



WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1787.

T H E

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TRENTON WEEKLY MERCURY.

SEMPER HONOS, NOMENQUE ISTIS, LAUDESQUE MANEBUNT. VIRG.

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the TRENTON WEEKLY MERCURY.

Gentlemen,
AS I was looking over the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. No 496, I happened to meet with the following curious observations on Bees, and their method of gathering Wax and Honey, in a letter from Mr. Dobbs, esquire, to Charles Stanhope, esquire, F. R. S. which, if you think it will be of any entertainment to your readers, by inserting it you will oblige your constant reader,

T. M.

Nov. 23, 1787.

THE only two things in which I differ from M. Reaumur, are that I apprehend he says, the wax is gathered from flowers of one species to the use of another species; whilst they are gathering one load; so that the farina, or crude wax, loaded upon their legs, is from different species of flowers; which is contrary to what I have observed. The other thing that I differ from him in, is, that he says the wax is formed in the bee, from the crude wax, or farina (so far I agree with him): But by his observations, he says, after digestion it is discharged upwards by the mouth; whereas, by my observations, it is the husks, or shells of the farina or crude wax, after digestion, discharged by the anus.

As to the first, I have frequently followed a bee loading the farina, bee-bread, or crude wax, upon its legs through a part of a great field in flower; and upon whatsoever flower I saw it first alight and gather the farina, it continued gathering from that kind of flower; and has passed over many other species of flowers, though very numerous in the field, without alighting upon or loading from; though the flower it chose was much scarcer in the field than the others: So that if it began to load from a daisy, it continued loading from them, neglecting clover, honeysuckles, violets, &c. and if it began with any of the others, it continued loading from the same kind, passing over the daisy. So in a garden upon my wall-trees, I have seen it load from a peach, and pass over apricots, plums, cherries, &c. yet made no distinction betwixt a peach and an almond.

Now M. Reaumur, in his memoir upon the bees making honey, mentions Aristotle's observation of bees loading or gathering from one species of flower without changing; nor quitting a violet to gather from a cowslip; which he says is not justly founded; for he has observed frequently a bee on a large border gathering from flowers of different species.

M. Reaumur only means, that, when the bee gathers honey, it takes it indifferently from any flower; I can say nothing against it; but, if he intends it to mean the bee's loading the farina upon its legs, then my observation directly contradicts it.

What further confirms my observation is this, that each load upon the legs of a bee is of one uniform colour throughout, as a light red, an orange, a yellow, a white, or a green, and is not upon different parts of the load of a different colour; so that as the farina of each species of flowers, when collected together, is of one uniform colour, the presumption is, that it is gathered from one species. For, if from different kinds, part of the load might be of one colour, and part of another.

Another observation to confirm the same fact is, that bees, in the height of the season, return to their hives with loads of very different magnitude, some having loads as great as small-flux, whilst others have very small loads; it cannot be conceived that this difference is from the inactivity or sloth of the bee in collecting its load, but rather from the scarcity of the flowers upon which it first began to gather.

Now, if the facts are so, and my observation, true, I think that Providence has appointed the bee to be very instrumental in promoting the increase of vegetables; but otherwise, might be very detrimental to their propagation and at the same time they contribute to the health and life of their own species.

From the late improvements made by glasses, and experiments made, in observing the works of nature, it is almost demonstrable, that the farina upon the apices of flowers is the male seed, which entering the pistillum or matrix in the flower, impregnates the ovum, and makes it prolific. It is often necessary to have wind and dry weather to waft this farina to the pistillum, and from flower to flower, to make the seed prolific: And we find in wet seasons, that grain, nuts, and fruit, are less prolific; by the farina's not being properly conveyed to the pistillum; and also in very hot dry weather, from clammy honey dews, or more properly, sweet exudations from the plant, themselves, which clogs the farina, and causes blights and mildews. Now, if the farina of specifically different flowers should take the place of its own proper farina in the pistillum, like an unnatural coition in the animal world, either no generation would happen, or a monstrous one, or an individual not capable of further generation.

