

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1785.

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

To the Freemen and Electors of the county of Burlington.

GENTLEMEN,
 INFLUENCED by the sentiments of some of my friends, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for the sheriff's office at the approaching election. Should I be so happy as to be favoured with your suffrages, I will remove into a central part of the county, where it shall be most for the ease and advantage of the people, and endeavour to act in such manner as will render me not unworthy the trust.

With the greatest respect,

I am your

Humble servant,

GEORGE ANDERSON.

Burlington county, August 24, 1785.

4w*

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th of this instant, August, a negro man named LIMAS, twenty-three years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout and straight built, has a small lump on one of his thumbs, a large scar on his right leg, lisps when he speaks: Had on and took with him a new felt hat, grey linsy coat, redish waistcoat, two pair of trowsers, two pair of stockings, several shirts, and other clothing: Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him in goal, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN LEQUEAR.

N. B. It is probable the above said negro may change his cloths; and is lurking in some part of Sussex in this state,

Amwell, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, August 23, 1785.

3w*

A SECOND-HAND

Font of (ENGLISH)

T Y P E S,

To be sold. Enquire of the Printer.

THE citizens of New-Jersey, holders of Prize-Tickets in the old Continental Lottery, are hereby further informed, that all such prizes must be produced at this office for a final settlement, before the first day of March next.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Commissioner.
 New-Brunswick, Commissioners' Office, July 4, 1785.

8w

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 20th day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

A DISTILLERY,

LATELY erected in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, conveniently situated for the distillation of rum or any other spirituous liquors, on a constant stream of running water sufficient to supply the works without the expence of pumping: One copper still that holds 150 gallons, with worm, tub, &c. are fixed fit for immediate working, and room for fixing another still of any size, with a number of cisterns and other vessels, all new.

As these works are not completed, the purchaser may finish them to his own taste; the situation is, perhaps, preferable to most others for this business, as fire-wood and house-rent are very reasonable, and the consumption for rum and other spirits, very considerable. For particulars enquire of Colonel Azariah Dunham, New-Brunswick, or

SAMUEL HAY.

No. 86, William-Street.

N. B. The mode of payment, of the whole or part of the purchase-money, will be made easy to the purchaser.

New-York, August 24, 1785.

4w

SINGING-BOOKS.

Just come to hand, and to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton—

[Price Thirty-five Shillings]

WILSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A short Sketch of a Democratical Form of Government. Addressed to Sig. Paoli. By Catharine Macaulay, Author of the History of England.

WARM wishes for the welfare of yourself and illustrious countrymen, renowned Paoli! are the motives that stimulate me to address you on the important subject of Corsican liberty. Free establishments are subjects I have studied with care; and the strong rumours which prevail, that the Corsicans are going to establish a republick, makes me address you, as if this was the determined point to which your hopes are turned.

Of all the various models of republicks, which have been exhibited for the instruction of mankind, it is only the democratical system, rightly balanced, which can secure the virtue, liberty and happiness of society. In such constructions alone are to be found impassable bars to vicious pre-eminence; and the active ambition of man will stimulate him to attain excellence, where excellence alone can procure him distinctions. The very nature of slavish dependence and proud superiority are equally baneful to the virtues inherent in mankind: The first, by sedulous attention and mean adulation to please its master, undermines, and at last subdues, the more generous principle of the soul; and the fond delights of superiority extinguish all the virtues which enoble human nature, such as self-denial, general benevolence, and the exalted passion of sacrificing private views to publick happiness.

Having endeavoured to specify the advantages accruing from a democratical republick, I shall enter, first, into those things essential to the proper form of this species of government; and, secondly, into that part of the constitution which defends it from corruption.

It is necessary to the proper form of this republick, that there should be two orders in the state, viz. the senate and the people.

The first order is necessary, because in a well-constituted senate there is wisdom; and if this order is prevented by proper restraints from invading publick liberty, they will be the surest guardians of it— The second order is necessary, because that, without the people have authority enough to be thus classed, there can be no liberty.

The form of the republick being thus established, let the debate be in the first order, viz. the senate; and the result in the second order, viz. the people, though with the power of debating likewise.

Let not the number of men that represent the first order be above fifty, to prevent the confusion which usually springs from assemblies too numerous. Let the order of the people be represented by a certain number of men, not under two hundred and fifty, elected out of this order by the several districts or cities into which this island may be divided.

Let the Generals, Admirals, civil Magistrates, and officers of every important post, be taken out of the senatorial order, i. e. among those who have held the rank of senators, with the privilege of having a vote in the senate during the time that they are in office, though not otherwise elected into that assembly. Let the power of electing these magistrates and officers be in the representative body.

