

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1785.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.

THE conduct of the Divan plainly shews the bent of the Ottoman cabinet: the deposition of the Grand Vizir and that of the Aga of the Janissaries, the entire confidence the Grand Signior places in the Captain Pacha, and the continual, uninterrupted warlike preparations making here seem to forebode a design of washing off with human blood the shame of the last treaty concluded between the Porte and Russia. The negotiation relative to the fixing the limits with the house of Austria go on very slowly, and the utmost endeavours are used underhand to excite the people in the neighbourhood of the provinces ceded to Russia, to rise and enter those new possessions of the Czarina by force of arms.

Whilst affairs here bear so warlike an aspect, the Empress keeps her eye upon the Captain Pacha as her chief opponent; her majesty sees that it will be almost impossible to avoid a war with the Porte, and therefore wishes to take every necessary measure to crush that empire; but the execution of this grand project must be set a side, at least till the affair of the Scheldt is settled, and then it is a question but the Czarina may find other courts so materially interested both in the Lavant trade and the equal balance of power of different countries, as not to suffer the annihilation of the Ottoman empire.

COPENHAGEN, May 17.

The canal that his majesty has caused to be dug for the important purpose of shortening the navigation between the North Sea and the Baltic is now finished. The king's council has already fixed the conditions on which this navigation is to be opened, both for the subjects of his majesty and those of other states.

VIENNA, May 18.

It is reported, that a certain company has laid before the emperor a very minute plan for the junction of the Danube with the Adriatic sea, by means of a canal which is proposed to be begun here.—The company offers to carry this scheme into execution entirely at their own expence, provided the privileges they require be granted them.

May 20. We have accounts from Flume, that on the 20th of last month several shocks of an earthquake were felt there, preceded by a sudden loud explosion resembling the firing of a cannon. The most violent shock was at six o'clock in the evening, and all the town was greatly alarmed, but happily no damage was done. The following night several light shocks were felt.

UTRECHT, June 2.

The orders issued to the officers of the garrison at the Hague to be ready to march at a moment's notice, and those sent by the states-general to the commanders of our frontier forts and strong places immediately to complete the magazines, makes it imagined that our government cannot altogether adopt the plan of reconciliation proposed by the court of Vienna, and communicated to ours through that of France. The nature of the apologies to be made by this republic, and the number of millions required by way of compensation are the two points upon which our government cannot agree with that of Vienna; but notwithstanding that war is the general talk here now, yet accounts from Paris speak of all being settled, and that the treaty will soon appear.

HAGUE, June 6.

The States of Holland and West-Friesland have complied with the petition of a great number of respectable merchants and traders of Dordrecht, Amsterdam, Saandam, Rotterdam, and Schiedan, the prayer of which is, that certain moderate duties may be imposed on all vessels entering the ports of that province, in proportion to the navigation in which they are employed, and that the produce may be applied towards the completion and maintenance of the Mari-

tine Academy, which the city, zealous for the prosperity of their country, instituted four years ago. Ships from the East-Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, are each to pay 14 florins; those from the West-Indies, the Coast of Guinea, America and the Mediterranean, six florins, and other vessels in proportion.

June 8. It is generally reported here, that the pacific negotiations are in a favourable train for being brought to a speedy conclusion, and that the news of the approaching compromise of differences will be shortly published by authority. The prospect of peace is the more promising, since it has been found that the movements of the Imperial armies in the Netherlands are not considerable enough to justify the supposition, that the Emperor any longer entertains hostile designs.

LONDON, June 11.

When the news was brought to the several prisons of Newgate, the Fleet, and King's Bench, that there was a new popular meeting instituted in London, of which Lord George Gordon was a member, and was taking an active part in it, immediately the greatest joy is said to have prevailed among the felons, convicts and other prisoners, who, from this intelligence, promised themselves a speedy rescue and deliverance from their prisons.

We are sorry to inform the publick, that yesterday a reverend and very popular divine, put an end to his existence by cutting his throat.

There is a greater quantity of specie in the bank at this time, than has ever been remembered: a strong proof of the popularity of the present minister, and a sure presage that stocks will inevitably rise.

June 12. We flatter ourselves that the following, to be inscribed on the column which is to be erected in commemoration of Mr. Blanchard's aerial journey from Dover to Calais, will be agreeable to our readers:

In the reign of Louis XVI.
In the year M,DCC,XXXV.
JOHN PETER BLANCHARD, a Frenchman,
Accompanied by JOHN JEFFRIES, an Englishman,
On the 7th day of January,
At one o'clock in the afternoon;
Set out from Dover Castle,
In an Aërostatic Machine,
Mounting in the air.
He first crossed the straight
Between Britain and France,
And, after an aerial course
of two hours,
Alighted in this place.
The citizens of Guines,
In admiration of this unexampled boldness,
Have erected this Monument.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 25.

"Nothing can be more versatile than what is giving out from one day to another, respecting the causes of the delay of the conclusion of the differences between the Emperor and the Republick. It is now said publickly at the Hague, that his Imperial Majesty requires, as a previous condition, a justification, or kind of re-habilitation, Duke of Louis of Brunswick, as also an appointment in favour of the said prince proportioned to his long services and his rank. This opinion gains ground by degrees, as the imagination proves deficient in motives to account for the delays; but a report so extraordinary is far from being authentic, inasmuch as it wants even probability, the matter being an object of internal administration, which does not in the least concern the foreign powers."

June 13. A few days since two men, who were a disgrace to human nature, eat twenty-one pounds and a quarter of mutton chops, and beef steaks, with two three-penny loaves, and vegetables in proportion, for a wager, at the Lower-Fox, near Baptist-mills, Bristol; one of them, who had devoured above eleven pounds, and was consequently the winner, declared he could with pleasure eat three pounds more.

Letters from Spain mention, that the court of Ma-

drid is actually employed in digesting a plan for opening a trade between the western coasts of South-America and foreign nations, by constituting therein three free ports: It is said, that the plan has already gone so far, that these ports are actually named, being Baldivia, in Chili—Bonaventure Bay, in New-Granada—and Cinalæ, in New-Mexico.

JUNE 15.

Extract of a letter from Venice, May 14.

"Some incendiaries have lately set fire anew to several places of the great arsenal, and had it not been timely observed, a considerable part of the town must have become a prey to the flames. Several families of this city, suspected of having some hand in this plot, are apprehended, and confined in our publick prisons."

Extract of a letter to Mr. Feller, at Dover, dated Boulogne, June 15, 1785.

"As you will naturally be desirous to know the particulars of the unhappy fate of our two Aëronauts, who perished this morning, you may depend on the following, of which I was an eye-witness.

"At a quarter past seven they ascended, and for the first twenty minutes appeared to take the best possible direction; when, for a few seconds, they appeared stationary; then took a direction to the left towards Portee; then a contrary direction, and at about three quarters of a mile's height the whole was in flames, from the fire of the cursed Montgolfier, and fell with incredible velocity on Huitmille Warren, where the two unfortunate adventurers were found, instantly, on their fall; Pilatre with both his thighs broke, and a violent contusion on his breast; he was dead, before his descent, apparently. Romain had both his legs broken, and most of his limbs disjointed, but breathed for some moments, and uttered the exclamation—On Jesu! and instantly expired.

"Excuse me, the subject has so affected me, that I can say no more. There were faggots and staves all round the gallery, and the fire actually blew about the gallery at the moment of their ascension. The whole scene lasted about fifty minutes."

On a calculation lately made, it appears that the several powers of Europe employ in trade to the Oriental continent, about 160 sail of ships, carrying from 14,000 to 15,000 seamen. Of these 65 ships, or thereabouts return to Europe from India annually. The British company employ 54 ships, and about 16 return each year. The Dutch company about 40 ships, of which 13 return annually. The Danes 11, of which 5 return. The Swedes 11, of which 4 return. The Portuguese 8, of which 4 return. The Imperial company 7, of which 3 or 4 return. Prussia 5, of which two have returned. The Italian powers 12, of which 5 return. Spain return two every year; and France since the peace, 14, of which 7 have returned. The Americans have had one ship arrived at New-York since their independence—This is a pretty accurate state of the European commerce to India.

Accounts are received from the continent, which say, that the two Dutch Ambassadors are set out for Vienna, to apologize to the emperor for the insult offered to his flag by the Dutch man of war firing on one of his vessels in the Scheldt last year.

June 16. The message from Mr. Pitt, a few days ago, to the American-embassy, desiring to postpone, for some time, the intended interview between them, gave rise to some degree of speculation. The common opinion was that some difference had arisen among the members of the cabinets, as to the propriety of receiving that political missionary on any other footing than as a private agent from our quondam colonies; and therefore, that the minister could not see him, till that point, which must decide the form and manner of doing so, was finally adjusted. It would seem, however, from the accounts in yesterday's papers, that, if there had really existed any doubts concerning that matter, the good genius of the new world had crept into our councils, and blown them all away.

It appears somewhat strange to many, that Mr. Adams, who bore such an active hand in the late rebellion, should, of all others, be the man pitched upon by the Thirteen States as their legatè in this

Notice is hereby given,

TO all those who have any just demands on the estate of Hannah Quick, deceased, to bring in their accounts to the subscribers, and they shall be paid; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested, without delay, to discharge the same, to JOHN FORRESTER, } Execut. MARY QUICK, }

Quaker-Town, August 12, 1785. 2w*

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.

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,

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 Lambert, 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.

Publick Notice is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM WATSON, of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

April 30, 1785. 17w†

Notice is hereby given,

TO the officers and soldiers, who served in a detachment of the American regiment, under my immediate command; that I will attend for the settlement of their arrearages of pay, at New-Brunswick, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of August next. All those concerned may apply at that time.

DERICK LANE, late captain

July 26th, 1785. 4w† Jersey troops.

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 plotts, 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.

J. PARKER. 13w

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. 8w

To the PUBLICK.

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

JOHN BURROWS, GERSHOM MOORE.

May 24, 1785. 3m

WHEREAS on the 15th day of last May, Zebulon Phillips of Phillips-Town, Albany county, and state of New-York, left his father, and it is supposed is afraid to return home; I the subscriber, his father, would wish to receive him home again, and I do further promise to forgive him of any past offence. By applying to the Printer he will hear from

JOSHUA PHILLIPS.

Trenton, August 6, 1785. 4w†

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Samuel Newman, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Monmouth, to appear before two of the judges of inferior court of Common-Pleas for said county of Monmouth, at the house of Mr. John Longstreet, inn-keeper at Freehold, on Saturday the third day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the year 1785, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said Samuel Newman's estate should not be made, and he discharged agreeably to the act of the Legislature of New-Jersey in such case made and provided.

Monmouth gaol, SAMUEL NEWMAN. August 1st, 1785. 4w*

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Abraham Anderson, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Monmouth, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of Common-Pleas for said county of Monmouth, at the house of John Longstreet, inn-keeper at Freehold, on Saturday the third day of September, 1785, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said Abraham Anderson's estate should not be made, and he discharged agreeably to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided.

Monmouth gaol, ABRAHAM ANDERSON. August 1st, 1785. 4w†

TO BE SOLD,

A likely young NEGRO WENCH,

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton— GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY. BEING A SHORT, BUT COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM

OF THAT VERY USEFUL AND AGREEABLE SCIENCE, EXHIBITING

In an easy and concise View, the FIGURES, Motions, Distances, and Magnitudes of the heavenly Bodies:— A general description of the earth considered as a Planet; with its grand Divisions into Land and Water, Continents, Oceans, Islands, &c.—The Situation, Boundaries and Extent of the several Empires, Kingdoms and States, together with an Account of their Climate, Soil, Productions and Commerce:—The Number, Genius, and general Character of the Inhabitants:—Their Religion, Government and History:—The Latitude, Longitude, Distances, and Bearings of the principal Places from Philadelphia and London, and a Number of useful Geographical Tables.

Illustrated with two correct and elegant MAPS, one of the World and the other of the United States, together with a Number of newly constructed Maps, adapted to the Capacities and Understanding of Children.

Calculated particularly for the Use and Improvement of SCHOOLS in the United States.

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"There is not a SON or a DAUGHTER of Adam, but has some concern in both GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY."

DR. WATTS.

"Among those Studies which are usually recommended to young People, there can be few that might be improved to better Uses than Geography."

Essays on various Subjects.

This Day is Published,

And to be sold by the Printer hereof— THE PSALMS and HYMNS OF DAVID, IMITATED IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE 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.

The mother was aiding and abetting in this cruel and unnatural murder.

We are happy to inform our readers, from good authority, that four of the labourers (conditionally pardoned) who lately escaped from this city, were re-taken in the county of Buckingham, and are hourly expected to be brought down, under a strong guard, to receive the fruits of their labour.