Now if the bee is appointed by Providence to go only, at each loading, to

flowers of the same species, as the abundant farina often covers the whole bee, as well as what it loads upon its legs, it carries the farina from flower to flower, and by its walking upon the pistillum and agitation of its wings, it contributes greatly to the farina's entering into the pistillum, and at the same time prevents the heterogeneous mixture of the farinas of different flowers with it; if it strayed from flower to flower at random, it would carry to flowers of a different species.

Besides these visible advantages, it may be of great benefit to their own species and society; for, as this farina is the natural and constant food of the bees, during one half of the year, and from this digested, as it is accurately observed by M. Reaumur, is the bouillie and jelly formed, which is lodged for the food of the young bees, until they become nymphs: It is also necessary that stores of it should be lodged in the cells adjoining to the honey, for their winter provision; without which, M. Reaumur observes, they would be in danger of dying of a loose case, their most dangerous malady.

It seems therefore highly reasonable to believe, that different kinds of farina may have different physical qualities; so that by making collections of the same kind in each cell, they may have proper remedies for themselves against ailments we have no knowledge of, which otherwise they would not have, if they were filled at random from all kinds of flowers. These further advantages, directed to them by Providence, seem to add weight to my observations, and are a presumptive proof that they are true.

The only thing, beside the former, wherein my observations differ from M. Reaumur, is in the manner the wax is made and emitted by the bee. He, from his observations, forms his opinion, that after the bee has fed upon the farina, or bee bread, and it has passed through the first stomach, (which is the reservoir where the honey is lodged, from whence it is discharged upwards by its mouth into the cell) it is conveyed into the second stomach; and yet, when there, a great part of it continues in its spherical or oval form still undigested; and consequently must be conveyed further before it be thoroughly digested, and the particles broke, yet this he supposes is reconveyed upwards through both the stomachs, and is emitted by its mouth.

What makes me disagree with him, is from the remarks I have made, that the faces of the bee discharged by the anus, after the farina is digested, is the true wax. We may with truth believe, that

the farina, which is the male seed of all vegetables, consists of a spirit or moving principle, floating in a sweet oil, surrounded by an exterior coat or shell, in which is that monad that impregnates the grain or fruit, and makes it prolific; that upon separation or digestion, this spirit or sweet oil becomes the nourishment of the bee, which spirit is of the same nature with the animalculus in *semine masculino* of animals, and becomes the animal spirits in the bee and other animals, and perhaps the true honey is the sweet oil included in the farina: And as all vegetables abound with this vivifying atoms, so the true honey breaking through its shell by great heat, occasions those honey-dews observed in hot weather upon the leaves and flowers of most vegetables, which is no more than an exudation from the leaves and blossoms of these vessels that break with the heat, besides those which appear on the apices of flowers, which afterwards impregnate the fruit.

Of this inward substance of the farina, diluted with water, and digested, is formed the bouillie and jelly, which the bees discharge upwards by the mouth into the cells, to nourish the young bees until they become nymphs; whilst the husk or outer coat is discharged by the anus, and becomes the genuine wax.

I have frequently, when bees have been swarming, had them alight upon my hands and cloths; and many, at different times, have discharged their faces thereupon: This I have taken off, and found it of the consistence of warm wax, with the same glutinous adreng quality, not crumbling like the farina. I have also distinguished it by the smell to be wax; but it had a heavier, stronger smell, as it was fresh and warm from the bee.

What further confirmed me in this fact, was from my observation of the bees when working up the comb in a glass hive; where I have constantly seen (and must believe it impossible not to be observed by so accurate an observer as M. Reaumur) that several bees, soon after one another, have by fussy steps, walked along a comb then forming, for the length of two or three cells, bending their tails to the comb, and striking it with a wringing motion from side to side, in a zigzag way, which I was convinced was discharging their faces, or the wax, against the border of the cells, as they ran along, and repeated it as long as they had any to discharge, and then quit, which is the reason why the outward border of the cells is so thick and strong; and immediately afterwards

(The remainder in our next.)

