

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1782.

To the PEOPLE of AMERICA.

On the expences, arrangements and disbursements for carrying on the war, and finishing it with honour and advantage.

WHEN any necessity or occasion has pointed out the convenience of addressing the publick, I have never made it a consideration whether the subject was popular or unpopular, but whether it was right or wrong; for that which is right will become popular, and that which is wrong, though by mistake it may obtain the cry or fashion of the day, will soon lose the power of delusion, and sink into disesteem.

A remarkable instance of this happened in the case of Silas Deane; and I mention this circumstance with the greater ease, because the poison of his hypocrisy spread over the whole country, and every man, almost without exception, thought me wrong in opposing him. The best friends I then had, except Mr. Laurens, stood at a distance, and this tribute, which is due to his constancy, I pay to him with respect, and that the reader, because he is not here to hear it. If it reaches him in his imprisonment, it will afford him an agreeable reflection.

"As he rose like a rocket, he would fall like the stick," is a metaphor which I applied to Mr. Deane in the first piece which I published respecting him, and he has exactly fulfilled the description. The credit he so unjustly obtained from the publick, he lost in almost as short a time. The delusion perished as it fell, and he soon saw himself stripped of popular support. His more intimate acquaintance began to doubt and to desert him long before he left America, and at his departure he saw himself the object of general suspicion. When arrived in France, he endeavoured to effect by treason what he had failed to accomplish by fraud. His plans, schemes and projects, together with his expectation of being sent to Holland to negotiate a loan of money, had all miscarried. He then began traducing and accusing America of every crime, which could injure her reputation. "That she was a ruined country; that she only meant to make a tool of France, to get what money she could out of her, and then to leave her, and accommodate with Britain." Of all which, and much more, Colonel Laurens and myself, when in France, informed Dr. Franklin, who had not before heard of it. And to complete the character of a traitor, he has, by letters to this country since, some of which, in his own hand writing, are now in the possession of Congress, used every expression and argument in his power to injure the reputation of France, and to advise America to renounce her alliance, and surrender up her independence. * Thus, in France, he abuses America, and in his letters to America he abuses France; and is endeavouring to create disunion between the two countries, by the same arts of double dealing by which he caused dissensions among the Commissioners in Paris, and distractions in America. But his life has been fraud, and his character is that of a plodding, plotting, cringing mercenary, capable of any disguise that suited his purpose. His final detection has very happily cleared up those mistakes, and removed those uneasinesses, which his unprincipled conduct occasioned. Every one now sees him in the same light; for towards friends or enemies he acted with the same deception and injustice, and his name, like that of *Arnold*, ought now to be forgotten among us. As this is the first time I have mentioned him since my return from France, it is

* Mr. William Marshal, of this city, formerly a pilot, who had been taken at sea and carried to England, and got from thence to France, brought over letters from Mr. Deane to America, one of which was directed to "Robert Morris, Esq." Mr. Morris sent it unopened to Congress, and advised Mr. Marshal to deliver the others there, which he did. The letters were of the same purport with those which have been already published under the signature of S. Deane, to which they had frequent reference.

my intention it shall be the last—From this digression, which for several reasons I thought necessary to give, I now proceed to the purport of my address.

I consider the war of America against Britain as the country's war, the publick's war, or the war of the people in their own behalf, for the security of their natural rights, and the protection of their own property. It is not the war of Congress, the war of the Assemblies, or the war of government, in any line whatever. The country first, by a mutual compact, resolved to defend their rights and maintain their independence, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes. They elected their Representatives, by whom they appointed their members to Congress, and said, *act you for us, and we will support you.* This is the true ground and principle of the war on the part of America, and, consequently, there remains nothing to do, but for every one to fulfil his obligation.

It was next to impossible that a new country, engaged in a new undertaking, could set off systematically right at first. She saw not the extent of the struggle she was involved in, neither could she avoid the beginning. She supposed every step she took, and every resolution she formed, would bring her enemy to reason, and close the contest. Those failing, she was forced into new measures; and these, like the former, being fitted to her expectations, and failing in their turn, left her continually unprovided and without system. The enemy likewise was induced to prosecute the war, from the temporary expedients we adopted for carrying it on. We were continually expecting to see their credit exhausted and they were looking to see our currency fail; and thus, between their watching us and we them, the hopes of both have been deceived, and the childishness of the expectation has served to increase the expence.

Yet who, through this wilderness of error, has been to blame? Where is the man who can say, the fault has not in part been his? They were the natural unavoidable errors of the day. They were the errors of a whole country, which nothing but experience could detect, and time remove. Neither could the circumstances of America admit of system, till either the paper currency was fixed or laid aside. No calculation of finance could be made on a medium falling without reason and fluctuating without rule.

But there is one error which might have been prevented, and was not; and as it is not my custom to flatter, but to serve mankind, I will speak it freely. It certainly was the duty of every Assembly on the continent to have known, at all times, what was the condition of its treasury, and to have ascertained at every period of depreciation, how much the real worth of the taxes fell short of their nominal value. This knowledge, which might have been easily gained, would have enabled them to have kept their constituents well informed, which is one of the greatest duties of representation. They ought to have studied and calculated the expences of the war, the quota of each state, and the consequent proportion that would fall on each man's property for his defence; and this must easily have shewn to them, that a tax of an hundred pounds could not be paid by a bushel of apples or an hundred of flour, which was often the case two or three years ago. But instead of this, which would have been plain and upright dealing, the little line of temporary popularity, the feather of an hour's duration, was too much pursued; and in this involved condition of things, every state, for the want of a little thinking, or a little information, supposed that it supported the whole expences of the war, when in fact it fell, by the time the tax was levied and collected, above three-fourths short of its own quota.

Impressed with a sense of the danger to which the country was exposed by this lax method of doing business, and the prevailing errors of the day, I published, last October was a twelvemonth, *The Crisis Extraordinary*, on the revenues of America, and the yearly expence of carrying on the war.

My estimation of the latter, together with the civil-list of Congress, and the civil-list of the several states, was Two Million Pounds sterling, which is very nearly Nine Millions of Dollars.

Since that time, Congress have gone into a calculation, and have estimated the expences of the war department and the civil-list of Congress (exclusive of the civil-list of the several governments) at Eight Millions of Dollars; and as the remaining Million will be fully sufficient for the civil-list of the several states, the two calculations are exceedingly near each other.

This sum of Eight Millions of Dollars they have called upon the states to furnish, and their quotas are as follows, which I shall preface with the resolution itself.

By the United States in Congress assembled,
October 30th, 1781.

RESOLVED,

THAT the respective states be called upon to furnish the treasury of the United States with their quotas of Eight Millions of Dollars, for the war department and civil-list for the ensuing year, to be paid quarterly, in equal proportions, the first payment to be made on the first day of April next.

RESOLVED,

That a committee, consisting of a member from each state, be appointed to apportion to the several states the quota of the above sum.

November 2d.

The committee, appointed to ascertain the proportions of the several states of the monies to be raised for the expences of the ensuing year, report the following resolutions:

That the sum of Eight Millions of Dollars, as required to be raised by the resolutions of the 30th of October last, be paid by the states in the following proportion.

New-Hampshire,	-	373,598
Massachusetts,	-	1,307,596
Rhode-Island,	-	216,684
Connecticut,	-	747,196
New-York,	-	373,598
New-Jersey,	-	485,679
Pennsylvania,	-	1,120,794
Delaware,	-	112,085
Maryland,	-	933,996
Virginia,	-	1,307,594
North-Carolina,	-	622,677
South-Carolina,	-	373,598
Georgia,	-	24,905

8,000,000 Dollars.

RESOLVED,

That it be recommended to the several states, to lay taxes for raising their quotas of money for the United States, separate from those laid for their own particular use.

On these resolutions I shall offer several remarks. *First.* On the sum itself, and the ability of the country.

Secondly. On the several quotas, and the nature of a union. And

Thirdly. On the manner of collection and expenditure.

First. On the sum itself, and the ability of the country. As I know my own calculation is as low as possible, and as the sum called for by Congress, according to their calculation, agrees very nearly therewith, I am sensible it cannot possibly be lower. Neither can it be done for that, unless there is ready money to go to market with; and even in that case, it is only by the utmost management and economy that it can be made to do.

By the accounts which were laid before the British parliament last spring, it appeared that the charge of only subsisting, that is feeding, their army in America, cost annually Four Millions Pounds sterling, which is very nearly Eighteen Millions Dollars. Now, if for Eight Millions, we can feed, clothe, arm, provide for and pay an army sufficient for our defence, the very comparison shows that the money must be well laid out.

It may be of some use, either in debate or con-

versation to attend to the progress of the expences of an army, because it will enable us to see on what part any deficiency will fall.

The first thing is, to feed them and provide for the sick.

Secondly, to clothe them.

Thirdly, to arm and furnish them.

Fourthly, to provide means for removing them from place to place. And

Fifthly, to pay them.

The first and second are absolutely necessary to them as men. The third and fourth are equally as necessary to them as an army. And the fifth is their just due. Now if the sum which shall be raised should fall short, either by the several acts of the states for raising it, or by the manner of collecting it, the deficiency will fall on the fifth head, the soldiers pay, which would be defrauding them, and eternally disgracing ourselves. It would be a blot on the councils, the country, and the revolution of America, and a man would hereafter be ashamed to own he had any hand in it.

But if the deficiency should be still shorter, it would next fall on the fourth head, *the means of removing the army from place to place*; and in this case, the army must either stand still where it can be of no use, or seize on horses, carts, waggons, or any means of transportation it can lay hold of; and in this instance the country suffers. In short, every attempt to do a thing for less than it can be done for, is sure to become at last both a loss and a dishonour.

But the country cannot bear it say some. This has been the most expensive doctrine that ever was held out, and cost America millions of money for nothing. Can the country bear to be overrun, ravaged and ruined by an enemy, which will immediately follow where defence is wanting, and defence will ever be wanting where sufficient revenues are not provided. But this is only one part of the folly. The second is, that when the danger comes, invited in part by our not preparing against it, we have been obliged, in a number of instances, to expend double the sums, to do that which at first might have been done for half the money. But this is not all. A third mischief has been, that grain of all sorts, flour, beef, fodder, horses, carts, waggons, or whatever was absolutely or immediately wanted, have been taken without pay. Now, I ask, why was all this done, but from that extremely weak and expensive doctrine, *that the country could not bear it*? that is, that she could not bear, in the first instance, that which could have saved her twice as much at last; or, in proverbial language, that she could not bear to pay a penny to save a pound; the consequence of which has been, that she has paid a pound for a penny. Why are there so many unpaid certificates in almost every man's hands, but from the parsimony of not providing sufficient revenues? Besides, the doctrine contradicts itself; because if the whole country cannot bear it, how is it possible that a part should; and yet this has been the case: For those things have been had, and they must be had; but the misfortune is, they have been had in a very unequal manner and upon expensive credit, whereas with ready money they might have been purchased for half the price, and no body distressed.

But there is another thought which ought to strike us, which is,—How is the army to bear the want of food, clothing and other necessaries? The man who is at home can turn himself a thousand ways, and find as many means of ease, convenience or relief: But a soldier's life admits of none of those: Their wants cannot be supplied from themselves: For an army, though it is the defence of a state, is at the same time the child of a country, and must be provided for in every thing.

And lastly, The doctrine is false. There are not three millions of people, in any part of the universe, who live so well, or have such a fund of ability as in America. The income of a common labourer, who is industrious, is equal to that of the generality of tradesmen in England. In the mercantile line, I have not heard of one who could be said to be a bankrupt since the war began, and in England they have been without number. In America almost every farmer lives on his own lands, and in England not one in a hundred does. In short, it seems as if the poverty of that country had made them furious, and they were determined to risk all to recover all.

Yet, notwithstanding these advantages on the part of America, true it is, that had it not been for the operation of taxes for our necessary defence, we had sunk into a state of sloth and poverty: For there was more wealth lost by neglecting to till the earth in the years 1776, 77 and 78, than the quota of the tax amounts to. That which is lost by ne-

glect of this kind, is lost for ever; whereas that which is paid, and continues in the country, returns to us again; and at the same time that it provides us with defence, it operates not only as a spur but as a premium to our industry.

I shall now proceed to the second head, viz. *ON THE SEVERAL QUOTAS, AND THE NATURE OF A UNION.*

There was a time when America had no other bond of union, than that of common interest and affection. The whole country flew to the relief of Boston, and, making her cause their own, participated her cares, and administered to her wants. The fate of war, since that day, has carried the calamity in a ten fold proportion to the southward; but in the mean time the union has been strengthened by a legal compact of the states, jointly and severally ratified, and that which before was choice, or the duty of affection, is now likewise the duty of legal obligation.

The union of America is the foundation-stone of her independence; the rock on which it is built; and is something so sacred in her constitution, that we ought to watch every word we speak, and every thought we think, that we injure it not, even by mistake. When a multitude, extended, or rather scattered, over a continent, in the manner we are, mutually agree to form one common centre whereon the whole shall move, to accomplish a particular purpose, all parts must act together and alike, or act not at all, and a stoppage in any one is a stoppage of the whole, at least for a time.

Thus the several states have sent Representatives to assemble together in Congress, and they have empowered that body, which thus becomes their centre, and are no other than themselves in representation, to conduct and manage the war, while their constituents at home attend to the domestick cares of the country, their internal legislation, their farms, professions or employments: For it is only by reducing complicated things to method and orderly connection that they can be understood with advantage, and pursued with success—Congress, by virtue of this delegation, estimates the expence, and apportions it out to the several parts of the empire according to their several abilities; and here the debate must end, because each state has already had its voice, and the matter has undergone its whole portion of argument, and can no more be altered by any particular state, than a law of any state, after it has passed, can be altered by an individual. For with respect to those things which immediately concern the union, and for which the union was purposely established and is intended to secure, each state is to the United States what each individual is to the state he lives in. And it is on this grand point, this movement upon one centre, that our existence as a nation, our happiness as a people, and our safety as individuals, depend.

It may happen that some state or other may be somewhat over or under rated, but this cannot be much. The experience which has been had upon the matter has nearly ascertained their several abilities. But even in this case, it can only admit of an appeal to the United States, but cannot authorize any state to make the alteration itself, any more than our internal government can admit an individual to do so in the case of an act of assembly; for if one state can do it, then may another do the same, and the instant this is done the whole is undone.

Neither is it supposable that any single state can be a judge of all the comparative reasons which may influence the collective body in quotaing out the continent. The circumstances of the several states are frequently varying, occasioned by the accidents of war and commerce, and it will often fall upon some to help others, rather beyond what their exact proportion at another time might be; but even this assistance is as naturally and politically included in the idea of a union, as that of any particular assigned proportion; because we know not whose turn it may be next to want assistance; for which reason, that is the wisest state which sets the best example.

Though in matters of bounden duty and reciprocal affection, it is rather a degeneracy from the honesty and ardour of the heart to admit any thing selfish to partake in the government of our conduct, yet in cases where our duty, our affections, and our interests all coincide, it may be of some use to observe their union. The United States will become heir to an extensive quantity of vacant land, and their several titles to shares and quotas thereof will naturally be adjusted according to their relative quotas during the war, exclusive of that inability which may unfortunately arise to any state by the enemy holding possession of a part; but as this is a cold matter of interest, I pass it by, and proceed to my third head, viz.

ON THE MANNER OF COLLECTION AND EXPENDITURE—It hath been our error as well as our misfortune, to blend the affairs of each state, especially in money matters, with those of the United States; whereas it is to our ease, convenience and interest to keep them separate. The expences of the United States for carrying on the war, and the expences of each state for its own domestick government are distinct things, and to involve them is a source of perplexity and a cloak for fraud. I love method because I see and am convinced of its beauty and advantage. It is that which makes all business easy and understood, and without which every thing becomes embarrassed and difficult.

There are certain powers which the people of each state have delegated to their legislative and executive bodies, and there are other powers which the people of every state have delegated to Congress, among which is that of conducting the war, and, consequently, of managing the expences attending it; for how else can that be managed, which concerns every state, but by a delegation from each. When a state has furnished its quota, it has an undoubted right to know how it has been applied, and it is as much the duty of Congress to inform the state of the one, as it is the duty of the state to provide the other.

In the resolution of Congress already recited, it is recommended to the several states *to lay taxes for raising their quotas of money for the United States, separate from those laid for their own particular use.*

This is a most necessary point to be observed, and the distinction should follow all the way through. They should be levied, paid and collected separately, and kept separate in every instance. Neither have the civil officers of any state, or the government of that state, the least right to touch that money which the people pay for the support of their army and the war, any more than Congress has to touch that which each state raises for its own use.

This distinction will naturally be followed by another. It will occasion every state to examine nicely into the expences of its civil-list, and to regulate, reduce and bring it into better order than it has hitherto been: because the money for that purpose must be raised apart, and accounted for to the publick separately. But while the monies of both were blended, the necessary nicety was observed, and the poor soldier, who ought to have been the first, was the last who was thought of.

Another convenience will be, that the people by paying the taxes separately, will know what they are for; and will likewise know that those which are for the defence of the country will cease with the war, or soon after. For although, as I have before observed, the war is their own and for the support of their own rights and the protection of their own property, yet they have the same right to know what they have to pay, and it is the want of not knowing that is often the cause of dissatisfaction.

This regulation of keeping the taxes separate has given rise to a regulation in the office of finance, by which it is directed,

“That the receivers shall, at the end of every month, make out an exact account of the monies received by them respectively, during such month, specifying therein the names of the persons from whom the same shall have been received, the dates and the sums, which account they shall respectively cause to be published in one of the news-papers of the state; to the end that every citizen may know how much of the monies collected from him, in taxes, is transmitted to the treasury of the United States for the support of the war; and also, that it may be known what monies have been at the order of the Superintendent of Finance. It being proper and necessary, that in a free country the people should be as fully informed of the administration of affairs as the nature of things will admit.”

It is an agreeable thing to see a spirit of order and œconomy taking place, after such a series of errors and difficulties. A government or an administration, who means and acts honestly, has nothing to fear, and consequently nothing to conceal; and it would be of use if a monthly or quarterly account was to be published, as well of the expenditures as of the receipts. Eight Millions of Dollars must be husbanded with an exceeding deal of care to make it do, and therefore, as the management must be reputable, the publication would be serviceable.

I have heard of petitions which have been presented to the Assembly of this state (and probably the same may have happened in other states) praying to have the taxes lowered. Now the only way to keep taxes low is, for the United States to have ready money to go to market with; and though the

taxes to be raised for the present year will fall heavy, and there will naturally be some difficulty in paying them, yet the difficulty, in proportion as money spreads about the country, will every day grow less, and in the end we shall save some Millions of Dollars by it. We see what a bitter, revengeful enemy we have to deal with, and any expense is cheap compared to their merciless paw. We have seen the unfortunate Carolinians hunted like partridges on the mountains, and it is only by providing means for our defence that we shall not be in the same condition. When we think or talk about taxes, we ought to recollect that we lie down in peace, and sleep in safety; that we can follow our farms or stores, or other occupations, in prosperous tranquility; and that these ineffable blessings are procured to us by the taxes that we pay. In this view, our taxes are properly our insurance-money; they are what we pay to be made safe, and in strict policy are the best money we can lay out.

It was my intention to offer some remarks on the impost law of *five per cent.* recommended by Congress and to be established as a fund for the payment of the loan-office certificates and other debts of the United States; but I have already extended my piece beyond my intention. And as this fund will make our system of finance complete, and is strictly just, and consequently requires nothing but honesty to do it, there needs but little to be said upon it.

COMMON SENSE.

Philad. March 3, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE farm, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the fourth branch of Raritan, in the township of Reading, and county of Hunterdon, about three miles from Flemington, there is between thirty and sixty acres cleared, half of which is low land and meadow, and the rest very good timber land, and there is on said farm a very good gristmill, and a new sawmill, both in very good repair, and in a healthy part of the country, and in a very good place for custom for both mills; it lies in a thick settled neighbourhood, and timber plenty, and likewise a new dwelling-house, two stories high, with three rooms on a floor, and a good cellar, barn, and other out houses very suitable for a store, as there has been one kept for many years past, and a young bearing orchard of about one hundred and twenty trees, and a well of excellent water by the door. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

PHILIP DILTS.

March 23, 1782.

4w¶

THE subscriber intends leaving the state in a short time, therefore earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him that they come and settle their accounts by the first day of May ensuing; otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity to put their accounts in suit.

STEPHEN BURROWES.

N. B. Any person having a Negro Wench for sale between the age of 20 and 35 years, by applying as above, may receive a reasonable price and good pay.

THE subscriber being at the house of Isaac Smith, Esq. in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, was last night about 12 o'clock, by a number of armed men, robbed of a silver watch with a silver seal thereto, that has the letters E P thereon in a cypher; the watch runs on diamonds, and the silver on the button of the case, by frequent pressing to open it, is partly wore off, so that there is the appearance of something like red sealing wax. Whoever shall recover and deliver said watch to the said Isaac Smith in Hopewell, or the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have half a Johannes reward.

EDWD. PENINGTON.

N. B. The said armed men also took six silver Dollars from the subscriber, which, if recovered, shall be given in addition to the reward aforesaid, on the delivery of the watch as above.

April 13, 1782.

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season,

THE well bred horse Young Lofty, at Titus Quick's, in Anwell, about half a mile from Henry Merihon's tavern, at Twenty-five Shillings. Lofty is a jet black, with a star, fifteen hands and a half high, four years old this season, full three-quarters blooded, allowed to be a well proportioned colt, and very gay carriage. His sire the imported Old Lofty, his dam a beautiful half blooded Dawson.

2w*

TITUS QUICK.

A R O B B E R Y.

THE house of the subscriber, in Hopewell township, Hunterdon county, on the night of the 12th instant, was attacked by 8 or more armed men, who robbed from it, between the hours of eleven and one of the clock, the following articles:

- 1 piece of fine French linen of about 20 yards, } Just washed and rough dried.
- 1 do. of do. 22 yards, }
- 1 do. of do. 7 yards, }
- 3 yards coarse linen, 8 yards of homespun dimity.
- 6 yards of brown sustian, one stick of hair.
- 9 do. white jean, 7 yards fine chintz, green ground.
- 1 yard fine cambric, 2 pair of white thread stockings.
- 2 stamped jacket patterns of fine yellow jean.
- 2 blue stamped handkerchiefs, 2 do. check.

B

- 5 silver table spoons, much worn, marked F R
- 6 do. tea spoons, marked M S. 4 do. marked M P; a pair of tea-tongs.
- A very good plain silver watch, Thomas Stretch, Philadelphia No. 25.
- One pair of large silver buckles, one do. smaller, plain.
- Two pair of silver knee buckles.
- A garnet ring, a mourning do. motto Ann Bacon, ob. March 11.
- A remarkably neat long fowling piece, upward of 4 feet barrel, marked on the upper side, Wilson, London, with a gold touch-hole, and a water-proof lock, the cock stands far back from the hammer, marked on the breech.

R F

- Amidst the chace on every plain, The tender thought on thee shall dwell.
- I S
- A buckhorn handled straight hanger, mounted with solid silver.
- In cash, 6 guineas and silver coin, amounting in all to about £18.
- A stone broach, and a pair of silver stock clasps, marked I. S.
- 126 Jersey state dollars of the first emission, with interest
- 3 breadths of black sattin, lately dyed.
- 3 yards brown bengal; a small English artillery fuzee, marked No. 18. A case with a silver hoop round it, containing 6 razors, tip'd with silver, and tortoise-shell handles, much worn, and 2 plain ones with black horn handles, marked with a star.
- With sundry other articles.

The most active villain was a middle sized man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a scratch or blotch on his left cheek, and a crease in the middle of his under lip; had on a spotted velvet jacket and breeches.

Another was somewhat shorter and thicker, full-faced, and had a remarkably short chin.

A third was a tall slender man, with a brown great coat on: These three appeared to be under 30 years of age; as the others did not come into the house, they cannot be described.

Whoever discovers and delivers the above mentioned goods and money, well-conditioned, to the subscriber, shall receive seven Half-Johanneses reward; and for a part, in proportion to the value.

April 15, 1782. ISAAC SMITH.

T H E W E L L K N O W N H O R S E

J O L L Y C H E S T E R,

WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Maidenhead township, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, at Six Dollars the season. Jolly Chester is full seven-eighths blooded, is a fine bay, with a star in his forehead, fifteen hands and one inch high, is very lengthy, boney, and handsome; is allowed by competent judges to be as good a foal getter as any in the state of his blood. RALPH PHILLIPS.

April 13, 1782. 4

W I L L C O V E R,

This season, at the stables of the subscribers, near Flemington,

THE noted imported horse Frederick, whose pedigree is so well known that it needs no repetition, at seven bushels of wheat, or Six hard Dollars the season, wheat or cash to be paid at the stable door. Good pasture provided at moderate rates; good attendance will be given by

PETER and PHILIP CASE.

Amwell, April 13, 1782. 3w†

T O C O V E R

The ensuing season,

AT the plantation of the subscriber, in Freehold, and at Anthony Applegate's, at Haight's-Town, the noted young horses Herod and Lofty, at one Guinea, or six bushels of good merchantable wheat the season, the price to be paid the first day of September next ensuing the date hereof, or interest from that date till paid; they both are rising five years old this season, and are seven-eighths blooded, and both good bay; Lofty is fifteen hands high, with a blaze in his face, and both hind feet white, and is to stand at the subscriber's stable in Freehold. Young Herod is fifteen hands and one inch high, and is to stand at Mr. Anthony Applegate's stable, in Haight's-Town, the 15th day of April and to remain there till Monday the 22d day of April, then to be moved down to the subscriber's in Freehold, and to be moved weekly from place to place during the season.

JOSHUA ANDERSON, ANTHONY APPLGATE.

Freehold, April 12, 1782. 3w§

E L I Z A B E T H - T O W N S T A G E.

THE subscriber informs the publick that he has a convenient stage-waggon, with 4 good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage, which will set out from the Bunch of Grapes in Third street, Philadelphia, every Monday and Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock, breakfast at Bristol, dine at Princeton, and proceed to Brunswick that night, there to meet Ichabod Grummond's stage-waggon; which leaves Dr. Winantz's house at Elizabeth-Town every Monday and Wednesday at two o'clock in the afternoon, they exchange passengers at Brunswick and return the next day; the price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town to be Thirty-five Shillings, and the same for 150 lb. baggage.

He has also a genteel coach, which will set out from the Bunch of Grapes every Friday morning at 5 o'clock, and reach Brunswick that night, there to meet a convenient stage to convey the passengers to Elizabeth-Town next morning; the price for the coach is Thirty-seven Shillings and Sixpence, for each passenger, to Brunswick. GER. JOHNSON.

T H R E E P O U N D S R E W A R D.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Trenton, a negro man, named Peter, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he had on a blue furtout coat, yellow worsted under coat, brown jacket and breeches, and blue yarn stockings, he plays on the fiddle, and uses the bow with the left hand; he made his escape the 27th of March last, and is supposed to be gone in the pines, as he formerly lived there. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

April 16, 1782. 3w§ JONA. RICHMOND.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elias Bland, late of Middlesex county, deceased, by mortgage, bond or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same by the first day of May next, to the subscriber; they who neglect this notice may depend on being sued. WM. CALVERT.

Mountholly, April 17, 1782. 2w¶

This may certify to whom it may concern, THAT the partnership of Bachhouse, Williams and Yamans, at Greenwich Forge, in Sussex county, is dissolved, and said Forge is carried on by said Williams, who will settle all former accounts of said partnership.

March 15, 1782. 2w* SAM. WILLIAMS.

A J A X,

WILL cover mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Chesterfield, and county of Burlington, at Eight hard Dollars the season, Five Pounds to ensure a foal, or Four Dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mares are taken away. Ajax is a dapple grey, sixteen hands high, and allowed by good judges to be superior for strength and beauty to any horse in America. He was got by Old Romulus, out of an imported mare. Any person inclining to bring mares will have good pasture provided for them at Three Shillings and Six-pence per week.

GEORGE WOODWARD.

Crosswicks, April 17, 1782. 3w*

THE members of the New-Jersey medical society are requested to remember, that their next general meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in May next, at Christopher Beckman's the sign of the College, Princeton.

By order of the society, THOMAS WIGGINS, Sec'y.

April 13, 1782. 3w*

To be sold, at publick vendue,
THE farm whereon the subscriber now lives, at Raritan, on Monday the 22d of April, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, it will be divided into 3 small farms of about 120 acres each; they will have a large proportion of woodland and meadow, and a brook running through each of them that never fails in the driest season; and, on one of them, a snug dwellinghouse, a young orchard, a good well of water, and a brook running within a few yards of the door. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by **THOMAS FARMAR.**

N. B. The title is indisputable.
March 28, 1782.

House of Assembly, October 30, 1781.
THE petition from the legatees of Cornelius Johnson, late of the township of Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, was read, setting forth, that they had petitioned a former Assembly for leave to bring in a bill to amend certain deficiencies in the last will and testament of the aforesaid Cornelius Johnson, occasioned by the inaccuracy of the Clerk who wrote the said will, and praying that they may have leave to present a bill to amend the said deficiencies;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present the draught of a bill, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising their intention in the New-Jersey Gazette at least six weeks previous thereto. Extract from the minutes,

M. Ewing, Jun. Clerk.
Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract.
CORNELIUS JOHNSON, son of Cornelius.
March 20, 1782. 6w*

State of New-Jersey, March 20, 1782.
T O B E S O L D,

By publick vendue,
ON Monday the 29th of April next, at the house of Samuel Forman, inn-keeper, in Upper-Freehold, the following tracts of land and sawmill, the estate of James Randolph, late of Monmouth county, deceased, viz. One plantation at Musqueto Cove, on Toms River, containing four hundred acres or thereabouts, the greatest part thereof is excellent salt meadow, with a convenient fishing place, salt works, one good frame dwellinghouse, &c. &c. One sawmill on Davenport, near Toms River, goes with two saws, together with a sufficient quantity of pine land and cedar swamp, belonging thereto, as will more fully be made known on the day of sale, &c. Two fifths of a new sawmill, together with four-fifths, the pine land thereunto belonging, near James Randolph's late dwelling, in partnership between him and Tobias Hendrickson. Likewise eighteen or twenty lots of cedar swamp, on different branches, viz. On Davenport, Wrangle Brook, Horricone, Union, Luker's Branch, &c. &c. Any person inclining to purchase may be better informed by applying to Tobias Hendrickson, near the late dwelling of James Randolph, in New-Jersey, or to Benjamin Randolph in Philadelphia. The sale of the aforesaid estate will begin at ten o'clock in the morning of the aforesaid day if the weather be fair, if not on the first fair day following. Attendance will be given at the time and place by

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH and **Tobias Hendrickson**, Executors.
N. B. All persons who have any demands against the estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, to one of the above Executors as soon as may be convenient, that they may be adjusted and paid, likewise all those who owe monies to the estate, are requested to pay the same between this and the first day of October next, as after that day the accounts, &c. will be left with an attorney to collect the same, &c. 5w§

STOLEN last night out of the stable of the subscriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, a yellow sorrel horse, six years old, a white mane and tail, trots and canters well, 14 hands and an inch high, a star and some saddle marks.—Also a black mare 5 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, a star and a little white on one hind foot, paces a little, and trots and canters. Whoever secures the thief and horses, so as the thief may be convicted, and the owner get the horses, shall have 24 Dollars reward, or 16 Dollars for the horses only, and reasonable charges, paid by **ISRAEL ANDERSON.**
March 24, 1782. 3w*

Middlesex county.
BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri facias* to me directed, issuing out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of said county, at the suit of William Neilson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Jacob Titworth, deceased, in the hands of Reune Runyon and John Gillman, Administrators: I have levied on and taken the equal half or moiety of a gristmill, sawmill, dwelling-house, &c. and about fifty acres of land, situate and lying at Quibble Town in Piscataway; also the whole of a lot containing about forty acres, joining the mill lot; all which I shall sell at publick vendue at Martin's tavern in Quibble Town, on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.
New-Brunswick, March 11, 1782. 7w

New-Jersey, Middlesex.
BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri facias* to me directed, issuing out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of said state, at the suits of Aaron Smith and John Johnson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Elias Bland, deceased, (in the hands of William Calvert, Administrator) I have levied on and taken three tenths of a propriety (or one twenty fourth part of the undivided lands in the eastern division of New-Jersey) purchased of Samuel Woodward, &c. Also sixteen hundred and two ten thousandth parts of a propriety of East Jersey, purchased of William Terril, &c. Also a lot of salt meadow at South Amboy, containing 22 acres and eighty three hundredths: Which I shall sell at publick vendue, at De Grave's tavern, in New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the 26th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

JOHN CONWAY, Sheriff.
New-Brunswick, March 22, 1782. 7w

T O B E S O L D,
For CASH, at the NEW-BREWERY, in YORK-STREET, BURLINGTON,
American Porter,

EQUAL in quality and fine flavour to London Porter, at Sixty Shillings per barrel. Also Irish Stingo, brewed from the best amber malt, at Forty Shillings per barrel; strong beer at the old price, Thirty Shillings per barrel, and small ditto at Fifteen ditto; yeast at Two Shillings per gallon; cyder at ditto.

The brewer, desirous to oblige the publick, sells as small a quantity as five gallons. All tavern-keepers or families may depend upon being served on the shortest notice.

N. B. Muscovado and Port-au-Prince sugars to be sold cheap at the same place. 12w
Any person of character and some real property, may now come into partnership with said brewer, upon very easy terms, as he is desirous of building another brewery at Trenton Landing or in the town, which, in all probability, will be the seat of government, and great advantages must accrue. None but principals will be treated with, to whom sufficient proof will be given that a capital fortune is to be made in a few years. No objection to a person unacquainted with the business, as such instructions will be given to enable him to superintend one of the breweries in a very short time.

WANTED, an apprentice to learn the art of brewing and making malt.

T O C O V E R,
The ensuing season, the well bred Horse **YOUNG FIGURE**, at Mr. Samuel Holcombe's, in Amwell, three miles from Corryel's ferry, at a Half-Johannes the season.

FIGURE is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, 9 years old this season, and was bred by Nathaniel Heard, Esquire, his sire was the noted Horse Old Figure, who had won several races, and was afterwards imported from England by Doctor Hamilton, and upon his arrival in America he beat several capital racers, among the number was the noted running Horse Selim, belonging to Samuel Galloway, Esquire. Young Figure's dam was Britannia, own sister to that well known Horse True Briton. Any one who is desirous of having a more accurate pedigree of said Horse, may apply to Mr. Holcombe, who has the pedigree at large certified from under the hand of the breeder.

N. B. Good pasture is provided, and the best attendance given. 4w¶

THE great advantages arising from a healthy and convenient situation for a town at the head of a very navigable river, has made such places the particular objects of many great and powerful nations: The town of Lambertton on the river Delaware in Nottingham township, Burlington county, has every advantage of health and beauty from its healthy and pleasant situation, at the head of the tide water, and convenience for wharfs for the easy accommodation of vessels to and from the city of Philadelphia: Many having applied for convenient lots to build on in this place, has induced the proprietor of a fine level piece of ground at the said town, to lay out a number of lots from 50 to 60 feet front by 300 feet deep, on a street of 60 feet wide, running from the present road to Lambertton to the river Delaware, and along the bank of said river to the several landings, with a back street from the centre of this to the present main street. A plan of which may be seen at John Watson's, or at Randle Mitchell's in said township, Capt. John Clunn's in Lambertton, and at Rensselaer Williams's, Esq. in Trenton, who will inform any person inclined to purchase, the terms either on ground-rent or fee-simple, to whom good titles will be given.

March 26, 1782. 9w
S A L E

OF that very valuable and well-known FARM, commonly called *The Bainbridge Farm*, in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Messrs. John P. Schenck, William Phillips, Ezekiel Smith and others. It consists of 282 acres of land, about 40 of which are wood-land, 50 meadow, and the remainder tillage and pasture of excellent grass: The meadow is of the best quality, being part of the Maidenhead meadows, so much celebrated, and the quantity may be increased to double with very little pains. The cleared land is divided into five fields, in each of which is a constant spring of good water; there are also some lot-enclosures. The farm-house is large, well-built with stone, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars, and a stone kitchen adjoining. There are also a barn and convenient stables. It is three and an half miles from Princeton, nine from Trenton, and about a mile from the post-road. The soil is fertile, well situated for raising grain, and peculiarly well calculated for breeding stock. For terms apply to Col. Benjamin G. Byre, at Kensington, Philadelphia; William C. Houston, Esq. at Trenton, Daniel Hunt, Esq. near Pittston, or the subscriber on the farm, who will shew it to any person inclined to treat for the purchase. c.t.f. **DANIEL AGNEW.**

Epom, Glauber, Nitre and Rochelle
S A L T S,
T O B E S O L D B Y
JAMES VANUXEM,
In Second-street, a few doors above Arch-street Philadelphia;

Who has for **S A L E,**
MAGNESIA, tartar crud. crocus metalorum; Burgundy pitch, and other medical articles, either by the quantity or by the pound. Phials, galley pots, cyprus sieves, glass funnels, and other kinds of glass ware; and as usual,

Coffee, Loaf and other Sugars,
Cocoa, Teas, Spirits,
And every other article in the **WET GOODS** way, either by Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. A quantity of **SULPHUR.** 9w†
T O B E S O L D,

THE farm where Jacob Servos now lives, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, adjoining Howell's ferry, bounded on the river Delaware, containing 300 acres, of which 40 are low land, with a good stone house, frame barn, &c. An orchard of good fruit, a sufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, near a good mill, and in a good neighbourhood; the purchaser paying one third part, may have a reasonable time for the remainder, giving security. Any person inclined to purchase may apply to John Mitchell, merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill, Nottingham township, Burlington county, who will treat for the same. 9w

AGOOD houte and lot of land, containing about 7 acres, with tanvats thereon, and a good currying shop, bark house, bark wheel and house, in Allentown, will be rented for a term of years. Any person wanting may call and see the premises, and then apply for terms to **KEN. HANKINSON.**
March 18, 1782. 3w†