

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1785.

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

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Reckless, of Reckless-Town, in Burlington county, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are desired to make payment by the first day of June next, otherwise they will be treated as the law directs; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in for settlement, to
JOHN RECKLESS,
 Administrator.
 May 9, 1785. 3w†

G**O****L****D****F****I****N****D****E****R**
WILL cover at the stable of the subscriber in Cranberry, at Six Dollars the season, or Three Dollars the single leap, the money for the single leap to be paid at the stable door. He was got by Lath, who was got by Shepperd's Crab. Lath was an established running horse in England and America; his dam was Mr. Norris Lawrence's famous mare Kid, who was got by Merry-Andrew, brother to the noted horse True Briton; his grandam by Old England.
G**O****L****D****F****I****N****D****E****R** is a chefnut forel, fifteen and an half hands high, strong and bony, and in all probability will get excellent colts either for running, hunting, riding or carriage. He is allowed, by good judges, to be one of the best horses ever got by Lath.
G**E****O****R****G****E****M****'****A****R****O****Y.**
 Cranberry, May 1, 1785. 4w*

P**T****O****L****E****M****Y**
WILL cover the ensuing season at the stables of Benjamin Stevens, in Maidenhead, in the county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, at Forty Shillings the season, or Twenty-five Shillings the single leap.
P**T****O****L****E****M****Y** is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands three inches, in high condition; his size, figure, movement and bottom, is equal to any horse in the United States, and is happily calculated for either saddle or carriage. He was got by James De Lancey's celebrated horse Wildair, out of a mare imported from England by Charles Wood-Earth, Esquire, of Dinwiddie county, in Virginia; she was got by the Duke of Devonshire's horse Traveller, out of a cade mare. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided for those who come a distance, at a reasonable rate.
 April 20, 1785. 4w†

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Samuel How, late of the city of Burlington, Esq. deceased, are once more requested to come to the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, and settle the same, or they may depend that their bonds, bills, notes, &c. will be put in the hands of an attorney to recover, to enable the executors to fulfil the will of the said deceased:—And those who have any demands against the said estate, are likewise requested to bring them in, in order to have them adjusted and paid, by
JOHN HOW,
DANIEL ELLIS, } Execut.
 Burlington, May 10, 1785. 7w*

Notice is hereby given

TO the creditors of Abraham Bofs (an insolvent debtor confined in the gaol of Trenton, that he intends to make application for a discharge from his confinement, as is directed by the law now in force, passed for the benefit of insolvent debtors) to meet at the house of Francis Witt, at Trenton, on Tuesday the 7th of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common-Pleas for the county of Hunterdon, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made for the benefit of his creditors, and he be discharged from confinement, agreeably to the directions of the said law.
 Trenton gaol, Hunterdon county, May 10, 1785. †

W**A****S** taken out of the house of the subscriber in Nottingham township, and county of Burlington, the deed of the house and lot made by Elisha Lawrence to Jonathan Richmond—one Three Hundred Pound bond, with several notes and papers of value; all those papers being clear of any assignments when taken away: The publick is requested to take no assignments on them. Any person having the above papers, and returning them, shall have Three Pounds, by
JONATHAN RICHMOND.
 May 5, 1785. 4w†

THE subscribers give this notice to all to whom it may concern, That they intend to apply to the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, at their next sitting, to confirm and establish the last will and testament of William Vancuyver, late of the township of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, the same being executed in the presence of three witnesses, though only two subscribed their names thereto.
M**A****R****T****H****A** **V****A****N****S****C****U****Y****V****E****R,**
 For and on the behalf of William, Sarah, Jacob and John, children of the said William Vancuyver, deceased, who are under age.
J**O****S****I****A****H** **M****A****T****L****A****C****K,**
M**A****R****Y** **M****A****T****L****A****C****K,**
M**A****R****T****H****A** **V****A****N****S****C****U****Y****V****E****R.**
 March 9, 1785. 8w†

To the Publick.
WE the subscribers, being legatees chiefly named in the last will and testament of James Sexton, late of Upper-Freehold, deceased, having, by our counsel learned in the law, been informed of a defect in said will, the omission of one evidence, by which means the executors are unable to act agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the same, which we conceive will be a damage to the estate: For remedy whereof, we propose applying to the Legislature at the next sitting, for a law to establish said will; of which any person concerned is desired to take notice.
R**E****B****E****C****C****A** **S****E****X****T****O****N,** widow, }
E**S****E****K** **C****O****X,** } Legatees.
R**E****B****E****C****C****A** **S****E****X****T****O****N,** }
A**N****N** **S****E****X****T****O****N,** }
P**A****T****I****E****N****C****E** **S****E****X****T****O****N.** }
 April 14, 1785. 8w†

Now in the Press,
 And shortly will be published—
O**B****S****E****R****V****A****T****I****O****N****S**
 O N T H E
I**M****P****O****R****T****A****N****C****E**
 O F T H E
A**M****E****R****I****C****A****N** **R****E****V****O****L****U****T****I****O****N,**
 A N D
 T H E M E A N S o f m a k i n g i t a B E N E F I T t o t h e W O R L D .
 B Y
R**I****C****H****A****R****D** **P****R****I****C****E,** **D.** **D.** **L.** **L.** **D.**
 A N D F E L L O W o f t h e R O Y A L S O C I E T Y o f L O N D O N ,
 a n d o f t h e A C A D E M Y o f A R T S a n d S C I E N C E S i n
 N E W - E N G L A N D .
 T H E S E O B S E R V A T I O N S a r e c o m p r i z e d u n d e r t h e f o l -
 l o w i n g H E A D S :
I. O f t h e I M P O R T A N C E o f t h e R E V O L U T I O N w h i c h h a s e s t a b l i s h e d t h e I n d e p e n d e n c e o f t h e U n i t e d S t a t e s .
II. O f t h e M e a n s o f p r o m o t i n g h u m a n I m p r o v e m e n t a n d H a p p i n e s s i n t h e U n i t e d S t a t e s .—A n d f i r s t , o f P U B L I C D E B T S .
III. O f P E A C E , a n d t h e M e a n s o f p e r p e t u a t i n g i t .
IV. O f L I B E R T Y .
V. O f L I B E R T Y o f D I S C U S S I O N .
VI. O f L I B E R T Y o f C O N S C I E N C E , a n d C I V I L E S T A B L I S H M E N T S o f R E L I G I O N .
VII. O f E D U C A T I O N .
VIII. O f t h e D A N G E R S t o w h i c h t h e A m e r i c a n S t a t e s a r e e x p o s e d .
IX. O f D E B T S a n d I N T E R N A L W A R S .
X. O f a n u n e q u a l D I S T R I B U T I O N o f P R O P E R T Y .
XI. O f T R A D E , B A N K S , a n d P A P E R C R E D I T .
XII. O f O A T H S .
XIII. O f t h e N E G R O T R A D E a n d S L A V E R Y .

From a late BOSTON PAPER.
 M Y D E A R C O U N T R Y M E N ,
IT requires no great degree of foresight, or political knowledge, to affirm, that we shall not long continue an independent empire, if we go on as we have done. "Whom God means to destroy, he first insatuates." It is a most melancholy reflection, but it is true, that ever since the peace, we have acted systematically wrong. We have allowed the subjects of Great-Britain every right and privilege enjoyed by our own citizens; and while the British Parliament were laying heavy duties on every article of our exports, either in *American bottoms*, or owned by *American subjects*; while they were forbidding the importation of the produce of these states into ma-

ny parts of their dominions, except in *British bottoms*, owned by *British subjects*, and navigated by *British seamen*, we have been blind to our own interest, and our existence as a nation. We have encouraged the importation of *British gewgaws*! Our towns have swarmed with *British factors*! Our money has been sent in cargoes to England! and the whole trade has been wrested from our own merchants, who have been obliged to sit still, and see themselves fast hastening to destruction: The men by whose exertions our independence was established, have been compelled to the most humiliating situation in life, till at length there was no business, but it was clogged by *British restriction*. *Ready made clothes*, and every article of *mechanism*, in large quantities, have been imported; so that, that valuable branch of men, the mechanicks, would, in a little time, be reduced to beggary. At last, thanks to heaven, though our government sleeps, its citizens are awaking; we now see (because we severely feel) that we were going headlong to inevitable ruin. The merchants and others of this town have entered into some spirited resolutions: May they, or similar ones, be adopted throughout the Continent! May we, ere it be too late, discover our real situation, and take *more effectual measures*, to remedy those evils we already feel, and prevent those we fear!

To complete the catalogue of **INSULTS** we have received from the British Ministry, J—n T—e, Esq. is appointed Consul to the United States! Without a treaty of commerce, without the least publick commercial connection with that kingdom, a Consul is to be sent over here; for what? Let Congress look to this; he has no business here; for, as a *Consul* is a mere instrument of commerce, and charged with settling the *commercial rights and privileges* of the nation he represents, and to terminate misunderstandings among its merchants; and as there is no treaty of commerce between these states and Great-Britain, he ought not to be admitted: For *his* nation has no commercial privileges here, and ought not to have, until we receive the same from them; and we may depend on it, that they will never settle a commercial treaty with us, so long as we allow them to enjoy the same benefits in trade with ourselves, and they can with impunity sport with our property, by laying on every article of our produce what duties they think proper. Would to God that Congress were vested with sufficient powers to direct the great concerns of the confederation! But from a certain foolish jealousy in the citizens of the several states, they are afraid to invest them with that power without which we shall very soon dwindle into contempt—For it is *self evident*, that there must be a **SUPREME HEAD** somewhere; and that head must possess sufficient power to *enforce*, as well as to *enact*. If they behave amiss, we can remove them: They are chosen annually from the body of the people; they are accountable to us for their conduct; they feel our wrongs the same with ourselves, but cannot redress them. They have asked us to give them the power of regulating commerce, but we have refused it!—I believe it true, that had Congress possessed that power, our trade would not be in the present deplorable situation. I conceive it to be a very *ridiculous idea*, that every state should enjoy a power of regulating its trade; for every state has a *separate* interest to pursue, and their different regulations will always clash; we must act united; we must sacrifice a little for the good of the whole. At present, we have a right, while no commercial treaty exists, *totally* to prevent the importation of British goods, by laying such duties on their articles as they have on ours, and this is the only method we can take to bring them to their senses. They treat us like *children*—they lay on our commerce what embarrassments they please, and we quietly acquiesce. It is high time to awake, lest we sleep the sleep of death; and that which requires your most serious attention, is to place Congress on a footing of *respectability*, for at present they can do nothing. Our credit is already *blasted*, our reputation *sullied*, and we feel the effects of a want of energy in our government.—Let us then, my friends, unite for the publick good, and rest not until we have established our *national reputation* and *honour*.
 PRO BONO REIPUBLICÆ.

The following is the DEED of CESSION of the Western Territory of the State of Massachusetts, to the United States, as entered on the Journals of Congress.

“TO all who shall see these presents, We Samuel Holten and Rufus King, the underwritten Delegates for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the Congress of the United States of America, send Greeting.

“Whereas the General Court of Massachusetts, on the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, passed an act, intitled, “An Act empowering the delegates of this Commonwealth in the United States in Congress assembled, to relinquish to the United States certain lands, the property of this Commonwealth,” in the words following:

“Whereas several of the States in the union have at present no interest in the great and extensive tract of uncultivated country, lying in the westerly part of the United States; and it may be reasonable that the States above-mentioned should be interested in the aforesaid country: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the delegates of this Commonwealth in the United States in Congress assembled, or any three of the said delegates be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered, for and in behalf of this Commonwealth, to cede or relinquish by authentick conveyance or conveyances to the United States, to be disposed of for the common benefit of the same, agreeably to a resolve of Congress, of October the tenth, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, such part of that tract of land, belonging to this Commonwealth, which lies between the river Hudson and Mississippi, as they may think proper, and to make the said cession in such manner, and on such conditions as shall appear to them the most suitable.” And whereas the said General Court, on the seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-five, passed one other act, intitled, “An Act in addition to an act, intitled, An Act empowering the delegates of this Commonwealth in the United States in Congress assembled, to relinquish to the United States certain lands, the property of this Commonwealth,” in the words following: “Whereas by the act aforesaid, three delegates, representing this State in Congress, are necessary to make the cession aforesaid, and it may be necessary that the said business should be performed by a less number of the said delegates: Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That any two delegates, representing this Commonwealth in Congress, be, and hereby are authorized and empowered to do and perform all matters and things, which by the act aforesaid might be done and performed by any three delegates as aforesaid, any thing in the aforesaid act notwithstanding.” And whereas the said General Court, on the seventeenth day of June, in the aforesaid year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, did nominate and appoint the aforesaid Samuel Holten, and on the third day of November following, the aforesaid Rufus King, delegates to represent the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the Congress of the United States of America, for one year, from the first Monday of November, in the said year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, which appointment remains in full force.

“Now therefore, know ye, that we the said Samuel Holten and Rufus King, by virtue of the power and authority to us committed by the said acts of the General Court of Massachusetts before recited, in the name, and for and on behalf of the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do by these presents, assign, transfer, quit claim, cede and convey to the United States of America, for their benefit, Massachusetts inclusive, all right, title and estate, of and in as well the soil as the jurisdiction, which the said Commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country, within the limits of the Massachusetts’ charter, situate and lying west of the following line, that is to say—A meridian line to be drawn from the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, through the westerly bent or inclination of lake Ontario, thence by the said meridian line to the most southerly side line of the territory contained in the Massachusetts’ charter; but if on experiment the above described meridian line shall not comprehend twenty miles due west, from the most westerly bent or inclination of the river or strait of Niagara, then we do by these presents, by virtue of the power and authority aforesaid, in the name and on behalf of the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, transfer, quit claim, cede and convey to the United States of America, for their benefit, Massachusetts inclusive, all right, title and estate, of and in as well the soil as the jurisdiction, which the said Commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Massachusetts’ charter, situate and lying west of the following line, that is to say—A meridian line to be drawn from the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, through a point twenty miles due west from the

most westerly bent or inclination of the river or strait of Niagara; thence by the said meridian line, to the most southerly side line of the territory, contained in the Massachusetts’ charter aforesaid, for the purposes in the said recited acts declared, and to the uses in a resolve of Congress, of the tenth of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, mentioned. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed our seals in Congress, this 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninth.

S. HOLTEN,
RUFUS KING.

Signed, sealed and delivered,
in the presence of
Benjamin Bankson, jun.
John Fisher,
Robert Patton.

American Intelligence.

PORTSMOUTH, April 29.

THIS week was brought to this town for sale, two oxen, supposed to be the largest, and by far the fattest, ever killed in this State; one weighing 1401, the other 1406 pounds.

Tuesday last, the Superior Court set in this town, when the commissions under the new constitution were opened, appointing the Hon. Samuel Livermore, Esq. Chief-Justice, and the Hon. Josiah Bartlet, William Whipple and John Dudley, Esquires, puisne Justices of said Court.

May 13, Captain Gardiner, arrived since our last from Antigua, has favoured us with a couple of Antigua papers: The advices contained in them are of but little importance to our readers; such of them, however, as are in any measure interesting or amusing, we have selected for this day’s paper.

From Kingston (Jamaica) we learn, that an express boat had arrived in that harbour from Cape Gracias-a-Dios, on the Spanish main, with despatches from Major Lowrey (the commanding officer) to the Lieut. Governor, containing the most pressing solicitations for immediate succours, as the Major had received positive advices that the Spaniards were in motion in all parts of the country surrounding the Musquito shore, to attack him in a small work he has lately fortified; and that he expected the approach of their advanced guard in five days from the date of his letters; and that in consequence of the above, another detachment of regular troops were to be sent to the Spanish main: That an engagement between the British sloop of war Swan and a Spanish packet had taken place, wherein the latter is said to have been worsted, and obliged to surrender: That several Spaniards had been employed in purchasing large quantities of arms and ammunition in Kingston, under a pretence that they were to be shipped to Rio-de-la-Hachas, for the purpose of subjugating the Indians on the Spanish main; and that a report prevailed in that place, said to have been brought to Montego-Bay, by the master of a small Spanish vessel from the Spanish main, that his Britannick majesty’s third regiment of foot, which sailed from Port-Royal some time since, had fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, who have made prisoners of both officers and men.

Large quantities of flour, biscuit, &c. have been shipped on board sundry vessels in the harbour of Kingston (Jamaica) for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of the Bay of Honduras, of which they are said to be in great want.

To such a pitch has British influence arrived, that, added to their prohibiting all American vessels from entering their ports in the West-Indies, they will not suffer any American to command a British bottom, unless he can produce a certificate that he has served his Britannick majesty during the late war: An American Captain, lately arrived here from Grenada, was thrown out of employ (after having engaged his freight, and in expectation of sailing for Europe) upon no other pretext than that he was an American. If any American vessel happens to appear within gun shot of any British frigate or fort, with their colours flying, they are interrogated with the greatest impertinence, and very often complimented with a genteel broadside. If they put in through distress, lack of water, &c. they are ordered to come to an anchor at some distance; when a boat is ordered on board either from their shipping or forts, to enquire their business, and on being informed that they are in want of provision, &c. they will not suffer them to send their boat ashore, but by a stretch of their boasted humanity, bring it off to them in their boats, accompanied with the most peremptory orders for their immediate departure. These are stubborn facts, which the warmest advocates for Britain cannot deny.

From the above circumstances, the necessity and importance of investing Congress with full powers to regulate both internal and external commerce, must appear plain and obvious; and the policy of the fe-

veral States acquiescing in such measures as they in their wisdom may adopt, is too clear to need any comment.

If the professional patriots of this country can unconcerned view the ravages our common enemies are making with the trade of this country; if they can fold their arms, and seated in their affluence, sing a requiem to themselves, and carelessly view the surrounding waves, foaming destruction; the REAL PATRIOT—the man who has the welfare of his country at heart, must behold it in a very serious light; and will use his influence to effect a redress of the many grievances his country at present groans under.

S A L E M, April 26.

Extract of a letter, dated New-York, March 14.

“The late treaties held by the commissioners of Congress with the western and northern Indians, have extinguished the Indian claims to more than fifty millions of acres of land. A treaty to be held in June on the western side of the Ohio, will acquire an additional territory of perhaps nearly as much more.—These lands are in the most fertile regions of the United States. Cessions have been made of the State rights by Virginia and New-York.”

It were devoutly to be wished, says a correspondent, that these lands might be honestly disposed of by Congress for the discharge of our national incumbrances. The debt of the United States, both foreign and domestick, including principal and interest, stood, in 1783, at about forty-two millions of dollars. May not that debt be paid off at one-third of the sum in ready money? Or, will not one half of the lands, acquired from the Indians in 1784, be more than sufficient for the purpose? With such resources, is it our interest to become bankrupts; to expose ourselves as a sneaking, pilfering, band of swindlers, * and establish a sharpening, trickish, fraudulent, faithless, deceitful national character, throughout the universe? With such resources, and that of an impost on all foreign articles, shall we continue most absurdly to burden the people, by perpetually taxing their industry, and the manufactures and produce of this country, which are the effects of that industry? Or, is it not more for our advantage to enable Congress to dispose of the publick lands, in order to pay honest debts—to encourage our own industry, manufactures, agriculture and commerce, by wise imposts and restrictions upon those of foreign nations, who now pay nothing to indemnify us for draining the country of all its cash? But unless speedy and decisive measures are taken, our citizens will not even be what they have been since the late war, the factors of foreign merchants; we shall sink to the same state with the coasts of Africa or India, where the whole trade is in the hands of foreigners—where foreigners are every thing, and the natives nothing.

* SWINDLER, One who assumes the appearance of a man of property, takes up goods or money, and disappears without paying.

N E W - Y O R K, May 25.

Yesterday arrived in town from Boston, via Rhode-Island, Mr. Donaldson, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, who was passenger in a vessel arrived at Boston, after a twenty days passage from Cork. Mr. Donaldson did not stay an hour in this city, nor could we learn any particular intelligence, further than that the preparations for war were unremitted, and that all the American Flax-Seed Vessels were safe arrived in the ports of Ireland.

Last Saturday arrived his Swedish majesty’s sloop of war the Triton, commanded by Capt. le Berjeau, from Gottenburgh, on her passage to St. Bartholomew’s; she put into this port in distress. On Sunday several salutes were fired from her on occasion of a number of very respectable gentlemen being entertained by the commander on board. The island of St. Bartholomew, has been very lately ceded by the crown of France to their ally the King of Sweden, and this arrangement gives the first possession of territory to that nation in the West-Indies. St. Bartholomew was of very little consequence to France but in time of war, when it gave shelter to an incredible number of privateers which greatly annoyed the British commerce. Should it be proposed by its present master to establish it as a free port, the vicinity of old accustomed St. Eustatius would perhaps tend to check its growth into eminence.

The ship John and Ann, Captain Watt, from London, after touching at Halifax, is safe arrived (with twenty thousand pounds value in dry goods) at the city of New-London.

We are informed that last evening the amiable and accomplished Miss Rutherford, daughter of Walter Rutherford, Esq. was married by the Rev. Mr. Prevost, Rector of this city, to Major Clarkson, son of the late David Clarkson, Esq. and during the war Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency General Washington.

In continuation of our late particulars, respecting hostilities on the Spanish Main, we have now to add the following circumstantial account of the capture of the brig Swift, Captain Elliott, belonging to Mr.

Peter Stamp, of Jamaica, by the Spaniards—copied from a Jamaica paper of the 16th of April.

The brig Swift, Captain Elliott, of six four pounders, failed from Port-Royal the first of December last, on a turtling voyage; but the day after her departure, meeting with bad weather, she proved very leaky, and sprung her mainmast, which obliged Capt. Elliott to bear away before the wind, that he might gain some harbour to refit. A few days afterwards he arrived at a place called Cardee, in the bite of Mandingo, on the Spanish Main, where he was visited by a body of Sambas Indians, who assisted his people to throw the ballast out of the vessel, that they might take out the injured mast. On the 19th of January they observed a large armed schooner, with Spanish colours flying, coming round one of the points which form the bay, and in about two hours she was within hail of the brig, when the commander summoned Captain Elliott to surrender, which being absolutely refused, the Spaniards fired a broadside into him, when a warm action ensued, which continued near an hour; but the brig being so light as to roll gunnel in at every discharge, and the Spaniards making preparations to board, with menaces of putting every soul to death if they did not submit, induced Captain Elliott to order those of his people who could swim, to jump overboard, and those who could not, to get into a canoe along side, which being done, the brig was abandoned, and they all got safe ashore.—The Spaniards immediately took possession of the vessel, under a heavy fire of musketry from the Indians on shore, which killed two Spaniards, and wounded several others; and after two or three hours hard labour, they towed her out of reach; and after refitting her carried her to leeward. Captain Elliott had two men wounded, one of them dangerously.—The Spanish schooner mounted six brass six pounders, a number of swivels, and was full of men.

The Indians entered so heartily into Captain Elliott's cause, that they went expressly an hundred and fifty miles along the coast in search of any English vessel, to dispatch her in pursuit of the Spaniard, but could find none except a small unarmed schooner, which was on the coast, trading at a place called Cherokee.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

On Friday the 6th inst. a commencement was held in the university of Pennsylvania, for conferring degrees in the arts and sciences, in the presence of an exceeding numerous assembly of the most respectable citizens.

The exercises of the day were preceded by instrumental musick, while the trustees, professors, and graduates, were entering the hall, and taking their seats.

The business was opened by the provost, with prayer for the general advancement of learning and religion; for the continued communications of heaven in favour of the university, its governors, masters, and students; and for special blessings to endue those who were about to receive its literary honours.

The several parts of the entertainment then succeeded one another in the following order:

An anthem on peace, sung very agreeably by a number of young ladies and gentlemen under the direction of Mr. Adgate.

The salutatory oration in Latin, by Mr. John Gemmel, of Pennsylvania: another on the progress of literature, and the method of conducting it in this institution; by Mr. Robert Clark, of the Delaware state.

Instrumental musick.

An oration on the right of women to share in the offices of civil government; by Mr. William Griffiths, of New-Jersey; another, on the study of natural history, and particularly on the admirable economy of nature in the structure of the insect tribes; by Mr. Moses Bartram, of Philadelphia.

An interlude of instrumental musick.

An oration on the moral and medical virtues of wine; by Mr. John McConnel, of ———: another, on the happy medical virtues of opium; heightened by digressions and pathetic colouring; by Mr. William Clarkson, of Philadelphia, a medical student.

A soft, solemn piece of musick, by a number of ladies and gentlemen of the German Lutheran church in this city.

A burlesque or ludicrous exhibition of the extravagant pretensions of quacks and empiricks, in the practice of physick; by Mr. Isaac Haynes, a medical student, of South-Carolina: another, in commendation of the learned and regular practice of the healing art, by Mr. George Buchanan, medical student, of Maryland.

Instrumental musick.

The ceremonial of conferring degrees. That of bachelor in the arts, on Messrs. Robert Clark and Samuel Prioleau, of South-Carolina; Mr. Philip S. Physick, of Philadelphia; Mr. John Gemmel, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. William Griffiths, of New-Jersey.

The degree of bachelor in medicine, on Messrs. George Buchanan, James Gilchrist, of ———, William Clarkson, Edward Miller, of the Delaware

state, Samuel Knox, of York county (Penn.) Isaac Haynes, John McConnel, Robert Walker, of Virginia, and Richard Hopkins, of ———.

The degree of master of arts, on Messrs. Joseph Clarkson, Joseph-Borden McKean, Moses Bartram, Thomas Memminger, and John Wade, all of Philadelphia.

The degree of doctor of divinity, on the Rev. Henry Helmuth, one of the professors of the university; the Rev. James Madison, president of the college of William and Mary, in Virginia; and the Rev. James Manning, president of the college of Rhode-Island.

The degree of doctor of laws, on the Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq. Chief-Justice of the state of Pennsylvania.

The valedictory oration by Mr. Physick.

Local musick by the German ladies and gentlemen mentioned before; and a sola by Mr. Ott.

A short valedictory prayer by the vice-provost.

An anthem by the young ladies and gentlemen under the care of Mr. Adgate.

A piece of instrumental musick, by a band of accurate, judicious performers.

The unaffected demonstrations of satisfaction, given to the speakers, by the polite discerning audience, and the subsequent approbation of gentlemen of judgment and learning, are considered as an additional testimony in favour of the character and importance of this university.

MARCH 25.

His Excellency Matthew Griswold, Esq. is elected Governor, and the Honourable Samuel Huntington, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the state of Connecticut.

The Honourable Joseph-Platt Cook, Stephen Mix Mitchell, Jonathan Sturges, William Hillhouse, John Treadwell, James Wadsworth, William S. Johnson, Esqrs. are chosen to represent the state of Connecticut in Congress.

The Legislature of New-York have passed an act, vesting Congress, for fifteen years, with power to regulate commerce.

Friday last, about eight o'clock, arrived in this city from the Havannah, his Excellency don Diego de Garroqui, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Catholick Majesty to the United States. His Excellency has taken up his temporary residence at the house of the Honourable don Francisco de Rendon, who, we are informed, is appointed secretary to the Spanish delegation.

By the Spanish frigate that brought his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, we learn, that that steady and confirmed friend to the United States, his Excellency the Count de Galvez, was some time since appointed to the government of the Havannah, where he arrived about four months since, and proceeded to shew every favour to the Americans there, by counteracting the very rigorous conduct of the former Governor of Cuba towards our countrymen, trading to that island. The courts of justice was opened for all Americans, who had money due to them, to prosecute for the recovery of their debts; and permission was given for all who were formerly ordered from the island, to return and do themselves justice. Passages were provided for several Americans there, to return to their respective homes. In this good work Count de Galvez was much assisted by his Excellency Don Diego Garroqui, who interested himself greatly in removing the unfavourable impressions which the behaviour of the late Governor had made upon almost every one who had gone from the United States for the purpose of trading.

But we are sorry to mention that Count de Galvez was soon after prevented from continuing this favourable conduct, by being appointed Viceroy of Mexico, for which he was to sail a few days after the Matilda frigate left the Havannah, where his loss would be much lamented.

Our accounts further add, that the intentions of Spain respecting the Musquito shore, would, in all probability, be prosecuted to extremities, as a considerable force had lately sailed from Carthagena, in aid of the troops already employed on that expedition.

TRENTON, May 30.

By a ship arrived at Portsmouth, in 40 days from Brest, the Consul of France residing at Boston has received the pleasing intelligence, of the happy delivery of her Majesty of France of a Prince, on whom has been conferred the title of Duke of Normandy.

Monday last, in the 33d year of her age, departed this life, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. MARY BENSON, wife of Mr. William Benson, of Windsor township, Middlesex county—on the Wednesday following, after a sermon, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Rue, from the 19th chapter of Hebrews; the first clause of the 27th verse, her remains were decently interred in the Presbyterian burying place at Maidenhead, numerously attended.

On Saturday last, in the forenoon, one Henry Bentz, a German, was found drowned in Assanpink creek, a little above Trenton mill. He was a journeyman tailor, and had followed his business some time in this place. It is supposed he committed the horrible crime of suicide.

We are informed, that on Monday last Congress came to the following resolution:

As the state of New-York, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have each made a cession of western territory to the United States; and Congress are ever disposed to attend the reasonable expectations of each of the states in the union, touching their publick services and expences; Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the state of North-Carolina, to reconsider the prin-

ciples of maguanimity and justice, that induced the passing of their act of the 2d of June, 1784, and evince the operation of the same good sentiments by repealing their act of the 20th of November, 1784, and directing their delegates in Congress to furnish a new proof of their liberality, in the execution of a deed to the United States, of the territory ceded by the act of the 2d of June aforesaid.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint AARON-DICKINSON WOODRUFF, Esquire, Attorney at Law, one of the Clerks in the High Court of Chancery in this state.

MARRIED, on Sunday evening (ennight, Maj. DUNN, late of the Pennsylvania line, to Miss ABIGAIL TWEEDY.

PHILADELPHIA PRICE-CURRENT, May 20.

By the barrel.		By the bushel.	
Flour super. 1C.	39. 43s.	Wheat	8s. 0d.
com. do.	35s.	Corn	3s. 6d.
Bur middlings	32s. 6d.	Rye	4s. 6d.
Pork Burlington	5l. 5s.	Oats	2s. 6d.
Beef Irish	4l.	Flax-seed	6s.
Country	3l.	Salt coarse	2s. 3d.
Tar	15s. 6d.	fine	2s. 0d.
Pitch	20s. 6d.	By the pipe.	
Turpentine	25s.	Wine Madeira	40l. to 100l.
By the Cwt.		Lisbon	35l. to 40l.
Ship stuff	17s. 6d.	Port	40l.
bread	24s.	Teneriffe	22l. 10s.
Indian meal	12s. 6d.	Fayal	15l.
Sugar Muscov.	40s. to 60s.	By the gallon.	
common	42s. 6d. to 45s.	Spirit Jam.	4s. to 4s. 3d.
Rice	26s. 0d.	Barbadoes	3s. to 3s. 2d.
Tobacco best James river	55s.	Antigua	3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
York	50s.	Rum Philadelphia	2s. 5d.
Rappahannock	40s. to 50s.	New-England	2s. 5d.
Coloured Maryland	50s. to 60s.	Molasses	21d.
Western Shore	long 40s.	By the ton.	
Eastern Shore	30s. to 35s.	Bar iron	33l.
By the lb.		Pig iron	10l.
Hemp	4d.	By the rood.	
Mould candles	1s.	Staves pipe	13l.
Tallow	9d.	W. O. hhd.	8l. 10s.
Gammons	11d.	R. O. do.	7l. 10s.
Single refined loaf sug.	1s.	Leogan	6l. 10s.
Coffee	14d. to 15d.	barrel	5l. 10s.
Tea Hyson	10s.	Heading (drefs'd)	10l. 10s.
Souchong	6s. to 6s. 6d.	Short shingles	12s. 6d. a 14s.
Bohea	2s. red. to 3s.	By the 1000 feet.	
By the case.		Merchant pine boards and	
Gin per quantity	30s.	scantling	7l. to 7l. 10s.
		Sap do.	5l. to 5l. 10s.
		Ship-building by the ton.	
		W. O. frames	6l. to 7l.
		Live-oak and Red-cedar	
		ditto	8l. to 9l.

Burlington county, ff.

To be Sold, by Publick Vendue,

On Wednesday the 15th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Jacob Vanficver, innkeeper in Mansfield,

A Very valuable piece of meadow (known by the name of the Hunt Meadow) lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, containing about 13½ acres: Seized and taken in execution as part of the estate of Peter Tallman, Esquire, and to be absolutely cried off to the highest bidder on the day and at the place aforesaid, by

JACOB PHILLIPS,
late Sheriff.

May 27, 1785.

3w

T O B E S O L D,

A Large and valuable tract of unimproved LAND, consisting of upland, fresh and salt meadow, lying on Maurice river, state of New-Jersey. The fresh meadow, consisting of between three and four hundred acres, by being improved will produce excellent timothy or clover, which abounds in the neighbourhood.—The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; or paper securities of the state of Pennsylvania or New-Jersey will be received in payment. Enquire of JESSE HAND, at Cape-May, or JOSEPH C. FISHER, in Philadelphia.

T O B E S O L D,

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. 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.

May 28, 1785.

t f

To the PUBLICK.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick; that the New Ferry, belonging to John Burrows and George Beatty, a little above the Falls, and nearly opposite to Trenton, is now in good repair, with good boats; where due attendance will be given by the publick's humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS,
GERSHOM MOORE.

May 24, 1785.

3m

WHEREAS by the Deva-

station of the British army in December, 1776, the subscriber lost the title deeds of a certain lot of land, containing about three hundred and fifty or sixty acres, situate in the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, Greenwich township, and Sussex county, and bounded by lands of Anthony White, Esq. Peter Smith, John Beamer, and others, which deeds have not since been found; for remedy whereof, he intends to apply to the Supreme Court to be held in Trenton, on the first Tuesday in September next, in order to have the title of said lot or tract assured to him, as by law in such case made and provided; of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

DANIEL VLEET.

Bethlehem, March 1, 1785. 13w†

THE Honourable John Stevens, Esq.

President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of the state of New-Jersey, having given notice, by publick advertisement, that a considerable number of the General Proprietors of the said Eastern Division had applied to him, requesting, that at their next stated meeting, a further dividend should be made of rights to locate vacant land, which application would be taken under consideration at Amboy, in the present month of April. The Proprietors of the Western Division of the state of New-Jersey, do hereby give notice to all persons whatsoever, that they lay claim, and think themselves justly entitled to, all the lands to the Westward of a straight line drawn from the Station-Point at the mouth of Mackhacamac, to the most Southerly point of the East side of a certain inlet on the sea coast, commonly called and known by the name of Little Egg-Harbour, as part of the Western Division of New-Jersey, excepting only such lands as may have been surveyed or located under Eastern Rights of Propriety, on or before the first day of December 1773 last past, and really sold to, and in the possession of, bona fide purchasers, other than the General Proprietors of the Eastern Division; of which claim all persons are desired to take notice.

The General Proprietors of the Western Division of New-Jersey, do further give this publick notice, that they intend to apply to the Legislature, at their session in October next, for a law to appoint commissioners to settle and ascertain the line between the Eastern and Western Division of New-Jersey.

By order of the Board of Western Proprietors,
6w† DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

Money Advanced.

FORTY Thousand Pounds ready for immediate advance, in different sums (not less than 200l. will be lent to one person) on the security of insurance of lives, the borrower to have his life insured at one of the offices of assurance of lives in London, and the policy to be lodged in the hands of the lender for the time the cash is wanted, which may be had for any length of time. Insurances of lives is similar to that from fire; the one paid at the office at the death to the holder of the policy—the other, if burnt out; it will cost 5l. for every 100l. the borrower may insure for, which must be paid at the office before that security can be obtained—good bills, cash'd, that are drawn on a good house in London—Any lady or gentleman that may wish to have any business settled, whether in law or otherwise, will meet with an indefatigable agent, whose integrity may be most confidently relied on; any letters that may be received, that are post paid, will be duly answered, pointing out the mode to put the business in execution, and what time nearly the advertiser's agent will arrive in your quarter to conclude it. Any lady or gentleman that may answer this, it will be needless for them to send to their agent, or any other person, but the principal, as he will not do any business but what he may conduct himself for his own safety; and has no objection to centre double the sum in America, if he can get a proper security for it, as it is his intention to settle his two nephews on the continent—the advertiser having great connection in the first county of Great-Britain, in the manufactory of shoes, would wish to make a good and safe correspondence in that line.—Direct, post paid, to "RICHARD CHILD, Esq. Park-street, Coffee-house, south side of St. James's Park, London, England."

January 5, 1785. 12w

Two noted full-blooded horses, FLEETWOOD & LIBERTY.

FLEETWOOD will cover the ensuing season at the stable of John Van-Mater, Colts-Neck, Monmouth county, at the rate of One Half Johannes each mare: Nine months credit is given, for which notes of hand will be expected; and five pounds to ensure the mares with foal.

FLEETWOOD is as high a bred horse as any in America, and noted for getting fine colts, and covers sure.

LIBERTY will cover the ensuing season at the stable of Edmund Bainbridge, at Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at the rate of Six Dollars each mare, provided the money is paid at the stable door, or before the mares are taken away: Three Pounds, if nine months credit is given, for which notes of hand will be expected; and Five Pounds to ensure the mares with foal.

LIBERTY is well known in this state for getting fine colts, and covers sure. Good pasture will be provided for mares.

April 29, 1785. 6w

Publick Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the Supreme Court of the state of New-Jersey, in the term of September next, to be then held at Trenton, to supply the loss of the deeds for a tract or tracts of one hundred and three acres of land and swamp, or thereabouts, in the township of Woolwich, in Gloucester county, one hundred acres of which were surveyed for Samuel Shevers, of Gloucester county, deceased, on or about the 24th February, 1737-8, and are bounded, and supposed to be bounding, on lands of Hendrickson-John Ladd, Isaac Helm, and others, and which same one hundred acres were conveyed unto William Watson, the father of the subscriber, in fee by the same Shevers, and now belongs to

WILLIAM WATSON,
of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

April 30, 1785. 17w†

TO BE SOLD, A second Hand riding Chair, And harness complete. Enquire of the Printer.

KENTUCKE LANDS.

TO be Sold, Five Thousand Acres of Land, in tracts of one thousand acres each, lying in the flourishing district of Kentucke, to which many thousand settlers have gone, and more are daily going. The said lands are excellent in quality, and situate upon the waters of the great river Ohio, and must soon become very valuable, as the emigrations to that country are astonishing. The deeds, with the plots, are lodged with the Printer hereof, who is empowered to sell the said lands—to whom any one inclining to purchase will please to apply.

April 15, 1785. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton—
[Price Thirty-five Shillings]

WILSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.

A L S O,
A few Copies of

ALLINSON'S

Edition may be had at the same place.

To be disposed of at private Sale,

A Convenient two story dwelling in this city, having four finished rooms on the lower floor, and cellar under the same, with an extensive water lot, and storehouse thereon: The water lot adjoining Albany-street, and well situated for trade. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers, who will rent the premises, if not sold by the first day of June next.

AZARIAH DUNHAM,
J. VANEMBURGH.

New-Brunswick, May 2, 1785. 4w*

Eight Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the 17th inst. a certain negro man named Dan, about twenty-one years of age, about five feet six inches high, well made, not very black, generally apt to smile when spoken to, plays tolerably on the violin, and a very good waiter in the house; was born and brought up on Long-Island—had lived some time with Mr. John Vanlew, near Jamaica on said island, and of him bought: he had on when he went away a wool hat, light-coloured cloth coat and jacket, a pair of white plush breeches much worn, lined with sheep-skin, woollen stockings and good shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

RALPH PHILLIPS.

May 21, 1785. 4w†

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Thomas Taylor, William Hutchinon, and Samuel Parent, insolvent debtors now confined in the gaol at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the said county, on Tuesday the 31st of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvents estates should not be made, and they be discharged from their confinement, pursuant to an act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Freehold, April 28, 1785. 4w†

A Quantity of good

Grass and Cradling Scythes,

Now ready for sale, finished in the best manner, manufactured in this place, and to be sold as low as in Philadelphia. The encouragement of the publick is requested, to assist the design of manufacturing our own materials for home consumption. All orders (with cash) directed to Mr. John Dobbins, or Peter Shiras, Esq. will be carefully attended to.

Mount-Holly, April 28, 1785. 4w†

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MADE their escape from out of the gaol of the county of Burlington, on Saturday night the 26th instant, March, the two following described fellows, to wit: John Sharp, committed on suspicion of the murder of his wife—he is about 25 years of age, this country born, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a lightish complexion, round full face, light brown hair, a small scar on the end of his nose: Had on when he went away brown corduroy jacket and breeches, a blue Purser's upper jacket, the skirts lined with leather, a pair of wax calf-skin shoes, about half worn:—The other goes by the name of John Brown, committed for felony, this country born, about 27 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, the little finger of his right hand entirely off, the next finger very crooked, and turns over his other fingers: Had on when he made his escape a homespun wilton, moss coloured, and white upper jacket, a pair of old brown fustian overalls, and old shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellows in any gaol, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them, paid by

JOHN WOOD, Gaoler.

Burlington, March 28, 1785. 76† t f

To the PUBLICK.

MR. HILLS returns his most sincere thanks to those gentlemen that did him the honour to call and point out the errors that he was making in his map of the state of New-Jersey, and he is very sorry he was not at home, and hopes they will excuse him, for he was busily employed in surveying the city of Perth-Amboy, and its environs. As he has returned, he shall esteem it as a particular favour if gentlemen will call on him as they travel thro' Princeton, to point out any more errors, or can any way give him any information: And I do assure the publick, that it will be shortly finished, and I hope it will meet with general approbation.

J. Hills, Surveyor, Architect, & Draftsman.

Landed estates surveyed, planned or estimated, with the specific valuation of parks, seats, farms, or any parcel of land, &c. either for letting, sale or purchase, and all boundary lines run and settled, though ever so mountainous, marshy, or the bowels of the earth full of iron ore.

Plans of estates and houses neatly drawn or copied, by application or letter, post paid, directed to him at the Post-Office, Princeton, in the state of New-Jersey; or at No. 201, Water-street, New-York.

Princeton, December 10, 1784.

To be Sold, by the Subscriber,

THE house in which he now lives, with the spacious lot whereon it stands, the water lot and new wharf of 78 feet front; it is known to be as good a stand for business as any in the city of New-Brunswick. Likewise the house and lot on Water-street, adjoining next below Colonel Taylors, in possession of William Nevius; the lot is in front on the street 75 feet, and extending the same breadth about 175 feet, with a water lot in front of the whole, as advantageously situated, and as capable of improvement, as any lot on the river:—A number of lots and water lots lying on Water-street and the river Raritan, between Doctor Cochran's house and the mine-pits; with a number of lots on Albany-street, New-street, and other streets to be laid out. Also, the freehold right to several lots and houses in Albany-street, upon ground rent.

The city of New-Brunswick is perhaps more advantageously situated for an inland trade, than any town in New-Jersey, it being a thoroughfare between Philadelphia and New-York, and at the head of the navigation of the river Raritan; distant from the former about 60 miles, one half of which is water carriage; and from the latter, about 35 miles by land, and 40 by water. The stage-waggons from both these cities pass through every day in the year, except Sunday; and vessels of very considerable burthen afford daily opportunities of transportation to New-York. It is remarkable for being a healthy spot, and situated in the heart of a well settled fertile country, which affords daily supplies of provisions of all sorts, at lower rates than any town in New-Jersey: No place can be better situated for storekeepers, mechanics or manufacturers, as tradesmen of all kinds may find constant employ, and send or carry their manufactures either to New-York or Philadelphia, at very little expence.—So fine a situation is really an object for a company of honest Germans, whose industry the proprietor wishes so much to encourage, that if their families will become citizens by purchase, he will give them a proper lot to build a church on, and a convenient lot of four or five acres for a parsonage. This place is likewise distant, by land or water, about 12 miles from the city of PERTH-AMBOY, situated at the mouth of the river Raritan, lately made a free port, and endowed by charter with privileges, and by nature with advantages, that cannot but be the means of promoting commerce very rapidly in this state. A number of lots and water lots are likewise to be sold there. Those that incline to purchase, may know the terms and conditions of sale, by applying to

JAMES PARKER.

State of New-Jersey, New-
Brunswick, March 1, 1785. } 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.