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Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, September 15.
LETTERS from H. M. A. say, that the second division of the Turkish fleet having sailed towards Oczakow, had intercepted four large Russian ships of war, which had been launched in the presence of the Empress of Russia, and had sailed down the Neiper, in order for completing their armaments at Sebastopolis. The Turkish fleet afterwards sailed towards the coasts of Taurida.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.
In the morning of the 16th inst. after a public audience of the Grand Vizir, M. Bulgzakow, the Russian Envoy, with his secretary, M. de Jacoboff, Messrs. Nicolo P. B. and D. and two principal interpreters of that mission, and two of the Envoy's servants, left to attend him, were conducted to the Seven Towers. The rest of the ministers suite were escorted by a guard to his hotel at Pera, where they continue unmolested. The formal declaration of war against Russia was read at the Porte on the 22d, with full and absolute power to the Grand Vizir for conducting the operations.

MADRID, September 7.
A Committee of war is going to be established here, composed of General Officers; their deliberations are to be presented to the King, who will give such orders as may be necessary to the war minister as he may think proper.

HAGUE, September 21.
The Prince of Orange arrived here yesterday at twelve o'clock in the afternoon, and was received by the deputations from the States General, the States of Holland, the Council of State and committees, the Equestrian order, the Courts of justice, and the different Colleges. The deputies of 15 towns were present in the Assembly of the States of Holland yesterday, when they unanimously voted an address to the Stadtholder; & this day they came to a resolution declaring him re-instated in all his rights. It is impossible to describe the universal joy that prevails here among all ranks of people.

The fleets of Holland and West Frisia on Tuesday night last came to the following resolutions:—1. To annul the resolutions by which the Stadtholder had been suspended from exercising his charge. 2. To invite his highness to repair to the Hague. 3. To restore the command of the garrison of the Hague to his highness. 4. To annul the commission granted for the defence of the province and of the city of Utrecht. 5. To send commissioners to the Duke of Brunswick to request of him not to send any troops into this place.

PARIS, September 30.
M. de Caffre is at present at Toulon, where, they think he is preparing to take

the command of the Squadron which Mr. Maillet has had orders to equip. This Squadron consists of twelve sail, and it is designed to guard the Mediterranean. Almost all the vessels and frigates in the port of Toulon are shrouded with copper, and will soon be, if they are not already, in the road, to ward off the blow which France seems at present to be menaced.

LONDON, Sept. 14.
In consequence of the exprefs from Mr. Greenville yesterday, orders were issued from the admiralty, for impressing seamen in a more strict & peremptory manner than before.

It is said that the French must, by this time, be in possession of the Cape of Good Hope. This may appear odd at first sight, but we are credibly informed that they have been sending ship after ship to that place, with troops on board, for some time past, for that very purpose, and that at the express desire of the Dutch patriots.

Sept. 20. Mr. Copley, on Friday last set out for Hanover, to take the Portraits of four principal Hanoverian Officers, who assisted at the siege of Gibraltar.— Lord Hathfield having pointed them out as officers of merit, his Majesty intimated a wish, that they might be introduced in a picture, to be painted for the city.— This was instantly conformed to, and a sum of £. 50, assigned for the travelling expences of each officer—but as they were some doubts whether they could, with convenience, be absent from their regiments, the £. 200 was given in the gross to Mr. Copley, to defray the expences of his journey, for the purpose of painting them.

Mr. Copley makes the tour of Flanders, and it is presumed, that his view of Rubens's great works, may not prove unserviceable in his destruction of the floating batteries before Gibraltar. Mrs. and Miss Copley, with Mr. Green, junior of Newman-street, form the party on this pleasurable and professional excursion.

OZ. 1. It is certainly true, that the French are making the greatest preparations for war, in all their ports.

The surrender of Amsterdam may be expected very soon, if it has not been taken place already. They must now be convinced, that they have no assistance to expect from France, and their internal strength can never oppose such an army as the duke of Brunswick can send against the place.

Warrants have been issued for taking up all disorderly persons, vagrants, and such as have no visible means of gaining a livelihood, and pressing them into his Majesty's land service. These warrants are to be backed in the city by the lord mayor and elsewhere by the proper magistrates.

Extra of a letter from Cherbourg, September 19.

Yesterday an express arrived from Paris, with orders to mount the guns on the batteries, as well as to mount the two king's ships that have been all the

summer in the road, and to prepare for war, by obliging the people to work on the same.

Nothing carries a greater appearance of war than the orders given by government, for putting fire-ships into commission, it being very unusual to equip those vessels till the last moment of a fleet sailing for actual service.

Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, October 4.

His Majesty's ship's fitting out here go on with great rapidity, and begin to get a great number of hands on board and seldom a day passes but we have a hundred or two from one place or another.

Just as this paper was going to press, Lloyd's Evening Post says, We have received the papers from Holland and Flanders, by which we learn, that the negotiation between the duke of Brunswick and the Amsterdam deputies having failed of success, the out posts of the city of Amsterdam were on Monday last at three o'clock attacked by the Prussian troops; that about five the firing was very brisk, and continued so till seven, when the Prussian troops were repulsed in three different places, and retreated in great disorder; that their loss, however, as well as that of the Amsterdammers, was not known.

We are informed, that a few days ago one of our frigates, which was stationed off Brest, to watch the motions of the French, came up with a large transport which the English Capt. halied, but to which the commander of the French ship paid no attention on this the frigate run along side of her, and boarded her; the Frenchman immediately threw her papers overboard. On examination, she proved to be one of a fleet that had failed from Brest the day before.

It is confidently said that M. de Bouille has sailed for the West Indies in a single ship, to take the command of the French troops.

OZ. 4. On Saturday morning Mr. William Greenville set off to Paris with full power to endeavor to accommodate matters with that court, but not to return without a decisive answer as to their future conduct; he carried in one hand the olive branch, and in the other a rod of iron and the two edged sword.

Lord Howe, as president of the admiralty, has given in to the council an account of seventeen ships of the line in commission, and ready for sea; and of 35 sail of the line in the ordinaries with their sea stores on board, and ready for being commissioned in 48 hours, of which number eleven are, three deckers from ninety to one hundred and ten guns.

A fleet of nineteen ships of the line is ordered to be fitted out with the utmost expedition, to be composed of two from Wolwich, viz. the Orion the command of which is given to Sir Hyde Parker; and the Colossus 2 in the Midway, viz. the Scipio and Rippin; the above 4 are to rendezvous in the Downs. Four from Plymouth are to go to Spithead. Six in Portsmouth harbour ditto. Five are now at Spithead; they are all

to be victualled for four months.

The following is the last order of the Admiralty Board in respect to the complement of men on board each of his Majesty's ships and vessels of war, which is to take place from the 22d of last month.

First rate of 100 guns and upwards, 875 men, if with an admiral's flag, 900; commander in chief, 920.

Second rate, 90 guns and upwards, 780 men, if with a flag 800, commander in chief 825 men.

Third rate, from 64 to 80 guns.

64 guns 525 to 560 men.

74 guns 575 to 625

80 guns 640 to 700

Fourth rate, 50 guns and upwards from 450 to 500 men.

Fifth rate, from 28 to 44 guns.

28 guns 200 to 230 men.

32 guns 225 to 250

36 guns 250 to 300

44 guns 275 to 335

Sixth rate, from 20 to 24 guns.

20 guns 150 to 175 men.

24 guns 175 to 200

Sloops and Cutters.

18 guns 100 to 120 men.

16 guns 90 to 110

14 guns 80 to 90

Cutters from 40 to 60 or 70 men each, and up to 90 men upon particular service.

OZ. 6. The Hague Gazette, which came yesterday with the mail from Holland says, that on the 21st of September, the town of Haarlem surrendered—and that news had just arrived of the capture of Nieuw Slois, with seven hundred men in garrison.

The aim of the Duke of Brunswick, in his first skirmish, was to possess himself of a sluice, the power over which would enable the Amsterdammers to lay the country under water. The Duke effected his purpose by stratagem, but lost 5 officers and one hundred men.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Potter, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at the treasury from Berlin, and shortly after Mr. Coars, another messenger, arrived, both of whom had passed through several parts of Holland, so lately as Wednesday last; and there were at that time no accounts of the city of Amsterdam having surrendered.

The trade of the Dutch, during the disturbances, has dwindled almost to nothing. In the distribution of this among the neighbouring nations, Great-Britain gets the better part.

Advices are said to have been lately received, that near 6,000 troops; had been sent to the West-Indies by the French government, which they have contrived to send out in small vessels in each of which they were not more than 60 men, and that some atack was meditated against our West-India Islands: The advice is said to have been received by Government from the Governor of Jamaica.

It is certain that the Admiralty exhibited a greater show of business yesterday; and in truth more was done of a hostile tendency than on any one preceding day in addition to the number of ships yesterday put in commission; and the

commissions delivered to officers, orders were dispatched to the three divisions of marines, to offer a bounty of five guineas to recruits in lead of four, and that they should use the utmost alacrity in augmenting that useful body.

Thus, then, matters still stand, and we may draw this conclusion from the premises that whatever may be the answer from the French Court, our Ministers are determined not to relax in their preparations; and this at least is certain our equipments are to be kept up in the whole winter.

Extract of a letter from Paris (express) Oct. 3.

“ War cannot be talked of in London than it is handed about in this city; nor are the preparations in England, probably more vigorous than in France. Indeed this Cabinet have been playing fait and loose very long with you. Ever since Commodore Gower was called out, now three months ago, the French Cabinet took the hint, but they have been secret in all they have done. The Christian King hath appointed Mof. de Nieuville, who is of his own household, to carry to Berlin his Majesty's ultimatum in respect to the Princess of Orange, and the present situation of affairs in Holland; and he is set off for that capital. The Russian Envoy has frequent conferences with the Bishop and the Count de Montmazin, who at present do all the business of the foreign departments; and be assured that they are by no means slovenly performed.

Accounts were received at Bengal, in February last, of an engagement having happened between the Marraia troops, and those of Tippu Sultan; the advantages were decidedly in favor of the latter: the former having been broken in on, when they were lulled in a belief of security, by which they sustained very considerable losses. A number of men and several officers were killed, the camp and Bezars plundered, and some of their guns were carried off by the enemy.

WAR-OFFICE, September 24.

It is his Majesty's pleasure that all officers belonging to regiments in Great-Britain, or on foreign stations, do join their respective corps without delay, except such officers are employed on the recruiting service.

GEO. YOUNG.

WHITEHALL, September 24.

It is his Majesty's pleasure that all officers belonging to regiments of cavalry and infantry, now serving in Ireland, except such as are employed on the recruiting service, do join their respective corps without delay; and it is his Majesty's further pleasure, that all officers belonging to any of the garrisons in Ireland do repair; to their respective posts without delay.

SYDNEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Sept. 25.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are hereby pleased to direct, that Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of his Majesty's navy and marine are employed, do transmit hither account of their places of abode, in order to their being sent to where his Ma-

jefty's service may require their attendance; and they are to continue to do same as often as they may happen to change their habitations.

P. STEPHENS.

Notice is hereby given to all officers of his Majesty's navy and marine forces, who are absent from the kingdom with leave from my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that it is their Lordships directions they return to England within 6 months after the date hereof; and that in failure thereof, they will forfeit all the half pay that may be due to them.

P. STEPHENS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.

By a letter from Amsterdam, to a gentleman in this town, that city surrendered at discretion the 5th instant.

DUBLIN, October 9.

Dublin Castle, October 1, 1787.

It is his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, that all officers belonging to regiments of cavalry and infantry now serving in this kingdom, except such as are employed on the recruiting service, do join their respective corps without delay; and it is his Grace's further pleasure, that all officers belonging to any of the garrisons, in this kingdom, do repair to their respective posts without delay.

By his Grace's command,

CHARLES FRANCIS SHERIDAN.

War-Office, Dublin Castle, Oct. 4, 1787.

The commanding officers of the recruiting parties belonging to regiments upon the British or Irish establishments, now serving, abroad, are hereby directed to send returns of their respective stations, and the state of their parties, to Charles Francis Sheridan, Esq. War-Office, Dublin Castle.



American Occurrences.

BOSTON, November 21.

By Captain Lewis, in the Brig Tybalt arrived here yesterday in 37 days from Lisbon in Portugal, we learn, that the Prussian army had taken the city of Amsterdam—that 20 sail of the line of France were under sailing orders; their destination unknown—and that the commotions which have long agitated Europe, were likely to produce a general war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this town, dated in August last.

“ Mr. Copley, (your townsman) is now closely engaged in a painting that bids fair to raise his reputation still higher—This is a very large Historical Piece that represents the destruction of the Spanish floating batteries in the attack on Gibraltar, in the year 1780. The city of London, I see by the papers, is to pay him £. 1300 for it when finished—his other works, viz:—The Bay and Shark—the death of Lord Chatham—the death of Major Pieston, in the Island of Jersey—the three young Princesses and a group of Mr. Sitwell's Family.”

have been severally admired by all who have seen them, and met with the full applause of connoisseurs.”

Mr. Henry Belham, has sent by Capt. Scott, two engraved Maps of the county of Clare, in Ireland, drawn and surveyed by him, agreeably to an order of the grand jury of the country. Also, two Mezzotint Prints of the finding of Moses, taking from a painting of his which was exhibited in London, where it was esteemed a performance of great merit.

These, we hear, are by his desire presented to the University, and to the Academy of Arts and Sciences, as a testimony of his affection and esteem for his native country.

Hail America, Thou Land of Freedom, and Parent of Genius! Thou hast abundant cause to boast of thy offspring when so many distinguished characters in Literature, Arts and Sciences, have sprung from thy Soil, and are spreading thy Fame in each Quarter of the Globe.—May peace be within thy borders—and may they prosper who love thee.

NEW-YORK,

Dec. 7. Capt. Henry Williams, of Salem, arrived at Philadelphia last Friday, from St. Eustatis, in 18 days, informs, that it was currently reported there, that Admiral Hood, with 15 sail of British ships of war, had arrived at Barbadoes; that the inhabitants of St. Kitts were in great alarm, and had set 500 Negroes at work to fortify Britton-hill.

In the course of the last week, 20 vessels have arrived in this port; of which 5 were from Europe, 10 from the West-Indies, and 5 coasting vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.

A letter received from Halifax, dated November 17, says, “ We have had great doings here with the Prince, who has since sailed for the West-Indies. We have every reason to think he will have occasion to shew his abilities;—there is nothing talked of here but WAR. A packet arrived here last week; in her came orders for all the Kings ships to be ready to sail at a day's notice.”

The Hibernian Chronicle, of the 25th of October, 1787 (printed in Cork), contains the following article:—

“ Amsterdam, Oct. 4. At four o'clock in the morning of the 18th of this month, the Duke of Brunswick attacked this city, and a vigorous contest was maintained until about six. The posts of Muiden, Diemardam, Duyendrick, Ouderkerk and that of the Dyke of Harlem were assaulted at the same time. The enemy was repulsed from the four first mentioned posts with very great loss. The post of Ouderkerk sustained three different attacks, the space of three hours. Unable to withstand the fire from the place, the enemy abandoned their enterprise, which cost them dear. The post of the superior force, was abandoned almost without resistance, and the auxiliaries, who defended the place, retired without loss. The post of Amsterdam was carried by the Prussians in the

afternoon, and it is said might have been better defended. An Armistice for an unlimited time ensued; and each party is to give twelve hours notice before the re-commencement of hostilities. We do not expect that the contention will be renewed, as fresh negotiations are begun. The number of killed and wounded is not known.”

Trenton, December 11.

This day the Convention of this State convenes here, to consider and ratify the constitution, proposed by the General Convention, held at Philadelphia in May last, for the future government of the United States.

Since our last, we have received the following returns of the State Convention.

Morris County. William Winds, John I. Faich, William Woodhull.

Bergen County. John Fel, Peter Zabriskie, Cornelius Hennion.

On Saturday the 24th ult. a beautiful ship, named *Goliath*, of 600 tons burthen, was launched at Baltimore, designed for the East-India trade.

Extract of a letter from Halifax November 16.

“ The Lieutenant governor has received orders by the packet to hold an immediate survey on the fortifications here—also to transmit to England as soon as possible the number of inhabitants in this province capable of bearing arms—these circumstances, together with Prince William Henry mounting his cabin guns, previous to his sailing, which were commonly stowed in the hold of the ship, seem to indicate that our present tranquility will be shortly at an end.

“ Our weather is yet very mild—we are looking forward with the pleasing expectation of enjoying a favourable winter—this day twelve months we had a deep snow on the ground which never disappeared till the season broke up.”

Fifteen Shillings Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation, where the subscriber now lives, on Wednesday the 5th inst. A BAY MARE with a star on her forehead, 14½ hands high, branded W R on the off shoulder and near thigh, shod all round. It is expected she will endeavor to get to Pennsylvania, as she lately came from there. Whoever takes up said mare and delivers her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

THOMAS FORMAN.

Hights-Town, Middlesex Dec. 7, 1787.

WANTS A PLACE,

IN A MERCHANT MILL.

A Man who understands MILLERING and MILL RIGHTING to perfection, and can be well recommended. Enquire of Captain Hanlon, in Trenton or the Printers.

TO BE SOLD.

A NEW two story STONE HOUSE, not quite finished in a pleasant situation upon the River Road, near Trenton. For particulars enquire of the Printers.

Trenton, December 11, 1787.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold, wholesale and retail, by
ISAAC COLLINS.
 At his Printing-Office in Trenton—
THE NEW-JERSEY,
ALMANACK
For the year of our Lord 1788.

CONTAINING.
 Beside the usual astronomical Calculations, a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,
As read in Convention at Philadelphia,
 September 17, 1787.

⚡ This Almanack contains twelve Pipes more than usual.

THE subscriber having formerly kept a **VENUE STORE** in Trenton, begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to carry on that business once more, and will receive all kinds of **GOODS** at his house, and make public sale once in every month. Gentleman who will please to favor him with their business, may depend upon its being punctually attended to, and the money paid on the day of sale by
JACOB BENJAMIN.

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

Trenton, November 13, 1787.

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

THIS work will be printed, in octavo, on good paper, with a new type, and will be finished in four months. The price to subscribers will be 10 shillings, one half to be paid when they subscribe and the other half on delivery of the book.

If a number of subscribers sufficient to defray the expenses of this work should offer, it will begin on the 1st of January next.

Subscriptions are taken by **M. James R. English**, merchant, English Town; **Messrs. Martin and Joel Gibbs**, merchants, Black-Horse; **Mansfield**; **Mr. James Craft**, Burlington; **Mr. John Singer**, Postmaster, Trenton, and by **Queguelle and Wilson**, the printers of this work.

JUST PUBLISHED,
 (Price SIXPENCE)
And to be sold by the Printers,
A TABLE,
 Shewing the NUMBER OF FEET contained in any LOG, from 8 to 28 in length, and from 3 to 14 inches square, reduced to BOARD MEASURE.

FOR SALE
TWO Frame Dwelling HOUSES, and **LOT of ground** situated in a pleasant part of Trenton, which rents for £45 per annum, will be sold low for Cash, or Jersey certificates at their current value. For particulars enquire of **Mr. RICHARD FULLERTON** in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Trenton.
 Nov. 5, 1787 **JOHN SINGER.**
 Said Singer has a quantity of **Pierce's and New-Jersey State Certificates** for sale.

A Runaway apprentice.
WHEREAS **EPHRAIM CONRAD**, has eloped from his service on Sunday the 28th of October, inst. He is about five feet six inches high, round shouldered, light brown hair, very near sighted, and speaks with the German accent. The clothes he took with him were a drab coloured cloth coat with white metal buttons, a brown corduroy vest and breeches, &c. The printers in the several states are requested not to employ him, and to insert this advertisement in their respective papers. Any other person known to entertain him shall be prosecuted at the law direct. **SIX-PENCE REWARD** will be paid for the apprehending and returning said apprentice.

W. SPOTSWOOD.
 Philadelphia, October 29, 1787.
WANTED,
AN APPRENTICE
 TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.
 Enquire of the PRINTERS.
 GENTLEMAN, living in the country, who wants to advertise in this PAPER, will please send their advertisements by the POST-RIDER.—Price for advertisements, of a moderate length, 7/6 for three weeks, and 1/3 for every continuance.

PRIZE MONEY,
 Of the Squadron under **JOHN PAUL JONES, Esq.**
NOTICE is hereby given to those Officers and men of the frigates Alliance and Bon Homme Richard, who are entitled to a share in the prizes taken by the Squadron under command of John Paul Jones, Esq. that a division has been made of the proceeds of such prizes as were sold in France, and that the shares will be paid to the respective claimants, or their legal representatives, on their producing at this office, sufficient proof that they are the persons, or empowered by the persons actually entitled to the shares they respectively claim.
BENJAMIN WALKER, Commissioner.
 Office of Accounts, Marine Department, New-York, November 1, 1787.
 The several Printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above for the information of such of their citizens as may have claims.

Public notice is hereby given,
 To all Persons whom it may Concern, **THAT** the subscriber, **REBECCA ZANE**, of the town and county of Salem, aforesaid, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, the 13th day of October 1782 entitled an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds, and other instruments of writing, containing the title of their lands, intends to apply to the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the State of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton, on the first Tuesday in April next, to remedy the loss of a certain deed, executed by Joseph Allen, late of Salem deceased, to the aforesaid Rebecca Zane, for a brick house and lot of land in the town of Salem, aforesaid, containing ten acres and a half and twenty perches, sita in measure, which deed or conveyance hath been lost or destroyed by the devastation of the enemy or other unavoidable accident.
REBECCA ZANE.
 Nov. 27, 1787. 3m

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a Resolution of this State, passed the 6th inst. the subscriber is authorized and empowered to receive and liquidate all such proper Certificates and Vouchers as may be laid before him, on or before the first day of January next, and to issue State Notes to the holders, in manner directed in the act, entitled, "An act to call in all contracts, notes and surplus certificates, to issue state notes to the holders, and to procure a more accurate estimate of the state debt," and in the act to revive certain parts of the same; and that he has opened an office for that purpose at his house in Trenton where those who have any applications to make, are desired to attend before the said first day of January next or they will be precluded.
MASKELL EWING.
 Trenton, November 7, 1787.

A Journeyman Fuller, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber at Colonel Scudder's mills, near Princeton.
JOSEPH HARRIS.
 Princeton November 22, 1787.

Wanted upon a Lease,
A GOOD FARM,
 TO ENTER UPON THIS FALL.
 For particulars enquire of John Clunn, Lamberton, William Hutchin, Burlington, or Benjamin Randolph, Philadelphia.

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

RANAWAY from the subscriber, at Penn's-Neck, Windsor Town-ship, Middlesex County, near Princeton, on Wednesday the 31st of October last, a NEGRO MAND, named **LEWIS**, eighteen or nineteen years of age; about five feet six inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion; had on and took with him, a light cloth coat, an old pair of shoes, a wool hat, and sundry other cloths, in a bag with blue strips round the ends. He rode away, a large black horse, which was taken up between Trenton and Princeton on Saturday and brought to the subscriber. Any person apprehending the said negro, and delivering him to me, the subscriber, shall be entitled to **FOUR DOLLARS** reward, and reasonable charges paid by
NICHOLAS SCHENCK.
 November 5, 1787.

TO BE LET,
A GOOD STABLE, convenient for **FOUR HORSES**, and possession taken instantly. Enquire of the **Printers.**

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, and Mustard,
 manufactured and sold by
JOSEPH FEW,
 DRAWBRIDGE, PHILADELPHIA,
 Thirty-two shillings per bushel, or one thilling per quart, given for **MUSTARD SEED.**—Such Store-keepers as will take it in shall receive their money on the delivery at his factory. 3m.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE BROWN, late of Nottingham, in the County of Burlington, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all persons who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested.
HUGH RUNYAN, } Acting
HILL RUNYAN, } Ex'ors.
 Nottingham, Oct. 16, 1787.

Joseph Hunt, alias Lilly White,
CHIMNEY-SWEEPER from LONDON,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he undertakes to sweep chimneys from Bristol to Burlington, Bordentown, Crossweeks, Trenton, Princeton, N. Brunswick, Amboy, Elizabeth-Town and Hackensack for the winter season, at the low price of **ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE for kitchen and parlour chimneys,** and **ONE SHILLING for chamber chimneys.** He likewise informs, that he will attend at the above places once in every month, or six weeks at the farthest.
 N. B. Fire-places with stoves two shillings and six-pence.

INDENTURES
 To be had of the **Printers.**

TRENTON: Printed and Sold by FREDERICK C. QUEQUELLE and GEORGE M. WILSON;
 On the North side of Front-street opposite the English Church.—Subscriptions are received at **TWELVE SHILLINGS** per Annum: Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms, and **PRINTING**, in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition.