

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1784.

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

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers living in Philadelphia, the following plantations and tracts of land, viz.

ONE plantation adjoining Potters-Town and the great road, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, containing 183 acres, the greatest part of which is cleared fit for the plough or grazing, with a sufficient quantity of woodland remaining; an apple-orchard and other fruit trees, &c.

One other plantation within 2 or 3 miles of Pitts-Town, in the county aforesaid, containing about 261 acres, with meadow and other improvements thereon, now under rent to Daniel Sims.

One other plantation near the last described, containing 68 1-2 acres, with some improvements thereon, and under rent.

Also three tracts, No. 3, 4 and 11, of unimproved rich bottom land, capable of making the finest meadow, lying in the great swamp near Morris-Town, in Morris county, each lot containing 98 acres, well covered with rail and other timber.

Also one other tract of unimproved land in the county of Sussex, near Hackets-Town, containing upwards of 300 acres, which will be sold very low.

One lot of excellent rich land fit for the scythe, in or near the city of Perth-Amboy, containing about 8 acres, producing the best of grass and hay.

All the above described plantations and tracts of land are in the state of New-Jersey, situated in fine healthy thick settled parts of the country, and have every advantage of mills, stores, markets, good neighbourhood, &c. &c.

Also two small tracts of land nearly adjoining each other, in the township of Plumstead, in the county of Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania, containing about 49 acres.

One other tract of excellent good unimproved land, called Manheim, in the township of Muncy, county of Northumberland, and state of Pennsylvania, on Muncy creek, within 20 or 30 miles of Sunbury, the county town, containing about 300 acres.

Sundry tracts of unimproved patented lands, of the best quality, in the county of Northampton, within a few miles of the river Delaware, well watered and timbered.

All, or any of those lands, may be purchased on very easy and reasonable terms, by paying a small part of the money down, the remainder may be had on credit, making light payments of part of the principal, together with the interest annually. For further particulars apply to Richard Stevens, Esq. near Pitts-Town aforesaid, or to

PETER & ISAAC WIKOFF.

March 6, 1784.

7w

Hunterdon } **TO** be sold by ad-
county, ff. } **TO** be sold by ad-
jourment, at the dwellinghouse
of Captain Benjamin Cooper, in the township of Le-
banon, on Wednesday the twenty-first of April next,
fundry goods and chattels, to wit, beds and bedding,
tables, chairs, pots and dishes, a library of books,
horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, waggon and gears,
ploughs and harrows, green grain on the ground, and
a variety of household furniture and farming utensils:
Also between the hours of twelve and five of said day,
will be sold that plantation whereon the said Cooper
now lives, containing upwards of four hundred acres
of choice land; there are on said premises a large frame
dwellinghouse, barn, and famous orchard; a great pro-
portion of meadow, well watered; late the property
of said Benjamin Cooper: Seized and taken in execu-
tion at the suit of Daniel Cooper, and to be sold by
JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

March 24, 1784.

3w

ALL Persons indebted to the
estate of John Merriman, deceased, on bond,
bill, or book account, are desired to attend at the
house of Zachariah Rossell, at Mount-Holly, on the
28th day of April next, and discharge the same; also
all those that have any demands against the said estate,
are requested to bring in their accounts properly at-
tested to, in order that they may be adjusted.

ELIZABETH MERRIMAN, }
JOSEPH MERRIMAN, } Execut.
THOMAS LITTLE, }

March 27, 1784.

3w||

F O U N D,

THREE state certificates and one note of hand:
The owner proving his property, and paying
charges, may have them again, by applying to the
subscriber in Quaker-Town.

PETER HOWELL.

Hunterdon county, April 6, 1784.

3w||

Two noted full blooded horses,
LIBERTY AND FLEETWOOD.

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.

LIBERTY will cover the ensuing season at the
stable of Edmund Bainbridge, Maidenhead, Hunter-
don county, at the rate of one half Johannes each
mare. Gentlemen who live at a distance, and choose
to send their mares, may depend on having good pas-
ture provided, and the best care taken of them.—
For the satisfaction of those who may wish to know
the said horses pedigrees, they may be seen at their
stands.

April 5, 1784.

6w||

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable **FARM**, called **MORRISON**,
whereon Ravaud Kearny lives, lying in the township
of Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, in New-Jersey,

CONTAINING about 900 acres; on the Homestead
part (which contains about 600 acres) are a good
dwellinghouse, an excellent well built large barn, al-
most new, a good waggonhouse, smokehouse, and other
convenient out buildings, a good garden and orchard;
also about 60 acres of well improved meadow, and
several acres more may be made; the whole well
timbered and watered, and has on it a good seat, with
a sufficient stream for a mill. There is also one other
dwellinghouse on it, conveniently situated for the di-
rection of said farm, if found necessary. The whole
is pleasantly situated on the great road that leads from
Allen-Town to Shrewsbury-Town and Black-Point,
and convenient to New-York market, it being but 8
miles to Red-Bank landing. It will be sold very rea-
sonable, with easy terms of yearly payments, and an
indisputable title given to the purchaser. For further
particulars enquire of Ravaud Kearny, on said farm;
or Richard Stevens, at Cornwall Farm, near Pitts-
Town, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey.

Also to be sold, a **FARM** about 8 miles distant
from the said farm above-mentioned, lying near Top-
panamus church in said county, whereon Tice Van-
dripe lives, containing about 250 acres, with some im-
provements thereon; the whole well wooded, and will
also be sold on easy terms of yearly payments. For
further particulars enquire as above.

N. B. If the above farms are not sold before the 25th
of April inst. they will be rented.—Apply as above-
mentioned.

April 7, 1784.

2w||

Philadelphia, April 3d, 1784.

To be sold, by publick vendue,
On the premises, on Saturday the 24th of April, that
valuable

PLANTATION,

FORMERLY

BELONGING to John Lawrence, Esq. adjoining
Whitehill, situate on the river Delaware, between
Burlington and Bordentown, containing near 400 acres,
about 100 of which are good woodland, from 60 to
70 acres of good meadow bottom within bank, the
remainder of the farm good soil for wheat or other
grain; there is a dwellinghouse, barn, stable, coach
and waggonhouse; a large orchard in its prime, with
a great variety of the best grafted fruit. There is a
convenient landing for wood and lumber, in a good
stand where country business may be carried on to
great advantage. This is a delightful spot for a gen-
tleman's country seat, having a beautiful prospect of
the river and country adjacent. As it is large and well
situated to divide into three or four farms, several
lots will be laid out near the landing, which will be an
advantageous situation for tradesmen or watermen; it
shall be run out accordingly, and sold separate or to-
gether, as may be found most advantageous, and the
terms of sale made easy. Attendance will be given by
ARTHUR DONALDSON.

N. B. Also will be sold, at Freehold courthouse, on
Wednesday the 28th inst. a **FARM** in the township of
Shrewsbury, near Deal, containing about 70 acres,
with a good dwellinghouse, barn, orchard, &c. a pro-
portionable part of woodland and meadow, lies in
fight of the sea, is convenient for fishing and attending
the New-York market. Terms of payment will be
made easy. Attendance will be given by
A. DONALDSON.

LAMPBLACK,

Of the best quality, to be sold cheap by the Printer
of this paper.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A LARGE and general assortment lately imported,
of superfine, fine, middling and coarse, suitable
for boulding every kind of meal, are for sale, by the
subscribers, at their STORE on STAMPER'S wharf,
next below the draw-bridge, or in Spruce-street, near
the corner of Third-street. Millers and others may be
supplied with boulding cloths, the best in quality, and,
if required, may have proper directions for affixing
them on reels, and using them to the greatest advan-
tage. Those who buy in quantities, will have a rea-
sonable allowance made to them.

Quarry Stone, & White Oak Timber.

They have also for sale, a quantity of good quarry
stone, and a parcel of white oak timber, hewed to
different sizes and lengths, on navigable water near
Bordentown, New-Jersey, from whence the stone may
be carried in flats, and the timber floated in rafts at
a small expense.

They have likewise **MILL-STONES** of different
forts, one set of saw mill irons, and gristmill irons of
several kinds, to dispose of on reasonable terms. Apply
to NATHANIEL LEWIS, at Mount-Holly, or as above,
to ROBERT LEWIS & Sons.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1784.

8w

A MILLER.

WANTED on hire by the month, a single man,
sober, honest and industrious, who understands
his business, and is willing to act as second hand in a
mill, which requires three hands to attend on both
merchant and country work. Apply to Robert Lewis
and Sons, in Philadelphia; or to the subscriber in
Mount-Holly, state of New-Jersey.

NATHANIEL LEWIS.

March 31, 1784.

4w

The noted full-blooded horse

TRAVELLER,

FROM Maryland, will cover at the stable of the sub-
scriber, in the township of Reading, in the county
of Hunterdon, about one mile and an half from New-
Germantown, at the low rate of one Half Johannes
the season, to be paid in October next, or wheat will
be taken at the market price.

TRAVELLER is a dark bay, full 15 hands and 3
inches high, with a small ear and one white hind foot,
rising 13 years old this grass, moves remarkably gay
and easy, and is allowed, by the best judges, to be as
active a horse as any in America; he was got by Col.
Lloyd's imported horse Traveller out of that famous
imported mare Nancy Bywell, which beat the old
noted horse Lath at Warwick, in Maryland, with great
ease: Traveller has covered these two years past in
Buckingham township, Bucks county, a large number
of mares at the stable of William Bennet; is noted for
getting fine colts, and covers sure. Gentlemen who
live at a distance, and choose to send their mares, may
depend on having good pasture provided, and the best
care taken of them, by JOHN TAYLOR.

April 12, 1784.

3w||

Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act passed at the last sitting of the
Legislature, all persons having demands against
the estates of Moses Atkinson, Hugh Cowperthwaite,
Richard Mead, William Pearce, Philip Adams, James
Sutton, Thomas Sutton, John Sutton, Israel Elwell,
James Dean, Joseph Kendal, Reuben Langley, Abdon
Abbot, jun. Robert Whitaker, Christopher Randolaer,
Jacob Vanmater, Thomas Lamb, George Johnson,
Joseph Hewlings, Michael Miller, John Daniel, Wil-
liam Rawson, John Morrow and John Booden, whose
estates in the county of Salem have been confiscated
and sold, and whose accounts have been heretofore
adjusted according to law, that they lay their accounts
before two or more of the judges of the said county,
to be re-adjusted, stated and certified, according to
the said law; and to those whose particular situation
and circumstances have been such as to render it im-
practicable to produce their accounts within the peri-
ods formerly limited by law, that they now lay the
same before the judges as aforesaid for settlement,
and that they transmit a copy of the whole to the au-
ditor of accounts before the 1st day of September
next, that a final settlement of the same may be made
WILLIAM GARRISON, Agent
for said County.

April 1, 1784.

2w||

On the LIBERTY of the PRESS;
And a certain nonsensical Advertisement against
S C I P I O.

P A R T III.

I Resume this subject because I stand engaged to do it by express promise. I think it however rather hard, that an author who means to serve his country, by pointing out how greatly our taxes would be alleviated by duly calling to account all those who are accountable to the state, should be dragged into personal rencounters with every individual delinquent of this numerous group. At this rate, it will be impossible for me to make any considerable progress in the business during the present century; and I recoil at the melancholy reflection of devolving upon my great great great grandchildren, a debt that might, by only collecting our outstanding demands, be greatly reduced, if not wholly cancelled, during my life. I therefore wish that all these political leaches would unite in a joint letter of attorney, appointing one of their number (I care not who) to attack and abuse me in the name of the whole fraternity. In this way I might, perhaps, still be able to scramble along the road with tolerable dispatch. But what single man can fight a legion? I have already been stopped in my journey, much against my inclination, and longer than I intend to be in future, by one of those who had rather write a thousand advertisements than legally account for a thousand pence. I have been furiously assaulted upon the high road, without either rhyme or reason, by this unaccounting giant, who has already roared and bellowed louder than the Cyclops in Homer, when Ulysses scooped out his single eye-ball. For no sooner had I uttered the words, that he ought legally to account (words that cannot, one would think, injure an innocent man) but out he runs into the open streets, scarcely allowing himself time to put on his breeches, with a spear on a staff like a weaver's beam, and a cane as long as a hoop pole, demanding my name of the printer, and threatening to knock me on the head, unless I perfectly acquiesce in his trials, *coram non judice*: Denouncing at the same time against my devoted head, all the comminations and curses that are recorded in the life and writings of *Trifram Shandy*; and charging me with intending, of malice prepense, to burn up the Delaware, and expose the whole continent to an earthquake.—I protest I have no such intention. But never, never will I leave him unhaunted by night, nor unpunished by day, until he shews the people of New-Jersey, in due form of law, what is become of that money. I have neither said, nor insinuated, that he has been guilty either of deliberate fraud, or of such neglect of duty as will make him judicially liable for the money. He may be able, for what I know, to evince his innocence as to both. But sure I am, that if he continues writing, he will, previous to a trial, convince every jury in Christendom, that he is guilty. People will think it next to impossible, that an innocent man should work himself up to such a ferment; or wish to avail himself of such unavailing exculpation as he is trumpeting about the country. I will not, however, even after all this evidence against him of his own production, judge him culpable. No man ought to be condemned without a fair trial: Nor ought any man, in his case, to be finally acquitted by either branch, or by both branches of the Legislature, in the way of resolution. Such matters are too intricate and involved, and depend upon too great a variety of circumstances in fact, and too many questions in law, that will necessarily occur, to be decided by Assemblies—I say, by Assemblies, which are usually immersed in a multiplicity of business *properly legislative*; and that do not proceed according to the rules of our established tribunals, by which the state in general, and every citizen in particular, has a right to be adjudged; and by which only, in controversies about *meum et tuum*, they can be *constitutionally* adjudged.—In communicating this same idea in a former paper, it was as far from my intention to be illiberal towards our Assembly (a falsehood groundlessly asserted by this calumniator) as is the north pole from the south. I am confident that there is no citizen in the state, that hath a greater veneration and esteem for our Assembly than I have: Nor is any man living less disposed to treat so respectable a body with incivility. On this head, as I scorn the imputation, I shall be more copious in a future paper. To return.—I say that the suspicions against him, however grounded, are constantly increased by his own conduct. I will endeavour to illustrate the assertion by a parable. Let us therefore suppose that a constable, upon complaint to a magistrate that a certain man was suspected of larceny (I don't mean petty larceny) should be sent with a warrant to apprehend him; and upon taking the man and shewing him the warrant, the prisoner should say,—“Sir, you are in the way of your duty. I cannot blame you, nor his worship, the justice. I find by this that I am suspected of a certain larceny. The suspicion indeed is totally groundless: But that is not to be determined by my protestations, nor settled between you and me. I know that I am amenable, as is every other man, to the laws of my country. If I am suspected, I ought to be tried according to law. Nay more.—If I am suspected, I choose to be so tried, because I wish effectually to annihilate the suspicion by a legal acquittal. For as I thank Heaven that I am innocent, I am sure that no man can prove me to be guilty. God and my country will therefore send me a good deliverance.” Walk on Mr. constable; I follow.” Should the suspected man, I say, treat the constable in this manner, would not his behaviour afford a strong presumption of his innocence? Doubtless. But should he, on the contrary, brandishing his cane with his right hand, putting his left a-kimbo, lifting up his eyes in laughably-solemn guise, and swearing by all the gods of the

Philistines, that he knows nothing of the theft, accost the peace-officer in the following manner: “Sirrah! you a constable! and what then, by the authority of Demosthenes, is your name? For I won't stir an inch, by the beard of Pygmalion I won't, till I know your true name.” “My name Sir,” replies the constable, with hat in hand, “is Tom Tippet; an't please your honour, I don't mean to offend your honour by serving his worship's precept.” “That is a lie, sirrah,” rejoins the prisoner, “thy true name is Orlando Captando, and I will not stir an inch till I know the true name of the justice, aye, the pretended justice, or his worship as you call him. I am sure his name is not *Roxland de Quorum*, as he has signed it to this scrawl; I suspect it is *Fernando Flandango*, and that he is a Papist; and until I know to a fraction, to a fraction, sirrah! which is which, I won't stir an inch. But be it what it will, tell him that I scorn and will neglect all his out-issuings and paper-conundrums. I will not submit to his court, nor to any court. I will be tried upon this identical spot, and by my own protestations; and against whomsoever man, woman or child, born or unborn, that shall dare to call these *unlawful evidence*, I say *havooc*, sirrah! and let loose the dogs of war. And as for you, Mr. Bum, and your Burnses and Shaws, and your Nelsons and Daltons, and your Cokes upon Littleton, and his worship and the courts, and the people, and all mankind, *nonymous* or *anonymous*, the devil take you all.—Therefore instantly avaunt and be gone; for by the beard of Pygmalion, I will not be tried.” Should the suspected felon, I say, instead of treating the constable in the decent and dispassionate way stated in the former instance, insult and maltreat him as is supposed in the latter, would it not naturally augment the suspicion of his guilt? Certainly. The impartial world will always conclude that an innocent man, thinking himself secure in his innocence, and inclosed as it were in a wall of brass, as it is beautifully expressed by a Roman poet, and thus impregnable against all assaults, would calmly say, I am ready to be tried by a jury of my country; and I fear not the strictest scrutiny and investigation into my conduct. This is what every innocent man ought to say, for his own sake. I wish I could make this man say so; but he will not do it.—And why thus pertinaciously, thus inflexibly opposed to the only mode of trial that can possibly stop the murmur of the people, and clear him in such manner as effectually to silence all future discontent and clamour? If upon such trial he is acquitted, every body ought to be content. Every body, I presume, will be content. If upon such trial he is, on the contrary, found guilty, he ought to refund the money. Why then has he constantly opposed this only legal and satisfactory mode of inquiry, whenever it has been brought upon the carpet *within doors*? and why is he forever shaking his cane, and menacing to split every human soul into ten thousand immortal splinters, that propounds it *out of doors*? Is the publick to be satisfied with his *ipse dixit* to save his money? Or is it to be satisfied with a parcel of blundering ridiculous *exparte affidavits*, of which, though I doubt not the truth, as far as concerns the veracity of the deponents, they certainly do not contain the *whole* truth; and were at any rate evidently taken to serve a particular purpose? Is the publick, I ask, to be satisfied with this? It is not. It will not.

But come forth *Scipio*, and I will dissect you. Pretty encouragement truly for a man to come forth, when his *forthcoming* is to be attended with such tragical and sanguinary effect! Can it be supposed that any reasonable man will come forth for the express purpose of being hatched and mangled, excoriated and decarnated, to gratify this gentleman's blood-thirsty humour? For whether he means, upon my coming forth, to cut me in pieces as a butcher, or to turn me as an anatomist into a skeleton; in either case I must decline the operation during my lifetime. If, indeed, after my death, the dissection of my corpse shall be thought for the benefit of mankind, or the advancement either of the practice of physic or surgery, I have no objection against peaceably submitting to the instrument of incision: But to be cut up in the full vigour of life, as soon as ever I shall come forth, and before I have had the pleasure of seeing his defence in a court of justice against the suit for so much money received to the use of the state, positively, friend Demosthenes, I cannot agree to the terms. S C I P I O.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, January 10.

THE destruction of the late Ministry will give the respectable personages who composed the groupe, an opportunity of pursuing their respective avocations. Mr. Fox will return to his darling amusement; Mr. Sheridan will adjust the perplexed state of the Opera House amusements, so that every creditor, who cannot compel the payment of his demand, may receive it at the *Greek calends*; Mr. Burke will visit his Beaconsfield farm, and, in the patriarchal style, live on the produce of his flocks and herds.—The exchanges will be happy for the nation; how far they will benefit individuals, time must evince.

The ruin of almost every Minister may be ascribed to some daring stratagem opposite to the sense and interest of the nation. An infamous excise scheme proved the destruction of Sir Robert Walpole; a still more infamous plan to subjugate America by slaughtering the inhabitants, occasioned the removal of Lord North; and an India Bill, calculated to promote factionous ends by the violation of private property, has,

happily for this country, driven the rabble rout of apostate whigs from those state-offices which were dishonoured by being in such hands.

Mr. Fox is in some respects in a similar predicament with the celebrated *Captain Macheath*. The gaming-table was the ruin of the Captain; and the ex-Minister lost his patrimony by too frequent visits to such tables. The road, indeed, did Captain Macheath great justice, and it would not be surprizing if some of the gentry now so deservedly kicked out of office were to try their fortunes in the same line.

An excellent caricature will be published in a few days, representing Messrs. Fox, Burke and Sheridan, consoling each other for the loss of their places; with pertinent labels issuing from the mouth of each. The subject is a fruitful one; for, as it is said of Macheath, in the Beggars' Opera, “Nothing is more affecting than to see a great man in distress;” so when a triumvirate of the most virtuous characters this country ever knew, falls like Lucifer, from the seat of power, the spectacle is extremely moving indeed.

The Duke of Manchester just came over in time to spare the messenger the trouble of travelling to Paris with a letter of recal. The Saratoga General is also in a similar predicament, for in all probability his retreat from the scene of command will save him the expences of another journey to Ireland.

Lord Mountstuart, and Mr. James Stuart, sons of the Earl of Bute, are strongly connected with Mr. Fox; the former, on Mr. Fox's going out, resigned his office, and the latter voted for the India Bill.

A correspondent observes, that the number of hats that are now fashionable among the ladies, is like that of the capital sins—SEVEN.—There is the flying hat, the pinking hat, the enticing hat, the considering hat, the air balloon hat, the simple hat, and the majestic hat. The latter is borrowed from the Knights of the Garter, and adopted by the top-ladies.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.
Extract of a letter from London, dated November 14, 1783.

“Your envoys, Messrs. Adams and Jay, are arrived here two or three days ago, for the purpose of entering into a commercial treaty with Great-Britain. They are treated with great respect and attention, which affords a striking picture of the fall of pride and oppression, and the change of all human affairs.”

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally assembled the 15th March, a letter from the chairman of the committee of the towns of Wrentham and Medway was read, proposing a meeting of the county, to take into consideration the act of commutation, and the power granted by the state of Massachusetts to Congress to levy the five per cent. impost; which those towns consider as grievances.

The selectmen of Boston, in answer, after expressing their disapprobation of these measures, conclude as follows:

“WITH respect to the subject of your letter, commutation, and the act of the state on the impost, we must take the liberty to express our entire disapprobation of your intended endeavours, as they seem clearly to us, to be not only vain but very unjust. Why should we wish to keep from the officers of our army the hard earned reward they may receive from the commutation? It was promised most solemnly by Congress, in the hour of danger. It was then approved of by the people, and ought on every equitable principle to be made good in this day of peace, a peace obtained by the perilous exertions of these very men (in conjunction with our magnanimous allies) who are to receive the pittance, and a pittance it is, when we consider the money they realize from this mighty boon will not make good the arrearages of their pay; and although your towns, and the towns of the selectmen whose advice you follow, may be averse to the commutation, yet we presume they will not deny the justice of pay for the time they were in actual service: If they will then raise immediately as much money as will pay their proportion of only two-thirds of the arrearages due to the officers, with this money they may purchase the amount of the whole, and the commutation into the bargain. This we think the only way for those who say they are aggrieved to settle the matter. For if the states were able to prevent paying it (and could be once so lost to a sense of justice and honour as to desire it) the commutation is so wisely blended with the national debt, that all the county conventions upon the face of the earth could not make the distinctions. If therefore there are any who have the ability, but want the honesty to contribute their proportion, they must set down contented, for in our opinion it is out of their power to prevent it.

“With respect to the impost, we are of opinion, that if we ever mean to be a nation we must give power to Congress, and funds too; for without them we can never pay our debts, and without a just payment of our debts, in what other light can we possibly be viewed by the world in general, and every honest man in particular, than that of bankruptcy or knavery?—The former is by no means the case, for we are rich in resources, and want only the will to bring them

out; and we trust the latter will never be justly charged to the United States.

"We therefore desire, as far as this town has a voice in the county, that the proposed convention may never meet; but if they should, we hope they will so far consider the justice and propriety of submitting to those acts which they now complain of as a grievance, as cheerfully to acquiesce in them; and that they will then separate, without taking any step that may eventually tend to bring this country into contempt; for if they should we shall be constrained, as in duty bound, solemnly to protest against them.

By order and in behalf of the town,
W. M. COOPER, Town clerk.

TRENTON, April 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Annapolis, dated April 10, 1784.

"The Minister of France, who arrived here three days since, among other things, made the following communication to Congress:

Extract of a letter written 24th Dec. 1783, by the Count de Vergennes, to the Chevalier de la Luzerne.

"His Majesty hath decided in a manner irrevocable, that the port of l'Orient should be free, and that American navigators may actually consider it as such.—The edict of the King hath not yet however been published, because the intention of his Majesty being to give to this establishment all possible extension; the regulations must be reduced after a mature examination, and conceived in such manner, that the advantages granted to the merchants of the United States, may not essentially prejudice our commerce and the revenues of the state.

"The merchants of the United States may equally enjoy the liberty to frequent the ports of Marfeilles and Dunkirk; and they shall partake, like other nations, of the franchises and privileges of these two places."

"By the ship Liberty, Capt. Antram, arrived here, we have English papers as late as the 24th January.—They contain little more than the debates in Parliament on the East-India Bill, which was again brought forward by Mr. Fox. The purport of this bill is to wrest the affairs of the Company out of the hands of their Directors, and to vest them in certain Commissioners, for the benefit of the proprietors and the public. This they attempt to justify on the stale ground of necessity; but it being in direct violation of the chartered rights of that Company, I think the benefit resulting to the public ought to be great and obvious, and full compensation rendered to the injured individuals. The nation are in a state of the greatest distraction—their finances involving them in the utmost perplexity. It appears that their annual expense, including the interest of the national debt, funded and unfunded, and peace establishments, amounts to seventeen millions—the receipts of their taxes to 13,000,000; whereby an annual loan of 4,000,000 will be necessary to make good the deficiency. Ireland still in a state of fermentation, throwing off the admiralty, post-office, and every other relief of British Parliamentary authority—contending for a free importation of their woolen manufactures into Portugal, and a trade to the East-Indies—and what is still more alarming to them, is the mutability of Council, and imputed indecision in their measures, arising from the frequent changes of the Ministry and the House of Commons, have actually resolved, that no confidence ought to be placed in the present Administration."

MR. COLLINS,

I observed in your paper of the 16th March last, a publication of one section of "An act for laying a duty on the purchasers of slaves imported into this colony," which act was passed the 16th November, 1769:—To prevent your readers from being misled by that publication, I am to request you to publish the two following authorities, from which it will appear that the same is yet in full force, notwithstanding the limiting clause contained therein.

The 21st section of the constitution of this state declares, "That all the laws of this province, contained in the edition lately published by Mr. Allinson, shall be and remain in full force, until altered by the Legislature of this colony (such only excepted as are incompatible with this charter) and shall be, according as heretofore, regarded in all respects by all civil officers and others, the good people of this province."

The proviso annexed to the 3d section of "An act to authorize the United States assembled, to levy a duty on certain goods and merchandise imported into this state from any foreign port, island or plantation, and for the appropriation of the same," passed the 11th day of June, 1783, declares, "That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to alter or affect the act, intitled, "An act for laying a duty on the purchasers of slaves imported into this colony," passed the 16th day of November, 1769."

A SUBSCRIBER.

W A N T E D,
A JOURNEYMAN WEAVER,
WHO understands his business, and of a good behaviour: Such a one will find employ, by applying to William Hercules, on Major Brearley's place, Maidenhead. 1W

BY HIS EXCELLENCY William Livingston, Esquire,

(L. S.) Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and the territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

To all whom it may concern.

THE Sieur de Marbois, Counsellor to Parliament, having been recognized by the United States in Congress assembled, as Consul of France for the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and as Consul General for the Thirteen United States of America, it is hereby declared, that the privileges, pre-eminence and authority, belonging to such character and quality, are due to him in this state.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Elizabeth-Town, the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
Bowes Reed, sec'y.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY William Livingston, Esquire,

(L. S.) Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and the territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

To all whom it may concern.

THE Sieur St. John de Crevecoeur, having been recognized by the United States in Congress assembled, as Consul of France for the states of Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey, it is hereby declared, that the privileges, pre-eminence and authority, belonging to such character and quality, are due to him in this state.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Elizabeth-Town, the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
Bowes Reed, sec'y.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers in Trenton in the night of the 12th inst. two indentured Irish servants, one named William Graham, a labourer, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, much marked with the small-pox on the nose: Had on when he went away an old short drab-coloured coat much patched, one pair old cloth breeches, and cloth jacket; also took with him a blue coat, cordury jacket, and a red and white striped Holland jacket. The other named James M'Coy, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, short light brown hair, marked with the small-pox a little in the face, clumsy built: Had on and took with him when he went away one old brown coat and jacket, one pair of green ribbed Bergen breeches, one old black pair of plush do. one ruffled shirt, two plain shirts, and one felt hat. It is likely they have changed their clothes and forged passes—and it is thought they are gone to the Nine Partners in New-York state, or New-England. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, so as their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

BERNARD HANLON,
ROBERT SINGER.

Trenton, April 13, 1784. 3W

GOLDFINDER,

WILL cover at the stable of the subscriber in Cranberry, at Eight Dollars the season, and Four Dollars the single leap. 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.

GOLDFINDER is a chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, strong and boney, 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.

GEORGE M'ELROY.

Cranberry, April 13, 1784. 3W|| e. o.

Hunterdon } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to County, ff. } me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on the twelfth day of May next, between the hours of twelve and five of said day, a house and lot situate in the lower street in Trenton, adjoining the houses of Mr. Isaiah Yard and Captain John Yard, in a very convenient and pleasant part of the town; the house is 3 stories high, and suitable for public business; late the property of Lawrence Johnson: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of the Honourable Ephraim Martin, Esq. and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

April 14, 1784. 3W

KOULI-KHAN,

WILL cover the ensuing season at the plantation of the subscriber at Chatham, in the township and county of Morris, at Eight Silver Dollars the season; the money to be paid any time within six months from the 1st of May.

Kouli-khan is full 15 hands 1 inch high, a beautiful dark bay with a star; is allowed, by competent judges, to move equally gay, lofty and fine, to any other full bred horse in America. He was bred by Mr. Jacob Hiltzheimer, in Philadelphia; was six years old last grass, and was got by Bajazet; his sire was Mr. Welstenholmes's Tanner (his dam by Bajazet; his grandam by Babraham; his great grandam by Sedbury; and great great grandam by Childers) which was called Lord Portmos's Ebony. Kouli-khan's dam was Mr. Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet—grandam by Old Spark; great grandam was called Queen Mab; and her great great grandam Miss Caldwell. Good pasture will be provided, and attendance given by

NATHANIEL SEABURY.

April 8, 1784. 2W

Hunterdon } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias County, ff. } to be directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on the 27th day of April, inst. between the hours of twelve and five of said day, 2 lots of land, on which are a good dwellinghouse and outhouses, adjoining the house and lot late Mr. Bell's in Trenton: Its situation is pleasant, and in a very convenient part of the town for public business; late the property of Capt. John Reed, heir at law of Clotworthy Reed: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Robert and David Hoops, Esqrs. and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

March 14, 1784. 1W

Stands at the stable of the subscriber, and will cover mares the ensuing season at Ten Dollars the season, that famous high bred horse

BASHAW.

HE is a full sized horse, a fine bay with black legs, hind feet white; very lengthy, strong and bony, and is allowed by gentlemen of the turf to be equal in point of blood to any horse in England, as appears by the following attested pedigree: Bashaw was got by Wildair out of Cub, his dam by old Cub, grandam by Second; she was Amaranthus's dam, a very excellent racer, great grandam by Sterling; she was the dam of Leed's Fop and Flash, and several other good racers, his great great grandam by old Partner, and full sister to Bandy's dam. Wildair was got by old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian out of the daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. Wildair and Cub were, a few years past, the property of James Delancy, Esquire, who was offered an enormous price for both horse and mare, in order to be re-shipped to England, at the particular request of the greatest breeder in that country; however, he could only be prevailed on to part with the horse, who covered at forty guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen. Bashaw has covered in great character as a pure foal getter, his stock being large, handsome, and have been proved very active.

EZEKIEL SMITH.

N. B. Eight Dollars cash will be taken, if paid before the first day of October next; and good pasture will be provided for mares that come a distance, and every due attention paid to them.

Windfor, near Princeton, April 12, 1784. 4W

TO BE SOLD,

At the house where the subscriber now lives, on Tuesday the 27th of this instant,

A Good weaver's loom, quill-wheel and swifts, warping bars, clasp and ey'd gears, and sundry other articles necessary to carry on the business of weaving:—Sundry household furniture, viz. bedding, iron pots, a trammel, andirons, tables; also post and narrow axes, mawl and wedges, a grindstone, cyder and meat cask, a good scythe and cradle, a quantity of old iron, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. All sums under twenty shillings to be cash, and for all sums above twenty shillings eight months credit will be given, the purchaser giving security, if required. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock.

DANIEL READER.

Nottingham, April 19, 1784. 1W

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover at the stable of John Sutfin, near Cough's-Town, in Anwell, in the county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, the ensuing season, at Six Silver Dollars each mare; at which place attendance will be given, and good pasture provided for mares that come a distance at a moderate price.

Jolly Chester was got by the celebrated running horse True Briton, formerly the property of General Heard; his dam by Hero, his grandam by Old Spark, his great grandam a Maryland mare.

JOHN SUTFIN.

April 8, 1784. 2W

CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

New-Jersey, Mid- } **B**y virtue of sundry precepts to
dlesex county. } me directed, issued out of the
Court of Common Pleas, holden in and for the said
county of Middlesex, wherein I am directed to expose
at publick sale the following forfeited real estates, late
the property of the several persons hereafter named,
whereof inquisitions hath been found, and final judg-
ment entered in favour of the state, previous to the
3d day of February, 1783, to wit,

No. 1. Cortland Skinner's office in Perth-Amboy, si-
tuate on the north side of Smith-street.
No. 2. A house and lot of land lying on the north
side of Smith-street aforesaid, a part of the forfeited
estate of Philip Kearney, junior, late of Perth-Amboy
aforesaid.
No. 3. A house and lot of land, late Isaac Bonnell's
for and during his natural life, situate in Perth-Amboy
aforesaid.

No. 4. A lot of land lying on Piscataway road, known
by the name of Dodiworth's Lot; also the one-third
part of one-eighth part of one-twenty-fourth part of
a propriety right, lying in the Eastern Division of the
state of New-Jersey, a part of the forfeited estate of
Philip Kearney, junior, of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 5. A lot of land adjoining the river Raritan,
formerly David Demarest's; also a part of the forfeited
estate of Philip Kearney, junior, aforesaid.

No. 6. The Mansionhouse and lot where Philip Kear-
ney, Esquire, deceased, used to dwell, together with
a lot of meadow-land near the barracks, situate at
Perth-Amboy aforesaid; also sundry other lots of land
lying in common in and near Amboy aforesaid, which
will be more particularly described at the day of sale,
a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis
Kearney, late of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

No. 7. A farm near Perth-Amboy aforesaid, con-
taining, by estimation, 140 acres of land, with good
improvements thereon; a large quantity of fresh mead-
ow bounding on the north side of Raritan river,
commonly called Newill's farm; also a part of the for-
feited estate of Michael and Francis Kearney aforesaid,
now in the tenure and possession of Thomas Randolph.

No. 8. A farm situate on the south side of Raritan
river, containing, by estimation, 240 acres of land,
together with a large body of salt meadow adjoining;
also a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis
Kearney aforesaid, now in the tenure and posses-
sion of Thomas Smith.

No. 9. Two lots of land and premises which was
purchased by Philip Kearney, Esquire, deceased, of
Resu Runyan, adjoining or near the aforesaid premises;
also a part of the forfeited estate of Michael and Francis
Kearney aforesaid.

No. 10. A farm situate in Woodbridge near Perth-
Amboy aforesaid, containing, by estimation, 170 acres
of land; a part of the forfeited estate of Jonathan
Clawson, of Woodbridge aforesaid.

The before-mentioned lots of land and premises I
shall expose at publick sale on Monday the 26th of
April next, at the house of John Hampton, innkeeper
at Perth-Amboy, and to continue from day to day
until all are sold: To begin at twelve o'clock.

No. 11. Five acres of salt meadow, situate in Wood-
bridge, adjoining the river Raritan, said to be part of
the forfeited estate of Stephen Skinner, of Perth-Am-
boy aforesaid.

No. 12. Two lots of salt meadow containing seven
acres, situate in Woodbridge aforesaid, called house-lot
meadow, a part of the forfeited estate of John Heard,
of Woodbridge aforesaid, which I shall expose at pub-
lick sale on Thursday the 29th of April next, at Isaac
Cathal's, innkeeper at Bonham-Town: To begin at
twelve o'clock.

No. 13. A house and lot of about ten acres of land
in Piscataway, near Quibleton, a part of the forfeited
estate of Jeremiah Hemstead, of Piscataway aforesaid.

No. 14. Two shares of an undivided part of a plan-
tation situate in Piscataway, near Raritan landing, con-
taining, by estimation, 180 acres of land, with good
improvements thereon, said to be a part of the for-
feited estate of John Vroom and Peter Vroom, of Pis-
cataway aforesaid, now in the tenure and possession of
Mr. Vankirk, which I shall expose at publick sale on
Friday the 30th of April next, at the house of Ishmael
Shippy, innkeeper at the landing aforesaid: To begin
at twelve o'clock.

No. 15. The one-fourth part of an undivided tract
of land and plantation, with good improvements there-
on, situate at Six Mile Run, in North-Brunswick, con-
taining, by estimation, about 250 acres of land, a part
of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, junior, of
Perth-Amboy aforesaid; now in the tenure and posses-
sion of William and Cornelius Williamson.

No. 16. The one-fourth part of another tract and
parcel of land, adjoining or near the aforesaid planta-
tion, with some improvements thereon: Also a large
tract of woodland, some of which is swamp, and with
improving will make meadow, containing, by estima-
tion, 350 acres of land; is also a part of the forfeited
estate of Philip Kearney, junior, now or of late in the
tenure and possession of the widow Caywood and son:
Which I shall expose at publick sale, on Saturday the
first of May next, at John De Graw's, innkeeper at
the ferry-house in New-Brunswick, at twelve o'clock.

No. 17. A tract of about 200 acres of land near
South-River, chiefly woodland, a part of the forfeited
estate of John Leonard, late of Upper Freehold, in the
county of Monmouth: Which I shall sell at publick
sale, on Monday the third of May next ensuing, at
the house of Mr. Thomas Stilwell, innkeeper at South-
River bridge.

No. 18. A tract of about 330 acres, chiefly wood-
land, situate in Windsor, near Hights-Town, said to
be a part of the forfeited estate of Oliver Delancey,
of the city of New-York.

No. 19. A house and other improvements situate in
Windsor, near Assanpink, being convenient for either
tavern, merchant or tradesman, it being kept as a ta-
vern for many years; there is belonging to the same
about 80 acres, most of which is woodland, a part of
the forfeited estate of Thomas Hooper, late of Wind-
sor aforesaid: Which I shall sell at publick sale, on
Wednesday the fifth of May next, at Okey Hendrick-
son's, innkeeper at Hights-Town aforesaid, at twelve
o'clock.

Besides cash, the following state-obligations will be
received in payment, to wit, officers' and soldiers'
notes given for the depreciation of pay, contractors'
certificates, or collectors' surplus certificates of the
state of New-Jersey.

DAVID OLDEN, Agent.

March 20, 1784.

**A choice TRACT of LAND.
TO BE SOLD,**

A TRACT of land lying on both sides of Paulin-
kirk creek, and within 3 miles of the river Dela-
ware, formerly surveyed and returned for 900 acres,
with the usual allowance, but is supposed to contain
1000 acres. The quality of the land is extraordinary
good for wheat, lies level, and is very free from stones
and easily worked; it may be conveniently laid out in-
to four or five plantations, each to have a front on the
water, as the creek runs nearly through the middle
of the tract. There is a good and convenient landing
on the creek, about a mile and a half from the land,
where Durham boats of any burthen load, and rafts
may be floated down to Philadelphia. There are on
the land two good and inexhaustible limestone quar-
ries, one on either side of the creek; and three well
improved plantations, now in possession of John Pus-
ton, Ralph Brugler and Samuel Bonham, whose leases
expire next spring. A considerable deal of upland and
some meadow already cleared, and much more to clear.
The pleasant and convenient situation, the good qual-
ity of the upland, meadowland and bottom ground,
must always render this tract of land equal, if not su-
perior, to any of the same extent in Sussex county.
The subscriber wishes to sell the whole to one person;
or, if too much for one, to several, who would jointly
purchase, and agree to divide the land to suit their
own convenience. As the whole of the land may be
cleared, the purchaser or purchasers can be supplied
with a tract of timberland which lies very handy, at a
cheap and reasonable rate. The payments will be easy.
The title is clear. For particulars and terms of sale
apply to the subscriber living in the township of King-
wood, Hunterdon county, near the South branch of
the river Raritan.

CHARLES COXE.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable PLANTATION,
CONTAINING 175 acres of very good land, in the
township of Kingwood, 5 miles from Flemington,
and 1 mile from Quaker-Town, situate on the great
road: There is a good stone house, a large barn, a
large young orchard in the height of its bearing, a
well by the house, and a constant stream of water
runs through the middle of said place; about 8 acres
of meadow, and more may be made; well timbered;
and may have possession on the first of April next:—
A good title, and a reasonable time for the payments
will be given. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN BLACKWELL,

on said premises.

5w†

March 8, 1784.

New-Jersey, House of Assembly, Dec. 23, 1783.

THE several petitions from the West and East-
Jersey proprietors, relative to a dispute subsist-
ing between them concerning the line of partition be-
tween East and West-Jersey were read a second time;
whereupon,

Ordered, That the West-Jersey proprietors have
leave to present the draught of a bill at the next sit-
ting of the Legislature, agreeably to the prayer of
their petition, on advertising their intention at least
six weeks previous thereto, in both the New-Jer-
sey, one of the New-York, and one of the Pennsylva-
nia new-papers.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the proprietors of East-Jersey,
and all other persons concerned, that we propose,
pursuant to the leave granted us by the Honourable
the House of Assembly in the above resolution, to
present the draught of a bill at the next sitting of the
Legislature, for the purposes expressed and set forth
in our petition. JONA. D. SERGEANT, Committee
CLEMENT BIDDLE, of W. Jer-
EBENEZER COWELL, sey Propri-
DANIEL ELLIS, etors.

January 8, 1784.

8w

THE NOTED HORSE

OLD VALIANT,

WILL cover mares this season at John Snyder's,
innkeeper at Ringoe's tavern in Amwell, Hun-
terdon county, at the moderate rate of Five Dollars
and one bushel of oats for the season.

VALIANT is so noted for being equal, if not su-
perior, to any horse ever kept in this state for getting
good colts, either for the saddle or harness, makes it
needless to enlarge in regard to his performance, fur-
ther than to acquaint those that may incline to breed
from so valuable a horse, that he is in excellent or-
der, and may be seen at his intended stand the first of
April next, where due attendance will be given, and
pasture provided for mares from a distance, if requir-
ed, by the subscriber.

STEPHEN BETTS.

Amwell, March 20, 1784.

3w†

This is to inform the Publick,

THAT the subscriber has opened a school at Mrs.
Elizabeth Scarff's in Trenton, to instruct chil-
dren in sewing, marking, darning, spelling and read-
ing; is much obliged to those who have encouraged her,
and will be assiduous to oblige those who may employ
her.

SARAH JAISER.

March 27, 1784.

3w

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the plantation of the sub-
scriber in Hopewell, the 14th of January last, a
bright bay mare, two years old past, a natural trotter,
with a small star and snip, not docked. Whoever takes
up and secures her so that the owner gets her again,
shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable
charges by

JOHN GUILD, junior.

March 29, 1784.

2w§

Thomas Beck,

GOLD AND SILVER-SMITH,

INFORMS his friends, and the publick in general,
that he carries on the business in Trenton, oppo-
site Mr. Hunt's store, where those who please to em-
ploy him, may depend on having most kinds of gold
and silver-smith's work done in the neatest manner,
and at the lowest rates.

He likewise ensures the quality of his work to be
equal in value to the current coin.

N. B. Ladies gold watch-cases and equipages chaf-
ed, repaired, and cleaned, with all kinds of chasing
done as neat as in Europe. The full value given for
old gold or silver, and the greatest price in exchange
for work.

March 8, 1784.

6w||

A Farm to be Sold,

By the subscriber, situated on Mine-Brook, in Bar-
nard's township, in the county of Somerset, and state
of New-Jersey, on the road leading from Morristown
to the White House, and four miles distant from Bak-
keridge meetinghouse,

CONTAINING upwards of 200 acres of good land,
80 acres of which are well timbered, upwards of
20 acres of good meadow, and more may be easily
made; the whole exceeding well watered, having a
constant stream in each field: There are on the pre-
mises a good dwellinghouse and kitchen, a good Dutch
barn, a never failing spring in the house, and a large
orchard:—It is also very convenient to both grist and
sawmill. Any person inclining to purchase, may know
the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the
premises.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK.

March 11, 1784.

4w†

Six Pounds Reward.

MADE their escape from the gaol of Trenton, Hun-
terdon county, state of New-Jersey, the 29th of
March, 1784, a certain John Guinnip, about 20 years
of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, well set; had on a lead
mixed coloured coat too short for him, but may change
his clothes; also a certain Henry Heland, about five
and twenty years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high; had on
a brown coat, black jacket, corduroy breeches, and
boots. Whoever secures said runaways, so that they
may be had again, shall have the above reward, or
three pounds for either of them, and reasonable charges,
if brought to the gaol, paid by

DANIEL GANO, Gaoler.

March 30, 1784.

3w†

Three-pence Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 24th ult. an
apprentice lad named John Fenton, about 18
years of age; had on a lead coloured cloth upper
jacket, breeches of the same much worn, white large
vest, old linen shirt and brown felt hat; is very talka-
tive, much addicted to swearing, lying and getting
drunk. Whoever will apprehend the said lad, and
bring him to his master, shall receive the above re-
ward.

ISAAC COWGILL.

Burlington county, April 7, 1784.

2w†