

TRENTON WEEKLY MERCURY.

SEMPER HONOR, NOMENQUE ISTIS, LAUDESQUE MANEBUNT. VIRG.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.—Price FOUR-PENCE.

Just imported from Madeira, in the Brigantine *New-Jersey*,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
NEW YORK, LONDON MARKET,
and PARTICULAR
W I N E S,
IN PIPES, HALF-PIPES AND
QUARTER-CASKS,
And to be sold very reasonable for Cash or
short Credit, or exchanged for Country
produce.

TO BE LET ON SHARES,
A LARGE FARM,
Advantageously situated, and well accom-
modated with Buildings, Meadows and
Orchards.

AND TO BE SOLD,
Or if not sold, to be LET, and entered upon
the first day of April next,
The HOUSE,
Wherein the SUBSCRIBER now lives,
Which is well accommodated with con-
venient Out-Houses, and a Large and Ele-
gant GARDEN.

Moore Furman.

December 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that
by a Resolution of this State, passed the 6th
inst. the subscriber is authorized and em-
powered 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 contracts
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.

Fifteen Shillings Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation, whereon
the subscriber now lives, on Wednesday
last, **A BAY MARE** with a star on
her forehead, 14½ bands high, branded W
on the off shoulder and near thigh, hood
and. It is expected she will endeavor
to Pennsylvania, as she lately came
there. Whoever takes up said mare
and brings her to the subscriber, shall re-
ceive the above reward, and reasonable

THOMAS FORMAN.

Trenton, Middletown, Dec. 7, 1787.

T O B E S O L D,

BY ADJOURNMENT,
On FRIDAY, the 28th day of Decem-
ber instant,

At the dwelling-house of Moses Kempton,
At TEN o'clock in the forenoon,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

Shop Goods, Household and
Kitchen Furniture.

And between the hours of twelve and
five in the afternoon,

Will be exposed to SALE,
The HOUSE and LOT

In which the said KEMPTON now lives,
Also a Lot of Land,

Containing about seven acres, more or less,
Adjoining lands of John Lee, of Mount-
pleasant, and Zachariah Rossal, of
Mount-holly.

Also a small PLANTATION,

In the township of Eveham, containing
about ten acres, more or less, and to
be sold by

JOSEPH MULLEN, late Sheriff.
December 12, 1787.

Trenton, November 13, 1787.

P R O P O S A L S

For Printing by Subscription,
The Common Prayer Book
OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THIS work will be printed, in octa-
vo, 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 deli-
very 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; Mr.
Messrs. Martin and Joel Gibbs, mer-
chants, Black-Horse; Mansfield; Mr. James
Craft, Burlington; Mr. John Singer,
Postmaster, Trenton, and by Quequell
and Wilson, the printers of this work.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate,
and Mustard,

manufactured and sold by
JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE, PHILADELPHIA,
Thirty-two shillings per bushel, or
one shilling per quart, given for MUS-

TARD SEED.—Such Store-keepers as
will take it in shall receive their money
on the delivery at his factory. 3m.

R A N A W A Y from the sub-

scriber, at Penn's-Neck, Windsor Town-
ship, Middlesex County, near Princeton, on
Wednesday the 31st of October last, a NA-
GRO LAD, named LEWIS, eighteen or
nineteen years of age; about five feet six
inches high, well set, of a yellow comple-
xion; 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 reason-
able charges paid by

NICHOLAS SCHENCK.

November 5, 1787.

A L L persons indebted to the

estate of GEORGE BROWN, late of Not-
tingham, in the County of Burlington, de-
ceased, are requested to make immediate pay-
ment to the subscribers, and all persons who
have any demands against said estate are
desired to bring in their accounts properly
attested.

HUGH RUNYAN, } Acting
HILL RUNYAN, } Ex'ors.
Nottingham, Oct. 16, 1787.

THIS subscriber once more requests all
those indebted to him to make speedy
payment; to prevent the disagreeable neces-
sity 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 neigh-
bouring state. He will sell of the GOODS
in hand, well assorted for this season and
be ensuing summer, in wholesale or retail,
at the most reasonable prices and terms, for
Calfs, Pork, Wheat, Flaxseed, Bees Wax,
Honey, Corn, Cheese, &c.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

Burlington, Nov. 27, 1787.

An Ode on the NATIVITY of the MESSIAH.