These villains could not be content with the mitigation of their sentence, through the mercy of our Governor and Council, but immediately after liberating themselves from confinement, committed fresh crimes, sufficient to deprive them of existence, the breaking and plundering a store in Buckingham; upon which the neighbours were alarmed, who armed themselves, pursued the culprits, and apprehended them.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

One of the most important chemical discoveries, that of the fixing of Mercury, which has so long been searched after by the curious, has at last been made at Vienna, Germany, by a lady of the name of Orbellin, who has for some years employed her leisure hours in chemical operations: This lady invites any person to be an eye-witness to her having discovered a means of fixing mercury, and rendering it fusible as other metals are, without the intervention of any metallic substance; and after its fixation by a process of no great length or labour, this able chemist submits the mercury to the greatest heat, without its refusing any of its former volatility, the principal of which is absolutely destroyed. On the contrary, this volatile metal becomes so entirely fixed, that the greater heat it is placed in, the more compact and dense it becomes even to a state of brittleness. Thus we are indebted to the fair sex for one of the greatest chemical discoveries of this age.

On Friday evening the 5th inst. a most daring robbery, attended with great outrage, was committed by 12 armed men, at the house of Mr. Audrian, a French gentleman, near Nashaminy Ferry, in Bucks county. While some of them greatly abused Mr. Audrian, others plundered the house of the most valuable portable articles, a list of which is given in the advertisement; offering a reward for the discovery of the robbers.

AUGUST 17.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated July 22, 1785.

"I have nothing new to inform you of, except that on Monday morning, the 11th inst. about half after two o'clock, we were much alarmed here by a shock of an earthquake, which lasted upwards of a minute. As I in general sleep very sound, I believe I should not have heard it had I not been waked by the shrieks of the ladies of the house. On waking I was much terrified; for the bed shook almost like the rocking of a cradle, and the house rattled as if it would have come down about our ears. Add to this, the dismal cries of the family, were sufficiently terrifying. It however went off without doing any damage. They say here they have not felt so severe a shock these 40 years. It was experienced by all the neighbouring islands much about the same time, and several vessels a number of leagues out at sea felt it, especially a small one off St. Kitts, which by the commotion it made in the water lost her rudder, split her pump and fore-top, and was so shook that the capt. was afraid she would have gone to pieces."

On Tuesday the 9th inst. arrived at Baltimore, the ship Pallas, John O'Donnell, commander, from China. She left Macao in Canton, the 20th of last January. The sale of her cargo, consisting of a variety of articles, is advertised to begin on the 1st of October at Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bayonne, to his friend in Virginia, dated March 20, 1785.

"Your letter of the first of December came to hand very seasonably. You desired me to inform you of the extent, freedom, and exemptions, granted to our port, and territory; the extent of which is about ten leagues. We now begin to feel the useful advantages of the new constitution, which took place on the first of September last. Long before your revolution we petitioned for the freedom of commerce with the immunity and exemption of all duties. Our vicinity with Spain promised us all the advantages we could expect then, and the glorious event of your independence made us conjecture the greatest increase in our trade; but behold more than six months are expired and not a single American vessel has visited our bar. We receive and dispatch all kinds of wet and dry goods, without paying any duties, or conformable to any kind of formality. Our demand for tobacco and rice are considerable, and it is also much wanted with our neighbours the Spaniards. Trash tobacco has not been sold under sixty livres tournois per hundred; what I mean by trash, is such as is fit for rappee. Rice has been sold commonly from 55 to 60 livres per hundred. I shall not mention the price of furs as they are estimated according to their qualities, and fetch a very great price.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that in a little time our port will be a general magazine, where all foreigners will bring their commodities and purchase ours; particularly those from the north.

"Our manufactures are coarse cloths, blankets, threads, bern handkerchiefs, shoes, &c. &c. Our merchants are always supplied with fine linens, and cloths, and all others kinds of goods, also plenty of fine iron, nails, anchors, &c. The English have already began to carry on trade with this place. I have seen three of their ships loaded in the Thomas, with a variety of cloths, stuffs, &c. They take in return wines and brandies, which articles we can furnish cheaper than Bourdeaux.

"Two American merchants of knowledge and abilities, one of them nephew to General Greene, who on their travels through this kingdom visited all its ports, and were astonished when they saw ours, having far exceeded their expectation, finding in the dry docks ships from 3 to 400 tons burthen, and one of 800 tons.

