

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1786.

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

SOLDIERS WANTED.

THEY will be furnished with every necessary article of clothing, arms and accoutrements. Thirty shillings per month and two dollars advance; apply as follows, at New-Brunswick to captain John Mercer, at Morris-Town to Mahlon Ford, lieutenant, and at Suffex to Francis Luse, ensign. Sober prudent young men, who have no farms of their own, will, by entering into the service, have the best opportunity of seeing the interior parts of the country, and choosing farms where it will best suit them, and their pay will be sufficient to purchase as good a farm as any in New-Jersey.

The noted high bred horse
ROCHESTER,
FROM MARYLAND,

WILL cover this season, at Amwell, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, at the tavern formerly Ringoe's, now Mr. Robinson's; and at Flemington (changing stands weekly) at three pounds the season, payable the first day of August next. Pasture and proper attendance to mares that may be sent, on easy terms by

JOHN FINLEY.
ROCHESTER is a fine bay, black legs, mane and tail, fifteen hands and one inch high, strong and active; as to performance, blood and elegance, equal to any horse on this continent; he has run the four miles in less time than it ever was run in America, which can be made appear to any person that may apply; he is in high estimation as a foal getter, and for running. His sire was Old Figure, who was imported by doctor Hamilton of Maryland, and out of Bessy Bell, who was out of Mrs. Colvill, and got by Old Spark, who was imported by Squire Tasker, Miss Colvill, a mare sent from England to colonel Colvill, of Virginia, by the earl of Tankerville, of England, whose stud was in the highest esteem.

JOHN PATTERSON.

April 17, 1786.

New-Jersey, Hunterdon county, April 18, 1786.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Stephen Johnes, late of Maidenhead township, in the county aforesaid, deceased, are desired to attend at Theophilus Philip's, innkeeper, in Maidenhead, on the 15th or 16th of May next, and discharge their respective debts, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all who have any just demands against the said estate, are likewise desired to produce the same properly attested for payment.

DANIEL JOHNES, } Exec.
DAVID JOHNES, }

TO BE SOLD,

THE house in which doctor Thomas M'Calla now lives, standing on the main street in the town of Greenwich, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, about one quarter of a mile from the landing on Cohansy creek; it is pleasantly situated on the highest ground upon said street, commanding an extensive view of the river Delaware and the aforesaid creek, and of the vessels passing and re-passing upon the same, likewise of a beautiful and highly cultivated country around. The house is two stories high, containing a handsome parlour, entry and staircase on the lower floor, with two rooms on the second, a large kitchen with lodging rooms over it for servants, the whole completely finished, painted and papered, and in good repair, a paved garden, pump at the door, stable and carriagehouse, and sixteen acres of excellent land. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Maskell Ewing, esquire, in Greenwich aforesaid, to colonel David Potter at Bridgton, or the subscriber in Trenton.

JAMES EWING.

Trenton, April 21, 1786.

The famous full-blooded horse
TRAVELLER,
FROM MARYLAND,

STANDS at the stable of the subscriber, to cover the ensuing season at fifty shillings. Traveller is a dark bay, a star, one hind foot white, full fifteen hands and three inches high, and is allowed by competent judges to be remarkably gay, active and beautiful, and in point of blood incontestible: he was got by colonel Lloyd's imported horse Traveller, out of that matchless running mare Nancy Bywell, which beat Delancey's famous running horse Lath at Warrick in Maryland with the utmost ease. Traveller is a pure foal getter, and his colts are uncommonly stout and active. Good pasture will be provided for mares that come a distance, and due attention paid them by

EZEKIEL SMITH.

Stony-Brook, near Princeton, April 13, 1786. 4w*

THE partnership of COLLINS AND EWING being dissolved, their remaining stock in trade, consisting of a very general assortment of goods, suitable for the season, will be sold in quantities, or the whole together, on very reasonable terms.

Cash, country produce, or Thompson's notes, will be received in payment.

The noted full-blooded horse
GRANBY,
WILL cover at the stable of the subscriber, one mile and three-quarters from Boundbrook-Town, in Middlesex county, Piscataway township, and state of New-Jersey, at three pounds the season, and four dollars the single leap; all those that pay the money when they put their mares will have an abatement, and those who do not pay till fall, notes will be expected.

GRANBY covered a great number of mares last season, and there are none that we know of that have missed being with foal, but if any such there should be, that was put by the season, they are welcome to fetch them one leap gratis this season. Granby is in excellent order for covering, and as he is so well known for the fine strain of horses that has been raised from him, there will be no need to trouble the reader with his pedigree. Good pasture will be provided at two shillings and six-pence a week, and proper attendance given by

ABRAHAM FREEMAN.

April 10, 1786.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.

March 15, 1786. t. f.

FOR SALE,

TWO hearty negro men, one about 40 years of age, the other about 27, the one is a good farmer—has been used to attend a saw and grist mill, and is remarkably handy with carpenters and turners' tools.

Also a hearty negro woman, about 27 or 28 years of age, and a negro girl, about 18. They have both been used to town and country, and would suit either. They have all had the small-pox and measles, and are sold for no fault, but that the proprietor is determined to keep none of their colour. A reasonable credit will be given for the purchase-money. Paper money, or notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Nov. 28, 1785. t. f.