WHEN man had disobey'd his
Lord,
Vindictive Justice drew the sword;
"The rebel and his race shall die."
He spake—and thunder burst the sky.
Lo, Jesus pardoning grace displays,
Nor chadders roll, nor lightning's blaze,
Jesus the Saviour stands confest,
In rays of mildest glories dress'd.

As round him press the angelic crew
Mercy and Truth he call aloud.

The smiling cherubs wing'd to view,
Their pinions founded as they flew.

"The favourites of the Throne are
"Bear the strange tidings thro' the sky

"Say, man th' apostate rebel lives;
"Say, Jesus bleeds, and heav'n forgiv

"In pity to the fallen race,
"I'll take their nature and their pln

"I'll bleed, their pardon to procure;
"I'll die to make that pardon sure.

Jesus now leaves his blest abode;
A Virgin's womb receives the God;

When the tenth moon had wad
earth;

A Virgin's womb disclos'd the birth.
Now praise employs the heaven

throng,
Their golden harps repeat the song,

And angels waft th' immortal strains
To humble Beth'lem's happy plains

While there the guardians of the fleece
By night their faithful vigils keep,

Celestial notes their ears delight,
And floods of glory down their sight.

When Gabriel thus—"Exult,
swains,

"Jesus, your own Messiah, reigns,
"Arise, the royal babe behold,

"Jesus, by ancient bars forbid.
"To David's town direct your way

"And shout, Salvation's born to-day!
"Thee in a manger's mean I see,

"You'll find the Favourite of the
What joy salvation's found imports,

You best can tell ye gentle's heart,
Whom no vain science ed'ist

Nor taught to scorn salvation's way.
"What! tho' the monarch's of the east

Proudly disdain this wondrous birth!
Tho' purple spurns salvation's birth!

Know, heaven applauds your wiser choice,
Should pride dispute the sacred throne

Maintain your ground ye chosen ones,
Beware the stern tyrant's lifted rod,

Nor blush to own a dying God.
Oh! be this wiser choice my own!

Bear me, some seraph, to his throne;
Where the rapt soul dissolves away
In visions of eternal day.

MERRY EPITAPHS ON A BAILIFF.

Here lies John Trott, by trade a bum
When he dy'd, the devil cry'd,
Come, John, come.

ON A MISER.

Ten in the hundred lies here in great
'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not
If any man ask, who lies in this tomb?
O ho! quoth the devil, 'tis my John
Combe.

Six Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to any person or persons, who will give information to the subscriber, living near the Middle Ferry, of the names of any persons cutting timber on her lands.

MARY MITCHELL.
Nottingham, Burlington County, December 20, 1787.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, September 15.
An answer has been dispatched from the emperor to the blunt demand made by the Ottoman ministry, respecting the part he would take in the war; it is as follows: "That the Turks being the aggressors, his majesty could not but fulfil the engagements he had entered into with the empress of Russia." In consequence of this, we expect to hear immediately a second declaration of war, on the part of the grand signior, against the house of Austria. We presume that the porte has already prevented the answer of the emperor, by the arrest of her internuncio. In effect, a report has been some days here, that this minister in returning from a conference with the Reis Effendi on the 19th of August was obliged to take refuge in the house of the French Ambassador; others say, that it was only his wife and children, who went thither to be out of danger. But as the ministry have published nothing on the subject, though we have advices so late as the 25th of August, we hope it is without foundation.

LONDON,

Oct. 4. By private advices from Paris we learn, the reports circulating there are, that no hostilities will interrupt the harmony subsisting between the English and French courts with respect to the affairs of Holland; but, that it is extremely problematical in another point of view, whether peace will be of long duration, from the interference of the English ambassador at Constantinople; who, if report says true, much to the credit of his embassy, and benefit of his country has over reached the French in their Machiavelian policy, and secured to England the Levant trade, and the exclusion of the French from those advantages which has long possessed. The terms are said to be, that on occasion of the Porte ceding to England the Island of Candia, she will assist them with whatever shall be requisite by sea; and, in France, this they attribute our hostile preparations.