Let the senate, or its committee, meet thrice every week, or occasionally, as the necessity of their office requires.

Let there be power of appeal from every court of justice to the senate, and then to the representatives of the people.

Let the affairs of commerce, and all matters relative to the state and executive powers of government, be determined by the representative body, after they have been first debated in the senate; but let not the representative assembly have the power of determining peace and war, imposing taxes, the making and altering laws, till these subjects have been first debated by the senate, and proposed by them to the collective body of the people. Let these proposals

be promulged one month before the meeting of the representatives toward the passing them; that the people may have time to deliberate on them, and give what directions they shall judge proper to their representatives.

Now, having settled what relates to the form and established powers of the republick, we must consider that part which defends it from corruption.

This must be considered under these two articles, viz. the rotation of all places of trust, and the fixing the agrarian on a proper balance.

The rotation of all the places of trust is so strong a preservative against the decay of a republick, that the Roman constitution, though otherwise defective, might perhaps have stood to this day, had the Romans never dispensed with that salutary ordinance. This dispensation was one of the fatal wounds, which hurried on its dissolution in the very meridian of its glory. The prolongation of the commands of Marius, Sylla, Pompey and Cæsar, were the means which its unnatural, and too much pampered citizens made use of to destroy it. The downfall of this glorious republick has been a notable argument, with shallow politicians, against every constitution of this kind; but it serves wise Legislatures cautiously to avoid those faults which produced this fatal effect.

The examination of the defective part of the Roman constitution will shew the importance of the second article, viz. the fixing the agrarian on a proper balance.

The agrarian of the Roman republick was never fixed on a proper balance: Brutus and Publicola either did not foresee the evil that such a neglect would produce, or, content with the glory they had acquired, left this achievement to succeeding patriots.

But this was the capital defect which brought this excellent fabric to decay; this was the defect which the Gracchi made such generous efforts to amend. Had they succeeded in their attempt, the Roman republick might have been as immortal as time itself; for, had the agrarian been ever fixed on a proper balance, it must have prevented that extreme disproportion in the circumstances of her citizens which gave such weight of power to the aristocratical party, that it enabled them to subvert the fundamental principles of the government, and introduce those innovations which ended in anarchy; anarchy produced its natural effect, viz. absolute monarchy. Thus ended a government, whose salutary influence raised its citizens to a degree of perfection beyond the powers of vulgar conception; and thus succeeded a government, whose baneful influence debased its subjects to as low a state of infamy, as that of the others had been great and glorious. A due consideration of these effects will, I hope, make manifest the necessity of the rotation and proper agrarian. There remains now to shew the best method of fixing these regulations.

First, the rotation. Let the whole senate be changed once in three years, by a third part at a time, yearly. Let the vacant posts be supplied from the body of the representatives, by the election of the people. Let that body undergo the same rotation, and be supplied from the people. If any of the representative numbers should be elected into the senate, that are not by the course of the rotation to go out of the representative council, their places must be supplied from the people. Let no member of either the senatorial or representative body, be capable of re-election under the space of three years. Let the Admirals, Generals, civil Magistrates and all the officers of important posts, lay down their commissions at the end of the year, nor be capable of re-election under the aforesaid time of probation. The rotation thus settled, we come to the second consideration, viz. the proper agrarian.

Let the agrarian be settled in such a manner, that the balance of land inclines in favour of the popular side. To prevent the alterations which time would make in this balance, let the landed and personal effects of every man be equally divided at his decease between the males, heirs of his body; in default of such heirs, between his male heirs of the first and second degree of relationship; always referring

an ample provision for the widows of the deceased, and the education of female children.

This law, which excludes female heirship, is to prevent aristocratical accumulation of property, and must be farther strengthened by debarring females the bringing dower in marriage.

The provision for unmarried females must be made by way of annuity out of the personal estate. These, I think, are irresistible bars to the alteration which time would otherwise make in the balance.

If the exigencies of the republic should ever find it necessary to lodge the executive powers of government in the hands of one person, let there be a law made to limit it to one month. Let the representative assembly have the power of nominating the person, and continuing this command from month to month, if the exigencies of state demand it; but let not any one person be capable of holding this office above a year.

The remedy of a dictator should never be made use of, but in the most desperate cases; and indeed, it is not probable that such a government should ever be in a situation to want it.

This, renowned Paoli is but the rough sketch of that only form of government which is capable of preserving dominion and freedom to the people. If a farther correspondence on the same subject should prove agreeable to you and your illustrious countrymen, I shall in my next treat at large of the militia, the police, the education of youth, and other points necessary to good government, and the farther security of liberty.

The necessity of having an unrestrained power lodged in some person, capable of the arduous task of settling such a government as the above described, is too visible to need any recommendation; nor is it less so, that there is no person so capable of this high employment as Signior Paoli, who, having long directed the councils of a brave people in the glorious struggle for liberty, should finish his career, by making that liberty beneficial and permanent. This is an opportunity of immortalizing your name, renowned Paoli, which few men had within their power and fewer have had wisdom enough to seize on, but rather through their folly have turned it to disgrace and infamy. But that you may be ranked among the foremost of mortals, with Timoleon, Lycurgus, Solon and Brutus, is the sincere wish of your great admirer and very humble servant.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, May 6.

One of the most ingenious men that this kingdom could boast, died at New-Market, the 11th instant. His name was John Rickard; he was a cordwainer by trade; but his abilities could not be confined to the gentle craft only? he made bricks and fiddles, knives and wheelbarrows; he could grind razors and dig wells; fauce-pans and boilers he repaired, and he mended lanterns and bellows; he slaughtered hogs, and played very prettily on the fiddle; he shaved remarkably well, and was famous for extracting oil from neats feet.—Take him for *all in all*, his neighbours think they shall not look upon his like again.

May 24. The Turks are assimilating rapidly towards the Europeans in their manners and ideas. The freedom of science, and the consequent dissemination of science, is gaining ground, and becoming more universal. The government even interferes in the attempt to banish the superstitious notions to which the people have hitherto been slaves; and it was no doubt with this intention that the Grand Vizier lately appeared masked at a bal pare, given by the French Ambassador. He did not, however go so far as to lay aside the Ottoman habit.

May 28. A solemn ordination, or laying on of hands, hath lately taken place amongst the Methodists, at Lady Huntingdon's Chapel in Bath, by Bishop W———'s, when, amongst many others, a black was ordained, who hath since preached to crowded audiences.

June 2. Out of thirty-six turtles, of the amazing weight of 500lb. each, brought by Admiral Hughes, from the island of Ascension, no more than nine were brought alive to England. The Prince of Wales, Mr. Pitt, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Howe, Lord Bathurst, Lord North, and Lord Huntingdon, were complimented by the Admiral with one each.

June 6. A tax on bachelors will induce many to marry, to save charges; the ladies all say, if it is carried, they will christen every article of their dress by the name of Pitt, and have him painted on all their fans.

Was the American trade ever likely to be a profitable one to this country, why it might be as well to send a resident over; but really, according to appearance at present, the people of the new states are more likely to solicit an union and connexion with this country, than to stipulate for an alliance; the new

states are in fact the poorest states in the world; and the whole of them together, are of less consequence than the single state of Algiers.

However disinterested Mr. Fox may appear in his support of the tax on bachelors, he is not likely to be affected by it, as a treaty of marriage is certainly on foot between that worthy gentleman, and the widow of his late friend Samuel House, Esquire. The nuptial ceremony, we hear, is to be performed by Mr. Burke, in the habit of a Jesuit, and Mr. Sheridan is to officiate as clerk. The right hon. Welbore Ellis is to act as father, and the Duchesse of D——, has promised to stand as bride's maid upon the occasion. It is computed that the fortune of the lady and gentleman together will amount to the immense sum of 0000000l.

June 8. A letter from a merchant at Philadelphia, dated Feb. 16, says, "If I was to venture an opinion on American remittances, it would be far from flattering to the British creditor. The traders over proportioned to purchasers, the exportation of specie daily diminishing our circulating medium, good bills (scarce any to be had) eight per cent. above par, profits on imported goods very low, house-rent and every other expence double what it was before the war; money frequently taken up at the enormous rate of from 2 to 5 per cent. per month, goods daily sold at auction from ten to twenty-five per cent loss, to make partial remittances, and extravagance pervading every class of people. Add to this, that the Europeans are shutting us out of the West-India markets, from whence alone we could hope to import specie; and the clashing interests arising from the local situations of our several governments, destroying that harmony, which alone could give energy to beneficial plans of commerce and revenue."

June 17. While many are lavish of their praise respecting this tax on bachelors, others are against it, which shews there is no pleasing every body, and what a difficult card the minister has to play. Some assert, that this tax will so enhance the worth of unmarried ladies, that like other commodities they will rise in value, on account of the great demand that must ensue; that this, at length, may originate a new book of rates, to settle ages, qualifications, property, fortunes, &c. Whether additional domestic feuds, separations, and *crim cons*, shall be the consequence, time will shew; but, probably, population will advance. Illicit commerce, will also be lessened, and likewise the demand for idle women. Hence, our financier will see the necessity, either of giving pensions to ladies of easy virtue (whose kind keepers are expected to marry) or of cutting out employment for them. The shifting oppositions, confusion, farewells, alterations in connections and situations, that must happen, cannot but be very great. As expences extraordinary will thus be levied on bachelors (besides being driven from their old haunts and ways) should they not be exempted from the impost on female servants, for without this they will think even the maintenance of them an hardship? or perhaps, rather that all at once come under such an accumulation of expence, they will pay the tax, and prefer being in bondage, or in silken fetters by their temporary spouses. It is thought by the knowing ones, that *Lady-day* next will be a proper period both from its name, and being the spring of the year, for this impost to take place; more especially, as time should be given to clear out, careen, or to have all tight under the hatches, before a hazardous voyage to the land of matrimony shall commence.

J U N E 22.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

To Travellers.

A new real Air Balloon Post Chariot, to carry four passengers in two days to Constantinople, is to set off at six o'clock precisely, on Monday evening, from Charing-crofs, and to breakfast next morning at Lisbon, dine at Gibraltar, and sup and lie at Malta; to set out from thence time enough on Wednesday morning, so as to arrive at four in the afternoon at Constantinople; from whence it is to return exactly at six on Thursday evening, breakfast on Friday morning at Malta, dine at Gibraltar, and sleep at Lisbon; to depart next morning soon enough to arrive at the Hotel Dieu, in Covent-Garden, at four in the afternoon.

To be performed (if God permit) by Signor Zampango and Co.

N. B. Each passenger will be allowed to carry 14 pounds weight as luggage.

American Intelligence.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) July 16.

We learn, via Antigua, that most of the windward islands, have sent over memorials to government, through the hands of their different agents in London, couched in very strong and spirited terms, complaining of the great injury they sustain for want of a proper commercial intercourse being established between Great-Britain and America. The articles

of slaves, lumber, &c. having been exorbitantly dear for some time past in those islands, as the means of obtaining them is not only difficult, but very precarious.

We are requested to insert the following Extracts from Chamberlaine's Treatise on the power of Grand and Petit Juries, &c.

"A justice of peace ought to acquire some knowledge of the laws of his country, and be thoroughly conversant with all the acts of assembly in force, creating a jurisdiction in magistrates; and he ought not to be under the influence of fear, favour, hatred, malice or passion of any kind, whereby his judgment may be warped or biased. Rashness or delay are likewise to be equally avoided; they should bear *ALL parties* deliberately, and minister justice indifferently without partiality, with a *resolute hand and uncorrupt heart*.

"It is usual also in examinations of assault, battery, and such kind of offences, to say by way of aggravation, that the assault, &c. was committed without legal provocation, but surely the phrase ought to be excluded every examination from the absurdity of the expression, as every kind of provocation, according to the acceptation of the word, is of a culpable nature, and tends to a breach of the peace, and therefore cannot be legal."

B O S T O N, August 22.

Last Friday evening the association of tradesmen and manufacturers of this town met at the Green Dragon. A circular letter was laid before them by their committee, to be communicated to their brethren in the several branches of trade and manufactures throughout the United States, informing them what measures had been adopted by the association of this town, and the law passed by this state in consequence of their petition; urging them to enter into a similar association, and requesting them to forward a petition to their several legislatures, for the purpose of laying duties on such species of articles as can be manufactured in this country. Also a correspondent is recommended from the several associations, when established. The letter was unanimously approved, and voted to be immediately forwarded.

N E W - H A V E N, August 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Paris, to his friend in this city, dated May 10, 1785.

"All Europe are in a state of the most dreadful consternation, particularly France and England. A species of famine is dreaded. Can you believe that for near four months rain has not been known in these two countries? Yet so it is.

"The article of hay it is supposed will not be produced in the most trifling quantity in this kingdom, except in marshy places; there is no verdure to be seen in 360 miles of country, which I have passed, with a very few exceptions: should hay fail, the cattle will require all the grain there is in the country to keep them alive.

"The poor already feel the terrible effects of the drought.

"You would be astonished at the aspect of the country, and travelling is one of the most uncomfortable things you can imagine, from the incessant clouds of dust.

"There is scarcely a calamity befalling one part of the human race, but some other is benefited by it. In the present case America no doubt will derive great advantages; the French, until very lately, have been obstinately opposed to our flour going to their islands; now they relax a little; this causes our commissioners to say we have more friends at the court above than at every other court beside."

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

On Fire-Balloons.—In Petits de lay Croix's reception of the French ambassador by the king of Siam.

The fire-works that were played at night were perfectly fine. There were rockets as large as one of our hogheads, and of a proportionable length. They mounted about the middle region of the air, and cast so great a blaze, that they lighted the country six leagues round, as if the sun had been shining at noon day. The inventor of this fire-work, sitting himself down on the end of these rockets, ordered it to be fired, and was whisked up into the air higher than any four steeples in the world could reach. were they set one upon another. The rocket having spent its strength, and being ready to fall down all luminous with the infinite number of stars that broke from it every moment, the engineer opened a sort of umbrella he had carried with him, which, when it was extended, was little less than thirty feet in diameter. This umbrella was made of feathers, and so light, that the air supported it without any trouble; no otherwise than we see in France those machines of paper that are called kites, which being fastened to a long string of pack-thread, the children make them fly in the air. Inasmuch that the engineer, supported by this great umbrella, surrounded with stars, came to the ground as gently as if he had wings, and could have flown with them.

Aug. 25. Being the anniversary of St. Lewis, the same was observed at the house of M. Marbois, charge des affaires, with every mark of convivial jocundness. The packet fired a salute on the occasion.

Aug. 26. Amidst all the vices and enormities of the Algerine Turks, some good qualities are observable among them. The most abandoned wretch never presumes to utter the name of God in vain; or add it by way of decoration to his ribaldry. Draughts and chess are their only games; and at these they never play for money, but coffee, sherbet, tobacco, or some such trifles.

AUGUST 30.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, dated June 2.

"The news of the day is war: all our troops are ordered to be ready at a moment's warning to take the field: the Imperialists in Brabant are all in motion; still it is probable we shall buy the peace at a dear rate: the French hold the balance in their hands."

P I R A C Y.

On Saturday last, in the ship Atlantic, capt. Traffadden, from Stata, was brought in here, taken up at sea, capt. Duncan, of the schooner—, from Norfolk in Virginia, bound for the coast of Africa—who failed on the 10th inst. and on the 16th was rose upon by the principal part of the crew and confined in irons, together with his mate and boatwain; in this situation they remained four or five days, when the long boat was launched, fitted out with sails, provisions, water, &c. and a compass, and then set a drift about 60 leagues off the land; leaving on board the schooner 4 whites, 1 mulatto, and 2 negroes, not one of them understanding navigation; armed with two six pound cannon, and some small arms, &c. &c. With the boat they shaped their course for the continent, and meeting with a brig bound to Europe, declined a passage in her, in hopes of falling in with some other vessel, as they luckily afterwards did, and arrived safe here as before mentioned.

From the circumstance of a pilot-boat having been along-side a schooner off the banks on Saturday last, answering the description of captain Duncan's in every particular—and the captain's overhearing some conversation of the pirates while in confinement, declaring their intentions to cruise off Sandy-Hook, where they expected to be joined by a vessel from New-York; there is great hopes they may be met with by captain Duncan, who yesterday morning went in pursuit of them in a pilot-boat, with a number of armed volunteers.

Office of Secretary of Congress.

August 26, 1785.

The United States in Congress assembled, intending to have a new, correct, and complete edition of their journals; the printers in the several states are hereby requested to send to this Office, on or before the first Monday in November next, the terms on which they will engage to publish the said journals, and to deliver one thousand copies thereof.

The person or persons contracting must engage to have a complete index made for the whole, from the beginning to the first Monday in November 1785, and inserted in the volume ending at that time.

The edition is to be in folio, and bound in boards. The proposals must mention the time when the work can be entered upon, and the quantity which can be composed daily; and be accompanied with specimens of the paper and types.

The work to be carried on at the place where Congress resides, or within such a distance thereof as shall be determined by the Secretary of Congress, who is to superintend the printing, and revise the proof-sheets.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

* * * The printers in the several states are requested to give the above a place in their papers.

R I C H M O N D, August 20.

By a letter from the Sweet Springs we have the following intelligence: That the Shawanese Indians are out upon the frontiers in great force, united with the Six Nations. At Point Pleasant they have killed Col. Thomas Lewis, and four other officers; one a Major, and three Captains. Col. Lewis and his party were killed at a place called Raccoon Bottom, to which place they went, upon invitation of the Shawanese, to hold a treaty with them; and this piece of bloody treachery is said to be a revenge for a recent murder of an old Indian hunter, by a party of whites going down the Ohio. The fort at Point Pleasant is in great distress, and the inhabitants of Green Brier, stimulated by Col. Samuel Lewis, brother to Col. Thomas Lewis, are in motion to its relief.

B A L T I M O R E, August 16.

We are informed that the assembly of the state of Georgia have generously offered the Connecticut line of the late continental army, to locate their bounty

lands within that state, with other benefits and privileges, on certain conditions.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 24.

The following singular affair happened on Saturday morning last: A person who arrived from England some time last fall, hired in the family of Mr. David Bacon, and during his residence had conducted himself with great propriety, got up early and securing a door at the bottom of the stairs, to prevent interruption, opened a desk below, took out upwards of ten pounds, and ransacking two money drawers of their whole contents, in the front store, together with a new beaver hat, immediately run off. The perpetrator of the above robbery calls himself Joseph Edge, is about five feet six inches high, well set, light complexion, nineteen years old, and had with him, among other apparel, a white hat, with white bobbin loops.

Aug. 29. Saturday last was apprehended and secured in the goal of this city, a certain Francis Reed, alias Red, who was advertised in some of our late papers, for robbing the house of the widow Mandeville, in New-York, and made his escape from a confining there. He was found on board a shallop, at the Crooked Billet Wharf.

Aug. 30. Mr. Marbois, charge des affaires of France, has delivered to Congress a letter from his Most Christian Majesty, concerning the Marquis de la Fayette. It contains expressions of that monarch's friendship for the United States, and assurances that the king wishes for opportunities to let the young general experience farther marks of the satisfaction he has of his zeal and ability.

A vessel is returned here from New-Foundland, whither she was bound with a freight, but being an American bottom, did not enter, or land any part of her cargo, as her captain found that a brig from this port had been seized there, and was to be sold in a few days—not being owned by British subjects, manned by British seamen, and navigated according to British laws.

Aug. 31. Between the 26th of May and 26th of August, died in this city five widows, the aggregate of whose ages is 463 years. The youngest of them had counted 90 summers before she arrived at the "house appointed for all living."

We are informed, that a certain merchant of this city, lately wrote a letter to a person in Jamaica, containing a circumstantial account of the American vessels fitted out here, provided with British colours and papers, to evade the rigorous regulations observed in the West-India islands; the letter was fortunately intercepted. What makes this affair of a more villainous dye, is, that this merchant has, we are informed, carried on an illicit trade with the islands since the peace.

TRENTON, September 5.

Died, on Tuesday last, in Bordentown, at an advanced age, Doctor ALEXANDER MOORE, many years physician in that place. Tender and cautious in his practice, he joined the character of the indulgent friend to that of the physician. Every honest man, who was acquainted with him, esteemed him when living, and now laments him dead.

Walter Colvin,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER;

INFORMS his friends and the publick in general, that he has opened shop nearly opposite to Mr. Abraham Hunt's, where he carries on the clock and watch-making business; and hopes, by his assiduity and attention to business, to give full satisfaction to those who will please to favour him with their custom.

Trenton, August 29, 1785.

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TO THE PUBLICK.

A Compleat Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris, calculated for the use and instruction of the American navigator, surveyor and the lovers of knowledge in these United States, is a work which the subscriber hopes will meet with the approbation of the virtuous citizens of America; convinced of the advantages which must attend a publication of this kind in America, he has taken the liberty to lay before the publick

P R O P O S A L S
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
T H E
American Nautical Almanack
A N D
ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS.

The Almanack and Ephemeris shall contain,

I. The Sun and Moon's rising and setting, and time of high-water for every day in the year at Philadelphia; with an easy rule to make these answer any place in the world. Also, the changes, full's and quarters of the Moon, with the eclipses of Sun and Moon throughout the year, fitted to Philadelphia; with an easy rule to fit them to any other place of the world.

II. The declination and passage over the meridian, of the planets every day, with an easy rule by these to find their rising and setting in all places of the world.

III. The right ascension and declination of the Sun; also the Equation of time for the noon of every day; likewise, the Sun's semi-diameter for every fourth day.

IV. The Moon's right ascension and declination for the noon and midnight of every day; also, the Moon's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for every noon, and her passage over the meridian every day.

V. The distance of the Moon's center from the Sun and from stars east and west of her; for every three hours throughout the year.

VI. The eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

VII. A number of other tables requisite to be used with the almanack, with several rules, illustrated by a great variety of examples, shewing the use of the almanack and tables, particularly in finding the longitude at sea and land.

The price to be One Dollar, which is Ten-pence less than the price of the British Nautical Almanack, although it will contain many things not in the other.

The almanack for the year 1786, will be published some time in October next, and that for 1787, in February or March following: after which time, should the publisher meet with sufficient encouragement, they shall always be published at least two years before their date, for the use of those mariners who may go long voyages.

BENJAMIN WORKMAN.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1785.

Subscriptions are taken in by Messrs. Edes and Sons, Boston; F. Barber, Rhode-Island; R. Hodge and S. Campbell, New-York; J. Murphy, Baltimore; J. Hays, Richmond, Virginia; J. Campbell, Wilmington, N. Carolina; J. Muirhead, Charleston, S. Carolina; by the publisher; by all the book-sellers in Philadelphia; and by the printer hereof.

The utility of the proposed publication of a Nautical and Astronomical Ephemeris, is so well known in Europe, that computers are annually paid by the publick, on whose fidelity, care and abilities, the Astronomer and navigator may safely depend; while observatories are established almost in every country in Europe to furnish the necessary materials of calculation. A similar publication in America must, of consequence, be of singular advantage to promote the navigation of the United States, if executed with care and ability. From our acquaintance with the skill of the gentleman who proposes to undertake the business, we have no doubt, but that it will be executed with the greatest attention and fidelity, and that he deserves the encouragement of the friends of America.

JOHN EWING, D. D.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on Sunday evening the 21st of this instant, the following indentured Irish servants, viz. Daniel Tonnev, about seventeen years of age, dark complexion, short black hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin visage; had on and took with him, a white jean coat, a blue short sailor's jacket, two under jackets, one spotted the other a fine dimity, one pair of olive green corduroy breeches, a castor hat almost new, &c.

Michael M'Phaddin, about twenty-six years of age, of a fair complexion, with long black hair tied, stout and well made, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him, a linen coat, jacket and breeches of corded linen with thread stockings, wool hat with a black riband round it, a blue short jacket and check wallet, a weaver by trade.

Thomas Kennedy, about twenty years of age, of a sandy complexion, freckled face, long brown hair, thick legs and the left leg the shortest, which causes him to limp, very thick set, and about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; had on, and took with him, a cloth coat of a drab colour, almost new, no lining, a spotted velvet jacket, and a blue cloth ditto, two pair of breeches, 1 jean and the other fustian with thread stockings, new shoes, a pair of square copper buckles, a wool hat; a shoemaker by trade, and took some tools with him.

Also a certain Edward Dowl, 19 or 20 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high slim built, much pock-pitted, ruddy complexion, talks on the brogue, and swears much in his discourse, fond of a club or stick, and values himself on his prowess in the use of it as a weapon of defence, has been used to tend a sawmill; had on a short blue duffel sleeveless jacket, new Russia linen shirt, brown corduroy breeches, ribbed linen stockings, a pair of calf-skin pumps, nearly new, plated carved buckles, half-worn felt hat, an old black silk handkerchief, but may be likely to change cloths with his comrades: Whoever secures said servants in any gaol, so that their masters get them again, shall have the above reward, or 6 dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID FORST,
WILLIAM RICE,
WILLIAM M'CALLA,
JONATHAN INGHAM, jun.

Bucks county, August 26, 1785.

1w*

TO BE SOLD,

AGREEABLY to the directions of the last will and testament of Joshua Ewing, Esq. deceased, the house in which he lately lived, situate in Greenwich, in the county of Cumberland, in this state. The house is stone, almost new, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar, a stone kitchen, and shop suitable for a tradesman adjoining, and a pump of good water at the door; the whole buildings are completely finished and in good repair. With the above will be sold about 3 acres of land, divided into several lots by a cedar fence, and planted with a variety of excellent fruit trees. The situation is high and pleasant, commanding a fine prospect of several roads leading into the said town, and is a good stand for a store. The purchaser may have possession in October next. For further particulars enquire of James Ewing, Esq. in Trenton, or the subscriber on the premises.

HANNAH EWING, Exec.
N. B. The title indisputable.
August 20, 1785. 4w*

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from his bail on Monday the 8th inst. a certain William Hewes, a labourer, about 5 feet 8 inches high, is well set, round shouldered, and pitted with the small-pox, wears his own black bushy hair, is fond of company and addicted to swearing, supposed to be about 24 years of age, and is a native of Gloucester county; had on and took with him, a variety of cloths, amongst which was a new superfine brown lapped cloth coat, with gilt buttons, broad brimmed hat, which he generally wore lapped down; took with him a bay horse about 14 hands high, low in flesh, with a new saddle and bridle, which he had borrowed; also, a large silver faced watch, belonging to the subscriber, maker's name forgot. Any person who will secure the said William Hewes, in any gaol, and give information thereof to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

NATHAN PAUL.
Greenwich, Gloucester county, New-Jersey,
August 11th, 1785. 4w

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Samuel Willitt, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Hunterdon, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of Common-Pleas for said county, at the Court-House in Trenton, on Tuesday the 13th day of September next, 1785, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said Samuel Willitt's estate should not be made, and he be discharged agreeable to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL WILLITT.
Hunterdon gaol, August 12, 1785. 4w

GOOD CEDAR BOARDS

MAY be had, on reasonable terms, at Ridgway's Sawmill, on Toms River road.
29th of the 7th month, 1785. 4w¶

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Trenton, on the 27th day of May last, an apprentice lad named John Horner, in the 19th year of his age, a taylor by trade; about five feet six inches high, slender made, and is very fond of liquor and snuff, has short light hair: Had on and took with him one buff-coloured coat and vest, one pair of blue broadcloth breeches, a round wool hat bound, white cotton stockings, half worn pumps, with some other clothes. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CONROD KOTTS.
July 9, 1785. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Ralph Hart, late of Hopewell, in the county of Hunterdon, deceased, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of September next, all the real and personal estate of the said deceased. Sales to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, when due attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known, by

MOSES HART, } Execut.
JARED SEXTON, }
August 25, 1785. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,
A likely young
NEGRO WENCH,

Fit for town or country. Enquire of the printer.
August 10, 1785. 4w†

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.

Benjamin Pitfield,

Has for Sale, at his Store in Trenton, (Formerly occupied by Mr. Pinkerton) A large and general Assortment of **QUEENS WARE,** In crates, hogheads, &c.—glass in boxes and cases, which he will sell by the package, as low as can be had in Philadelphia.—

A quantity of (imported) genuine Anderson's pills, Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial; with a generous allowance to such as purchase by the quantity.—China, hard ware, cutlery, nails, jewellery, plated candlesticks, casters with plated and silver tops, japaned waiters, tea-trays and tea-caddies, looking-glasses, window glass, Turkey oil stones, &c. &c. 12w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Proprietors of the Eastern Division of the state of New-Jersey, at a Council convened at the city of Perth-Amboy, on Tuesday the 12th instant, did order and determine, that dividends of rights of location of unappropriated lands should take place at the next stated meeting of the Board, which will be on the second Tuesday in September next, at this place. By Order of the Council,
JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, April 18, 1785.
N. B. Amongst the papers formerly in the hands of John Smyth, Esq. late Register, and delivered over to me as his successor in office, are a number of original deeds, returns of surveys, and other papers of consequence, belonging to persons of different counties in the state, to whom they are ready to be delivered upon the fees being paid, if any prove due thereon.

13w J. PARKER.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A VERY extensive and complete assortment of superfine, middling, and coarse, suitable to every branch of the Boulting Business, lately imported, and are for sale on reasonable terms, by

Robert Lewis & Sons,

at their store on Stamper's wharf, next below the drawbridge, or in Spruce-street, three doors from Third-street.

Millers, and others, may be furnished with boulting cloths, remarkably fine, and of superior quality and texture to any we have yet known imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of such cloths as will certainly answer the several purposes for which they may be designed, according to the different qualities of wheat, and mode of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States: Also, directions for affixing them on reels in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended, as well as the different methods of laying out and dressing French bur mill-stones. Those who purchase quantities to retail, a reasonable discount will be made to them.

Mill-stones of all sizes, of the best grit for merchant or country work, or to turn with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this state; and two Cologne stones are also for sale at the lowest rates.
Philadelphia, July 11, 1785. 3w

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue, On Wednesday the 14th day of September next, at the late dwellinghouse of John Grunendike, deceased, in South-Brunswick:

HORSES, cattle, sheep and hogs; a field of indian corn, wheat and rye in the sheaf, a large quantity of hay of the best quality, a quantity of leather, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture; a negro man, brought up to farming, one loom and tackling, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention; also a quantity of shelled corn, and flax dressed. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day till the whole is sold, at which time and place the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

SAMUEL GRUNENDIKE, } Exec.
JOHN GRUNENDIKE, }

N. B. All persons having any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement; and all those indebted are called upon to make payment.
August 23, 1785. 3w*

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 Watton, 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†

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton—
GEOGRAPHY
M A D E E A S Y.
BEING A SHORT, BUT COMPREHENSIVE
S Y S T E M

OF THAT VERY USEFUL AND AGREEABLE SCIENCE.
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NEW TESTAMENT,
AND APPLIED TO THE
CHRISTIAN STATE AND WORSHIP.
By I. WATTS, D. D.

The FORTY-FIRST EDITION, corrected, and accommodated to the Use of the CHURCH of CHRIST in AMERICA.

LUKE xxiv. 44. All things must be fulfilled which were written in—the PSALMS concerning me.

HEB. xi. 32. DAVID, SAMUEL, and the prophets. VER. 40.—That they without us should not be made perfect.

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.