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

BEING THE SECOND SITTING.

(Continued from our last.)

M R. Davis, with leave presented the draught of a bill, intituled, 'a supplement to an act, intituled, an act for the better regulating constables, vendues and taverns;' which bill was read, and ordered a second reading.

The bill, intituled, 'a supplement to an act, intituled, an act to ascertain the power and authority of the ordinary and his surrogates; to regulate the jurisdiction of the prerogative court, and to establish an orphan's court in the several counties of the state,' was read a second time, and committed to messrs. A. Clark and Bonney.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Salem, praying leave to present a bill to enable the owners and possessors of certain marsh, beginning at Job Shreve's cross-bank, on Salem-Creek, and thence up the several courses of the said creek to the plantation late of Jonathan Roberts, deceased, and now in the tenure of James Holliday;

Ordered, That they have leave to present a bill at the next sitting agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present, and a copy of this order, in three of the most publick places in the township of Manington, for at least three weeks previous thereto.

The petition of Ezekiel Johnson, read on the 3d instant, was read a second time;

Ordered, That he have leave to present a bill at the next sitting to answer the prayer of his petition, on advertising the purport thereof, and a copy of this order, for at least three weeks previous thereto, in three of the most publick places in the vicinity of the place where the lands are situated.

The petitions for and against a bill to repeal the act to incorporate the city of Burlington were read a second time, on which a motion was made by Mr. Biddle, seconded by Mr. J. Smith, that the petitioners for and against a bill to repeal the act to incorporate the city of Burlington be heard before this house on Wednesday next; on the question, whether the house agree to the said motion? It was carried in the negative, as follows:

Nays. Messrs. Terhune, Blauvelt, A. Clark, Combs, Schenck, Bunn, Kelley, Cooper, Davis, Swain, Whilden, Lambert, Houghton, Cook, Bowen, Sheppard, Haankinson, Beardlee.

Yeas. Messrs. Nicoll, Garritte, Schuurman, Bonney, R. S. Smith, Biddle, J. Smith, T. Clark, Sinnamon, Baker, Arnold, Burgin.

Whereupon,

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the next sitting.

The speaker laid before the house a message from his excellency the governor, informing that the honourable Charles Pinckney, Nathaniel Gorham and William Grayson, esquires, delegates in Congress, having received instruction from the United States in Congress assembled, to proceed to this place for the purpose of remonstrating to the assembly on their act of the 20th ultimo, respecting the requisition of September last, and that they wish to have an audience of them on Monday morning, was read; whereupon,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker be requested to inform his excellency the governor, that this house will be ready to give the honourable the committee of Congress an audience on Monday next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their request.

The auditor of accounts having certified to the legislature, that in settling the pay-rolls exhibited by Benjamin Fenimore, late paymaster to the militia in the county of Burlington, the sum of eighteen pounds six shillings and four-pence was, through error, deducted out of said Fenimore's account more than ought to have been;

Resolved, That the said Benjamin Fenimore be credited the sum of eighteen pounds six shillings and four-pence, in part of the balance due from him to this state.

Ordered, That Mr. Houghton do carry the said resolution to council for concurrence.

The house adjourned to three o'clock, P. M.

The house met.

The petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, praying a division of the county, and that a new county may be set off; and that the townships of Galloway, Great Egg-Harbour and Tuckahoe, may be the boundaries and extent of the new county, was read a second time, and ordered to be dismissed.

The petition from sundry inhabitants of Little Egg-Harbour, praying that a law may pass to appoint inspectors of lumber, was read, and ordered to be dismissed.

The petition from Joseph Borden, esquire, read on the 2d instant, was read a second time, and ordered to be dismissed.

The petition from Middlesex, read on the 11th November last, praying a supplement to the act for establishing the orphan's court, was read a second time, and referred to the committee to whom a bill for that purpose is committed.

The petition from Monmouth, read on the 23d November last, praying that the said county may be divided, was read a second time, and ordered to be dismissed.

The several petitions from different parts of the state, praying that the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in the trial of small causes may be extended, were read a second time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cook, from the committee of both houses, appointed to settle and ascertain the balance due the state from John Stevens, junior, late treasurer, reported as follows:

THAT a final adjustment of the accounts, directed to be settled by your committee, cannot, at present, be accomplished, for the following reasons:

A number of orders have been drawn by the late treasurer on different collectors, the payment whereof this state has, by a resolution of both houses assumed; that some of these are yet out-standing, the amount of which, as it is not ascertained, cannot, by your committee, be charged against the said Mr. Stevens, until they are produced in the treasury for payment.

The unsigned certificates, described in the report of a committee the 16th November last, have been delivered by the auditor into the hands of Mr. Stevens, and their authenticity has not yet been proven. Some of the papers, committed to your committee the 20th of February last, are not authenticated, and the validity of others must, in the opinion of your committee, depend on the authority the persons signing them might have had to issue certificates, and which must be submitted to the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts of this with the United States.