"The greatest care is taken in conveying vessels into the harbour in safety, pilots being provided for that purpose, who go some distance to sea, in order to meet and convey them in."

Taken from the Christian Magazine, for June 1764.

Letters from Italy, bring an account of the following discovery, which has been made lately at Udine, the capital of Feiuli, a small province belonging to this Republick: A poor man lying under the frightful tortures of the Hydrophobia, was cured by some draughts of vinegar given him in mistake instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leonilla, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient who was brought to the Paduan hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and the third at sun-set; and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

A list of the numbers of the final settlement notes, given to the officers and soldiers of the continental army, belonging to the state of New-Jersey, on which the interest for one year is payable by the treasurer, annually.

From number	to	Inclusive
1,120	-	1,286
8,109	-	9,070
22,636	-	24,684
24,757	-	25,331
55,373	-	56,178
80,365	-	80,370
80,374	-	80,482
84,117	-	84,139
87,401	-	87,422

Also the numbers			
420	32,290	37,218	38,861
421	32,332	37,254	38,868
661	32,335	37,332	38,890
662	32,338	37,333	38,945
663	32,412	37,337	39,188
682	32,413	37,338	39,215
1,341	32,414	37,340	39,280
3,614	32,461	37,343	39,581
3,619	32,464	37,614	62,878
3,620	32,468	37,681	62,887
3,642	32,536	37,683	62,888
3,643	32,539	37,696	64,329
3,644	32,542	37,700	64,795
3,645	36,247	37,721	64,863
3,666	36,248	37,776	64,892
3,667	36,253	38,224	67,286
3,668	36,262	38,296	67,316
3,669	36,658	38,300	67,321
3,670	36,728	38,308	67,340
3,717	36,732	38,315	67,346
18,438	36,740	38,337	67,361
18,439	36,747	38,393	67,364
18,440	36,769	38,772	83,643
32,250	36,825	38,849	83,644
32,254	37,109	38,853	83,851
32,260	-	-	-

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 lappelled 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.

PHILADELPHIA PRICE-CURRENT, August 12.

Per barrel.	Vermillion	Per bushel.
Superfine flour 43s to 44s	138	Wheat 7s to 7s 6d
com. do. 37s 6d	138	Rye - 4s
Bur middlings 32s 6d a 35s		Barley - 6s
Indian meal, - 23s		Indian corn 3s 9d to 4s
Tar - 10s to 12s		Oats - 2s 6d
Pitch - 15s to 16s		Flax-seed 5s 6d to 6s
Turpentine - 17s 6d		Allum salt - 3s
Pork Burlington 61		Liverpool ditto 2s 6d
Beef Irish - 41 to 41 15s		Coal (dull sale) 18d
Country - 31 10s		
Mackarel - 50s to 60s		
Herring - 22s 6d		
		Per pipe.
Ship stuff - 16s		Wine Madeira 50l to 80l
bread - 23s to 24s		Lisbon - 40l
Pilot ditto - 28s		Port - 40l
Rice - 26s		Teneriffe 22l 10s
Sugar Muscovy. 36s to 60s		Fayal - 15l
Tobacco James river		Per gallon.
York - 55s		Jamaica rum 4s to 4s 3d
Rappahannock - 50s		Windward ditto 3s to 3s 4d
		French ditto - 2s
		New-England ditto 2s 3d
		Brandy 3s 6d to 4s
		Sherry wine 5s to 3s
		Malaga - 5s 5d
		Molasses - 20d
		Per ton.
		Bar iron - 28l
		Pig iron - 5l
		Logwood 11l to 14l 10s
		Ditto unchipt 7l 10s
		Fustick 7l to 11l
		Braziletto 18l to 20l
		Lignum vitae 5l 10s to 7l 10s
		Oak timber - 40s
		* Ship-building. White-oak frames 6l to 7l
		Live-oak and Red-cedar ditto 8l to 9l
		Per 1000.
		Staves pipe - 12l
		W. O. hhd. - 8l
		R. O. do. - 6l
		Leogan - 5l 10s
		barrel - 5l 10s
		Heading (dressed) - 10l
		Oak boards 4l 2s 6d to 5l
		Merchant pine ditto 6l 5s
		Sap ditto - 5l
		Cedar ditto - 5l 10s
		Oak plank - 10l
		Pine ditto - 10l
		Short shing. 11s 3d a 12s 6d
		Chocolate - 17d
		Long ditto 5l to 5l 10s
		Scantling - 4l to 5l
		Skins and furs.
		Deer-skins per lb. - 12s
		Beaver ditto 7s 6d to 15s
		Per piece.
		Otters - 25s
		Minks - 2s 6d
		Foxes grey 7s 6d red 5s
		Martins - 5s
		Fishers - 4s 6d
		Cats - 3s 9d
		Bears - 10s to 20s
		Raccoons - 4s 6d
		Mulkiats - 18d
		T. Crowley steel per faggot - 4l 5s
		Tin in boxes 4l 15s to 5l
		Gin per case - 30s
		Claret per doz. bot. 30s a 45s
		Port wine ditto - 30s
		Lemons per box 40s to 45s
		Course of exchange—On London 76½ to 80 per cent.
		Amsterdam 3s 2d per guilder.
		Paris 7s 6d per 5 livres.

