

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1786.

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

Mr. COLLINS,
HAVING observed in your papers of the 10th and 24th of last month, a statement of the arrearages of taxes due from the several counties in the state, to the treasurer and to the continental receiver, I have taken the liberty of adding them together, and find the whole deficiencies are as follow:

	State Money.	Specie & Revenue.
From Bergen,	£. 163 0 11	558 11 4
Essex,	-	5333 13 4
Middlesex,	100 0 0	3840 13 10
Monmouth,	2065 19 11	9711 17 6
Somerset,	-	7381 19 0
Burlington,	4895 8 10	10,122 7 8
Gloucester,	-	183 11 1
Salem,	-	1419 0 0
Cape-May,	-	269 2 3
Hunterdon,	3045 13 11	13,709 0 0
Morris,	1894 17 6	10,056 13 4
Cumberland,	649 11 5	2349 12 3
Suffex,	3784 9 1	15,769 16 3
	£. 16,599 1 7	80,705 17 10

Some of these deficiencies, and considerable ones too, I find have been due ever since the year 1782, and so on more or less every year since. O tempora! O mores! And is it possible that any government can expect long to subsist while the executive powers are so extremely lax? It cannot be.

I confess I was extremely surpris'd to find such enormous deficiencies, as well as to see from whence they principally are due. I do not believe the people are generally apprized of it, or they would examine into the cause of such misconduct, and see it rectified.

What reason can be given, said I to myself, why the deficiencies are so much greater in some counties than in others; for instance, in Essex and Middlesex than in Bergen; and still greater in Monmouth than either; and why so much greater in Burlington than in Gloucester? This surely cannot arise from the consequences of the war, for Bergen suffered as much by that as either of the others, and Gloucester far more than Burlington--not from want of a convenient market, for their produce, for New-York is as convenient a market for the produce of Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth, as of Bergen--and Philadelphia for that of Burlington, as of Gloucester or Salem--not from want of produce for the market, or of ability to pay, for Essex, Monmouth and Burlington, are esteemed the garden spots of New-Jersey--to some other cause, then, these delinquencies must be attributed--and is it not worth the attention of the inhabitants of every township--of every county--to enquire who are the delinquents, and what are the causes of such delinquency? I am apprehensive it will, in a great measure, be found to be owing to the negligence and improper conduct of the persons entrusted with the collection; and if I am not misinformed, in too many instances, to their baseness in not paying forward the monies which they have collected.

I know it is common with many of the officers who have the charge of collecting the taxes, to say *It is hard times, money is scarce, we ought not to be too severe, we must shew a little lenity*; but pray, gentlemen, who authorized you to shew lenity? Have the laws, or the people, vested you with discretionary powers? The people who are the true fountain of all power, have, agreeably to the constitution, chosen the legislature, and authorized them to say how much, and how, and when, taxes shall be raised, and you are only authorized to act agreeably to their directions; nay, you have sworn so to do; must it not then be looked on as very great presumption in you to disregard, and pretend to dispense with, those laws which you are only appointed to execute, and are by no means accountable for the severity of?

But if you had the right to shew lenity, are there not other objects; are you to have no compassion for the disabled soldier, the widow and the orphan, who have become so by the fate of war, and depend on their pension; or who have entrusted their property in the hands of the publick, and depend on their interest for their support; and who, in consequence of the false lenity shewn by you, are deprived of their very subsistence? Have you not, as I have frequently done, heard these complain--Alas! the war has reduced me to a necessary dependance on the publick for support--I have been to receive the poor pittance due me, but cannot, the taxes are not collected, and I have not wherewithal to procure a morsel of bread; how can I return to my family to see them starve? To see every thing they possess wrested from them, and sold to pay the debts which I have been obliged to contract for their support to this unfortunate hour, and which the money now due me from the publick would fully dis-

charge, if I could receive it? But, alas! the taxes are not collected, and I cannot procure it--And is not, then, the punctual collection of taxes a lenity--a justice due to these?

Besides, we find that this, falsely called, lenity, is really an injury, not only to the state, but generally to the persons to whom it is extended, like giving cold water to a man in a fever, though it may seem to relieve him for the moment, yet it eventually involves him in double distress. For instance, some of these taxes were due in 1782--Money was then at least four times as plenty as now, but some persons, perhaps, had it not--or were not then willing to spare it--to pay their taxes. The officers said it was hard to sell their goods--they would shew them lenity. This was extended till the next tax came; they were then not more able--or perhaps more willing--to pay than before. A double lenity was now necessary, and this lenity has perhaps been extended, and extended, till now that their taxes are so accumulated that they are really unable to pay without distress and sale; whereas had they been pushed for the first tax, though it might have caused them some inconvenience, they would have been aware for the future, and they could much easier have paid one tax at a time, than five or six which are now become due.

As a proof of the justice of this observation, it is evident, that there are a number of people in every county who pay their taxes punctually, and that those who do pay are not people of better ability than those who do not pay; nay, so far as my knowledge extends, it is the poorer sort who pay their taxes the most punctually. On the whole, I think it is very clear, that where the officers do their duty, the taxes are generally collected; where they do not, they are not collected. I could produce some striking instances of both kinds, but these might be deemed invidious, I therefore forbear.

NESTOR.

DO, Mr. Collins, be so good as to tell us where your observing and intelligent friend Peregrino would place his school-house, in a sequestered wood, in a horrible thicket, in a desert or some uninhabited island, would such a choice be judicious? Or can he give us any reasons for it which would be available? The reasons for the present practice seem to be 1st. Because the more publick the place, the more convenient to the scholars, and the more likely to be well frequented. 2d. Because few people would choose to have forty or fifty scholars coming from all directions to the centre of a large field, of wheat or flax suppose, to a school-house, nor to have them playing round it for two hours at noon, in such kind of grain. To avoid these inconveniencies, it has been found necessary to set them on the side of the highway; and these reasons seem "to have been available" from the first settlement of the country to this time. Whether the choice is judicious or not must be left to your friend Peregrino, and the consideration of those who shall hereafter have school-houses to build, to determine.

STAY AT HOME, O.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, August 7, 1786.

AN ORDINANCE for the Regulation of INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHEREAS the safety and tranquillity of the frontiers of the United States, do in some measure depend on the maintaining a good correspondence between their citizens and the several nations of Indians in amity with them; And whereas the United States in Congress assembled, under the ninth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union, have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passing of this ordinance, the Indian department be divided into two districts, viz. the southern, which shall comprehend within its limits all the nations in the territory of the United States, who reside southward of the river Ohio; and the northern, which shall comprehend all the other Indian nations within the said territory, and westward of Hudson river: Provided that all councils, treaties, communications and official transactions, between the superintendent hereafter mentioned for the northern district, and the Indian nations, be held, transacted and done, at the out-post occupied by the troops of the United States, in the said district. That a superintendent be appointed for each of the said districts, who shall continue in office for two years, unless sooner removed by Congress, and shall reside within or as near the district for which he shall be appointed, as may be convenient for the management

of its concerns. The said superintendents shall attend to the execution of such regulations as Congress shall, from time to time, establish respecting Indian affairs. The superintendent for the northern district, shall have authority to appoint two deputies, to reside in such places as shall best facilitate the regulations of the Indian trade, and to remove them for misbehaviour. There shall be a communication of all matters relative to the business of the Indian department, kept up between the said superintendents, who shall regularly correspond with the secretary at war, through whom all communications respecting the Indian department shall be made to Congress; and the superintendents are hereby directed to obey all instructions which they shall, from time to time, receive from the said secretary at war. And whenever they shall have reason to suspect any tribe or tribes of Indians of hostile intentions, they shall communicate the same to the executive of the state or states, whose territories are subject to the effect of such hostilities. All stores, provisions or other property, which Congress may think necessary for presents to the Indians, shall be in the custody, and under the care of the said superintendents, who shall render an annual account of the expenditures of the same, to the board of treasury.

And be it further ordained, That none but citizens of the United States shall be suffered to reside among the Indian nations, or be allowed to trade with any nation of Indians, within the territory of the United States. That no person, citizen or other, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, shall reside among, or trade with any Indian or Indian nation, within the territory of the United States, without a license for that purpose first obtained from the superintendent of the district, or one of the deputies, who are hereby directed to give such license to every person who shall produce, from the supreme executive of any state, a certificate under the seal of the state, that he is of good character and suitably qualified and provided for that employment; for which license he shall pay the sum of fifty dollars to the said superintendent for the use of the United States. That no license to trade with the Indians shall be in force for a longer term than one year; nor shall permits or passports be granted to any other persons than citizens of the United States to travel through the Indian nations, without their having previously made their business known to the superintendent of the district, and received his special approbation. That previous to any person or persons obtaining a license to trade as aforesaid, he or they shall give bond in three thousand dollars to the superintendent of the district, for the use of the United States, for his or their strict adherence to, and observance of such rules and regulations as Congress may, from time to time, establish for the government of the Indian trade. All sums to be received by the said superintendents, either for licenses or fines, shall be annually accounted for by them with the board of treasury.

And be it further ordained, That the said superintendents, and the deputies, shall not be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in trade with the Indians, on pain of forfeiting their offices; and each of the superintendents shall take the following oath previous to his entering on the duties of his appointment:--"I, A. B. do swear, that I will well and faithfully serve the United States in the office of superintendent of Indian affairs, for the district; that I will carefully attend to all such orders and instructions as I shall, from time to time, receive from the United States in Congress assembled, or the secretary at war; that I will not be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trade with the Indians, and that in all things belonging to my said office, during my continuance therein, I will faithfully, justly and truly, according to the best of my skill and judgment, do equal and impartial justice, without fraud, favour or affection." And the superintendent for the northern district, shall administer to his deputies the following oath, before they proceed on the duties of their office: "I, A. B. do swear, that I will well and faithfully serve the United States in the office of deputy-superintendent of Indian affairs in the northern district; that I will carefully attend to all such orders and instructions as I shall, from time to time, receive from the United States in Congress assembled, the secretary at war, or the superintendent of the district aforesaid, and that in all things belonging to my said office, during my continuance therein, I will faithfully, justly and truly, according to the best of my skill and judgment, do equal and impartial justice, without fraud, favour or affection." And the said superintendents, and deputy-superintendents, shall each of them give bond with surety to the board of treasury, in trust for the United States; the superintendents each in the sum of six thousand dollars, and the deputy-superintendents each in the sum of three thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office.

And it is further ordained, That all fines and forfeitures which may be incurred by contravening this ordinance, shall be sued for and recovered before any court of record within the United States, the one moiety thereof to the use of him or them who may prosecute therefor, and the other moiety to the use of the United States. And the said superintendents shall have power, and hereby are authorized, by force, to restrain therefrom, all persons who shall attempt an intercourse with the said Indians without a license therefor obtained as aforesaid.

And be it further ordained, That in all cases where transactions, with any nation or tribe of Indians, shall become necessary to the purposes of this ordinance, which cannot be done without interfering with the legislative rights of a state, the superintendent, in whose district the same shall happen, shall act in conjunction with the authority of such state.

Done, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

G E N O A, April 19.

FOUR extraordinary couriers, dispatched by the principal mercantile houses at Saragossa, Barcelona, Valencia, and Murcia, have brought accounts to our merchants of the entire failure of the crop of Mulberry leaves in Spain, in consequence of the late severe season. This must bring on a scarcity of silk; and the merchants of the above places have given orders to their correspondents here, to buy up all the silk they can to send them, that they may be able to carry on their manufactures.

L O N D O N, April 22.

The article of the late peace has effectually put a stop to the beneficial trade once carried on from this kingdom to the coast of Africa. In the year 1756, there were imported from the coast of Guinea, *communibus annis*, for fourteen years, from one hundred to two hundred ounces of gold. The native merchants of Africa used to bring their gold to our settlements in exchange for different articles; at present the French, Dutch and Portuguese enjoy entirely this valuable part of traffick, which, with the gum trade of Senegal, now wholly engrossed by the French, were the most valuable species of trade in that quarter of the globe carried on by any European nation.

May 28. The French are indefatigable in their application to the improvement of their marine, which they seem determined to put on an entire new footing. Their whole naval force is to be divided into nine squadrons, five at Brest, two at Toulon, and two at Rochfort, each vessel to have on her flag, pendants, &c. the number of the squadron to which she belongs. Some estimate of the number and strength of this fleet may be formed by the following list of officers: 100 captains commanders, including 27 captains commanders of the divisions of the nine squadrons, 100 majors, (a new rank superior to that of lieutenant) 680 lieutenants, and 840 sub-lieutenants.

They are also adopting every possible scheme of economy in the different departments; that of war in particular, has consented to a retrenchment of three millions of livres, and the others will undergo a like reform.

The Venetians seem to be ambitious of recovering their long lost maritime fame. By the last advices from Cadiz, they had received authentick accounts there, that the Chevalier Emo, at the head of a squadron of gallees belonging to the Venetian state, had taken the strong fortres and town of Sfax, near Tunis, which capitulated after four days siege. Four large vessels, and seven xebecs were taken in the harbour, besides a large quantity of naval stores, and 2000 quintals of grain.

May 31. Important as a peace must be, a commercial treaty is still more so. Peace is a mere cessation from war, but a commercial treaty is a security for peace. A reciprocity of interests must incline all parties to be pacifick, as all wars originate in a view to this very interest, which a peaceful arrangement of a commercial kind answers full as well without any contest at all.

June 12. A writer in the Hamburg Journal asserts, that the annual importation into Europe, of tea, from China, is nineteen millions of pounds weight, of which thirteen millions and a half are consumed in Great-Britain and Ireland.

The importation of cambricks is mentioned as one of the articles of agreement with the French. But the article which will reflect immortal honour on the negotiation is, that which has been publickly talked of at Paris; to wit, security for the merchant ships of both kingdoms, in case of a war. This provision will also operate as an antidote to war, which is often promoted by men interested in the plunder of merchant fleets.

G L A S G O W, June 8.

Extrait of a letter from Inverie, April 29.

"I am sorry to write you, that this country will soon be a desert, if some means be not fallen upon to prevent emigration. No less than four hundred persons go from this little place about the middle of summer. At present all is in confusion. They intend for Canada."

D U B L I N, May 10.

A modern French writer computes, that the number of blacks purchased in Africa, amounts annually to above 62,000, whom he divides as follows:—England 40,000, France 12,000, Holland not above 6,000, Portugal about 4,000; as to the Spaniards and Danes, though having settlements on the coast of Africa, they have had little or nothing to do with the negro trade. So numerous an exportation of the natives taking place

every year, has effectually depopulated the African coast, which has now become a perfect desert. Add to this that the trade must now be carried on in the inland parts, at the distance of 300 miles, and it may be fairly concluded, that this iniquitous branch of commerce will soon be entirely cut off. "The sooner the better," (says injured humanity) and we fervently join in her wish.

It is most earnestly recommended to the merchants and traders of this city, nay of the kingdom in general, to consider the injury that trade sustains by not affixing a determined circulating value on foreign silver. French crowns and dollars are for the most part refused in payment, or at least suffer such a depreciation in value, when offered in currency, as makes it more for the advantage of the owner to dispose of the former in particular to the silver-smith. A French crown is heavier than a British one, and has rather less alloy in its composition, which must be deemed a sufficient inducement to let that species of coin pass as ours of the same denomination, and especially as we are on the point of having a more extended commercial communication, and that there will be in future a much greater influx of this species of money. Dollars are about eight penny weights in the pound troy worse than our silver, and may be rated accordingly. The adjustment of this very important matter might perhaps with propriety come first under the consideration of the chamber of commerce, and afterwards be adopted by a general meeting of the trading inhabitants of this city, which would be followed by the other cities and towns throughout Ireland. The necessity for such an immediate and publick agreement must strike home to the breast of every person who has taken the matter into mature and serious consideration.

S T. G E O R G E ' S, B E R M U D A, July 1.

WE hear from Jamaica, that the British settlers at the Bay of Honduras daily increase, and trade begins to flourish there. The Old River's Mouth is made the general mart, which is much preferable to St. George's Quay, where business was usually transacted. A number of the old inhabitants are arrived there.

July 8. Monday last put in here the sloop Fanny, captain Newbold, (for a Mediterranean pass) from New-York, for Lisbon.

July 22. We hear that seven vessels are sent out from Nova-Scotia to the south seas, by Nantucket men only, who have lately settled there for that purpose, and who are allowed the same privileges as British subjects.

P O R T L A N D (Part of Falmouth, lately incorporated) July 27.

One of the favourite tenets of the new Turkish prophet is, "that the people's first care should be to promote agriculture, as the noblest of all arts, the rise and support of all states.——Would to God that a prophet, teaching the same doctrine, might arise in the province of Maine; and the people believe in him, or at least in what he should teach!—This the politician, with propriety, might term a *saving faith*."

P O R T S M O U T H, August 3.

Accounts from the country contain the agreeable tidings of prospects of a most plenteous harvest. The fields are loaded with nature's richest and most luxuriant gifts, and throughout the whole state, never were the labours of industry rewarded in greater abundance.

C H A R L E S T O W N, (Massachusetts) Aug. 4.

All the states are now represented in Congress, except Delaware. Probably, says a correspondent, that state is convinced that the support of a representation in that assembly is an unnecessary expence, whilst they remain a mere name—a blank—a political cypher;—whilst they see them wanting the means of satisfying the demands of our domestick creditors, and our territory liable to an attachment by our foreign ones; an attachment, against which the sword of justice can never be drawn; whilst they see our flag insulted (when admitted) in the ports of our enemies—ah! and in those of our friends! and no body of men vested with power to counteract such degrading measures;—whilst they behold, from the same incivility, our ambassadors abroad despised as "the shadow of a shade"—the dignity of the United States trampled under foot, and the character of an American, in all parts of the world, rapidly declining, from the highest pitch of dignity and respect, into the lowest state of contempt! And, whilst these things are really so (says he) of what consequence is it to support an assembly, who cannot make, and enforce, one national law, and whose recommendations are no longer regarded as the result of the collective wisdom of the states!

A Halifax paper of July 22, has the following article: "On Tuesday last a small vessel arrived here from Boston, by which we learn, that the Bostonians, finding there is no probability of *starving* us into a compliance with their measures, have, at length, *very prudently*, determined upon opening their port, and permitting our vessels to enter, and purchase stock, &c. for our consumption. But we do not think, however, notwithstanding the permission now granted, that our Boston friends will find that branch of commerce entered upon by us with avidity equal to their expectations."

Yesterday afternoon one of the hands, belonging to capt. Meaghers's brig, lying at capt. Cordis's wharf, fell from the mast-head upon the deck, but happily received so little hurt, that he was able to go about his work again in a few hours.

P R O V I D E N C E, July 27.

In our two last papers was mentioned the publick anxiety occasioned here, by the operation of the late

act of the General Assembly for enforcing the currency of the new paper money in this state, under the penalties of total forfeiture, disfranchisement, &c. Many of the inhabitants of this town, as is usual in market-towns, having generally depended on receiving supplies from day to day, were thrown into great distress on the failure of these supplies, arising from the terror of those penalties. The usual channels of business and supplies being thus stopped—the shops shut up—vessels which arrived here ordered away to other ports—others expected directed to go elsewhere—and scarcity and want beginning to be felt, more particularly by the poorer part of the people—and there being no prospect of relief, without the interposition of the town, the alarm became general, and a town-meeting was called on Monday morning last, to consider what was prudent to be done. The meeting was very full and general—all saw the indispensible necessity of doing something for furnishing the town—and the impossibility of doing it without infringing on the letter of the act was equally conspicuous.—This caused some division of sentiment with regard to the proper mode of procedure—some were for indemnifying; at the expence of the town, those who might be prosecuted on the act—others were apprehensive that this might be considered as resisting the publick authority of the state, and might tend to weaken legal government, for the support of which this town hath always been remarkable, there scarcely having been a riot or tumult of consequence in it since the days of sir Edmund Andros.

A committee was at length appointed, to draft and report the resolutions necessary to be entered into: and the meeting adjourned till five o'clock, P. M. to receive their report. The committee, after some time, *unanimously* reported the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That it be, and it hereby is most earnestly recommended to the inhabitants of this town, not to molest, in their persons or property, any persons whatsoever, in bringing supplies of the necessaries of life to the market in this town, or in disposing of such supplies at such prices, and on such terms as may be mutually agreed on, betwixt them and the purchasers: Also, in order that supplies may be afforded to those who frequent our market, *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the merchants, shopkeepers and traders in this town, to expose to sale, as usual, such articles as they may have on hand, for the use of the town and country.

It is further VOTED and RESOLVED, That, for the more immediate supply of bread-corn or meal, for those who stand in immediate want of bread for themselves and families, there be borrowed on the credit of this town, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, in specie: That James Arnold, esq. be appointed to hire and procure said sum; and that he appropriate the same in the purchase of bread-corn and meal, for the use of the inhabitants of this town, who are in real want thereof; that said corn, when purchased, be delivered to Mr. Daniel Anthony, clerk of the market, to be by him sold under the direction of the town-council, at such prices, and for such pay, as shall reimburse and satisfy those who generously may loan the money; that the said corn be distributed as equally as may be among those who stand in need thereof.

N E W - H A V E N, August 1.

We learn, that the ladies of fashion in the city of Paris, convinced that beauty, when adorned with elegant neatness, attracts the eye of love with centuple advantage, have abandoned the rich and costly silks, and unanimously chosen the livery of virtue, and appear, from head to foot, in the most enchanting white; and a noble simplicity in dress distinguishes all the fair of that city.

N E W - Y O R K,

Aug. 11. On Tuesday Congress Resolved, that a monument be erected to the memory of NATHANIEL GREENE, Esq. at the seat of the federal government, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of NATHANIEL GREENE, Esquire, who departed this life on the 19th of June, 1786, late Major-General in the service of the United States, and Commander of their army in the southern department.

The United States in Congress assembled, in honour of his patriotism, valour and ability, have erected this monument.

A French writer, in the Journal de Guienne, asserts, that, from the year 167 to the year 1785, no less than 70,000 persons have been executed in London!

A letter from Vienna, April 19, says, "It is certain that the Divan has returned for answer to the Russian Minister at Constantinople, that the Grand Signior having been from time immemorial the protector of the Georgians, and the greater part of the people being his proper subjects, his Highness cannot comprehend how the Empress had taken them under her protection, and that in defiance of the sublime Porte. This tone of firmness, which has not been known to proceed from the Divan lately, has a little staggered the Russian Minister, but he could proceed no further without orders from his court."

AUGUST 12.

ANECDOTE OF ADMIRAL TYRREL.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, when at Scarborough, observed Admiral Tyrrel attended several meetings of the people called Quakers, in that place, and took particular notice of the solemnity and reverence of his behaviour, during the meetings, especially in the time of silence.---One morning after this, the Admiral came up to Samuel in the publick room, before many nobility, saying, "Mr. Fothergill, I have a very high opinion of your people's principles and practice, especially the inwardness and spirituality of your silent worship." Samuel replied, "Admiral, I think such a testimony rather extraordinary from thee, as a man of war, concerning us and our principles which are for peace, and against all fighting." The Admiral replied, "Sir, I am of your principles in that particular, and fully believe the time will come when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither learn war any more; but as every dispensation of unerring wisdom must have a beginning, so that has had among you, but has not reached us yet; and as the Divine Intelligence, I know by experience, to what you hold of an union and communion with that it is attainable in this age, one instance of which occurs to me, when I had the honour of commanding three of his Majesty's ships of war, as Commodore, sometime before the last peace was concluded.

Account was brought that five large French men of war were bearing towards us, all superior to ours in men and guns; a council of war was called, and, whilst they sat, I retired alone into my cabin; and, after getting into perfect silence, I heard, in the secret of my mind, a language, as intelligible to my understanding, as ever words were to my outward senses, "Go fight the French fleet, for I have delivered them into thine hand." I arose reverently thankful for this gracious intimation, and went to the council, letting them know we would fight the French, and that I was sure of victory; all was made ready, and we engaged. The event proved the certainty of Divine intimation, we having gained a complete victory, as is set forth in the history of that war."

Aug. 17. By a gentleman from Canada we are informed, that the British, so far from having any intention of delivering up the western posts, which, agreeable to the treaty of peace, ought to have been done some time since, have lately marched a regiment from St. John's and Montreal, to reinforce them.

BALTIMORE, August 11.

A late English news-paper mentions, that the lawyers' solemn dirge was performed at Berlin, the capital of the King of Prussia's dominions, on the 19th of May last, by his Majesty (Frederick the Great) having abstracted their number. In 1777 there were 15,229, 5000 of which were abbreviated in that year. In 1785 there were 12,139, at the expiration of which 4266 were struck off the roll. In the present year, his Majesty has reduced them to 269 only; the consequence of which is a considerable diminution of lawsuits.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.

Extract of a letter from an eminent house in Gibraltar to their friends in this city, dated 28th May, 1786.

"The Mr. Lamb, who was mentioned in our last, had arrived at Algiers, was, we are told, admitted to an audience of the Dey; but the Algerines being rather, at present, haughty and insolent, chiefly owing to the amazing tribute or present lately made them by the Spaniards, made such demands from Mr. Lamb, that he could not bring them to any reasonable terms; and therefore was obliged, as we understand, to leave their city at a few hours warning. We wish sincerely matters were made up; for, until they are, it will be very unsafe for any defenceless American vessel to appear in these seas. With regard to our opposite neighbour, the Emperor of Morocco, we have reason to believe that he might be prevailed on to enter into a treaty with your states on tolerable terms: indeed his cruizers are trifling, compared with those of the Dey of Algiers."

Extract of a letter from Alicant, dated 13th May, 1786.

"John Lamb, esq. Envoy from Congress to Algiers, has been here but three or four days ago, on his return from thence, where he had remained about three weeks, and he had succeeded so far as to have got an audience or two with the Dey, but to little purpose; more money must be had than is yet allowed by Congress to effectuate a peace; and you may depend that the Algerines will cruise against us, at least this summer, in spite of any measures that can now be taken."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 10th May, 1786.

"Mr. Lamb, who had gone to Algiers, is, I find, returned to Alicant, having been able to do nothing. Upwards of 12,000l. sterling was demanded for the ransom of 22 Americans who are there. Mr. Barclay and Col. Franks are actually here, on their way to Morocco, where, by the influence of his Catholic Majesty, which, I understand, will be exerted in

behalf of America, I hope their negotiations may prove more successful."

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 7.

"Arrived here last Saturday, the ship Grand Valley, capt. Peel, from Jamaica, who fell in with the ship Cyclops, capt. Middleton, from Jamaica, bound to Glasgow, the 17th of July off the Havannah, who informed capt. Peel, that on the 12th of July he fell in with the brig Amity, who had a few days before picked up the crew with capt. Hayhurst of the brig Jamaica Packet, 30 leagues to the westward of the Grand Comains; he was struck with lightning which totally dismasted him, and set fire to the cotton between decks, which soon communicated to the rum in the hold, and that capt. Hayhurst and crew had scarce time to get clear in their boats; captain Hayhurst was then on board the brig Amity, of London, his people distributed on board the Cyclops, another ship, and Loyalist, all from the island of Jamaica; captain Peel felt the same heavy thunder and severe lightning off the Comains, but luckily received but little damage; the Cyclops was then out 27 days, and very short of water, with which captain Peel supplied him.

"Tuesday arrived at Providence, Rhode-Island, the brig Buckhorn, captain Benjamin Troop, from Hamburg, after a passage of 60 days.

"On Wednesday a ship arrived at Newport, in 62 days from Liverpool."

We have just heard from New-York, that the East-India ship which arrived there a few weeks ago, under Imperial colours, proves, from some circumstances that have lately transpired, to belong to the English East-India Company, and not to the Company at Trieste and Ostend, as was first given out and generally believed. She has since fallen down towards Amboy, where she will probably land the residue of her cargo (part of which has been permitted to be landed and sold in New-York free from duty to defray the expence of her repairs) and thus gave the smugglers an opportunity to defraud the revenues of New-York and Philadelphia, of the duties.

Aug. 16. A letter from a gentleman in Louisville (Kentucky) to his friend in Wilmington, dated June 23, says, "Happy am I to be here---where I arrived yesterday from the midst of danger.---About twenty days ago, being apprehensive it was impossible to go up the Ohio river in safety, on account of the Indians, I set off, with three men in a boat and part of my cargo, intending for Cumberbund river, and from thence home; but on the morning of the 2d of June, on Wabash river, about 12 leagues below post St. Vincent, we were attacked by about twenty-five Indians, who furiously drove us ashore amidst a heavy fire; and, being obliged to fly, the boat and property fell a prey to the savages, as also two of my companions, who were cruelly massacred on the bank; the other and myself escaped back, in ten days to the post, in a distressed condition. Being refreshed, I, in company with two more, crossed the woods, and arrived at the above mentioned place in six days and a half in good health."

A letter from Alexandria, to a gentleman of Wilmington, dated July 25, 1786, says, "The long continuance of the rains in the early part of the season, has proved very unfavourable to the crops of rye and wheat, especially in the lower parts of this state; but the prospects in favour of the Indian corn and tobacco, are at present as flattering as they have been known to be for many years past. Trade still languishes much; and yet buildings and improvements in our town are carrying on with considerable spirit. We calculate much upon the success of the grand undertaking of the Potowmac company, who have now several hundred hands employed at the great falls, about twenty miles above this place, where they have already made considerable progress in the works, and have the happiness to find the difficulties which they expected to encounter generally diminish as they draw nearer to them. From the accomplishment of their plan, of the success of which there is scarcely any ground to doubt, Alexandria will derive advantages which cannot fail to raise her, in importance, and distinction, to an equality at least, with the first commercial cities in the United States."

TRENTON, August 21.

Died, on Saturday morning last, Mr. JAMES DAVIS, for some years a teacher in the Academy in this place, and yesterday his remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying ground, attended by the Trustees of the institution, the Teachers and Scholars, in procession, together with a very respectable number of citizens.---The end of the good man is peace---such was Mr. Davis esteemed, through the course of his whole life, by all who knew him.

This gentleman having been seized with a lingering illness some time ago, the trustees found it necessary to supply his place in the Academy by other teachers, so that no alteration is made by the above event.

We hear from Albany, that the July term of the supreme court of judicature of the state of New-York, closed on the 12th inst. when Caleb Gardner, who had been convicted of knowingly passing counterfeit dollars, received sentence of death.

On Monday last Congress appointed RICHARD BUTLER, Esq. superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern district.

Speculative men, says a correspondent, view with astonishment the present prospect of our national concerns. He observes, that there is scarcely any who do not join in reprobating the measures of our leaders, and the extravagance and dissipation of individuals; but it is to be lamented that there are none who do more than talk of these things: we want examples. Some of the tip top ought to give more frugal fashions to the lower order of the people.

On the 4th instant was executed at Richmond in Virginia, Thomas M' Auley, for a rape; and a negro man belonging to Mr. Nemo, of that city, for house-breaking. Thomas Campbell was also carried under the gallows, and there received a reprieve.

We learn from Norfolk, that the ship Cyrus, condemned at a late court of admiralty at that city, was sold at publick auction for the sum of eighteen hundred and twenty pounds.

The following paragraphs are copied from the Pittsburgh Gazette, published at Fort Pitt on the 29th ult.

By a gentleman who arrived here the 12th inst. from the Wabash, we are informed, that on the first of June an attack was made on Post St. Vincent, by a party of Indians, called the Piankeshaws, when, after a firing of near three hours, the Indians were obliged to retreat with the loss of 17 or 18 of their number. The loss of the inhabitants was only six killed and wounded.

We are given to understand by a gentleman who arrived here the 14th ult. from French creek, that advice was received before he left there, that the Indian chief CORNPLANTER, had assembled a great number of Indians, of almost every tribe at Buffalo creek, where he was laying before them the result of his business while at Congress, and urging them in the most strenuous manner to be at peace with the United States. It is said that Cornplanter intends this place a visit as soon as the treaty is over, when we shall be informed of the disposition of the different tribes towards this country.

A correspondent remarks, that in the rage for paper money, which has infected the people and councils of several states in the union, one very interesting mistake is committed, to wit, in making it local. It certainly ought to be general and not limited. How very ridiculous is it to hear people ask, Does our money pass in your state?---How will the money of such a state pass in such another state?---Will such a paper go in this city or the other town? Such things place us in an inferior light, and expose us to the scorn of people of reflection. But we are like the children of the world; we must be taught by experience. This will in the end inform us, that a paper medium in this country must be general, and emitted by the United States at large.

The following Books and Stationary may be had at the Printing-Office:

- MILLER's gardener's dictionary,
- Rapin's history of England,
- Large quarto or family Bibles,
- Thomson's poetical works in folio, 2 vols.
- Moore's navigation, Preceptor, 2 vols.
- Tooke's pantheon,
- Hervey's dialogues, 2 vols.
- meditations, 2 do.
- Ramsay's revolution of S. Carolina, 2 vols.
- Rambler, 4 vols.
- Spectator, 8 do.
- Adventurer, 4 do.
- Rollin's belles lettres, 4 do.
- Sterne's works, 5 do.
- Pope's do. 6 do.
- Young's do. 4 do.
- Thomson's do. 4 do.
- Goldsmith's history of England,
- of Rome,
- Churchill's poems, 3 vols.
- Chrysal, or the adventures of a Guinea, 4 vols.
- History of Charles 12th, Telemachus, 2 vols.
- Gentle shepherd,
- Emma, 2 vols.
- Stone's Euclid,
- Cunn's do.
- Emerson's algebra.
- Emerson on fluxions,
- Gibson's surveying,
- Cole's Latin dictionary,
- Bailey's English do.
- Entick's poetical do.
- Tate of a tub,
- Salmon's geography,
- Tytler's do.
- Rowe's devout exercises of the heart,
- Scot's lessons,
- Cruik's life,
- Doddsley's Esop,
- Art of speaking,
- Palms and hymns,
- Schoolmaster's assistant,
- Young man's best companion,
- Buchanan's English grammar,
- Spelling-books,
- Primers,
- Greek grammars,
- Latin do. &c. &c.
- A L S O,
- Demy writing-paper,
- Best gilt do.
- Common do.
- Parchment,
- Quills,
- Wafers,
- Best sealing-wax,
- Slates,
- Lead and slate pencils,
- Ink-powder and cake,
- Ink-stands,
- Pen-knives,
- Gold leaf,
- Copper-plates,
- Message-cards, &c.

Also a great variety of childrens' books, &c. &c.

A REPUTABLE woman, with a fine fresh breast of milk, wants to take a child to nurse. She can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

A N O D E.

Envy not the proud their wealth,
 Their equipage and state;
 Give me but innocence and health,
 I ask not to be great.
 I in a sweet retirement find
 A joy unknown to kings;
 For sceptres to a virtuous mind
 Seem vain and empty things.
 Great *Cincinnatus* at his plough
 With brighter lustre shone,
 Than guilty *Cæsar* e'er cou'd show,
 Tho' seated on a throne.
 Tumultuous days, and restless nights,
 Ambition ever knows;
 A stranger to the calm delights
 Of study and repose.
 Then free from envy, care, and strife,
 Keep me, ye pow'rs divine;
 And pleas'd, when ye demand my life,
 May I that life resign.

Wilmington, New-Castle county, Delaware state,
 August 4, 1786.

**THIRTY DOLLARS
 REWARD.**

RAN away from this place, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, a negro man named Tom: he is a strong, square built, well-set fellow, talks strong and coarse, pretty forward, and easily made to laugh, about five feet four inches high, and between thirty-five and forty years of age; has lately had his right arm broke, and when he went away carried it in a sling; he is by no means fond of rum, but will drink cyder; and as he is but just from Motherkill Mills, Kent county, about nine miles below Dover, on Delaware, and has a wife thereabout, he may possibly talk of that place: Had on, when he went away, a light-coloured, short, coarse cloth coat and waist-coat lined with green baiz, and trowsers of the same, a wool hat, and good shoes tied with strings, but possibly may change his dress, as he had other clothes with him: It is supposed he is intending for East-Jersey, and possibly New-York, as he was seen about sixteen miles from Philadelphia on his way thither: Whosoever secures said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

6w 7/8 pd. JOHN STOW.

N. B. It is requested that, if he should be apprehended, intelligence may be sent to Mr. Charles Stow in Coombs's Alley, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, by post or otherwise, in Wilmington, as soon as possible.

**FORTY DOLLARS
 REWARD.**

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, state of New-Jersey, two negroes, one named Gilbert, a mulatto, 40 years old, a shoemaker by trade, is well set, about five feet six inches high, very much marked with the small-pox, has a large scar on his breast, is much troubled with the rheumatism in wet weather, can read very well, pretends to be religious, and sometimes undertakes to preach; had on, when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, and corduroy vest and breeches.

The other named Jack, about 16 or 17 years old, well grown, a smart active fellow, slender legs, remarkable long feet, and knock-knee'd; had on a light-coloured sagathy coat, and red jacket, his other apparel not known. Any person taking up said negroes, and securing them, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, as also reasonable charges if brought home, or Twenty Dollars for either. All masters of vessels are forewarned not to take said slaves off.

JOHN BRYAN.

Bedminster, June 2, 1786. 4w*

THESE are to inform all persons that have demands against the confiscated estates in this state, who have had them adjudged and deposited with the Auditor agreeably to law, that the notes for their respective claims are now ready, and will be delivered when applied for. Each applicant will be particular in observing, that no note can be delivered without their producing the original mortgages, bonds, notes or accounts, properly endorsed and certified by the Judges, provided they have not already been left with the Auditor.

JAMES MOTT, Treasurer.

Trenton, July 31, 1786. 4w

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of David Cock, 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 courthouse in Trenton, on Wednesday the sixth of September next ensuing, at X o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said David Cock's estate should not be made, and he be discharged, agreeably to the act of the legislature in such case made and provided.

DAVID COCK.

Hunterdon gaol, Aug. 5, 1786. 4w*

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

**THE
 HISTORY
 OF THE
 REVOLUTION**

**OF
 SOUTH-CAROLINA,**

FROM A BRITISH PROVINCE
 TO AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

By DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

Member of the American Congress.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, May 1,
 Anno Domini 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscriber John Porch, of the county of Gloucester, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, on the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, intituled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands;' intends to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in November next, or where-ever the same court shall at that time be held, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments of writing, concerning his title to a tract or tracts of lands, containing by estimation two hundred and fifty acres of land, lying and being in the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester aforesaid, one hundred acres of which were formerly surveyed unto Thomas Langley, deceased, on or about the 16th February, Anno Domini 1714, or thereabouts, and is recorded or supposed to be recorded in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, in a book called Bull's Book, folio 22; the remaining one hundred and fifty acres whereof, were surveyed unto a certain William Arrell, on or about 17th March, Anno Domini 1737, and recorded in the same office, in book M. folio 343, that is to say,

1. A deed from Andrew Jones to his son John Jones, in fee for one hundred acres, part of the tract so surveyed as aforesaid, unto Thomas Langley.
2. A deed from Richard Arrell, son of the aforesaid William Arrell, for fifty acres (part of the aforesaid lands so surveyed to the said William) unto John Jones in fee.
3. A deed from John Jones, for the one hundred and fifty acres aforesaid, unto John Porch in fee.
4. A deed from the said Richard Arrell, for one hundred acres (residue of the one hundred and fifty acres so surveyed as aforesaid, unto William Arrell) unto Jonathan Williams in fee-simple.
5. A deed from the said Jonathan Williams, unto William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres in fee.
6. A deed from the said William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres to John Porch. All which said deeds have been lost by the devastation of the enemy, or other unavoidable accident.

3m** JOHN PORCH.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons concerned, that the subscriber, having, by unavoidable accident, lost the deed of conveyance, executed to him and his wife Frances, by Abraham Duboys, deceased, father of the said Frances, for two hundred and sixty-four acres of land, situated in the township of Hillsborough, and county of Somerset, means to apply to the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, in September term next, in order to have the said lands assured to him, according to an act of the legislature of this state, in such case made and provided.

BROGUN HUFF.

Hillsborough, May 22, 1786. 3m

Just PUBLISHED,

And sold by the Printer hereof,

**A N
 E S S A Y
 O N
 M O N E Y,**

As a MEDIUM of COMMERCE;

WITH

REMARKS on the ADVANTAGES and
 DISADVANTAGES of PAPER ad-
 mitted into a GENERAL
 CIRCULATION.

By a CITIZEN of the UNITED STATES.

PURSUANT to the directi-

ons contained in the act, intituled, 'An act to call in all contractors and surplus certificates, to issue state notes to the holders, and to procure a more accurate estimate of the state debt.'

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose, at David M'Pherson's in Quaker-Town, the 14th of August; at Tho. Bulman's, in Pennington, the 21st; at Skilman's, in Somerset, the twenty-eighth; at Samuel Annin's, the fourth of September, and continue in each of these places one week; and at Daniel Halfey's, in Morristown, the eleventh of September, and continue until the first day of October, at which time his office will be closed. At the above times and places he will settle and adjust all such certificates as shall be presented to him, which have been given by the superintendent of purchases, contractors, collectors, agents, and commissioners, for the payment of which the state is accountable. All persons holding such certificates are therefore requested to take particular notice of the above times and places, as the law limits the time for transacting this business to the first of October aforesaid, and all those will be finally excluded which are not brought in before that time. SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.

March 15, 1786. t. f.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, July 1, 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscribers John Porch and Patrick Flanningham, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, on the 8th day of October, Anno Domini 1782, intituled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands, intend to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton, or where-ever the same court shall be held, on the second Tuesday in November next, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments of writing, concerning their title to twenty-five acres of cedar swamp, in Deptford township, in the county of Gloucester, being part of a larger tract formerly surveyed to one Henry Roe, deceased.

1. A deed from the said Henry Roe to Benjamin Cheefman, in fee for the aforesaid twenty-five acres of cedar swamp.
2. A deed from the same Cheefman for the same twenty-five acres to James Collins in fee.
3. A deed from said Collins to John Lewis in fee, for the lands last aforesaid, who by his last will devised the said twenty-five acres to Peter Mancape in fee.
4. A Deed from Peter Mancape to Joseph Cowgill, for the same twenty-five acres in fee.
5. A deed from the said Cowgill to the subscribers in fee for the said land. All which deeds were accidentally burnt in the house of John Porch.

JOHN PORCH,
 3m 10s* PATRICK FLANNINGHAM.

American Blistered Steel,

Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported from Europe, and to be sold by

John Nancarrow and White Matlack,
 Under the FIRM of

NANCARROW and MATLACK,

AT the stores of John Helling's on Stamper's wharf, and in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets; at Greenfield and Humphreys' store on Chestnut-street wharf, at Baker, Potts and Co's. store in Third-street, at Michael Gunckle's store, the north east corner of Race-street, at Casper Singer and Sons in Market-street, and at Benjamin Davis's store in Arch-street, between Front and Second-streets; and also by most of the merchants in Trenton.

The great encouragement given the said John Nancarrow, by the rapid sale of the steel he has made, previous to and during the late war, has induced the said Nancarrow and Matlack to assure the publick, that as they intend to carry on the steel manufactory in an extensive and spirited manner, they are determined to spare no pains to render their steel worthy the character given it.

Trenton, Jan. 3, 1786. t. f.

THE partnership of COLLINS and EWING being dissolved, their remaining stock in trade, consisting of a very general assortment of goods, suitable for the season, will be sold in quantities, or the whole together, on very reasonable terms.

Cash, country produce, or Thompson's notes, will be received in payment.