Your committee therefore, not having the means of investigating the preceding articles with certainty and precision, submit them to the farther direction of the legislature, and have proceeded to settle the balance now due to the state from the said Mr. Stevens, on cash accounts hitherto unsettled, including such orders, above alluded to, as have been received in the treasury, and are of opinion the same ought to stand as follows:

[For these accounts we must refer our readers to the pamphlet, which is now published, it being inconvenient to insert them in a news-paper.]

Your committee farther report, that in the credit allowed Mr. Stevens, in the preceding account, is included an order drawn by said Stevens, on Isaac Vanderbeek, collector of the county of Bergen, in favour of Azariah Dunham, esquire, superintendent of purchases, for £. 48,000 continental currency, which order has been received by the present treasurer in discharge of arrears of fines and taxes due from said county: but it appearing to the satisfaction of your committee, and of the said Vanderbeek, that the said order had been previously credited to the said county by Mr. Stevens; that there is also credited, in the above account, the sum of £. 51 12 1, by said Stevens to Henry Garritte, collector of the county of Essex, on an order drawn on said Garritte in favour of Daniel Marsh, esquire, for £. 179 3 4, which has also been credited by the present treasurer; your committee therefore submit to the houses the propriety of admitting the charge made by Mr. Stevens for the credits he has given on the above orders.

March 11, 1786.

By order of the committees,
SAMUEL OGDEN,
ELLIS COOK.

Ordered, That the said report be read a second time. The petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Bergen, praying that a law may pass more effectually to prevent the hunting deer with dogs, and trespassing with guns, was read a second time, and ordered to be dismissed.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Somerset was read, praying that a law may pass to oblige every person who shall hereafter take a mortgage upon land in security of money lent to get the same immediately recorded in the clerk's office, otherwise the mortgage to be void and of none effect;

Ordered, That the said petition be read a second time. The petition from sundry inhabitants of the town of Newark, read the 9th instant, was read a second time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Essex, praying that freeholders may be appointed to assist the assessors in the levying of taxes, was read a second time, and ordered to be dismissed.

The petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Somerset, presented yesterday, praying that state-notes, from the original holders, may be made a legal tender in the discharge of all debts, was read a second time, and ordered to be dismissed.

The petition of Shepard Kollock, read on the 18th February last, was read a second time, and referred to the next session.

The petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Monmouth, read on the 16th ultimo, was read a second time, and referred to the next sitting.

The memorial of captain Nathaniel Porter, read the 3d instant, was read a second time with the account accompanying the same, and ordered to be dismissed. Mr. Houghton reported, that he had obeyed the order of the house.

The petition from Benjamin Pierfon, of the county of Essex, read on the 2d instant, was read a second time;

Ordered, That he have leave to present a bill to answer the prayer of his petition.

The house adjourned till Monday morning nine of the clock.

Monday, March 13, 1786.

The house met.

Agreeably to the order of the day the honourable the committee of Congress attended the house, and remonstrated against the resolution of the house of the 20th ultimo, and having laid before the house the report of the committee of Congress of the 15th ultimo, concerning the system of general revenue recommended by Congress on the 18th of April 1783, and a schedule of the French and Dutch loans shewing the periods of their redemption, with the annual interests payable thereon until their final extinction, for which provision is yet to be made.

The committee, after having urged the impropriety of the resolution of this house of the 20th ultimo, and requesting that the said resolution might be rescinded, withdrew, and then

The house adjourned to three o'clock, P. M.

The house met.

A memorial from John Stevens, junior, esquire, late treasurer, setting forth, that on a settlement of his accounts with a committee of the legislature, there is a considerable balance due from him to the state, and praying that the treasurer may be directed to give him credit for the demands which he has against the state; and that the treasurer may be directed also to receive from him bills of credit of the 9th June 1780, and the 9th January 1781, in the proportion of three dollars of the said bills in lieu of one dollar in specie; whereupon,

Resolved, That the treasurer for this state be, and he is hereby directed to receive from the said Mr. Stevens the bills of credit of the 9th June 1780, and of the 9th January 1781, in discharge of the balance due from him to the state, or such part thereof as he may choose to pay in said bills in the proportion in which they are made payable in the treasury by the act, intitled, 'an act for raising the sum of £. 10,000 to be applied towards sinking the bills of credit of this state.'

Ordered, That Mr. Cook do carry the said resolution to the council for concurrence.

The bill, intitled, 'an act to enable the inhabitants of the township of Manington, in the county of Salem, to raise the causeway, leading from Salem bridge into the said township, above the flow of the tide; to repair their highways by hire, and to raise money for those purposes,' was read a second time, debated, and ordered to be engrossed.

The petition from sundry inhabitants of the state, read on the 6th instant, praying that the doors of the house may be opened, and that the citizens of the state may be permitted to attend, was read a second time; whereupon,

A motion was made that the doors be opened agreeably to the prayer of the said petition; on the question, whether the house agree thereto? It was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. Terhune, Combs, Schuurman, Bonney, Walton, Schenck, Bunn, R. S. Smith, Biddle, J. Smith, Cooper, T. Clark, Davis, Sinnickson, Hall, Swain, Whilden, Lambert, Cook, Starke, Burgin, Bowen, Sheppard.

Nays. Messrs. Blauvelt, Nicoll, Garritte, A. Clark, Kelley, Baker, Houghton, Arnold, Hankinson, Beardlee, Longstreet.

The report of Mr. Cook, from the committee of both houses, appointed to settle and ascertain the balance due the state from John Stevens, junior, late treasurer, reported to this house on Saturday last, was read a second time, and agreed to by the house. And whereas the order drawn by John Stevens, esq. late treasurer, in favour of Azariah Dunham, esquire, on Isaac Vanderbeek, late collector of Bergen county, for £. 48,000 continental money, dated March 17, 1780, has been received by James Mott, esquire, present treasurer, and credited to the account of the said John Stevens, esquire, agreeably to a resolution of the legislature, passed Dec. 23, 1783; and as it appears, on examination of the accounts of the said John Stevens and Isaac Vanderbeek, that the county of Bergen has been credited for the said sum in the year 1780, on issuing the said order, therefore,

Resolved, That the treasurer for the time being be, and he is hereby directed to charge the said county of Bergen with the amount of the said order, viz. £. 5564 1 1 on account of fines, and £. 42,435 18 11 on account of taxes, making in the whole £. 48,000 in continental money, or so much thereof as shall appear to be due, and that the accounts stand in the same manner as they were previous to the receipt of the said order; and that the sum of £. 51 12 1, which is in the same situation, be in like manner charged to the county of Essex.

Ordered, That Mr. Bowen do carry the foregoing resolution to the council for concurrence.

The bill, intitled, 'an act to ratify and confirm an agreement made between the commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, and the commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, for the purpose of agreeing upon, and insulating dry land, mentioned in the agreement between the two states, bearing date on the 26th day of April 1783, belong to each of the said states according to the purport of that agreement,' was read a second time, debated, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill, intitled, 'a supplement to an act, intitled, an act for the better regulating constables, vendues and taverns,' was read a second time, and ordered to be dismissed.

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

Tuesday, March 14, 1786.

The house met.

A message from the council by Mr. Mayhew.

Council-chamber, March 13, 1786.

Ordered,

THAT Mr. Mayhew do wait on the house of assembly, and acquaint them that the bill, intitled, 'an act to enable the townships of Nottingham and Chester, in the county of Burlington, to raise money by tax for the purpose of repairing their roads by hire,' is passed by this house without amendment.

A petition from William Roberts and others, in the county of Salem, praying that a law may not be passed for draining a large body of marsh and Swamp, in the township of Manington, lying on Salem-Creek, in the county of Salem, was read, and ordered a second reading.

Mr. Lambert, agreeably to leave given, presented the draught of a bill, intitled, 'an act to authorize and empower Rensselaer Williams, esquire, to execute and fulfil the purposes of the testament and last will of Henry Longfield, deceased;' which bill was read, and ordered a second reading.

A petition from Jonas Ward, and a petition from Merceles Post, prisoners confined in the goal of the county of Essex, were read, praying that a law may be passed to release them from confinement;

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

A petition from Nicholas Lezier, of the county of Bergen, was read, praying leave to present a bill to enable him to maintain a mill, and the necessary waterworks for improving the same, on and near the river Hackinack, in the county of Bergen: which petition was read, and ordered a second reading.

(To be continued.)

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, April 10.

BY a gentleman lately arrived from the West-Indies, we are favoured with the following particulars: Nothing, he says, can exceed the severity exercised towards every vessel suspected to be American, touching or coming near any British port. Orders arrive by every packet to the commanders of the ships of war, to cruise against the Americans. Government brigs and schooners are fitted from every island for the same purpose. The governor of St. Vincent's declared his instructions were, to take any American within three leagues of the island. The gentleman himself was chased within that distance, and his ship fired upon with round and grape shot, and musketry, by the government schooner, for being suspected of being an American ship. A ship belonging to Mr. Robert Morris put into Barbadoes in distress, bound to Lisbon: they gave the capt. liberty to stop his leak; but before he had accomplished his business, they came on board, threw in his flour, four hundred barrels, and turned him out. He asked the admiral where he should go, or what he should do in that condition? Admiral Hughes replied, "to Hell—to leeward, among your allies." Three vessels were seized and condemned in Dominica, for trifling causes: one for putting into an out-bay to water, and one of the people, unknown to the captain, exchanging a few pounds of fish for a few pounds of coffee, by way of stores only:—another, belonging to the island, trading to Virginia, for hoisting American colours in that state, and English colours under them, with the union downward. The American whalers are fired at whenever they approach near their islands. The ministry suppose they have now put a finishing stroke to the building and increase of American vessels. An act has lately been passed in England, and instructions arrived in February, that no American built vessel should be employed or owned by British subjects, on any pretence whatever, except such as were built before the year 1776: and in case of dispute, the carpenters of the ships of war are to determine the built. Prizes taken by the kings ships are allowed and no others. American vessels which may hereafter be taken, and condemned for smuggling, are not to be sold as formerly, but burnt. In consequence of the late act, upwards of three hundred sail of brigs, schooners and sloops, which were usually employed among the islands, are rendered useless to the owners: also many capital ships, purchased since the peace took place. The gentleman, our informant, saw several vessels in St. Martin's that had been obliged to leave St. Kitt's on account of the act, and the owners were offering them for sale. The British ministry seem determined to sacrifice their islands to revenge themselves upon us. The planters were very much dissatisfied before, but this last stroke greatly distresses them. The gentleman had sufficient opportunity of conversing with planters and merchants in the islands, and they all said, if America did not relax, by admitting British ships to trade with them, the British must form a treaty, or ruin the islands. By the last packet, the customhouse in London writes to that of Dominica: "We expect to send you further instructions, not to admit any of the produce of the United States by way of French or Neutral islands, only directly from the states, in absolutely British built ships, navigated according to law."

Whilst the gentleman was at Martinico, twelve ships, brigs and snows were from Barbadoes, St. Vincent's and Grenada, purchasing lumber, horses, &c. to supply those islands, and were obliged to bring the cash, while their rum is to them of little value, and which formerly purchased all those articles. Lumber in Martinico at 5l. 5s.—in the English islands, from 10 to 12l.—but, says the English, in a year or two Nova-Scotia will supply them fully.

From the foregoing account, we can form a full idea of the resentment which still influences the politics of Britain against this country.—America, however, has only to pursue a proper system of commerce, by prohibiting all British vessels from carrying supplies to the English islands; which method, if steadily pursued on our part, together with their own ill-judged policy, will reduce the West-Indies to such

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distress as finally to force the haughty nation of Britain to a commercial treaty, greatly advantageous to this country.

CHARLESTOWN, (Massachusetts) April 14.

"As citizens of the United States, we cannot remain unconcerned spectators of the alarming picture of national distress, presented by Congress to the world, in their late address. We are far from condemning their unreserved communications. If expedients are the resources of the weak, secrecy is the cloak of the base mind. We wish they had gone further, and proposed a radical cure for a radical evil. The confederal constitution, while it presents a comedy to the rest of the world, will prove in the end a tragedy to ourselves—and our distress will be attended with so much ridicule, that we shall lose the consolation of pity.

"Government, without coercion, is a proposition at once so absurd and self-contradictory, that the idea creates a confusion of the understanding: it is form without substance—at best, a body without a soul. If men would act right, government of all kinds would be useless. If states or nations (who are but assemblages of men) would do right, there would be no wars, nor disorder, in the universe. Bad as individuals are, states are worse: clothe men with public authority, and almost universally, they consider themselves as liberated from the obligations of moral rectitude, because they are no longer amenable to justice.

"Who are the confederal government to operate upon?—States, thus composed, have they the power of coercion?—That is among the few impossible powers which the confederation does not enumerate. But, was it there, it would, like all their other powers, exist nowhere else. Coercion is applicable to men, individually—with respect to states, it is nonsense.—The strong arm of government, levelled against a solitary and unprotected individual (rendered obnoxious by his criminality) may carry into execution the laws of coercion; but to direct the efforts of a feeble union against a powerful delinquent state, could it be effected, would involve innocence and virtue in an indiscriminate vengeance; the relation would be lost between crime and punishment; it would become war, instead of justice; and the punishing violations of right by war is incompatible with every idea of government.

"Congress, with a pretence, during the life of paper money, did wonders: they have had the power of emitting bills, and borrowing money, without funds to gain credit—of raising an army and equipping a navy, without the means of building a ship or subsisting a soldier—of sending ambassadors, who divulge our distress abroad, and render our poverty more splendidly conspicuous—making treaties which they cannot enforce the execution of; and, finally, they present themselves a spectacle so ludicrous, that we cannot help being diverted at our own calamities.

"The melioration of a constitution, founded on such false and incompatible principles, seems to us in every view impossible: but expedients proposed, which require the unanimous concurrence of thirteen separate legislatures, differing in interests, distinct in habits, and opposite from prejudices, have so repeatedly failed, that they no longer furnish a ray of hope. We pray, therefore for the day, when we shall see a national convention sit, composed of the best and ablest men in the union, a majority of whom shall be invested with the power of altering it. It is now so bad, as to defy the malice of fortune and ingenuity to make it worse."

CHARLESTON, April 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first literary eminence in Pennsylvania, to his friend in this city.

"I agree with you that this country is not at present in a good situation, nor can be till they become more industrious at home, and restrain the importation of foreign luxuries, which makes them tributary to other nations. Necessity will bring about that which political wisdom has neglected. In a short time the country might be very flourishing; but the love of luxury, the desire of engrossing lands, the humour of removing to the western frontier, and the general disregard to virtue and moral obligation, that so much prevails, will retard, if not prevent, its prosperity. Liberty and natural advantages signify nothing to those who want wisdom and virtue to improve them properly."

RICHMOND, April 29.

The riches discovered at Senora, in New-Andulusia, in South-America, are immense. One gold mine has been discovered within twelve leagues of the presidency del Aiter, where, from fourteen pits at the depth only of two feet, with very little labour, vast quantities of gold have been found. Two other mines equally rich, have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

A writer in a late London news-paper thus observes: "As it is from the progression of science and art, that spirit, which we all justly admire in the Americans, originally sprung, so the same spirit is diffused, and will continue to be diffused over the world. Already we every where discern the influence of the great revolution across the Atlantic on commerce, on the balance of power, and the genius of nations."

The British commerce, by the prohibition which is to take place in the Austrian dominions, is likely to receive a more fatal stab than it has experienced for ages.

BALTIMORE, April 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the western country, to his friend in Connecticut, dated Fort Harmer, February 7, 1786.

"It is impossible for me to give you an adequate idea of this country: general Parsons, on his return, with his own observation (and mine, if of any service) will be able to answer every query. However, for the present, permit me to say, it is a most delightful country, with every alluring promise—earnestly

solicits the attention of the industrious farmer from the eastern states: struggle no longer with the devouring embarrassments of cold and frost, in the barren regions of the north, but embrace the invitations of peace and plenty in a temperate climate.

"I must not close my letter, without dealing a little in the wonderful. We have discovered the ruins of a very ancient town; it is ninety rods square, surrounded with a wall which is at this time two rods thick, and five or six feet high, and from the appearance of the soil, two or three growths have already added to the manure; and the present timber affords trees of seven feet diameter on the walls; I cannot give a minute description, without delineating it; for which I have not time at present. It is four square, with twelve gates, three on each side, and very regular; between the town and the Ohio are regular fortifications, with turrets of observation, lines of defence, out-works, &c.—In the town are a number of raised grounds, with regular ascents to them, probably places of worship, and a canal to lead the water from the town, eight rods wide—a wall on each side, which is still thirty feet high in some places—the burying grounds, &c. &c.—We have made every enquiry of the inhabitants and Indians, they can give no satisfactory accounts; the Indians say their fathers do not know who made them; then it would be mere conjecture in me to endeavour to unravel the secret. That they are not the works of nature, is certain; and that the Indians, in their present state, have not made them, is as certain; then it follows, that the present Indians are descendants of nations once acquainted with arts, or this continent was inhabited by a nation unknown, who are lost in the revolutions of time and entirely extinct; for many reasons I am apt to embrace the latter; but let either of the two be true, it convinces me that we know very little respecting the first peopling of America."

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

At a sessions of oyer and terminer, held at Philadelphia, the 3d day of April instant,

William Brock was found guilty of having committed a burglary in the house of William Murdoch. John Corran was convicted of a burglary in the dwellinghouse of Andrew Clow.—Their sentences are not yet passed.

Catharine M'Cann, alias Walker, was tried for burglary, and acquitted of that crime, but found guilty of larceny, in stealing the property of Elizabeth Evitt. She was ordered to be publicly whipped with twenty-one lashes—pay a fine of 45s to the state, and ordered to restore the stolen goods, or their value.

John-Smith Lestar was tried for burglary in the dwellinghouse of Peter M'Kenn, and acquitted. He was afterwards tried with Richard Isaacs for larceny, in stealing property of John Bell and John Fairies, to the value of £. 58 5 1. They were both found guilty. They were severally ordered to be whipped with twenty-one lashes—pay a fine to the value of the goods stolen, and make restitution, &c.

John-Conrad Latour, John Speckert, Frederick Kirkeffel, Christian Peter and Jacob Walter, were indicted for a fraud on the publick, convicted, and found guilty by the jury.

Latour had been a lieutenant in captain John-Paul Schotz's company; had a muster roll of the company, and knowing that several of them had not applied for the certificates of the depreciation of their pay, he procured people to perfonate the soldiers, who swore that they had received their certificates of depreciation, and accompanied their affidavits by the certificate of lieutenant Latour, of their being the identical persons who were in the original muster rolls, and intitled to certificates. They were well instructed in the names of their company, and other circumstances which are usually inquired of them, in order to prevent detection.

They were each of them ordered to be pilloried, except Christian Peter. Jacob Walter was ordered to be pilloried a second time, having been convicted on two indictments. John-Conrad Latour was also fined £. 100—Jacob Walter £. 97 17 8—Frederick Kirkeffel £. 63 12 0—Christian Peter £. 50l.—and John Speckert £. 98 15 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, dated 19th April.

"The paper money bill is passed, making it a legal tender in all cases of prosecution—an inducement for people to refuse paying their debts which many imagine was not altogether necessary.—This operates as a general obstruction to business, which will not only prevent people's fatiguing themselves too much—but will tend to liberalize men's notions of property, and in time, may bring back the apostolic practice of having all things in common. It will also take off our hearts and lessen our affections for this transitory world, the fashion whereof changeth, and further verifies the proverb that riches take to themselves wings and flee away, and shews the particular pertinence of the wife man's question.—What good hath man of all the labour wherewith he laboureth under the sun?"

April 29. Various schemes have been held forth at different times for extracting fresh from salt water, a discovery, which, when effected, will merit a grateful tribute for the inventor, from mankind in general. As yet they have all unfortunately failed. A Mr. Allen of Connecticut seems to have devised a more rational plan than any heretofore attempted, the process whereof is as follows: A common barrel or hoghead is provided with a false bottom, three or four inches above the real one: this false bottom is perforated with a number of holes, and over them a filter of flannel (or any thing that will stop sand, and admit water to pass through.) The barrel is then nearly filled with the finest sand, beat down very hard. A tube, communicating with the space between the two bottoms, is extended to a convenient height above the top of the barrel; the sea-water is poured into this tube, and

pressing every way according to its altitude, it endeavours to force its way through the sand to the top of the barrel, from whence by this mode of filtration, it is drawn off fresh and fit for use; for the saline particles being heavier, and perhaps differently formed, meet with obstructions from the sand and are left behind. The process is simple—the experiment curious, and the utility may be great.

The Richmond papers state, that a gold mine has been discovered in Montgomery county, state of Virginia; and that from an assay made on some of the ore, it appears that the quantity of that valuable metal produced, exceeded expectation.

The following instance of integrity is truly singular and honourable. A person who lately failed in business in the city of London, having, by the fortune of the lottery, become entitled to one of the 20,000l. prizes, drawn on Thursday the 16th of February last, deposited it in the hands of a broker, with directions to have it applied to the use of his creditors, until all their remaining claims (amounting to 16,000l.) should be satisfied. The name of this upright worthy man is Mr. Lempeaie, a native of Guernsey.

The following paragraph is taken from a Jamaica paper of the 15th of March last:—"We hear that his majesty has relinquished his proportion of money arising from the sales of vessels seized and condemned on the navigation act: when ships of war make captures of American or other vessels on illicit trade, his proportion is to be divided among their crews, to excite them to alertness on those occasions."

May 3. On the 25th of March, in Chesterfield county, in Virginia, a small woman, aged 35 years (who had eleven children before) was brought to bed of three fine children, two boys and a girl: they are all well, large and likely, as children delivered at single births; they were named Esau, Rebecca and Jacob.

FRIEND COLLINS,

THERE is an advertisement in thy paper of the first day of this month, which I perceive has been continued for near six months, for the sale of several negroes. The owner of them tells us that they are sold for no fault, but that he is determined to keep none of their colour. I and several others would be glad to know what is the meaning of this. Is it the colour only that displeases him? We would think this is but a sorry reason for parting with the poor creatures. But perhaps the meaning is, that he is determined not to keep slaves any longer, and therefore will sell them to take the burden off his conscience. This has a strange appearance, for I should think selling them is much the same as buying them or keeping them, and indeed the worst of the three, for if he be a conscientious person he may treat them well and instruct them, whereas if he sells them he cannot tell into what hands they may come. Again, perhaps he is moved by interest, not duty. It may be he thinks slaves are in general bad servants, that they have no noble principles to act upon, nor any animating views to support them, and are therefore generally lazy and unfaithful. This is the opinion of many persons who think the practice is as unprofitable as it is sinful. Not being able to conceive any other meaning to his resolution of keeping none of their colour, but one or both of these, I have wondered very much how he thought this would invite purchasers. Who does he think will take either his sin upon their conscience, or his loss upon their estates? If he can explain this matter any better than I have done, it will be acceptable to thy sincere friend,

TIMOTHY PLAINSPEAKER.

3d day of the 5th month, 1786.

All sorts of mantua-making, stay-making and millinery, done by

MARY JAY,

AT Micajah Howe's, in Trenton—where may be had a variety of gauzes, ribands, muslins, chintzes, humburs, love ribands, black gloves and fans.—Also materials for stays, hats, cloaks and bonnets.

Ladies in town or country may depend that no pains shall be spared to give them satisfaction, and will be thanked for their custom. 4W

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

UNDER the direction of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, is now opened at Woodbury, nine miles from the city of Philadelphia, where the Greek, Latin and English languages are taught with great attention to quantity and pronunciation; also several other useful branches of science.

An examination of the scholars will be holden every three months, when gentlemen who choose to attend may judge of their improvement, and the method of teaching. Convenient accommodations may be had in the town, in families where regularity and good morals prevail.

May 1, 1786.

3M

Notice is hereby given,

New-Jersey, } TO all the creditors of John Middlesex county, } Jonson, an insolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of said county for debt, that they be and appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of common-pleas for said county, on Thursday the 11th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of major Thomas Egbert, in the city of New-Brunswick, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtor's estate should not be made for the benefit of all his creditors, and said prisoner be thereupon discharged from his confinement, pursuant to an act of the legislature of this state, intitled, 'an act for the relief of insolvent debtors. JOHN JONSON. April 13, 1786. 4W*

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, By
ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

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

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

Boulting Cloths, warranted good:

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

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

A MILLER wanted on Hire.

An honest, industrious man (without a family) who understands his business well, and is capable of acting as foreman, in a mill which is fully employed on merchants work, ten miles distant from Philadelphia, where he will have three or four hands under him; he must take upon himself all the care of the business in the absence of his employer; and should therefore be capable of making entries in a common day book, as well as receiving and paying small sums of money. He must produce unquestionable recommendations of his honesty, industry and sobriety; without which no application need be made. For further particulars apply as above to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or ROBERT LEWIS, jun. at Pennypack-Mills, near the ten mile stone, on the Bristol road, Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1786. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable plantation lying in Sussex county, formerly belonging to Joseph Walling, deceased, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on which is a convenient dwellinghouse and barn, with good stables, and a good bearing orchard, the whole well watered, and is exceedingly well situated for a tavern or merchant; the land mostly cleared, on which has been cut eighty tons of English and timothy hay in one year, the whole in good repair: now in the tenure of Christopher Hoagland, Esquire, and rents for ninety pounds per annum. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers living in Morris county, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

BENJAMIN LINDSLY,
ABRAHAM KITCHEL.

New-Jersey, Morris county, April 15, 1786. 4w*

American Blistered Steel,

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

John Nancarrow and White Matlack,
Under the FIRM of

NANCARROW and MATLACK,

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

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the tenth instant, a sorrel mare, near fifteen hands high, nine years old, trots and canters, grey mane, has lost her near eye, and has a rupture on one side scarcely perceivable. Whoever secures said mare, and returns her to the owner, shall be intitled to the above reward if taken above forty miles from home, if within that distance, one guinea, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ISRAEL CLARKE.

Stony-Brook, April 12, 1786. 4w* t. f.

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

To cover at Mr. Ralph Phillips's, in Maidenhead, for six dollars the season, the famous brown horse

AURELIUS.

THIS horse was got by the late Mr. Wilson Hunt's horse Washington, his dam by Old Juniper, his grandam by Pacolet, his great grandam by Old Spark, his great great grandam was Queen Mab, and great great grandam was called Miss Caldwell.

AURELIUS is rising six years old, near sixteen hands high, promises to get stock suitable for the saddle or harness. Pasture will be provided for those who choose to leave their mares.

N. B. The money to be paid by the first day of November next.
April 6, 1786. 4w*

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable Tract of LAND, CONTAINING 300 acres, situate within three miles of Trenton, in the county of Burlington, and township of Nottingham, and within 2 miles of Lambertton, where it is expected the federal town will be erected. On said tract there is clay and wood sufficient to make brick for the building, it being all woodland, except twelve acres; one hundred of it may be made good meadow, which may be laid from six inches to one foot under water, or kept dry all winter, as the purchaser shall please; and contiguous to it there is great range for cattle. Paper money, notes given to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, and final settlement of their pay, loan-office certificates, and notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of Robert Pearson, in Nottingham, Joseph Milnor or the subscriber in Trenton. JOSEPH HIGBEE.

N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded.
May 28, 1785. t f

**LAND OFFICE,
FOR THE SALE OF ESTATES.**

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

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

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

**The Business of the
INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,**

Carried on as usual.

C A S H

READY MONEY,

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

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

* * * As there are now, and constantly, a variety of good bargains to be had at said office, any person possessed of a little money and inclined to speculate, might meet with some things that would turn out to their advantage.
New-York, Feb. 5, 1786. 3m

B A R K

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

BARNT DE KLYN,
At the corner opposite the Blazing-Star, near the market, Trenton, has for sale, a large and general assortment of goods, consisting of the following articles: (which he will sell at a small advance for cash, as he intends quitting the dry good business.)

A COMPLETE assortment of chintzes, light and dark, Calicoes and cottons, Modes, pelongs and fathings, Best ladies' and gentlemen's silk and leather gloves and mits, Handsome ribbons, Souffle and other gauzes, Sewing silks of all colours, Thread and cotton hose, A handsome assortment of feathers and plumes, Tooth, buckle and other brushes, With an assortment of hard ware, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
April 23, 1786. 3w*

**TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLICK VENDUE,**

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

JOHN CALHOON.

April 7, 1786. 10w*

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the evening of the tenth instant, a servant lad named Bernard Gibbon, a native of Belfast, and a sailor by trade; he has been in this country about eighteen months; he is about five feet five or six inches high, short dark curled hair, full faced, and pock marked: had on when he went away, an old blue broadcloth coat without lining, a new white swanikin jacket with red spots, a new check shirt, a pair of grey broadcloth breeches, grey worsted stockings, good shoes and buckles: stole and took with him, one pair set stone buckles, with a large stone in each corner, one summer coat and waistcoat, silk and cotton narrow striped, with green and yellow, one pair striped dimity breeches; the coat, waistcoat and breeches are much too large for him. All persons are forbid to harbour said servant or employ him on the penalty of the law; it is supposed that he is gone towards New-York. Any person taking up said servant and securing him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL RAYMOND.

Trenton, April 11, 1786. 4w

Sixty Dollars Reward.

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

The noted full-blooded horse
FLEET WOOD,

WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of John Van-Mater, Colts-Neck, Monmouth county, at three pounds in gold or silver money, to be paid the first day of November next, if not paid by that time to draw interest till paid. Pedigree to be seen at his stand.
April 6, 1786. 4w*

L O S T,

ON the 28th instant, in Maidenhead, between Stephen Jones's and Theophilus Phillips's, a gold watch, belonging to the subscriber, in Shrewsbury. Whoever finds said watch, and delivers it to Aaron Van-Cleve, in Maidenhead, shall be handsomely rewarded.
WILLIAM PARKER.
April 29, 1786. 2w*