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, Exe.

N. B. The title indisputable. August 20, 1785.

4w*

TO BE SOLD,

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

WILSON'S Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.

truth?—"The enlargement," replied she, "of three of my unfortunate companions who are now imprisoned in the house of Salpetriere, for having yielded like myself, by hard necessity, to the prostitution which they abhor." This new demonstration of virtue still exalted her in their esteem. Her companions were relieved, and the gentleman further insisted on her acceptance of a pension of 1200 livres, with which she declared she would settle in some of the provincial convents, for her family would not receive her. Here is a lesson to those prudes who are fond of flandering those unhappy women, and who include in the loss of chastity every possible vice.

The Minister having in contemplation the selling great part of the crown lands, a clamour was raised, that this measure would be injurious to the future growth of timber for supplying the navy; in order to obviate this difficulty, the surveyor-general was examined in the house of commons, when he gave the following evidence:—He had imported some 4 inch oak plank from Norfolk, in Virginia, from 30 to 70 feet in length, and from 13 to 15 inches in breadth, and keeps its breadth from end to end; that if it was well picked, it would be of the greatest service for bottom plank for men of war, 6 or 7 feet high, and almost to the water's edge; that for ships bottoms, so as to be always under water 4 or 5 planks above the floor riband, it is as good or better than Dantzic or English plank; that he had observed, when ships were broken up after 12 or 20 years service, this plank so lying in the bottom, has been as good as ever; that he had found the Virginia better than the New-York timber and plank; that the finest pitch pine in the world comes from Virginia, and is used by the Liverpool ships in the African trade, and also Carolina pitch pine, both very durable, and tho' used in the ships sides above water and exposed to the sun, are not affected by it, and do not shrink; that the Carolina live oak is equal to the English, and excels that of all other countries; but is not long enough for compass timber, nor of a size for knees of large ships; that he has been told that live oak grows to a great size, and in great quantities in Cumberland islands, on the coast of East-Florida; that in Virginia there is a kind of live oak, called the black oak, to appearance equal to the English, but does not know in what quantity it may be had; that he has seen a ship load of timber from Quebec, while sawing into plank, and thinks it equal to Dantzic or English; and that mahogany and cedar would be very good for beams or for plank, if they could be got.

That plank from Norfolk in Virginia might be imported here at 3l. and 3l. 5s. a load, if a proper person was sent out to direct the cutting of it; that it might be had from Rappahanock, as cheap and in greater quantities; that he has imported pitch pines from Norfolk in Virginia, and sold them here at 1s. a cubic foot; oak at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. a foot; keel pieces from 40 to 70 feet long, at 2s. and 3s. 6d. a foot; that timber he supposes may be imported at this price from any part of America, and from some parts cheaper; but American timber will not do for outside work, above water, being fit only for keel pieces, floor timbers, plank under water, and such uses as Dantzic plank is put to.

The English timber for plank and thick stuff for the navy, is advanced 30 or 40 per cent. within these 10 years, and the merchants timber for frames, which used to be 9d. or 10d. a foot, is now 11d. and 13d. a foot; and he said, to fell a tree in a season fit for barking, is not detrimental to the timber.

JUNE II.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 1.

"We have accounts from Inspruck, that an extraordinary phenomenon has happened in the country of Closter Stein, which is attributed to the severity of the winter; it is a sort of pestilential fog, which has spread over the fields: The young corn in the spring appeared more beautiful than could have been hoped, and promised an abundant harvest, but the fog has destroyed every thing, and all we have to hope is, that it may not be communicated to other countries."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, June 15.

"A Clergyman from the West of England, possessed of very great mechanical genius, has contrived a plan to weigh up the Royal George, and intends to make an attempt, provided government will afford him any encouragement."

June 16. The King of France has purchased from the Duke of Orleans, father to the Duke of de Chartres, his noble palace and park of St. Cloud, six miles from Paris. His Majesty gives six millions tournois for the purchase; one third of which has been already paid; another third is to be paid on the last day of the present year, and the remaining part on the last day of the year 1786.—His Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans has made a present of one-third of the purchase money to his son, the Duke of Chartres, and another third he has agreed to lend him; the remainder he keeps for his own use. The King was induced to buy this delightful place for his children, on account of the salubrity of the air: It is

here that the Dauphin is to be inoculated, immediately after the feast of St. Louis, which is on the 25th of August.

June 18. Mr. Cowley, husband to the celebrated dramatic writer, has commenced printer and bookseller in India. He has also published a paper under the title of the Bengal Gazette, which we understand has met with very considerable success.

The experiment of extracting pitch from sea-coal has been tried lately in Deptford Dock; and in order to make full proof of its utility, the bottom of one of his Majesty's sloops of war has been peyed on one side with some of this extract, and on the other with the common pitch from the north. As she is going one of the long distant stations, there will be full opportunity of trying whether it will become incrusted, and pear off in the sea-water. If it should answer the purpose, it will be introduced into the King's yards, as it will be a great saving to government, and save several thousand pounds which go abroad annually, for the purchase of that commodity.

Yesterday Lord Derby rose in the House of Lords, and said that he was going to make a motion, in some degree of a personal nature, which he hoped their Lordships would excuse, when they should hear his reasons. He had received a petition from Manchester against the Irish measures, signed by 120,000 persons, the parchment was therefore so extremely heavy and unwieldy, that he was absolutely unable to lift it, he therefore should move, that their lordships should be pleased to order one of their clerks to assist him in carrying it into the house, and his motive for making such a motion was that it might remain on their journals, as a monument of the zeal of the people of Manchester, in opposing the dangerous measure now going to be adopted.

The Lord Chancellor informed the noble Lord, that his motion was useless, inasmuch, without it the numbers of the petitioners would be transmitted to posterity, by the petition remaining on the records of the house; and as the noble lord had made a personal motion, he should therefore address him personally, and request him to withdraw his motion.

Lord Derby accordingly withdrew his motion, but was still obliged to get the assistance of one of the clerks, who, together with his lordship, with great difficulty, brought in the petition, and being unable to lift it on the table, were assisted by the Lords Carlisle, Stormont, &c. &c. &c.

A petition of the tanners at Manchester; and also A petition of the clock-makers at Manchester, were presented to the House of Peers, read, and ordered to be referred to the committee on Irish commercial propositions.

June 28. On Wednesday last, at Ascot races, a gentleman of the turf,—whether to discharge a debt of honour or not is not known—went full speed into another man's pocket, and took from him a gold watch!—Being detected he was led to a large piece of water, into which the populace plunged him, and being "well ducked," as the phrase is, he crawled ashore much fatigued. A halter was then put round his neck, and he was led in this ignominious manner round the course amidst the clamours of the people, and then kicked off.—He was in the blue and buff uniform, with neat leather breeches and boots.—His hair was dressed with great taste, the tail of which was cut off by some of the populace, and hoisted on a stick.—What a pity all the thieves that were there had not received the same discipline.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, August 8.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 9.

"A balloon is now in great forwardness here, and it is said will be liberated early in the ensuing month, dedicated entirely to the service of the royal family. The king and queen, it is asserted, (under the direction of the famous Montgolfier) intended an aerial excursion over the metropolis and its environs. The queen is so determined on this flight, that she lately told her illustrious consort, if he would not accompany her, she would mount at all events—"I will be the first of the blood royal (said her Majesty, with great good humour) that visited the celestials, if I perish in the attempt."

Monday last, a brig belonging to Newport arrived here from Whaling, under jury-masts. On her homeward-bound passage, she was met by a waterspout, which carried away both her masts and also swept her decks clear.

Wednesday last arrived here a ship from Liverpool, laden with salt; but as the duty on that and other articles took place the preceding day, we hear she is going southward.

AUGUST II.

AMERICANS attend!

A gentleman in this town has just received a letter from his correspondent in St. Kitts, informing that a British act of Parliament was published in that island on the 8th day of April last, prohibiting the import of all fish from any of our United States, into any of the British isles.

A correspondent confesses, that he feels the greatest anxiety at the present situation of the militia of this metropolis. He apprehends we are sinking into a lethargy and supineness. He wishes his townsmen to reflect on the infinite importance of a well regulated militia, and the necessity we are under of being on our guard, from our local situation with respect to a power who has spent her best blood and treasure to bring us to her feet.

NEWBURY-PORT, August 10.

Such was the desolation in Georgia in the late war, that, at the close thereof, there were not more than 300 inhabitants in the whole state, and now there are upwards of 3000 male inhabitants in a single county there.

PROVIDENCE, August 13.

Wednesday last a brig, bound to New-York, took fire off the harbour of Newport, from whence she sailed the same day, and was consumed. The crew got on board another vessel.

The hon. John Penn, Esq. formerly governor of Pennsylvania, arrived lately at Newport, from Philadelphia, with his lady.

NEW-YORK, August 4.

Extract of a letter from the town of Prosperous, in Ireland.

"The following remarkable circumstance happened near this place about three weeks ago. A poor woman who owed her landlord about fourteen pounds, scraped together a part, which she carried him; but he absolutely refused to take it, saying he would have all or none, and detained her in talk till the day was far spent; she then set out for home on a car. When she came within about a mile of her own house, she overtook a soldier, who earnestly intreated her to let him ride a little, he being exceedingly weary with walking; to which she reluctantly consented. When they came to the house, he asked her if any place was near, where he might lodge? and hearing there was none nearer than two miles, he begged to sit by the fire till morning. She told him she was afraid to suffer it, as it was a lone house, and nobody in it but her and her girl.

"At last she agreed, and told him he should sleep in the girl's bed, and the girl with her. About midnight two men who had blacked their faces broke into the house and demanded her money.—After pleading some time, she said, then let me fetch it; and going into the next room, said to the soldier, You have rewarded my kindness to you finely, by bringing your accomplices to rob my house. He asked where they were? She answered in the next room. He started up, and seizing his musket, ran out; on which the two thieves ran off with full speed; but he fired after, and shot one of them dead, who, when examined, proved to be the landlord."

AUGUST 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingston, (Jamaica) dated July 16.

"By a gentleman just arrived from Hispaniola, we learn, that the late order, excluding American vessels from all their different ports, does not extend to such as are loaded with fish and lumber, taking only taffia and molasses in return; but so determined are the French, with respect to other articles of the island's produce, that a schooner belonging to New-London was lately seized at Port-au-Prince, having on board only two hogheads of sugar, and ten bags of coffee, but released on the captain agreeing to pay a fine of 100 pistoles.

"The following vessels have arrived at Port-Royal since the 2d instant. Ships New-Betsey, Elder, and Caesar, Miller, from Philadelphia;—Three-Cranes, Brown, Boston; brig Neptune, Jackson, Charleston; Dispatch, Yates, Savannah; St. Peter Allen, Baltimore; sloops Fury, Atkinson, Baltimore; and Jeffrey, Chadwell, New-York."

The Massachusetts Impost Law, which took place in that state, the first instant, may be considered as aimed at "the root of the evil," to which the commerce of this country has been subjected ever since the establishment of peace. This law will effectually prevent foreigners from becoming carriers to us. Immediately on its taking place, his Britannic Majesty's frigate Mercury, captain Stanhope, and several other British vessels, left the port of Boston; one of which, the Three-Brothers, captain Boothby, from Liverpool, has since arrived in this port. It is to be hoped that laws will be speedily passed by all the different legislatures in the United States, for the better regulation of commerce and navigation, and for the encouragement of the manufactures and mechanics of America. Our own friends and artisans ought most certainly to have the preference. A peculiar attention to their interests, will undoubtedly tend to promote the welfare of our country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Beaver-Harbour, to his friend in Shelburne, dated July 15.

"We have had a confounded fire here about five days ago, which has put every thing at a stand. The fire was so dreadful that it threatened, and