situation, on the river Delaware, within four or five miles of the place allotted for building the federal town. The stage from Bordentown to New-York and Philadelphia go twice a week within half a mile of it, by which any thing can be brought from either place at a cheap rate. There is plenty of good sport for the lovers of gunning and angling on and near the premises. Time will be given if required for the greatest part of the purchase-money; and if not sold by the first of May next, it will be rented for one year.

Also a small house and one acre of ground adjoining the above place, with about twenty or thirty apple and other fruit trees on it, on the main road leading from Bordentown to Trenton.

Likewise a house and lot of one acre in King's-Town, on the road to New-York, between Princeton and New-Brunswick. The house has four rooms on a floor besides the kitchen, and has formerly been kept as a tavern. Apply to colonel Hoagland at Bordentown for the two first described places, and to Abraham Cruizer, esq. near King's-Town for the house and lot there, or to the subscriber at New-York.

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

March 6, 1786. 5w

Six Pounds Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 11th instant, living in Windsor township, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey.

A BLACK mare, about fourteen hands three inches high, well made, about nine years old, in good order, trots and canters, a good saddle-creature, a few grey hairs in her forehead, a little white below her fetlock in the hind foot, shod all round: it is supposed she was taken away by one Guinnip, an old offender in that way in this state, who broke gao lately in New-Brunswick. The above reward will be given by the subscriber for the mare and thief, if stolen, or three pounds for the mare only; and, if strayed, thirty shillings for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid for either.

NICHOLAS HIGHT.

Windsor, March 14, 1786. 4w\*

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition.