

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1786.

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Mr. COLLINS,

I HAVE been lately favoured with a copy of the instrument of association and constitution of the New-Jersey Medical Society, which I send you for publication—Accident led me to be present at New-Brunswick, where their last general meeting was held: The number and respectability of the characters met; the decency and social harmony which appeared in their deliberations; the several unusual and difficult cases submitted for their examination and advice; and the ready and benevolent attention and treatment shewn them—gave me so favourable an impression of this institution, that I was led to an enquiry into its rise and present state. A member has been pleased, at my particular request, to furnish me with the enclosed transcript from their journals. I shall forbear any comment on its constitution, although the objects which the society have in view are highly praise-worthy, since the very beneficial purposes resulting from such an association, to themselves and to the publick, must be obvious to every person. The society consists of upwards of thirty members at the present time, who meet half-yearly on the first Tuesdays in May and November, and alternately at New-Brunswick and Princeton. The legislature, at the solicitation of the society, have so far patronised and aided their views, as to regulate, by a publick act, the practice of physick and surgery within the state, thereby preventing any, but such as, upon an examination, are found sufficiently qualified, from practising within the same. It were sincerely to be wished, that similar institutions and laws existed in all the states, as well for the promotion, honour and dignity of the science itself, as to prevent the many impositions on the publick from ignorant quacks and pretenders.

Your's,

PHILADELPHUS.

Narrative of the rise and establishment of the New-Jersey Medical Society.

THE low state of medicine in New-Jersey, and the many difficulties and discouragements, alike injurious to the people and the physician, under which it has hitherto laboured, and which still continue to oppose its improvement in utility to the publick, and its advancement to its native dignity, having for several years past engrossed the attention of some gentlemen of the profession, and occasionally been the subject of their conversation, it was early in the winter of 1765-6 determined to attempt some measures of rescuing the art from that abject condition (not to say worse) into which it seemed too fast to decline. To this end a legislative interposition appeared, in the first place, greatly to be desired, and an application for that favour was proposed; but in this it was necessary to have the concurrence of the principal practitioners, and as many other persons of weight and influence as possible: A voluntary association, therefore, of such gentlemen of the faculty as might approve of the design, was next projected—A society of this kind, it was thought, besides considering of a proper application to the legislature, and promoting it most effectually, could, in the mean-time, take such measures as were of immediate importance, and form such voluntary regulations as would greatly conduce to the usefulness and honour of medicine: And should the legislature, in their wisdom, think it not expedient to interfere, it might, in a great degree, answer the purposes of a more authoritative establishment—not to mention, that whether under a law or otherwise, a medical society, well conducted, would naturally derive credit on the profession, and ever be of the highest advantage, both to the publick, and to the several members. With these good views the annexed advertisement was inserted in the New-York Mercury:

A considerable number of the practitioners of physick and surgery, in East New-Jersey, having agreed to form a society for their mutual improvement, the advancement of the profession, and the promotion of the publick good, and desirous of extending, as much as possible, the usefulness of their scheme, and of cultivating the utmost harmony and friendship with their brethren, hereby request and invite every gentleman of the profession in the province, that may approve of their design, to attend their first meeting, which will be held at Mr. Duff's, in the city of New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the 23d July, at which time and place the constitution and regulations of the society are to be settled and subscribed.

East New-Jersey, June 27, 1766.

In consequence of this, a large body of the most respectable practitioners in the eastern division of the province met on the day appointed at New-Brunswick, where they formed themselves into a standing society, and voluntary incorporation, according to the following plan:

Instrument of Association and Constitution of the New-Jersey Medical Society.

WHEREAS medicine, comprehending properly physick and surgery, is one of the most useful sciences to mankind, and, at the same time, one of the most difficult to be attained, so much so, that indeed perfection therein is perhaps never to be acquired: The longest life spent in the pursuit always finding something new to occur, and lamenting, something still wanting to perfect the art: And as every means, therefore, that will tend to enlarge the stock of knowledge and experience of the pursuer of this science, should be eagerly sought after and prosecuted: And whereas among gentlemen of particular towns, neighbourhoods or districts, who have been already initiated in the healing arts, and engaged in the practice, nothing seems better adapted to such a desirable end than a friendly correspondence and communication of sentiment, especially if united in a well-regulated society: The improvements of each, either from study or observation, being by this method diffused to many and each member, and the publick being thereby essentially benefited, exclusive of the pleasures of social intercourse, and the many useful refinements that might flow from thence: And whereas further considerable advantages from societies of this kind, properly instituted, might frequently arise, particularly where the laws or custom had not established necessary regulations respecting the admission of candidates, the due rewards for practitioners' services, the maintenance of the dignity of the profession, and the security of the publick from impositions, and the like, it being in such cases, till better remedies be provided, in the power of a society, including the reputable practitioners of a city, county, or larger district, to do much for the advancement of their art, and the interest of the people among whom they reside.

Moved by sentiments of this kind, and with the most upright and sincere intentions of promoting the above-mentioned and other good purposes, we the subscribers, practitioners of physick and surgery in New-Jersey, now assembled, have agreed to form ourselves, and do hereby form and unite ourselves into an amicable and brotherly society, to be called and known by the name of *The New-Jersey Medical Society*; and for the better carrying our said good designs into execution, have voluntarily and unanimously consented to, ratified and confirmed the following articles or laws, as the fundamental constitution of our association, which constitution we do hereby engage, each for himself, to the whole, and to one another, as far as possible inviolably to observe, and fully to submit to, as obligatory on us:

1. That we will never enter any house in quality of our profession, nor undertake any case, either in physick or surgery, but with the purest intentions of giving the utmost relief and assistance that our art shall enable us, which we will diligently and faithfully exert for that purpose.

2. That we will at all times, when desired, be ready to consult, or be consulted by any of our brethren, in any case submitted to us, and that in all cases where we conceive difficulty, and circumstances will admit, we will advise and recommend such consultation.

3. That we will not pretend to, or keep secret any nostrum, or specifick medicine of any kind, as being inconsistent with the generous spirit of the profession, but will at all times be ready to disclose and communicate to any member of this society any discovery or improvement we have made in any matter respecting the healing art; particularly we each engage, that we will, in all consultations, openly, freely, candidly, and without reserve, give to each other our sincere opinion of the case, and of the means we think most likely to effect a cure.

4. That we will, on all occasions, treat one another as becomes the medical character, and that each of us will respectfully do our utmost to maintain harmony and brotherly affection in this society, to promote the usefulness of it both to the profession and the publick, and at all times to support this institution, and advance the dignity of medicine.

5. That as we have separated ourselves to an office of *benevolence and charity*, we will always most readily and cheerfully, when applied to, assist *gratis*, by all the means in our power, the *distressed, poor and indigent*, in our respective neighbourhoods, who may have no legal maintenance and support from their country; but where such legal provision takes place, there we shall expect a reasonable reward from the particular town or country to which such poor may belong.

6. That we will hold meetings twice every year at such time and place as the majority shall determine, at which meetings all matters not hereafter excepted, or agreed to be otherwise particularly decided, shall be determined by a majority of votes, every member meeting on an equal footing; and each of us for him-

self engages punctually to attend the said half-yearly meetings while he continues an inhabitant of this province, under a penalty by mulct or fine, *which is now done away*.*

7th Article or law relates to the establishment of subordinate associations or societies, which, being found inconvenient, is also done away.

8. That, at the half-yearly or general meetings, all such further laws and regulations as may, from time to time, be judged expedient or necessary for promoting the good purposes of the society, shall be constituted and established; and that the society will then take into consideration all such other matters as may come before them, either from the several inferior societies, which are to be esteemed as so many branches of this body, or be proposed by individuals in any other proper way, and will proceed in such manner therein as they shall deem most advance of the designs of this institution.

9. That, for the better regulating the society's proceedings at their general meetings, a President shall be chosen by a majority of votes, who shall take order in all matters to be discussed in the society according to the custom of publick bodies, collect the votes on a division, and declare the sense of the board, and do such other things as belong to that office; and that the said President shall continue in office during two half-yearly meetings, and until the opening of the next succeeding general meeting, when a new election shall take place for the choice of a President for the year following.

10. That there shall, in the same manner and for the same term, be appointed a secretary, who shall, by the President's direction, take minutes of the society's proceedings, and enter them fairly into a book to be purchased for that purpose at the general expence; and that the first appointed secretary shall, in the front of said book, enter and fairly engross this *instrument* of association, and brief narrative of its rise; and that the said book of proceedings, &c. shall be carefully kept and preserved by the several succeeding secretaries for the use of this society, every member being entitled to free access to it as often as he may think proper.

11th Article or law relates to the appointment and duty of a treasurer—now done away, as no muls or fines are imposed.

12. That an extraordinary general meeting may, on particular occasions, be called by the President for the time being, with the concurrence of any five other members, on giving by the secretary (who in such case is to obey) fourteen days previous notice, and that each member, so notified, shall attend such extraordinary general meeting, under the same penalties, with those of the ordinary half-yearly meetings.

13. That any gentleman, hereafter desiring to become a member of this society, shall, at least one month before some general meeting, signify his intention to the secretary for the time being, who shall immediately notify the same to the several members, and the said candidate shall then, at the ensuing meeting, be regularly balloted for by means of squares and triangles, or such other device as may be agreed on; and if, upon examining the ballots, it shall appear that three fourths of the members present voted in the affirmative, he shall be declared a member, otherwise not.†

14. That this society shall not be dissolved but by the concurrence of seven-eighths of the whole body.

Lastly. That this society will do all in their power to discourage and discountenance all quacks, mountebanks, impostors, or other ignorant pretenders to medicine, and will, on no account, support or patronise any but those who have been regularly initiated into medicine, either at some university or under the direction of some able master or masters, or who, by the study of the theory and practice of the art, have otherwise qualified themselves to the satisfaction of this society, for the exercise of the profession.

Given under our hands at the city of New-Brunswick, the 23d day of July, 1766.

* At a general meeting in November, 1768, the following minute appears:

It is ordered that in future, any member absenting himself from three general meetings successively of this society, without giving satisfactory reasons for his so doing, shall be no longer deemed a member of this board, and their names shall be erased out of the records of the proceedings of this society.

† At a general meeting in May, 1767, it was enacted, that, to prevent as much as possible all unworthy candidates imposing on this society, it is agreed, that no candidate be hereafter admitted as a member unless recommended by one or more of this body, or some respectable practitioner known to some member of this society, and submit himself to such examination as the society shall judge necessary.

L E T T E R II.

Rev. and dear Sir,

THE tender mercies of God towards me were manifest in the first moments of my life—I was born as it were in his house, and dedicated to him in my infancy—My mother, as I have heard from many, was a pious good woman—I was her only child---and, as she was of a weak constitution, and a retired temper, almost her whole employment was the care of my education---I have some faint remembrance of her care and instructions. At a time when I could not be more than three years of age, she herself taught me *English*, and with so much success, that when I was four years old, I could read with propriety in any common book that offered---She stored my memory, which was then very retentive, with many valuable pieces, chapters, and portions of scripture, catechisms, hymns and poems---I had little inclination to the noisy sports of children, but was best pleased when in her company, and always as willing to learn as she was to teach me. How far the best education may fall short of reaching the heart, will strongly appear in the sequel of my history---yet, I think, for the encouragement of pious parents to go on in the good way of doing their part faithfully, of forming their childrens minds, I may properly propose myself as an instance. Though, in process of time, I missed away all the advantages of these early impressions, yet they were for a great while a restraint upon me---they returned again and again, and it was very long before I could wholly shake them off---and when the Lord at length opened my eyes, I found a great benefit from the recollection of them---Further, my dear mother, besides the pains she took with me, often commended me with many prayers and tears to God, and I doubt not but I reap the fruits of these prayers to this hour. My mother intended to bring me up with a view to the ministry---in my sixth year I began to learn Latin---but the plan of my education was broke short---The designs of Providence were far beyond the views of an earthly parent---I was reserved for an unusual proof of the patience---the long-suffering---and the grace of God in favour of an unworthy sinner---the purpose of my friends was over-ruled by depriving me of this excellent parent when I was something under seven years old---I was born the 24th of July, 1725, and she died the 11th of that month, 1732.

My father was then at sea---he was a commander in the Mediterranean trade at that time---he came home the following year, and soon married again---Thus I passed into different hands---I was well treated in all other respects---but the loss of my mother's instructions was not repaired. I was now permitted to mingle with careless and profane children, and soon began to learn their ways. About this time I was sent to a boarding-school in Essex, where I learned to read Tully and Virgil---but, not being well grounded, I soon lost all I had learned---for, when I long afterwards undertook the Latin language from books, I had little, if any advantage from what I had learned before. After staying two years at school in Essex, when I was eleven years old, my father took me with him to sea. He was a man of remarkable good sense, and great knowledge of the world---he took great care of my morals, but could not supply my mother's part---having been educated himself in Spain, he always observed an air of distance and severity in his carriage which over-awed and discouraged my spirit---I was always in fear before him, and therefore he had the less influence. From that time to the year 1742, I made several voyages, but with considerable intervals between, which were chiefly spent in the country, excepting a few months in my 15th year, when I was placed upon a very advantageous prospect at *Alicant* in *Spain*---but my unsettled behaviour, and impatience of restraint, rendered that design abortive.

In this period my temper and conduct were exceedingly various. At school, or soon after, I had little concern about religion, and easily received very ill impressions---but I was often disturbed with convictions---I was fond of reading from a child---Among other books *Burnet's Christian Oratory* often came in my way, and though I understood but little of it, the course of life therein recommended appeared very desirable, and I was inclined to attempt it: I began to pray---to read the scripture, and to keep a sort of diary---I was presently religious in my own eyes; but, alas! this seeming goodness had no solid foundation, but passed away like the morning cloud or the early dew; I was soon weary, gradually gave it up, and became worse than before. Instead of prayer, I learned to curse and blaspheme, and was exceedingly wicked when from under my parent's view: All this was before I was twelve years old.

These struggles, between sin and conscience, were often repeated, and upon many occasions. I was once roused by the loss of an intimate companion---We had agreed to go on board a man of war---I think it was on a *Sunday*---but, providentially, I came too late---the boat was overfet, and he and several others were drowned. I was invited to the funeral of my play-fellow, and was exceedingly affected, to think that, by a delay of a few minutes, which had much displeased and angered me till I saw the event, my life had been preserved. This likewise was soon forgot. In brief, though I cannot distinctly relate particulars, I think I took up, and laid aside, a religious profession three or four different times before I was sixteen years of age; but all this while my heart was insincere. My last partial reform was most remarkable, both for degree and continuance. For more than two years I spent the greatest part of every day in reading the scriptures, meditation and prayer. I fasted often---I abstained from all animal food for three months---I would hardly answer a question for fear of speaking an idle word

---I bemoaned my former miscarriages, sometimes with tears---as far as my situation would permit I renounced society that I might avoid temptation---but this was a poor religion; it only tended to make me gloomy, stupid, unfociable and useless. Such was the frame of my mind when in a voyage to *Holland*. I bought, at a petty shop in *Middlebury*, the second volume of lord Shaftbury's *Characteristicks*. Nothing could be more suited to the romantick turn of my mind than the address of the pompous declamation in the second piece which his lordship with great propriety styles a rhapsody, of the design and tendency I was not aware. I thought the author a most religious person, and that I had only to follow him and be happy. Thus, with fine words and fair speeches, my simple heart was beguiled. This book was always in my hand; I read it till I could nearly repeat the whole rhapsody *verbatim*---No immediate effect followed, but it operated like a slow poison, and prepared the way for all that followed.

[To be continued.]

* Under the appearance of writing in favour of religion, lord Shaftbury attempts to undermine it.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, June 15.

A Violent dispute has happened at the India-house. The Board of Control have scolded the minister in what the court of directors call an unjustifiable interference with their commercial concerns and chartered rights. Mr. Pitt has insisted not only on giving advice, but on taking an active part in the taking up of their shipping, a matter which the court claims as its own indisputable office. A spirited opposition has arisen in the court, and to such has it incensed some of the directors, that Mr. John Smith has disqualified and quitted the direction; a step in which it is expected he will be followed by others. Last year Mr. Pitt endeavoured to do the same thing, but he was more successfully opposed.

Mr. Pitt, in speaking of the personal act of tyranny and cruelty practised by Mr. Hastings against Cheyt Sing, at Benares, made use of the following specific expressions:---“He called them acts of enormous injustice, severity and oppression; that they outraged every European idea, every natural idea, and every acquired idea of justice, of equity, and of humanity.”

That, in fining the Rajah 500,000. for a mere delay to pay 50,000. (which fifty he had actually paid) Mr. Hastings had proceeded in an arbitrary, tyrannical manner, and not guided by any principle of reason and justice: that this proceeding destroyed all relation and connection between the degrees of guilt and punishment; that it was grinding: that it was overbearing:---that, admitting the supposed guilt of the Rajah, viz. in delaying to pay an additional tribute demanded of him, the punishment was utterly disproportionate, and shamefully exorbitant.” Mr. Pitt concluded with the following identical words: “How then can I say such acts are not crimes, or that the person by whom they are done is not a criminal? I cannot say so, consistently with my duty, with my honour, or with my conscience. They are crimes; they are high crimes; they are a high misdemeanor; they are a fit subject for impeachment, and I give my vote for the question.”

The chancellor of the exchequer was on Tuesday night accompanied not only by his own adherents, but by those gentlemen who have the appellation of the king's friends---Mr. Jenkinson and Sir George Howard, as well as Mr. Dundas, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Banks, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Steele, voted with Mr. Pitt for the impeachment.

All that description of members, known by the name of the Bengal Squad, voted in the majority in support of Mr. Hastings, and it is a well-known fact, that the Squad and their connections amount to between 50 and 60 members. They were followed by lord Mulgrave, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-general, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Phipps, and some few others.

It is to the lord chancellor's advice that Mr. Hastings is indebted for the predicament in which he now stands. On his arrival in England the lord chancellor advised him by all means to press Mr. Burke to bring forward the charges, and not sink into the situation of an honourable Baronet, who had been accused, and never had been either acquitted or condemned.

The conduct of Mr. Pitt, in the case of Mr. Hastings, has done him great credit, and will give him popularity in the country. He not only voted himself against Mr. Hastings, but left the whole of the gentlemen accustomed to divide with government to pursue the dictates of their own consciences.

The former part of Mr. Pitt's speech, indeed the first two hours of it, was so decidedly in favour of Mr. Hastings, so much in the general praise of his administration, and so directly in answer to the arguments of the other side of the house, that every one imagined the conclusion would be the same; and so convinced were they, that the division would be decisive in his favour, that the solicitor-general went away, thinking his single vote unnecessary.

June 17. The publick will do us the justice to say, that we are not among those who studiously propagate calamities, and give credit and currency to every story which the stock-jobbers invent.---The accounts said to be received from America of a body of troops having marched to dispossess the British of the posts, which they hold contrary to treaty, we from the beginning discountenanced; but finding they are still believed, [no doubt from their probability---from the knowledge of the fact, that we do hold possession of posts contrary to the treaty---and from the menace thrown out by Congress in the year 1784]---We think

it right to state the reasons of our disbelief. We have news-papers and letters both from New-York and Massachusetts, none of which give the most distant hint of any such event, and our despatches came by the vessels that were said to bring the news. In addition to this we know that the American minister denies it to be true. The most intelligent of our American correspondents also deny that it has happened as yet, though they know not how soon it may happen.

Mr. G. R. Fitzgerald is the son of the amiable lady Mary Fitzgerald, one of the ladies of honour to the princess Amelia, nephew to the earl of Bristol, cousin German to lord Mulgrave, and brother-in-law to the right honourable Thomas Connolly, the first commoner of Ireland, to the countess of Buckinghamshire, and the lady of sir W. Howe. He was possessed of one estate worth upwards of 3000. a year, the possession of which he had got only a short time ago, by the death of his father: his personal accomplishments were such, that few men could so soon ingratiate themselves with strangers. He was polite, affable, agreeable, with all the air of what he really was, a man of fashion: and so little could he, from his appearance, be suspected of being of a cruel, barbarous, or vindictive disposition, that he seemed to be gentleness and meekness itself; but, under this imposing appearance, he concealed qualities the most dangerous to society; irascible and easily provoked, he would quarrel for the merest trifle: implacable in his resentments, he could not forgive a real or supposed injury; and, as we may now say, after the verdict that has been given against him, nothing but the blood of his enemies could satiate his spirit of revenge.

June 19. By letters from Guernsey, dated June 8, we are assured, that the policy of France, has just adopted an expedient which will, in all probability, rival the British fisheries. A bounty of five livres per quintal is allowed on the exportation of fish to any part of Europe, and ten to the West-Indies. This will give the French a decided superiority in foreign markets. One merchant alone, of St. Maloes, has lately, in consequence of this advantage, added the sum of 600,000 livres to his former capital employed in the Newfoundland fisheries.

The same advices add, that the balance of trade with France, which was so much in favour of Guernsey and Jersey last year is now entirely turned; and that, instead of those prodigious quantities of British manufactures which used to be lodged in those islands, not a single article can now pass over to France, in consequence of the late regulations.

June 20. The number of ships for the Newfoundland fishery, this year, are about one eighth fewer than those of the preceding, while those of France are increasing. It is still more alarming, that the island of Guernsey, which sent out fourteen last year, will this year send out only eleven. How are we to account for this falling off? Will the minister refer us to this very wonderful 1789, when such wonders are to happen. It will, indeed, be the long expected *annus miserabilis* if it should.

An additional number of troops is to be sent to Canada, to strengthen Oswego, and the other forts upon the boundary line which the Americans are attempting to wrest from us, ministry being wisely determined not to make a tame surrender of them to a rabble who have no national authority for the enterprise which they have undertaken.

They write from Copenhagen, that on the very night of the nuptials of the Princess Royal, the princely bridegroom was robbed of a hat adorned with diamonds, to the value of above 6000 crowns, and that notwithstanding the closest and most speedy enquiry, no trace could be found to identify the bold plunderer.

June 21. The report of the contest in India between the crews of two French East-Indiamen and our settlers there, experiences a fate quite the reverse of that experienced by other reports of publick calamity, for it is only half believed.---It ought however to obtain more credit, if truth can entitle it to credit. Our government have doubtless received authentick notice of the dispute, though they (we do not say improperly) choose to keep the publick in the dark. Let them do so for a while---but the matter will transpire---and when it does, may it be less awful than it is reasonable now to think it will be. The French want a war with us---they are prepared for it. Nor have the Dutch forgot the injuries they lately sustained. The Spaniards must follow their Gallic brethren. And if we add to this, that our friendship with the Eastern princes is far from being solid, we shall find that we have but a gloomy prospect before us. A war must follow, and a short space of time will shew it. We shall then have more need than ever of the aid of Mr. Hastings's unsuspected virtue!

The celebrated Comte de Cagliostro arrived in town on Sunday morning, and, after staying about two hours, set off for Dover, to wait the arrival of his lady. It is the intention of this undecipherable couple to reside in London.

When the above gentleman left Boulogne, and had got safe into the packet, he returned to the French shore, and gave it his blessing, in token of an eternal farewell.

Cagliostro's examination before the parliament of Paris, though short, was entertaining. Being asked

his name, he replied, The world calls me Cagliostro.--- What is your profession? A noble independent traveller.---Where do you live? In the Bastile. The senators, at this, could hardly preserve their gravity; and, lest they should at last be juggled out of it by this witty *Charlatan*, asked him no more questions.

The apartment of Cagliostro in the Bastile, if a hole as bad as that of Calcutta can be called an apartment, was just four feet square, and so low in the ceiling, that the above gentleman, though below the middle stature, could hardly stand upright. This justifies his bold assertion in his very curious memorial, that "six months imprisonment in the Bastile, can fully atone for the blackest crimes."

June 22. Letters from Zornick, in Bosnia, bearing date the 10th ult. bring advice, that Mahmud Pacha of Scutari having stolen a march upon the army of his antagonist, the Pacha of Bosnia, had taken by storm the city of Preisereno, called by the Turks Piftendi, where he put to the sword all the Turkish inhabitants, and only spared the lives and property of the christian residents in that place. After a stay of six days, and having sent divers detachments into the flat country to procure live cattle and other provisions, Mahmud returned quietly into Albania, loaded with immense treasure, and bearing off in triumph all the artillery, arms and ammunition, which he had found in Preisereno. This is a very capital city on the frontier that divides the two provinces of Servia and Albania, it has a bishop's see, whose incumbent is a suffragan, and within the jurisdiction of the arch-bishop of Antivaria.

By the last advices from the East-Indies, the Dutch have sent there a much more considerable military force than is generally known in this country, and every ship that arrives there, whether for war or trade, is obliged to bring a certain quantity of military or naval stores, with materials for building new and repairing old fortifications, by which means, in a short time, the Mynheers will imperceptibly raise a considerable force in that part of the world, where they are already attempting to increase their influence with the natives, by presents, treaties, &c. &c.

The report of the Americans having sent an army to take possession of some English forts on their back settlements does not appear to be true, though they are much dissatisfied with those places not being given up to them, and about which they talk very big; this circumstance being well known, and their militia being assembled, is supposed to have given rise to the report.

The Americans pretend that the forts on their back settlements were by the late treaty to be given up, and though they are insignificant places of themselves, yet from their situation they consider them of great importance, as they prevent their having free communication with the Indians, who are now persuaded to carry their furs, &c. to the Canadian market to the great prejudice of the United States.

We want nothing but a firm and beneficial commercial treaty with France, to make our countrymen not only contented among themselves, but less inimical to the French; and, by consequence, more secure of the continuation of the blessings of peace. Such a continuation would make us at once rich and happy: it is therefore our duty to wish very well to the plans now carrying forward at Paris.

July 1--7. Mr. Temple, our minister in North-America, will have abundant matter for his despatches to administration; to whom there will doubtless be very strong representations also made by the merchants interested in the commerce with America.

Britannia has sent out from her bosom three more of her royal sons, which makes six in all, for education in Germany; that is, to be Germanized completely. We do not find that any German seminary or other mode of education abroad is yet found out for the royal young ladies.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 29.

"The parliament of Bourdeaux is summoned to court for the 22d inst. in consequence of their refusal to register the royal mandate sent down, in order to confirm the Duke de Polignac in the possession of the lands recovered from the sea. It is thought they will be severely handled on the occasion.

"The first president and twelve members of the parliament of Dijon are now here; they are ordered to attend his majesty to-morrow, and account for their want of implicit obedience to the command of their sovereign, who thought proper to impose new taxes on them!"

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 18.

"On the 13th sentence was passed upon Count Podtaky, and his accomplices, for forging bank notes; he is deprived of his nobility, and rendered incapable of inheriting any legacy whatever; besides which he is condemned publicly to sweep the streets, and to draw barges up the Danube for ten years; his accomplices, as principals in the above crime, are to stand three days in the pillory, to receive 50 lashes, to sweep the streets, draw barges up the Danube 20 years. The informer is to receive only the interest for his life of the 10,000 florins, with liberty to leave them to whom he pleases."

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Worcester county.

"THE harvest in general will be exceeding fine--- the crops of rye, oats, &c. were never greater, and the Indian corn has a promising appearance.--- The complaint, (and when are we without them?) however is, that there will be a scarcity of cyder this year---but this can be easily dispensed with---Would to God a like scarcity of New-England rum might be felt!"

At the funeral of the honourable Mr. Erving, on Tuesday last, the governor of this commonwealth, whose lady is a daughter of the deceased, exhibited to us an example which cannot but be highly gratifying to the virtuous inhabitants of this town and commonwealth; his excellency, with the other relations, appearing in a mode of dress adapted to the true spirit of our republican constitution, and rendered peculiarly seasonable under the present situation of publick affairs. To stem a torrent of luxury and expensive parade is the part of the patriot. Examples of men, in the more private walks of life, will have some good effect, but when the supreme magistrate, and those of the most opulent fortunes, are the patterns of decorum, the influence will be extended far and wide, and a complete reformation may reasonably be expected.

NEW-HAVEN, August 29.

It is well known, that very large quantities of leaves are constantly manufactured in Great-Britain, for the express purpose of adulterating teas: these leaves are prepared in various ways, in order to suit the different kinds of tea they are intended to adulterate. This iniquitous trade has been carried on for many years, though not in so extensive a degree as of late. The forfeiture for this offence, by the 17th, chap. 29th, of the present majesty of that kingdom, is five pounds upon every pound weight of tea so adulterated. It is said an information has been brought against a dealer, who has for some time manufactured 400 weight of this trash a-week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29.

As commissioners are appointed to meet in convention at Annapolis, and take into consideration the commerce of these States, it is to be hoped they will lay down as a first principle, that the United States, in the business they are appointed to, are ONE; and laying aside all local attachments, and every private sinister view, will consider, upon an extensive plan, the advantages of the different climates---the produce of the several soils and waters---the various branches of agriculture and manufactures natural to each state---and in what manner they may subserve the good of the whole. It will be evident to gentlemen of so much discernment, that the natural produce and situation of each state is such, that if they can bring them, as it were, to one focus, where they may unite and act together, it must give great energy to the commerce of these states.

No part of Europe has so many resources within themselves, or so well calculated to answer every kind of commerce, as the United States of America--- Surely, then, the commissioners from the several states, upon whom this business has devolved, will weigh with the greatest attention, the importance of their commissions, and the pleasing hopes of their constituents. Their own good sense, and, we presume, thorough knowledge of commerce, and the natural advantages of the several states, will dictate what is best to be done at this particular crisis of our affairs; and by union in their principles, lead them to adopt such measures as will promote the general good, more firmly cement the union, and be cheerfully and uniformly adopted by the legislatures of the several states, upon the unanimous recommendation of Congress.

AUGUST 31.

A commercial treaty, it is confidently asserted, is now on foot between the courts of Madrid and the United States. His Catholic Majesty, on his part, entreats that the navigation of the Mississippi may be guaranteed to him for a certain period; in lieu of which, it is proposed to open all the ports of old Spain to American vessels, to treat us with respect to duties, as the most favoured nation, to allow our western planters the liberty of bringing tobacco to New-Orleans for sale, and to permit the exportation of specie free from impost or duty. The particulars of this important negotiation, it is expected will transpire in a few days, as our minister of foreign affairs, to whom the business was committed, has already given in his report to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.
EXTRACT from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS,
Thursday, August 3, 1786.

On a report of the secretary at war on the expediency of retaining West-Point as a military post;

Resolved, That the board of treasury endeavour to negotiate with the legal proprietor of West-Point, on Hudson's river, the purchase of the same for the United States, on an equitable appraisement, together with so much land contiguous thereto as shall be deemed by the secretary at war necessary to be included within the limits of the garrison; and that the board agree for the terms of payment in manner most consistent with the state of the finances of the United States.

On Saturday last the honourable the General Assembly, on motion of Mr. Whitebill, seconded by Mr. Finley, unanimously agreed, "That the committee of accounts be directed to examine and burn the sum of 20,000l. of the bills of credit of this state last emitted, which should be prepared and cancelled by the treasurer for that purpose, in pursuance of the act for striking the same."

It is currently reported that the honourable the Congress, by their secretary, have wrote a commendatory letter to his excellency governor Clinton, to convene the legislature as soon as convenient, to resume a serious consideration of the important requisitions of Congress respecting the *impost*.

Sunday arrived here, after eight weeks passage from Liverpool, the Grange, captain Roberts; with whom came passengers Mr. Richard Rundle and his lady, of this city, Mr. George Goodman, Mr. Robert Elam, and Mr. Joseph Hurfte.

TRENTON, September 11.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated June 23.

"The intelligence received from every quarter of the kingdom is couched in a style of thanksgiving for the general appearance of plenty, which amply promises to reward the cares of the husbandmen. The inhabitants of the north, in addition to their favourable harvest prospects, have been uncommonly fortunate in their flaxseed plantations, and the seed imported from America has this year greatly exceeded the produce of what has been purchased from the Dutch. This circumstance is the more agreeable, as the Americans take manufactures, while the Dutch accept of nothing but the ready specie."

There is an imperial ordinance in China, which says, "it was a maxim of their ancestors, that if a man did not employ himself in labour, or a woman in spinning, some person must suffer cold or hunger in the empire." What an excellent lesson this must prove, if borne generally about in the minds of the Americans! We should not then have every wind that blows wafting us some gewgaw fashion from Great-Britain.

A letter from St. Johns, New-Brunswick, dated the 16th inst. says, "We were in hopes to continue drawing provisions, but by all accounts from home there is no more to be sent. The lamentations of the people are great. There are numbers who have nothing but herbs to live on."

It is said to be the intention of the British government, to consecrate and send over from England a bishop to Quebec, with a view to complete the establishment of the English church there.

A letter from Frankland, of July 24, says, "You no doubt have heard of the various provocations given by that part of the Cherokee Indians that live at Chiokamogga, in murdering, at different times, in the Kentucky and Cumberland settlements, and on the north side of Holstein. The Indians had often been warned, that the first bloodshed would be taken as a declaration of hostilities. It apparently has that effect; for all seem instantaneously to be inspired with an hostile mind, and I am pretty certain, that in a few days 500 men will be on their march to demand the murderers. I wish the affair may end there; because I have forebodings that all the Indians, whether friends or otherwise, will be involved in one general calamity. What occurs in this extraordinary case, I will from time to time take pleasure in informing you."

It is said the Dey of Algiers demands a million of dollars from the United States, as the purchase of peace, and six thousand dollars for the ransom of every commander of an American vessel.

On Saturday the 2d inst. arrived at New-York, after a passage of seven weeks and five days, his Britannic Majesty's packet Dashwood, captain Roberts, who brought papers to the 7th of July.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, Aug. 19.

"Captain Hutchins, beginning at the point where the west boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses the Ohio, and running a due west course, has proceeded near twelve miles, and one district is laid off, which capt. Martin has begun to survey; from the closeness of the wood, the progress of surveying is slow at this season of the year, as a sight cannot be taken longer than two or three perches. It is supposed that it will be next October before all the districts are laid off. No savages have yet appeared, nor is there any apprehension of danger.

It is asserted that several hundred British troops have lately marched from Montreal and St. John's for the purpose of reinforcing their posts within the territory ceded by the treaty of peace to the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, PRICE-CURRENT, Sept. 1.

Superfine flour 42s 6d	Wheat - 7s 6d
com. do. 36s	Rye - 3s 9d to 4s 3d
Bur middlings 30s to 32s 6d	Barley - 5s 6d
Indian meal 30s	Corn, Indian 5s 3d
Tar - 8s	Oats - 2s to 2s 6d
Pitch - 11s	Flax-feed - 8s 4d
Turpentine - 12s	Allum salt - 18d to 22d
Pork, Burlington 5l	Liverpool ditto 22d
Beef, Irish - 5l	Per pipe.
Country - 4l	Wine Madeira 40l to 80l
Mackerel 50s to 52s 6d	Libon - 40l
Herring 20s to 22s 6d	Port - 40l
Per Cwt.	Teneriffe - 27l
Ship-stuff 10s to 13s	Fayal - 17l 10s
bread 18s 6d to 20s	Per gallon.
Rice - 27s 6d	Jamaica rum 4s to 4s 6d
Sugar Muscov. 50s to 60s	Windward do 3s 2d to 3s 6d
Tobacco James river 30s to 40s	French ditto - 2s
York 30s to 40s	New-England ditto
Rappahannock 25s to 35s	Brandy 3s 6d to 4s 6d
Coloured Maryland 40s	Sherry wine 5s to 8s 6d
Western Shore	Malaga 5s 6d to 6s 6d
long leaf 20s to 30s	Molasses - 21d
Eastern Shore	Per ton.
20s to 30s	Bar iron 25l to 26l
Lead in pigs 35s	pig - 9l
Ditto in bars 43s to 45s	Logwood - 11l 5s
Shot - 46s 50s	unchipt - 7l 10s
Red lead 48s to 50s	Fustick - 9l to 12l
White ditto 85s to 90s	Braziletto - 30l
German steel 65s	Lignum vitæ 5l 10s to 7l 10s
American - 55s	Ship-building. White-
English blistered 90s	oak frames 5l to 5l 10s
Cordage imp. 52s 6d to 60s	Live-oak and Red-cedar
Codfish Amer. 26s to 27s	ditto 6l 10s to 7l
Cocoa - 4l to 4l 5s	[The Philadelphia tonage
Per lb.	is 10 to 15 per cent. bet-
Cotton 3s	ter than any other port
Beetwax - 2s 4d	on the continent.]
Feathers 3s to 3s 6d	Per 1000.
Hams 8d to 10d	Staves pipe - 12l
Sper. candles 3s 9d to 4s 6d	W. O. hhd. 7l 10s
Mould ditto - 12d	R. O. do. 6l
Tallow ditto - 13d	Leogan 6l 10s
Soap - 7d	barrel - 4l 10s
English cheese 13d	Heading (dressed) 10l
Butter - 9d	Boards oak 4l 2s 6d to 5l
Chocolate 13d to 16d	pine 3l to 3l 10s
Coffee - 16d 17d	Jap 40s to 45s
Tea Hyson 8s to 12s 6d	cedar 3l to 3l 10s
Souchong 8s	Plank oak, 2 inch 8l
Bohea 2s 9d	pine 2 do 6l to 6l 10s
Indigo French 9s to 12s	Scantling oak 3l
Carolina 6s 6d to 7s	Shing. short 8s 4d to 11s 3d
Hemp - 6d	long 3l 10s to 4l 5s
Ginseng 2s	Skins and furs.
Starch - 6d	Deer-skins per lb. 2s
Snuff - 2s 6d	Beaver do. 7s 6d to 15s
Loaf sugar - 13d	Otters per piece 22s 6d
Havanna, white, 8d to 9d	Minks - 2s 6d
Ditto brown 5d½	Foxes grey 6s 6d red 4s 6d
Nutmegs - 70s	Martins - 5s
Cinnamon 17s 6d	Fishers - 4s 6d
Mace - 60s	Cats - 3s 9d
Cloves 12s 6d to 15s	Bears - 10s to 15s
Pepper - 3s 6d	Raccoons - 4s 6d
Pimento 1s 10d	Muskrats - 15d
Copper in sheets 1s 10d½	Tin in boxes 4l 15s to 5l
Anchors - 8d to 9d	Gin per case 28s
Course of exchange—On London 77½ to 80 per cent.	Claret per doz. bot. 30s 45s
Amsterdam 3s 2d per guilder.	Port wine ditto 30s
Paris 7s 6d per 5 livres.	

ALL persons indebted to the estates of Aaron or Rebecca Forman, deceased, are requested to be speedy in making payment; and those that have any demands against the same, to exhibit their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers—who have for sale, in this city, two houses and lots advantageously situated for trade—also a valuable horse and chair.

JOHN VAN-EMBURGH, Executor,
AMY TAYLOR, Executrix.
New-Brunswick, Aug. 24, 1786. 4w

C H O I C E
M O L A S S E S,
IMPORTED IN THE
BRIG NEW-JERSEY,
And to be sold, by
M. FURMAN.
4w*

THE Time of an Irish Servant Girl to be sold. She is fit for Country Service. Also a good young Mare.
4w Enquire of the Printer.

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

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 in 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 default of the enemy, or other unavoidable accident.

3m** JOHN PORCH.

PURSUANT to the directions 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 Daniel Halley's, in Morristown, the 11th 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.

Wilmington, New-Castle county, Delaware state,
August 4, 1786.
T H I R T Y D O L L A R S
R E W A R D.

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 trousers 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: Whoever 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 7/6 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.

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

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