The following is a concise description of the places alluded to:

Candia Island, the ancient Crete, is situated between 22 and 27 degrees of longitude, and between 35 and 36 degrees N. lat. in the Mediterranean sea, having the Archipelago on the N. Asia Minor, or N. Asia on the N. E. the Mon on the N. W. and Africa on the S. Generally reckoned to lie in Asia. The E. considerable river in the island, but

many little rivulets of which Lethæ is one of the largest; and here is the celebrated Mount Ida, which takes up great part of the middle of the island; and notwithstanding the fine descriptions we meet with of it in the ancient poets, it is only a large barren rock, destitute of trees and herbage, though the vallies beneath are well replenished with all manner of excellent fruits, and the villages numerous.

It is certain that at Brest and Toulon every exertion is making for the equipment of ships of war, and the same regulations as in time of war.

The last authentic advices from the Cape of Good Hope state, that the French were about to evacuate that fortress; so that unless orders have been lately sent out to the contrary, it is probable that the Batavian flag is at this moment flying on that important promontory.

The following is said to be an exact account of what passed before Naerden, when the Prussian General Compté Balkruet summoned that city to surrender.

At nine in the morning, the Col. Baron de Matha, Commandant of Naerden received an account that a troop of Hussars were advanced under the cannon of the place. The Baron reconnoitered this troop himself from the ramparts, and ordered two cannon to be fired upon them, upon which a trumpeter of the enemy sounded the signal to retreat, in consequence of which they retired.

About eleven o'clock a Peasant brought the Colonel de Matha a letter, requesting a conference; which being agreed to, the Compté de Balkruet sent the Baron de Schulenburg, a Captain in his regiment, who entered the city blindfolded, and was conducted to the Baron de Matha. He summoned the place. The Colonel de Matha refused to give it up, and said, "that he would defend it as a man of honor, and never surrender it without orders." After much parlying on the subject, which was carried on both sides with the greatest decency and much moderation, it was concluded upon, that the place should not be attacked before ten in the evening—a time the Baron de Matha demanded, in order to make his report, and to gain time for the arrival of the regiments of Van-der-Borch and de Vyn, and also of 50 French Commoners, then on their route to Naerden.

At half past nine a trumpet brought another letter to Colonel de Matha, urging him to surrender the place.
To which Colonel de Matha gave this answer.

SIR,

The orders I have received, direct and require me to defend the place by every means in my power. Colonel Van Ryffel, who is arrived here, will be charged with the defence of it. He begs me to answer you in his name, having the first parly with Baron de Schulenburg. I should desire as much as the Comte or any other person to save my country if I could. Highly flattered with the obliging personal compliment you have made me, I cannot forbear testifying my sensibility by assurances of the distinguished

consideration with which I have the honor to be,
LE BARON DE MATHA.
Naerden, September 17.

American Occurrences.

CHARLESTON, November 15.
On the 2d instant arrived here from Bath, in North Carolina, the sloop Betsey, William Rogers, master, loaded with shingles and staves. A few days after his arrival, the Captain put her into the hands of Mr. Thomas Cochran, telling him to dispose of the cargo; as he was unwell and could not attend to it.

As the Captain never came near the sloop again, Mr. Cochran became suspicious that all was not right; he was also informed by a person who had been in a lodging house on Scott's wharf, that he had seen a man there who called himself Rodgers, who appeared to be very uneasy in his mind, and informed him, that on his passage from North-Carolina, the owner of the sloop in which he came, had been thrown overboard and drowned by the hands, but that he had no concern in the murder. In consequence of which information, John Masters and William Pendergrafs were this day taken, and the following is the voluntary confession of William Pendergrafs:

State of South-Carolina.

The voluntary confession of William Pendergrafs, (as states evidence) taken before us this 14th day of November, 1787.

THAT, on or about the 30th of Oct. last past, he the said William Pendergrafs, being then on board the sloop Betsey, William Rogers, master, when the crew consisted of William Rogers, master, John Masters, who acted as mate, and the appearer, William Pendergrafs, as seaman, with Abraham Nathan, passenger and owner of the said sloop, from Bath, in North-Carolina, bound to Charleston.

That, early in the morning of the said day, they made Charleston Bay, when they saw a pilot boat, upon which the master (Rogers) ordered the appearer (Pendergrafs) to bear away from the pilot boat, he being at the helm, and to keep the vessel for Bull's Bay, when he accordingly did—that soon after they got into Bull's Bay, and came to an anchor, Rogers proposed to the appearer to join them (viz. Rogers and Masters) in murdering the owner, Abraham Nathan, as he said that he (Nathan) had on board a quantity of French crowns and Spanish dollars, on which the appearer (Pendergrafs) refused to join them.

That, early on the next morning, being still at anchor, the appearer saw Nathan standing in the companion, when he heard Masters tell Rogers, that if he would knock Nathan down with a staff or root that he had then in his hand he would give it him for that purpose, and that he (Masters) would throw his body overboard—that Masters accordingly gave the staff or root to the master, (who consented to knock Nathan down)

and soon after he (Pendergrafs) saw Rogers come up to Nathan with the said root and strike him with great violence upon his temple, when Nathan fell—that after falling, Rogers struck him twice, when he appeared to be expiring, and in great agony—then the appearer called upon Masters to assist him in getting Nathan up, which was done, and they got him out of the cabin, when Masters dragged him to the gang-way—then the appearer finding that Masters was determined to throw his body overboard, and seeing Nathan in the greatest agony, struggling with life, in order to ease him thereof, tied a piece of a large iron pot to his wrist, that he might readily sink.

That, immediately after, Masters threw the body of Nathan, overboard, when it sunk.

That, soon after, Rogers and Masters went down into the cabin, and opened the trunk of Nathan, when they took out the money and laid it on the scuttle, and began to share it—that they gave to him (the appearer) about one hundred and sixty-six dollars (a third part) as his money. Rogers then told him, that when he had got on shore, to give out that Nathan was washed overboard.

That, Masters urged the appearer to take the staff or root prior to his offering it to Rogers, to commit the murder, which he refused, telling Masters, that his conscience would not let him do it—that his shew of assisting them proceeded from the fear of his life, in case he should appear unwilling—that they arrived in the harbour of Charleston the evening of the 1st inst.

William Pendergrafs.
Taken and Signed before us,
Peter Bountheau, J. P.
John Sandford Dart, J. P. & U.

RICHMOND, December 5.
For the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.
Mr. Printer,

Your readers may depend that the following speech is genuine. The late members of the Federal Convention who heard it delivered will readily allow it to be.—How it came into my possession is a question which only Dr. Franklin has a right to examine, and however sensibly I might feel his displeasure for thus publishing it without his consent, I think the risque of offending him is over-balanced by the service I may render my country in disseminating those principles it contains, of modest deference for the opinions of others.—How many states and even families have been thrown into confusion by opinative obstinacy, which might have long remained united and happy by "mutual deference and concession."

I am, sir, your humble servant,

A. B.
DOCTOR FRANKLIN'S LAST SPEECH
IN THE LATE FEDERAL CONVENTION.
MR. PRESIDENT,

I CONFESS that I do not entirely approve of this constitution at present; but, sir, I am not sure I shall never approve it: For having lived long I have

experienced many instances of being obliged by better information or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that the older I grow, the apt I am to doubt my own judgment of others. Most men indeed, as well as most sects in religion, think themselves in possession of all truth, and that whatever others differ from them it is so far error. Steel, a protestant, in a dedication tells the Pope, that "the only difference between our two churches in the opinions of the certainty of their doctrine, is, the Romish Church is infallible, and the Church of England never in the wrong." But though many private persons think almost as highly of their own infallibility as that of their sect, few express it so naturally as a certain French Lady, who in a little dispute with her sister, said, I don't know how it happens, sister, but I meet with nobody but myself that is *always* in the right. "Il n'y a que moi qui a toujours raison." In these sentiments, sir, I agree to this constitution, with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general government necessary for us, and there is no form of government but what may be a blessing if well administered; and I believe farther, that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years, and can only end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other. I doubt too whether any other convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better constitution: For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men, all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does and I think it will astonish our enemies who are waiting with confidence to hear that our council are confounded, like those of the builders of Babel, and that our states are on the point of separation, only to meet hereafter for the purpose of cutting each other throats.

Thus I consent, Sir, to this constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that this is not the best. The opinions I have had of its errors I sacrifice to the public good. I have never whispered a syllable of them abroad. Within these walls they were born, and here they shall die. If every one of us in returning to our constituents were to report the objections he has had to it, and endeavor to gain partisans in support of them, we might prevent its being generally received, and thereby lose all the salutary effects and great advantages resulting naturally in our favor among foreign nations, as well as among ourselves, from our real or apparent unanimity. Much of the strength and efficacy of any government in procuring and securing happiness to the people depends on opi-

nion, on the general opinion, of the goodness of that government as well as of the wisdom and integrity of its governors.

I hope therefore that for our sakes as a part of the people, and for the sake of our posterity, we will act heartily and unanimoously in recommending this constitution wherever our influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts and endeavours to the means of having it well administered.

On the whole, Sir, I cannot help expressing a wish that every member of the convention who may still have objections to it would with me on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility, and to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument.

Then the motion was made for adding the last Formula, viz.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent, &c. which was agreed to and added accordingly.

Trenton, December 25.

In order in some degree to satisfy the curiosity and wishes of the people at large, who could not with convenience attend the proceedings of our State Convention, a correspondent has favoured us with the continuation, since our last paper, of an authentic though short history of them.

STATE CONVENTION.

DECEMBER 18, 1787.

THE CONVENTION have from day to day continued their deliberations on the proposed Federal Constitution, and after debating it by sections, agreeably to the resolution of yesterday, it was again read, after which several well connected, sensible and learned speeches were made on the subject, in which a general review was taken of all the different articles in their relation to one another, on the close of which this general question was taken "Whether this Convention, in the name and behalf of the People of this State, do ratify and confirm the said Constitution," which was determined UNANIMOUSLY in the affirmative.

Mr. Brearley, Mr. Witherpoon, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Beatty and Mr. Hunter were appointed a committee to draw up the form of the ratification, &c. which, after reciting the federal constitution, the resolution and act of the Legislature of this State, authorizing the People, by their delegates, to meet in convention, &c. concluded in these words: "Now AS IT KNOWS, that WE the Delegates of the State of New-Jersey, chosen by the People thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, having maturely deliberated on, and considered the aforesaid proposed Constitution, DO hereby, for and on the behalf of the People of the said State of New-Jersey, AGREE TO, RATIFY AND CONFIRM the same, and every part thereof.—DONE IN CONVENTION by the unanimous consent of the members present, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United

States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, &c."

On motion, it was resolved, that the Secretary be directed to cause two copies of the Federal Constitution, together with the form of the ratification, &c. as agreed to, engrossed on parchment, to be produced to the convention for the purpose of signature; one for the Congress of the United States, and the other to be deposited among the archives of this State. DECEMBER 19.

Agreeably to the resolve of yesterday, the before-mentioned copies were produced for the purpose of signature.—Whereupon all the members of the convention present proceeded to subscribe their names thereto and the Secretary to attest the same.

After which it was resolved, that the convention should go in procession to the Court House the same day at one o'clock, and that the Secretary be directed to read the ratification of the constitution in the hearing of the people.

The Convention accordingly at one o'clock went in procession from the place of their sitting to the Court-House, preceded by Capt. Hanlon's well disciplined Light Infantry Company, completely uniformed and accoutred, and joined by the Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, and other magistrates, the Attorney General, and the gentlemen of the town and vicinity; where, after proclamation made, the ratification of the new constitution was read by the Secretary, amidst the acclamations and huzzas of the people.—After which, fifteen rounds were fired by Captain Hanlon's company; thirteen of which were for the United States of America, and a volunteer for each of the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, they being the only states which, with this state, have as yet ratified the new federal constitution. The procession returned in the same order.

The Convention resolved; that the ratification &c. as agreed to by them, should be delivered by the President of the Convention to the President of Congress, in Congress assembled; and that the duplicate, thereof should be delivered by the Secretary to the Governor of this State for the purpose of being lodged among the archives of the State.

DECEMBER 20.

It was this day resolved unanimously that it is the opinion of this Convention that the State of New-Jersey should offer a cession to Congress of a district not exceeding ten miles square for the seat of the government of the United States, over which they may exercise executive legislation.

On motion it was resolved unanimously, that the President be requested in the name of the Convention to thank the Rev. Mr. Armstrong for his attendance and services during their sitting.

It was also resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the Convention be presented to the President for his able and faithful discharge of the duties of the chair.—Which resolution being read, the President rose and expressed his gratitude for the honour the Convention had done

him by their appointment of him to the chair, and that their approbation of his conduct gave him the most heart-felt satisfaction; adding, that during the many years of his life, which had been employed in the service of his country, he had known but few instances in public bodies of such uniform good order and unanimity, as had prevailed in that Convention.

The business of the Convention being thus concluded. It was resolved that this Convention do adjourn, without day; whereupon the President dissolved the Convention accordingly. After which the members of this honorable body having previously invited a number of the magistrates and other gentlemen, to partake with them, dined together at Mr. Vandergrift's tavern—at which entertainment the joy and satisfaction of the occasion was fixed in every heart, and apparently in every countenance.—After dinner the following toasts were drank.

1. The New Constitution.
 2. The United States in Congress.
 3. The President and Members of the late Federal Convention.
 4. The Governor and State of New Jersey.
 5. The States of Delaware and Pennsylvania.
 6. May the Independence of the Union, reared on the basis of the New Constitution, be perpetual.
 7. The Princes and States in alliance with the United States.
 8. May the Interest of the United State be ever deemed the Interest of each State.
 9. Religion, Learning, Agriculture Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, in harmony and mutual subserviency to each other.
 10. The memory and prosperity of those who have fallen in the late war.
 11. May the gratitude of the American Citizens be equal to the value and patriotism of the American Soldier.
 12. The Daughters of America.
 13. May the United States be the asylum of invaded Liberty.
- Volunteer.—May the American drum soon beat Reveille to the dawn of the new government, and Tattoo to Anarch and Confusion.
- Disso. Universal Liberty, Justice and Peace.

Our correspondent observes, that I must give every real friend to his country great pleasure, when he hears of the entire cordiality and unanimity which prevailed in the Councils of our Honorable Convention.—The representation from the several counties, except Salem, was complete and full, during the whole session; two members, from Salem attended but the third, viz. Doctor Samuel Dick we are informed, was unavoidably detained at home on account of the illness of some of his family. When we examine the list of the members returned to our Convention, we shall find them to be truly respectable and among the first characters in the State; and there is not much doubt, but there will be the same unanimity among the people at large in supporting the new government, or has been found among the adopters of it.

horse races, lately had in Nottingham, in place in your useful Mercury, you will much oblige An Enemy to that Race, &c.

An advertisement was put up, informing the public, that on Wednesday the 13th day of December, 1787, there would be a fidd's run for at Mr. Hay's. Agreeable to the above notification, a numerous mob of people, consisting of men, women and children, attended at the aforesaid place at the above time. No occurrence, perhaps, that has cheered itself these some years past, has been the cause or motive of convening such a numerous assembly of people together at one time—even the faces of foreigners were seen. Eleven o'clock was the hour appointed for the horses to start; however, every thing was not ready at that time, but in a short time afterwards, three horses were taken to the ground and started; they ran about one hundred and twenty yards, when one of the horses fell, and, unhappily for the rider, he got his shoulder broke; a few yards further determined the like fate of a second horse; the rider was not injured much, but the horse was very much injured. The remainder of the day and part of the night was spent in drinking, swearing and fighting. This is as accurate an account as I have been able to obtain. Permit me to make a few observations upon the above horse race.—I will, in the first place, make one single observation upon the place where the race was had. In the second place, of whom the assembly was composed: And in the third and last place, the consequences attending it. First then, upon the place where the race was had. The only remark that I would make upon this head is this, that there is a meeting-house within one mile of the above race-ground, wherein divine service is performed every fourth Sunday, by the Reverend Mr. Clark, of Allen-Town. I come now to my second head, to wit, of whom the assembly was composed. From the above account we find that the company of men, women and children, was intermixed one with another. Let me explain what it is to be understood by the words *women and children*. From the word *women* quit be understood, that they were young girls from the age of fifteen to nineteen: And from the word *children*, you are to suppose, first, that was the case they were all from twelve to twenty.—Messrs. Printers, was that a place fit for persons of the above description to be at? Most certainly not. But it may be asked by some, of what harm or crime it was? This question is readily answered. It has a tendency to corrupt the morals of those youth—to debauch them—to impoverish them and their parents—to make them dislike in-

to be the injury, the crime, the punishment and the hurt to them.—It is not enough to make one's head, and Yes, indeed, and one's heart too. What will become of them at a future day? But, alas! what will become of their parents? They are the persons, Messrs. Printers, that will be obliged to wear the greivous and oppressive burthen of their offspring. In what situation must the mind of parents be, when they lay their hoary heads down to rest, and at the same time be acquainted with the behaviour and conduct of their little ones? The morals, the elegance of the behaviour of youth, depends much upon the method and manner in which they have been brought up by their parents.—The mind of youth is tender and soft; easily impressed and made willing to receive and admit; therefore they are on account of their weakness, their want of knowledge, as liable, and as exposed to be enticed to commit a vicious and corrupt action, as they would be to do a thing of the utmost righteousness, or that would contribute much to their happiness and prosperity. The sooner parents undertake to educate their children the better. If they engage in it while their minds are young and susceptible, it is all to their future felicity. It is easy to conjecture which way the passions of youth will lead by their actions.—I have now arrived to my third and last head, to wit, the consequences attending it. We learn, from the above account, that one of the riders got his shoulder broke—that a horse got much injured, and that it was concluded, with drinking, swearing and fighting, and of course much blood spilt. From these accidents, Messrs. Printers, would you not draw this conclusion? That the Divine Being had showered down his vengeance upon them—that it was a judgment, a decree of his upon them. For my part, I have no doubt of it. This man has the physician to pay, a winter to lose and to spread an illness; but, alas! this is not all—he may be a cripple the remainder of his days. But further drunkenness and swearing, the worst of all crimes attended them. Fighting too, did not go unscathed among them. This is an evil among others that wants the interposition of the legislature.

An Enemy to Horse-Racing.

To be sold by the Printers,
THE NEW AMERICAN LATIN GRAMMAR by the late Professor BURK, FINLAY, and others, revised and reformed.
A METHODIST SERMON from the copy published in London.

Notice is hereby given to those Officers and men of the 84th Regt. Alliance and Bon Homme Richards, 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 subscriber having formerly kept a **VENDEE STORE** in Trenton, begs leave to inform the public that he intends to carry on that business once more, and will receive all kinds of **GOODS** at his house, and make public sale once in every month. Gentlemen who will please to favor him with their business, may depend upon its being punctually attended to, and the money paid on the day of sale by

JACOB BENJAMIN.
 The highest price given for
MUSTARD SEED.
 N. B. Commissions from the country attended to with care and dispatch.

Joseph Hunt, alias Lilly White,
 CHIMNEY-SWEEPER from London,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he undertakes to sweep chimneys from Bristol to Burlington, Bordentown, Crc. Weeks, Trenton, Princeton, N. Brunfick, Amboy, Elizabeth-Town and Haskensack 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 six weeks at the farthest.

N. B. Fire-places with stoves two shillings and six-pence.

JUST PUBLISHED.
 (Price SIXPENCE)
 And to be sold by the Printers,
A T A B L E,
 Showing the NUMBER OF FEET contained in any LOG, from 8 to 28 in length, and from 3 to 14 inches square, reduced to ROUND MEASURE.

T O B E L E T.
A GOOD STABLE, convenient for FOUR HORSES, and possession taken instantly. Enquire of the Printer.

Notice is hereby given to all Persons whom it may Concern

REBECCA ZANE, of the town and county of Salem, forefein in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, the third day of October 1787, entitled an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds, and other instruments of writing, containing the title of their lands, intends to apply to the Superior 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 Adams of Salem, deceased, to the aforesaid Rebecca Zane, for a brick house and lot land in the town of Salem, aforesaid, containing ten acres and a half and two perches, situate in the township of Coopersburg, which deed or copy of said deed hath been lost or destroyed by the disposition of the enemy or other unavoidable accidents.

REBECCA ZANE.
 Nov. 27, 1787. 3m
 GENTLEMAN, living in the country, who wants to ADVERTISE in this PAPER, will please send their advertisements by the post-riper.—Price of advertisements, of a moderate length, 2/6 for three weeks, and 1/3 for every continuation.

WANTED,
AN APPRENTICE
 TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.
 Enquire of the PRINTERS.

A Journeyman Fuller, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber at Colonel Scudder's mill, 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 Lamberton, William Hutchin, Burlington, or Benjamin Raadolph, Philadelphia.

T O B E S O L D.
A NEW two story **STONE HOUSE** ne 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 MILLERIN and MILL RIGHTING to perfection and can be well recommended. Enquire of Captain Hanlon in Trenton, or the Printers.

I N D E N T U R E S
 To be had of the Printers.

T R E N T O N: Printed and Sold by **FREDERICK C. OUEQUELLE and GEORGE M. WILSON;**
 On the North side of Front-street, opposite the English Church.—Subscriptions are received at **TWENTY SHILLINGS** per Annum: Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms, and **P.R.I.N.T.I.N.G.** in all different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition.