

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1786.

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

From the NEW-BRUNSWICK GAZETTE.

MR. ARNETT,

By inserting the following ADDRESS in your next paper, you will greatly oblige a constant reader.

TO THE

People of the United States.

HERE is nothing more common than to confound the term of the American revolution with that of the late American war. The American war is over, but this is far from being the case with the American revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the first act of the great drama is closed. It remains yet to establish and perfect our new forms of government, and to prepare the principles, morals and manners of our citizens.

The confederation, together with the most of our state constitutions, were formed under very unfavourable circumstances. We had just emerged from a corrupted monarchy. Although we understood perfectly the principles of liberty, yet most of us were ignorant of the forms and combinations of power in republics. Add to this, the British army was in the heart of our country, spreading desolation where ever they went:—Our resentments, of course, were awakened. We detested the British name, and unfortunately refused to copy some things in the administration of justice and power in the British government, which have made it the admiration and envy of the world. In our opposition to monarchy, we forgot that the temple of tyranny had two doors. We bolted one of them by proper restraints; but we left the other open, by neglecting to guard against the effects of our own ignorance and licentiousness.

Most of the present difficulties of this country arise from the weakness and other defects of our government.

My business at present shall only be to suggest the defects of the confederation. These consist, 1st, In the deficiency of coercive power. 2d, In a defect of exclusive power to issue paper money, and regulate commerce. 3d, In vesting the sovereign power of the United States in a single legislature: and 4th, In the too frequent rotation of its members.

A convention is expected soon to be appointed for the purpose of obviating part of the two first defects that have been mentioned. But I wish they may add to their recommendation to each state to surrender up to Congress their power of emitting money. In this way a uniform currency will be produced that will facilitate trade, and help greatly to bind the states together. Nor will the states be deprived of large sums of money by these means when sudden emergencies require it; for they may always borrow them as they did during the war, out of the treasury of Congress. Even a loan-office may be better instituted in this way in each state, than it can in any other.

The two last defects that have been mentioned are not of less magnitude than the two first. Indeed, the single legislature of Congress will become more dangerous from an increase of power than ever. To remedy this, let the supreme federal power be divided, like most of the legislatures of our states, into two distinct, independent branches. Let one of them be called the council of the states—and the other the assembly of the states. Let the first consist of a single delegate, and the second of two, three or four delegates, chosen annually by each state. Let the president be chosen annually by the joint ballots of both houses, and let him possess certain powers in conjunction with a privy council, especially the power of appointing most of the officers of the United States. The officers will not only be better, when appointed this way, but one of the principal causes of faction will be thereby removed from Congress. I apprehend this division of the power of Congress will become more necessary, as soon as they are invested with more ample powers of levying and expending publick money.

The custom of turning men out of power or office, as soon as they are qualified for it, has been found to

be as absurd in practice, as it is virtuous in speculation. It contradicts our habits and opinions in every other transaction in life. Do we dismiss a general, a physician, or even a domestic as soon as they have acquired knowledge enough to be useful to us, for the sake of increasing the number of able generals, skilful physicians, and faithful servants? We do not. Government is a science, and can never be perfected in America until we encourage men to devote not only three years, but their whole lives to it. I believe the principal reason why so many men of abilities object to serve in Congress, is owing to their not thinking it worth while to spend three years in acquiring a profession, which their country immediately afterwards forbids them to follow.

There are two errors or prejudices on the subject of government in America, which leads to the most dangerous consequences.

It is often said that the sovereign and all other power is seated in the people. This idea is unhappily expressed. It should be—all power is derived from the people. They possess it only on the days of their elections. After this it is the property of the rulers, nor can they exercise or resume it unless it is abused. It is of importance to circulate this idea, as it leads to order and good government.

The people of America have mistaken the meaning of the word sovereignty: hence each state pretends to be sovereign. In Europe it is applied only to those states which possess the power of making war and peace—of forming treaties, and the like. As this belongs only to Congress they are the only sovereign power in the United States.

To conform the principles, morals and manners of our citizens to our republican forms of government, it is absolutely necessary that knowledge of every kind should be disseminated through every part of the United States.

For this purpose, let the Congress, instead of laying out half a million of dollars in building a federal town, appropriate a fourth part of that sum in founding a FEDERAL UNIVERSITY. In this university let every thing connected with government, such as history; the law of nature and nations; the civil law; the municipal laws of our country, and the principles of commerce, be taught by able professors. Let masters likewise be employed to teach gunnery, fortification, and every thing connected with defensive and offensive war. Above all, let a professor, of what is called in the European universities, of *OECONOMY* be established in this federal seminary. His business should be to unfold the principle and practice of agriculture and manufactures of all kinds; and, to enable him to make his lectures more extensively useful, Congress should support a travelling correspondent for him, who should visit all the nations of Europe, and transmit to him, from time to time, all the discoveries and improvements that are made in agriculture and manufactures. To this seminary, young men should be encouraged to repair after completing their academical studies in the colleges of their respective states; the honours and offices of the United States should after a while, be confined to persons who had imbibed federal and republican ideas in this university.

For the purpose of diffusing knowledge as well as extending the living principle of government to every part of the United States, every state, city, county, village and township in the union, should be tied together by means of the post-office. This is the true electric wire of government. It is the only means of conveying heat and light to every individual in the federal commonwealth. Sweden lost her liberties, says the Abbe Raynall, because her citizens were so scattered, that they had no way of acting in concert with each other. It should be a constant injunction to the postmaster to convey all news-papers free of charge for postage. They are not only the vehicles of knowledge and intelligence, but the centinels over the liberties of our country.

The conduct of some of the strangers who have visited our country since the peace, and who fill the British papers with accounts of our distresses, shews as great a want of good sense as it does of good nature. They see nothing but the foundation and

walls of the temple of liberty, and yet they undertake to judge of the whole fabric.

Our own citizens act a still more absurd part, when they cry out after the experience of three or four years, that we are not proper materials for republican forms of government. Remember we assumed these forms in a hurry, before we were prepared for them. Let every man exert himself in promoting virtue and knowledge in our country, and we shall soon become good republicans. Look at the steps by which governments have been changed, or rendered stable in Europe. Read the history of Great-Britain. Her boasted government has risen out of wars and rebellions that lasted above 600 years.—The United States are travelling peaceably into order and good government. They know no strife but what arises from the collision of opinions; and in three years they have advanced further in the road to stability and happiness, than most of the nations in Europe have done in as many centuries.

There is but one path that can lead the United States to destruction; and that is their extent of territory. It was probable to effect this, that Great-Britain ceded to us so much waste land. But even this path may be avoided. Let but one new state be exposed to sale at a time, and let the land-office be shut up till every part of this new state is settled.

I am extremely sorry to find a passion for retirement so universal among the patriots and heroes of the war. They resemble skilful mariners who, after exerting themselves to preserve a ship from sinking in a storm in the middle of the ocean, drop asleep as soon as the winds subside, and leave the care of their lives and property during the remaining part of the voyage to the sailors without knowledge or experience. Every man in a republic is publick property. His time and talents—his manhood—his old age—nay, more—life, all belong to his country.

Patriots of 1774, 1775, 1776—Heroes of 1778, 1779, and 1780 come forward! your country demands your services. Philosophers and friends to mankind, come forward! your country demands your studies and speculations; Lovers of peace and order who declined taking part in the war, come forward! your country forgives your timidity, and demands your influence and advice.—Hear her proclaiming in sighs and groans, in her government, in her trade, in her manufactures, in her morals, and in her manners.

"THE REVOLUTION IS NOT OVER."

NESTOR.

## Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.

SEVERAL changes have taken place in our ministry; the Stomboul-Effendi, or the principal officer of the police of this capital, was deposed the 15th of this month, and ordered into exile; the following day Sulciman, Kiaji-Bey, or lieutenant to the Grand Visir, was also deposed, and he is succeeded by Alta-Bey, Reis Effendi, or minister of foreign affairs, which office was heretofore held by his uncle Abdurezak.

The most perfect tranquility prevails in this capital; and the grand Signior, to manifest his approbation of the administration of the Grand Visir, has presented him a superb sable robe, and a sword richly adorned with jewels.

UTRECHT, August 13.

This place is now in a state of perfect tranquility. The burgeses daily proceed in the election and nomination of counsellors to supply the places of those who have been deposed. Eight counsellors are already appointed, and they accepted the honour with great acknowledgment.

LONDON, August 1.

By an act passed the last session of parliament, cap. 60. all British vessels having a deck, or being 15 tons or upwards, are to be registered at the port to which they belong. No subject residing out of his majesty's

ty's dominions to be entitled to be owner of any ship authorized to be registered, unless he be made a member of some British factory, or agent or partner in any house carrying on trade in Great-Britain or Ireland. Persons giving false descriptions of ships, or making false registers, to forfeit 100l. Bond to be given not to lend certificates, &c. Ships names and their ports to be painted on the vessels in white or yellow letters, not less than four inches in height upon a black ground, on some conspicuous part of the stern. A penalty of 100l. for altering the name of a vessel, or if any person erase, obliterate or hide the name, &c. to forfeit the like sum. Ships leaving port without certificates to be forfeited. Persons making false oaths to suffer the same pains and penalties as are incurred by persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury and falsifying or using false certificates, to forfeit 500l. This act took place the first instant.

Aug. 12. There never was any thing so ridiculous as the attempt to excite an alarm about the temporary departure of Mr. Adams from court. He is gone, as we have announced, to the Hague, for the purpose of exchanging the treaties between the king of Prussia and the American States. First, it was said that Mr. Adams was going to Madrid, and now he is pronounced to have left the court with a vapouring speech about the back forts. Both these stories are equally false; and the publick may be assured that he is simply gone for a few weeks to the Hague.

Aug. 16. The American loyalists are now receiving at the treasury 30 or 40 per cent (according to their merit) on the account of their losses in America.

By the Deptford we have received the following intelligence: That in February last a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, the capital of the late Tippu Saib's dominions: during the storm a very large magazine was struck by lightning, which immediately took fire, and spread so rapidly that one third of the town was consumed before the alarm was given, and many persons threw themselves among the flames through despair, rather choosing to end their existence than survive the loss of their relations and property.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, August 8.

"The king of Prussia was a few days ago very ill, and it was even reported he was dead, but he is now perfectly recovered: yet should his death happen, it would not make the least alteration in the affairs of Germany, for there is the best understanding between the heir apparent and the emperor."

The directors of the East-India company are now seriously employed in making the necessary arrangements for completing a plan which has long been in agitation, and under consideration of the court, viz. the opening a trade from China to the Russian dominions of Kamtschatka.—The vessels to be employed on this service, are to be from three to four hundred tons burthen only; to carry, besides the captain and other necessary officers, from twenty to thirty or at most forty seamen and boys. The intention of this trade is to supply a barter for Chinese goods, in order to prevent such large sums in specie being sent out every year from this country, whereby the nation is drained of its circulating cash, as it is but seldom that either the gold or silver sent out thither comes back to Europe. The barter held up to view, is the furs, with which the Kamtschatkans abound, and of which the Chinese are remarkably fond; but there seems to be a difficulty in respect to the goods which it may be necessary to send from this country to barter with the Kamtschatkans, who, though a plain and simple people, are not quite of that childish stamp as the natives of the new discovered islands; besides that, the empress their sovereign, is endeavouring to polish every part of her dominions, and her leave must be obtained.

The Americans do not want policy to encourage the emigration of all ranks and degrees, as it supplies them with an additional number of valuable citizens, and weakens that power, which if it cannot now be called unfriendly to their liberty and independence, is at least foreign in the highest acceptation of the word.

### American Intelligence.

SHELBURN, September 28.

TUESDAY arrived here from Cape Forchee, capt. Colfax, Joseph Smith his mate, Richard Joy and Thomas Williams, two of the hands, with a black man, all taken from the wreck of the sloop Fame, by captain Bydder, of the sloop Sally, belonging to this port, and arrived at Cape Forchee from the West-Indies.

The above sloop belonged to New-London, and was on her passage from Demerara to that port, with a cargo of rum, sugar, cotton, &c. On the 9th instant, in lat. 33, 30, long. 69, while scudding in a severe gale of wind, she was struck on the stern by a sea, which in an instant carried away her mast, and drove her totally under water. She shortly after rose again to the surface of the water, when the

above persons got on her bowsprit, and were there four days without food or water, before they were relieved by captain Bydder.

A Mr. Edward Arthur, passenger (to whom the above black man was servant) with Allen Ingram, Samuel Clift and Joseph Silvier, a boy belonging to the vessel, being below at the time she sunk, were all drowned.

On Wednesday last the hull of a vessel, bottom upwards, was discovered on a ridge between Point Buckaro and the Brazil Rock by two schooners belonging to Barrington. They took her in tow, and had got her into Barrington bay, when by a sudden squall of wind the tow-line broke, and they were obliged to quit her, since which she has not been seen, and as it was strong ebb tide she is supposed to have gone to sea, and some boats we are told are gone in search of her. She is supposed to be about 60 tons, and having a very foul bottom, it is conjectured she is from the West-Indies.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.

Yesterday the hon. Rufus King, Esquire, appeared before the hon. house of representatives, in compliance with their vote, and gave full information relative to the affairs of the United States, immediately affecting the interest of this commonwealth, as follows:

Mr. King stated, that though our delegates had been unsuccessful in their efforts to procure a redemption of the old continental bills of credit, as instructed, yet their exertions had been productive of such measures as by pressing the other states to pay in their quotas, had procured a market for part of the surplus of those bills, which had rested on the good people of this commonwealth.

That the expences of the Penobscot expedition had not yet been allowed by Congress from the following causes—the demand from the southern part of the continent against the union, were chiefly by individuals. The governments there, during the ravages of the enemy, were more deranged than those at the northward, and for that reason, greater exertions had been made by particular citizens.—These demands not being supported by vouchers, and being thought exorbitant, had been held in some measure inadmissible. And it had now become a condition by their representatives in Congress, that the expences of the Penobscot expedition should be allowed or not, as those demands were admitted or rejected. But there was nevertheless a great prospect of those expences being allowed, as the southern states had taken the debts of their own citizens upon themselves, and though this had been an embarrassing circumstance in making requisitions, yet the states would probably agree, and then our expences would be more advantageously adjusted than they could have been at any past time, or in any other mode.

That the delays in settling the accounts between the several states and the United States had been retarded by the same causes, but would now probably issue equally favourable to Massachusetts. This, it was to be hoped, would ease the minds of those citizens, who supposed that their burthen from unequal exertions was neglected by Congress.

That the alloy and value of coins having been established by Congress, a mint would probably be soon erected, and a coin with an American impression relieve the citizens under their distresses arising from the want of money.

That the demands of sundry individuals for property taken by British commanders, the subject of the eastern boundary of Massachusetts, and the insolent conduct of a late navy officer to our chief magistrate, had been before the British ministry. The latter business had been noticed in a manner suitable to the dignity of this state.

As to the matter of interest due to British subjects, Mr. King observed, that nothing final had been accomplished, but much attention had been paid in England to American acts which were said (and of them which postponed the payment of British debts were justly said) to be breaches of this part of the treaty. But the treaty was the law of the land, and there could not be a question that the peculiarity of the situation of the two countries justified the wishes of Americans, as to withholding interest during the war. Juries had a right to determine the question, and this would render legislative interference unnecessary.

That the report of the commercial convention was before Congress. The honourable gentleman observed, that doubts had arisen as to the mode of agreeing upon commercial regulations. The confederation was the act of the people. No part could be altered but by consent of Congress and confirmation of the several legislatures. Congress therefore ought to make the examination first, because, if it was done by a convention, no legislature could have a right to confirm it. Did any legislature sit for such purpose? No. It must be referred to the people, and then what degree of assent was necessary to make it an article of the confederation? Whereas if it was con-

ducted agreeably to the confederation, no such difficulty would exist. Besides, if Congress should not agree upon a report of a convention, the most fatal consequences might follow. Congress therefore were the proper body to propose alterations.

That the federal treasury afforded a most melancholy prospect. Decency forbid his making any observations upon the supplies of this commonwealth; the other New-England states were equally in arrears with Massachusetts; that New-York had lately exerted itself; but that no monies were received from New-Jersey or Delaware; Pennsylvania had complied with the late requisitions with considerable exactitude, and Maryland and Virginia had supplied with liberality; but that very little or no money had been paid by any of the four southern states since the conclusion of the war: in the course of the last two years but little more than half a million of dollars in specie had been paid into the federal treasury, a sum scarcely equal to the annual expences of the federal government.

It has become a subject of admiration how government existed. From foreign loans nothing was to be expected; the gleanings of these had hitherto kept things along. But what were to become of our demands from foreigners? The French crown no doubt would be, as it had been, magnanimous; the Spanish debt was small; but our creditors in Holland were not to be put off. Educated in the science of money matters, they held every man as much bound as though he had sealed his obligation, and all property would alike be exposed to their reprisals.

So melancholy was the state of the federal treasury, that all men seemed to turn away from it, as an evil which admitted of no remedy. If all the states could be brought into the continental impost, this resource indeed might be anticipated, and the national credit strengthened in that way, but there remained two states which had not acceded to it; Pennsylvania and New-York. The situation of the former was known, and should that state be brought over, there could be no doubt but that the safety of the union would induce the accession of New-York.

That as to the domestic debt, it had been urged that the people were not able to pay it; but there were not wanting means of reducing it in a short time. At any rate the great representative body of the states would never disgrace themselves by any dishonest measures relative to the securities. There were good grounds for the creditors to entertain a confidence of this. The state of New-York had nearly collected their proportion or quota into their treasury, and had done more, by the assumption of the federal debt due to their citizens, and by the sale of vacant lands, they therefore will not fail to enforce an honourable payment of this debt.—The means which Congress possessed to extinguish it, were not trifling. Their lands were now almost ready to be sold; near 3,000,000 of acres would be surveyed by November next, and purchases were eagerly sought after. That, in short, if America had any virtue left, she might be happy. Her resources from the impost duty and her lands, would very soon relieve her from her burthens. Near half a million of dollars might in a short time be applied from the duty, to sinking the domestic debt, and this fund would in a few years be nearly adequate to extinguishing the whole.

But the honourable gentleman observed, that there was an evil in publick affairs, infinitely greater than any he had mentioned. It was not, perhaps, immediately within the order, under which he had the honour to stand before that house; but so serious were the effects which it seemed to him must follow, that considerations of duty to the legislature, and to his country, had emboldened him to mention it. The house, to be sure, would anticipate, that he spoke of the commotions now existing in Massachusetts. This was viewed by Congress, as the most important subject that ever came before that respectable assembly. Every member considered himself as personally interested in it. He realized his life, liberty and property as involved in the issue of their decisions. There was a league subsisting between the states of America, to oppose every force that should arise against either of them. The United States would not be inactive on such an occasion. They were concerned—deeply concerned, in the result. If such a barrier was removed, every other government would be evidently swept away. Let numbers be compared; if government had only a minority, let it be remembered, that they had a majority of every state in the union, to join them. It ought not to be concealed, that the British packet had been despatched a day earlier, perhaps in consequence of the commotions which had happened with us.

Advantages might be taken of the divided state of the people, to bring about measures which otherwise could never be effected by the enemies of our country. When Congress should know this; when they should see government prostrated in the dust, what would be their feelings? They were not authorized to see any government subverted. If the



Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths.

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis and Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharf below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's.

BURS of excellent quality, just imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill stones of all sizes and dimensions, which may be ordered, by a complete workman from England, and warranted at least equal in quality, and as low in price as those imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage, according to the temper of the stones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different sizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American rock, of every usual size, or any other that may be ordered, the best grit for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Bur or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this state.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and complete assortment, lately imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the boulting business; which are to be disposed of at the same low rates as they were sold before the revolution, at the stores above-mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS'S dwellinghouse in Spruce, three doors from Third-street. MILLERS and others, may be furnished with cloths of superior quality and texture to any we have hitherto known imported into America: those who are unacquainted with this very difficult and precarious article, may rely on being supplied with such cloths as will certainly answer their purposes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will save the trouble and expence of returning cloths of an inferior kind, which are frequently sold in this, and the neighbouring states.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1786.

3m

State of New-Jersey, Monmouth county.

WHEREAS inquisition hath been found and final judgment entered in favour of the state, previous to the third day of February 1783:

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the real and personal estates of the under-named persons, will be sold at publick vendue, at Monmouth courthouse, on Thursday the 23d day of November next; the said vendue to begin by one o'clock in the afternoon. A plantation of two hundred and twenty acres, whereon captain John Covenhoven now lives. Also another tract of near one hundred acres, adjoining the aforesaid tract. Also the one-fourth part of the plantation whereon William Grover lives, or all said William Grover's share, in said plantation. Those parcels of land lieth in the township of Upper-Freehold. Also a tract of land formerly John Williams's, sen. late of Lower-Freehold. Also two fourths of a large tract of land formerly owned by Philip Kearney, jun. and Cortland Skinner. Those two tracts lie at Manihakin. All the remaining part of John Williams's estate, of Shrewsbury, that is unsold. Also one ninth of the farm called Morrifson, forfeited by Cortland Skinner. Also the remaining part of Joseph Allen's estate that is unsold. Also one fourth part of the mill called Lufborrow's Mill. Also a small plantation and two lots of salt meadow, lying at Conacong, in the township of Middletown. Those were formerly Criney's, once Vanmarter's.

JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.

October 6, 1786.

4w

Confiscated lands in the county of Hunterdon.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the courthouse in Trenton, on Saturday the 18th of November next, between the hours of two and six o'clock in the afternoon, viz.

A LOT of meadow land in Maidenhead, adjoining meadows belonging to Aaron Van-Cleve and others, containing about five acres and three quarters; late the property of Thomas Hooper.

A plantation in Tewkesbury, near Potter's-Town, whereon Harmanus Hoffman now lives, containing five hundred and nine acres of land. Also one sixth of two fifteenths of the undivided part of a tract of land called the Society's Great Tract; late the property of William Tyrell.

And at the same time will be sold the publick barracks in Trenton, with the lot on which they stand; subject to a lease for two years from the first day of April next.

Three months credit will be given to the purchasers; and payment will be received in lawful money of this state, notes given for the depreciation of pay due to the officers' and soldiers' of the Jersey line, notes given by the commissioners on settlement of pay due to the militia of this state, notes given for debts liquidated by Silas Condict, Esquire, and notes given by the treasurer for balances due to persons on demands against forfeited estates.

MOORE FURMAN, Agent.

October 3, 1786.

6w

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of John Lee, Zedekiah South and Hannah Shea, insolvent debtors, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Hunterdon, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas for said county, at the courthouse in Trenton, on Tuesday the 21st of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to shew cause if any they have, why an assignment of the said John Lee, Zedekiah South and Hannah Shea's estates should not be made, and they be discharged agreeably to the act of the legislature, in such case made and provided.

JOHN LEE, ZEDEKIAH SOUTH, HANNAH SHEA.

4w\*

A Journeyman Fuller,

WHO understands his business well, and can be recommended for his industry and sobriety, will find employ and good wages, by applying to the subscriber, in Nottingham, near Trenton.

FRANCIS GASPER.

Nottingham, Oct. 28, 1786.

2w

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the Market-house in Trenton, on Wednesday the 15th day of November next, the following lots of land situate in Trenton aforesaid, viz.

LOT No. 5, in the original plan of the town; this lies on the street leading from the market-house to Philips's mill, nearly opposite Mr. John Rickey's, and extends 80 feet in front along the said street, and 237 feet deep, is bounded by the said street and lots of Samuel Tucker, Esquire, and Joseph Milnor, and has been for some years occupied by Mr. Tucker as a garden.

Lot No. 15, in the said plan, lies further along said street, is bounded by lots of Samuel Tucker, Esquire, Joseph Milnor, and of the Rev. Dr. Spencer and Robert Waive, deceased, and contains about five acres, the above-mentioned street runs through it in such manner as to leave a square lot of about one acre on the north side.

Lot No. 18, in the said plan, is a back lot very suitable for grafs, contains about five acres, and is bounded by lots of the Rev. Dr. Spencer, deceased, Abraham Hunt, Joseph Milnor and others. The pleasant situation and fertility of the soil of those lots is well known, and the advantages to be derived from the improvements in so flourishing a town as Trenton are too obvious to need enumerating.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises before the day of sale, are requested to apply to James Ewing, Esquire, in Trenton aforesaid, with whom the draught is left, and who will give every necessary information.

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and an indisputable title given, by

THOMAS MASON and BENJAMIN G. EYRE.

8 w

To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered on immediately)

A LOT of ground pleasantly situated in Haddonfield, New-Jersey, containing three acres and seventy-six perches, with the improvements thereon; which are, a two story brick house, kitchen, and shop adjoining, a frame barn and stable, a good milk-house, a pump and well, both fine water, a tanyard, millhouse and currying shop; about one acre of the land is meadow, watered by a fine spring which rises in the ground. For terms apply to CHARLES JERVIS, in Philadelphia.

October 11, 1786.

4w

Wilmington, New-Castle county, Delaware state, August 4, 1786.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from this place, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, a negro man named Tom; he is a strong, square built, well-set fellow, talks strong and coarse, pretty forward, and easily made to laugh, about five feet four inches high, and between thirty-five and forty years of age; has lately had his right arm broke, and when he went away carried it in a sling; he is by no means fond of rum, but will drink cyder; and as he is but just from Motherkill Mills, Kent county, about nine miles below Dover, on Delaware, and has a wife thereabout, he may possibly talk of that place: Had on, when he went away, a light-coloured, short, coarse cloth coat and waist-coat lined with green baiz, and trousers of the same, a wool hat, and good shoes tied with strings, but possibly may change his dress, as he had other clothes with him: It is supposed he is intending for East-Jersey, and possibly New-York, as he was seen about sixteen miles from Philadelphia on his way thither: Whosoever secures said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

6w 7/6 pd. t. f.

JOHN STOW.

N. B. It is requested that, if he should be apprehended, intelligence may be sent to Mr. Charles Stow in Coombs's Alley, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, by post or otherwise, in Wilmington, as soon as possible.

PATENTED LANDS.

TO BE SOLD,

TEN thousand acres of land, situate upon Kentucky river, in the flourishing district of Kentucke, taken up in the year 1784; several thousand acres, lying in Moungechala county; and four thousand acres taken up under the direction of the Rev. William Worth, of Pitts-Grove, New-Jersey, situate upon the waters of Hughes's river—all in the state of Virginia. Those lands bear an excellent character; and, from the constant and great emigrations to the western country, must be, in a little time, of considerable value. They will be sold in tracts to suit the purchasers; for which cash, funded securities, houses and lots, and improved plantations, will be received in payment. Apply to the printer of this paper.

October 19, 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 Stampet'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 Market-street, and at Benjamin Davis's store 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.

A fresh importation of goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,

FOR SALE AT

Shotwells Wholesale Store,

IN RAHWAY—

WHERE retailers may be supplied on very moderate terms, by the piece or package. New-Jersey or New-York paper money, flaxseed, iron, and many other kinds of produce, will be taken in payment.

October 7, 1786.

4w\*

EMERSON'S EXCELLENT ELECTUARY

To be sold at his Store in Trenton.

IT cures the quinsy, and sore mouth in grown persons; the thrush, or sore mouth in children: It also cures the inward bleeding-piles, and the scurvy in the gums; and it is so safe a medicine that it may be given to a child ten days old. The number of persons cured of these disorders, both young and old, in Pennsylvania and other places, renders it needless to give any further encomium of it. Directions for taking it will be given with each pot.

6 w 5/ pd.

Monmouth county, Sept. 12, 1786.

Publick Notice is hereby given to all Persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscribers, William Colwell and Hendrick Bennett, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton on the third day of October 1782, intitled, 'An act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds, and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands'—intend to apply to the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton, or where-ever the same court shall be held, the first Tuesday in April next, to remedy the loss of a certain deed of sale from John Stanly to Thomas Colwell for a certain lot or tenement of land, situate at a place called Middletown Point, being forty feet in front and rear, and 100 feet back; which said deed was burned in the house of Hendrick Bennett.

WILLIAM COLWELL, HENDRICK BENNETT.

3m 15/ p.

A

NEW, CORRECT and HANDSOME

Edition of DILWORTH'S

SPELLING-BOOK

For sale, at the Printing-Office,

in Trenton, by the thousand, hundred or less

number, either in

sheets or

bound.