

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1785.

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Foreign Intelligence.

M A D R I D, July 19.
ALTHO' the king has employed every means, compatible with the dignity of his crown, and the honour of the Spanish nation, towards the conclusion of a peace with the Algerines, the courts of that regency have already violated the treaty for a suspension of hostilities, and an appearance no longer exists of peace being established between the two powers; in consequence of which his majesty has renewed the orders for convoys to fail, at appointed periods, for the protection of the trade of this kingdom, and particularly in the Mediterranean and the Indies.

L I S B O N, July 20.
The departure of M. de Pinto, minister from our court to that of England, has been hastened principally on account of the difference arisen with Ireland. The Irish assert that they ought to partake of all the advantages granted to England, and consequently that they may import their cloths and woollen goods; they have been answered, that we have never had any connection except with the inhabitants of England, but that we are inclined to grant the Irish the same advantages, on condition of a reciprocal concession on their part. Now, this they will not grant; they have on the contrary passed an act, to increase the duties on all the merchandizes of Portugal. It is probably, that if Monf. de Pinto does not succeed in getting these new duties revoked, we shall also, in this country, augment the duties on Irish goods.

V E N I C E, July 25.
Government have received advice of an irruption made by the pacha of Scutaria into the territories of the republick. In the night of the feast of St. Peter, the pacha, at the head of 28,000 men, surpris'd the country of Pastrovich, in Dalmatia. After an incursion into the country of the Montenegrines, he demanded of the governor of Cattaro a passage for his army; but being informed, that his request could not be granted without the concurrence of the senate, he penetrated our frontiers. His progress being opposed by the inhabitants he caused several of them to be frangled, and set fire to the church and other buildings of Cattaro. In opposing the invaders, more than 200 people perished, and the others escaped by swimming to one of our galleys.

This autumn the line which had been drawn near Spalatro, in order to cut off all communication between the capital of Dalmatia and the southern parts of the country, will be removed. Last year the plague raged there with such violence, that only 200 inhabitants out of 5000 remained alive. This contagion having ceased in October last, our republick sent thither 300 galley slaves, furnished with long boats, furtouts of waxed cloth, masks, gloves covered with pitch, pincers, and proper medicines; they were ordered to bury the dead, and to burn all their effects. These unfortunate wretches executed this fatal business, but only 27 returned; the rest fell victims to their avarice; having concealed some valuable effects to enrich themselves, they caught the distemper and died, except the above, who will be set at liberty for their service.

P A R I S, August 5.
The ex-president Entrecasteaux was upon the point of being embarked for the Brazils, when he fell dangerously ill from excess of remorse, and on the 16th of last month he felt his end approaching, and requested the queen of Portugal to send him one of her secretaries, who took down his last declaration, in which he owns himself the murderer of his wife, at one o'clock in the morning of the first of May, 1784; when he entered her room quite naked, and getting upon the bed, put her head between his knees, and with a razor cut her throat; she cried out, but he stopped her mouth, and he finished his bloody business without the victim making the least noise: when

she was quite dead, he went into a small yard, and washed his whole body with water. This abominable criminal totally exculpates any of his servants from having the smallest concern in the horrid deed; he died on the 17th, and by order of the queen, he was exposed to publick view, with his face uncovered, for 24 hours.

Aug. 13. M. de Vergennes having long since acknowledged the possibility of re-establishing the India trade on its former footing, he now adheres closely to this plan. Seconded by the French ambassador at Constantinople, one of our merchants has at length succeeded in removing the obstacles which opposed this vast enterprize. We are assured, that we shall soon see some arrets of council issued to establish this commerce on a solid basis.

L' O R I E N T, August 20.
Paul Jones is arrived here from Paris, to fit out three ships, on his own account, it is said, of which he will take the command, on an expedition to Kamtschatka to purchase furs, and establish a factory. This he is enabled to do, by having received four hundred thousand livres for the prizes he took in the war.

L O N D O N, July 27.
In the French colonies, according to monsieur Necker's calculation, there are no less than 500,000 slaves. This generous Frenchman, after stating the amount, exclaimed, "five hundred thousand slaves! O dereliction of principle! We preach up humanity, and carry twenty thousand pair of fetters, every year to Africa! We treat the Sallee rovers and pirates as barbarians, and make a cowardly counting-house barter for our fellow creatures!"

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 24.
"The peasants who revolted in Britany, to the number of 4000, dispersed at the fight of a regiment; many of them have been taken into custody, who are to be tried at Rennes."

A great cricket-match was lately played near Paris, at which the duke of Dorset was a principal. The game was not liked by the Parisians, but the whole country was surpris'd at an ambassador unbending so far from his dignity, as to strip in an open field for pastime.

According to a calculation very lately made of the number of inhabitants in the city of Amsterdam, it appears there are living in that city, at the present time, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-one widows!

A U G U S T 9.
Extract of a letter from Petersburg, July 1.

"The persons employed by our sovereign to make discoveries in the Western parts of her dominions, set off last month. The Baron de Walchenstedz, who has the command of this expedition, and several other officers, took their leave of the empress, two days before their departure. The detachment consists of 810 men under the command of 107 officers, besides several engineers, draftsmen, and an historiographer, who acts as secretary to the commandant. In the course of this business they will travel upwards of 4000 English miles, through deserts hitherto nearly unknown. Neither the difficulty nor the expence attending this undertaking, could divert the empress from it. The great recompence she has promised to those who have engaged in it from all quarters, give reason to hope for its success, which will add fresh lustre to the reputation of the immortal Catharine."

Last week at Braintree and Chelmsford markets, wheat was sold from 9l. to 10l. 5s. per load, when about a month since it was sold for 12l. per load, occasioned by the agreeable prospect of a plentiful harvest; there is likewise a fine prospect of hops. Walnuts, acorns, filberds, and nuts are very scarce.

Aug. 15. The duke of Dorset left Paris on the following grounds: he was directed by lord Carmarthen to remonstrate with the court of Versailles, on the extraordinary equipment of so considerable a squadron of ships at this pacific period, and categorically to demand its destination? To this, the French minister positively refused an answer; his grace sent

over an account of the singular treatment he had received, and waited ten days for further instructions, but in vain; in consequence of which he determined to return home, in hopes of receiving in person such further instructions on so important a point, which he found himself unable to procure in the usual course of official correspondence!

The design of the court of France in their present naval equipments is no secret in Paris, where every Englishman is told that the grand monarque is thus meditating the deliverance of the Irish, from the further yoke of British tyranny!

Mr. Pitt, the premier of England, is daily trifling away his time upon the Steine of Brighthelmstone, in company with Mrs. Steele, while the minister of France is actively employed in equipping a gallic squadron, that evidently has not the welfare of the British empire for its immediate object!

The concessions made by the Spaniards to the Algerines, are said to be in consequence of certain intelligence, that the Spanish Americans are determined to take the first opportunity of shaking off their yoke; and that it is necessary for the court of Madrid to be perpetually on their guard against a revolt so premeditated and determined.

Can the weakness and ignorance of ministers be more strongly adduced, than has been done in their various reasons for equipping out the present squadron at Portsmouth. At first they denied any ships were ordered out; then, that it was merely a cruise to keep the ships in commission in order; and now it is nothing more than a preparation for a royal review. Do they really suppose that such fallacy can receive a moment's credit, or that any person will believe that six months provisions would have been ordered on board for a cruise in the channel, or to give our gracious sovereign an idea of a sea engagement?

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 1.
"The disgrace of the Comte de Grasse is at an end. The minister of marine has written to him, that he may come to court. He has not yet appeared there; but it is thought he will be present at the procession of the red ribbons on St. Louis's day."

Aug. 16. A letter from Halifax, in Yorkshire, dated August 10, says, "Mr. Joseph Binns, of this town, whose natural genius for the sciences, has been assisted by years of study and application, has discovered a certain method in the steerage of balloons, which will astonish the scientific part of the world."

"Yesterday, the 9th instant, this gentleman accompanied by Messrs. Newmarch and Frobisher, of the same place, eminent for mathematical knowledge and calculations, ascended from Beacon-hill, a prodigious eminence in this neighbourhood; and to the pleasure of some thousands of spectators assembled on this occasion, he conducted the balloon for twenty miles, in a horizontal direction against the wind."

"This philosophical phenomenon ascertains the steerage from the immediate and remote powers of electric repulsion; and from the same machinery Mr. Binns can supply the exhausted gaz, and raise it higher and lower at pleasure. Messrs. Newmarch and Frobisher, ever willing to assist and encourage ingenious characters, propose to accompany Mr. Binn to London, where they are soon expected; and no doubt the inventor will meet with a suitable reward for his wonderful discovery."

On Saturday afternoon, the ship Sophia Charlotte, captain Jamefon, lying at Wapping-dock, lately arrived from North-Carolina, laden with pitch, tar, rosin, &c. by some accident took fire, which burnt a great quantity of the cargo, and greatly damaged the ship; but by the timely assistance of the floating engines, was got out without any further damage.

The liberal bounties once given by the English to encourage the rice trade, turpentine, and other American productions, have ceased, and will be felt by the states very materially. The rice imported since the war, has but paid the expence of its carriage and duties laid on it.

The greatest dissatisfaction prevails between the American tobacco planters and the Farmers general of France. The former complain of the bargain made between them, being of the most pernicious con-

sequences to themselves: and all the endeavours of a Mr. Alexander, who was sent out to inspect the tobacco, and keep up the terms of the contract, have proved abortive.

The West-India planters are also complaining:—They are glutted with rum of so inferior a quality, that it is impossible for them to vend it in Europe, it not being capable of paying the freight and duty; they wish to have the American market again open for their surpluse.

The French are struggling hard to gain, in every particular, an ascendancy in America over the English; their principal aim at present is to form a connection between the United States and the French sugar colonies, whereby the latter are much to be benefited—they already experience great advantage by their rum being admitted at a very low duty, while the duty which is laid on the rum from the English sugar colonies acts as a prohibition.

Aug. 19. We understand it is the intention of ministry, to abandon the Irish propositions in their present stage, as from the small majority of 16 in the Irish parliament, on the first division, it is perfectly evident that it is impossible for them to be carried through.—The cries of the people in defence of their independence, have roused the Irish house of commons; and however venal the majority of that body may be, they can never dare to withstand the united voice of their constituents.

The resolutions that have passed in some of the American states against slavery, extend the influence of the late great revolution, in some degree, to the swarthy sons of Africa. In America too we find merchants of such justice and enlargement of mind, as to meditate plans of civilizing and carrying on a fair trade with the Africans. But the influence of the revolution in question has operated on the coasts of Africa in a more direct manner. Of the Comora islands which are situated in the channel of Mozambique, between Zanguebar and the island of Madagascar, the chief, in extent, population, and power, is Joanna, which of course claims a pre-eminence and authority over the rest. The natives of Mayotta, one of these islands, about two years ago refused to pay to their neighbours on the large island, the customary tribute. On being asked the reason of this, they replied, "Mayotta like America."

A letter from Malaga, dated July 29, says, "Last week, as a Portuguese armed vessel was conveying several ships from Lisbon, bound up the Mediterranean, she was attacked in the Straights of Gibraltar by an Algerine frigate of 28 guns, and full of men. After a desperate and bloody engagement of nine glasses, the Portuguese vessel was forced to strike to the Barbarians, who, though victorious, had above 100 men killed, besides a vast number wounded, 19 of whom died the next day. All the ships in the convoy made their escape during the conflict, and got clear off. The Portuguese captain was unfortunately killed in the heat of the action with a lance, as he was making a stroke with his sabre against an Algerine lieutenant, who was coming up the ship's side, at the head of 60 men. Notwithstanding this fatal accident, the Portuguese cleared the decks of the enemy, who were all killed, as was also their fierce and daring leader; yet this horrid carnage did not prevent a second boarding, which was received with equal bravery by the gallant crew, who being at last overpowered were compelled to submit to these terrible marauders."

Letters from Berlin, dated July 30, mention, that M. Beutwitz, the Hanoverian minister, had dispatched a second messenger to his court. A Russian courier passed through here three days ago, in his way to London. The minister from the Lapdgrave of Hesse Cassel, is expected here soon; and as he probably will be soon followed by some other German princes, it is conjectured that the affair of the Germanic confederation will soon be brought to a conclusion.

The French vessel which lately refused to pay the accustomed honour to one of his majesty's sloop of war, though on our own coast, was, it is now perfectly known, taking soundings of the coasts of Hampshire; she had been seen in the Needles about the Isle of Wight, and, if she had not been discovered, would probably have gone to St. Helen's, or Spithead. This affair has been hushed up, but it has given some alarm. The French during the late war, had by some means got the soundings of Plymouth and Portsmouth harbours, all the principal ports in the channel, the mouth of the Thames, &c. which they are now in possession of.

A report was circulated in the city, that the minister of the Irish house of commons was left in a minority on Monday.

A letter received yesterday from Lisbon says, that news having been received, that the Algerines had taken several ships bound to Cadiz, and carried them into Algiers, a fleet of men of war was preparing to sail to Algiers to demand the ships to be released, and if refused, to make reprisals of all the Barbary vessels they meet with, and to bring them into some port belonging to the Portuguese, that the crews may be made slaves of.

The fate of the Irish propositions in the house of commons in Ireland, gives no displeasure even to the friends of the ministry here, who are of opinion that an union may hereafter be formed of a more permanent and satisfactory nature, by a delegation from the parliaments of both kingdoms, than can be formed by the ministerial cabinet. And this would answer the purpose of a commercial treaty better, for while, according to Mr. Orde's idea, the Irish parliament are at liberty to make laws to rectify or amend in cases where they shall hereafter think themselves aggrieved, there would be no security given to England, and the two kingdoms might hereafter make laws against each other, until the whole commercial treaty was destroyed, and confusion introduced.

The advices from Ireland have filled the cabinet with the most serious alarm, and they now, to their cost, find that the assertions of opposition here, with respect to the dislike of the Irish to the new fangled propositions, were founded on something more than mere declamation. The minister on the first day carries his question by a majority of sixteen. A majority so very trifling, that it is impossible for Mr. Pitt to attempt carrying them through the house, after so marked a declaration of the sense of the people.

It was yesterday reported at the west end of the town, that a messenger had been dispatched to Ireland to forbid any further discussion of the propositions, as from the account of the first division administration was convinced they would be disgracefully rejected by the parliament of that kingdom.

What is become of all the boastings of the ministerial runners, that the propositions would be carried in Ireland by a great majority? We find on the very first question, notwithstanding the notorious venality of that parliament, the minister can obtain only a majority of nineteen, and on the second but sixteen. If such then is his success when backed by the whole strength of the castle influence, what must be the consequence when the present minority find themselves supported by the whole force of the people, who universally execrate Mr. Pitt's insidious attempt to deprive Ireland of her constitutional independence? Why that the sleepy duke and his sapient secretary will be driven, with the most infamous disgrace, from a country which they have meanly attempted to enslave.

Aug. 23. A letter from Dublin, dated the 17th inst. says, "Our city was yesterday illuminated throughout, (a few houses excepted) and there were bonfires in most of the streets, in exultation of the fate that attended the bill brought in by Mr. Orde, on Monday last, on the subject of the Irish propositions, or rather the resolutions of the two houses of the British parliament. The crowds in the streets acted peremptorily, and insisted upon lights being put in the windows where none appeared at first. The houses that came under this description, however, were but very few, and of those, who refused to obey the mandate, still fewer. Mr. Forster, the chancellor of the exchequer, had some of his windows broken, and here and there a few panes of glass were sacrificed, but in general peace and good order prevailed."

The honourable Mr. Temple, his majesty's envoy to the American States, attended the levee at St. James's, on Friday, and Saturday last set out with his lady and family for Portsmouth, there to embark for New-York, the present residence of the American Congress.

Ministers and their friends profess to say, that they are perfectly satisfied with the fate of the Irish resolutions.—They are convinced that Ireland must call for them; and in the mean time they will pass them into an act in this parliament, that the system may be ready when the Irish call.

A correspondent observes, that the successful magnanimity of the Irish will probably rouse the latent spirit of the Scotch against any infringement of their judicial establishment, as secured by the treaty of union, which, if violated in one article, will no longer be a bulwark.

The Quebec fleet, now going out, is to carry over 1500 soldiers, for the better protection of our frontier places near the American settlements.

Yesterday sir John Johnstone set out for Portsmouth, to embark for Canada, with a commission from government on a negotiation with certain Indian nations.

Aug. 31. A letter from an English gentleman at Bombay, dated March 5, says, "We received intelligence, that 3000 troops arrived the middle of January last, at the island of Mauritius, from Old France; and it is not to be doubted, but the restless spirit of Tippoo Saib will soon find them employment."

The Spaniards now feel very severely the ill effects of the encouragement given to the North-Americans. The example of those states has operated as a powerful stimulus all over the new world, and his most Catholic majesty has reason to dread that in a few years the treasures of Mexico and Peru will be spread

all over the rest of Europe, without once deigning to visit Old Spain.

Letters from the Brazils mention, that the whale fishery there is like to turn out very successful this season, as several ships had sailed with full cargoes, and every ship on that station had been very successful.

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, August 26. "The garrison of this place is now complete, and consists of 4,350 men; that of Bruges of 2,100; that of Ostend 2,600; that of Brussels of 2,300; so that there are upwards of 11,000 men fit for service, of which 1,600 are cavalry; the regiments in Flanders are now complete; the Dutch have a small camp near Lillo of 2,400 men."

A morning paper says, while some of the powers of Europe are engaged in projects of aggrandisement, in endeavours to revive ancient claims by which they excite jealousies in one state, and terrors in another, the French court is occupied in more political and pacific objects. The comte de Vergennes, knowing the possibility of reviving to the commerce of India its ancient course by Alexandria and the Persian Gulph, has been seriously engaged in realizing the means—we are assured that at length he has surmounted all the obstacles. He has made arrangements with the beys of Egypt and the Arabs, that by means of a slight annual subsidy, they are to furnish an adequate escort to the merchants from Suez to Cairo. We shall soon have an arret of council, to give a solid foundation to this enterprize, at the head of which is to be placed sieur Samondi, a rich merchant at Marseilles. The baron de Tott has made a report of the places in Egypt proper for commercial stations, and which proves the importance and susceptible extent of this trade.

Sept. 1. The several schemes of economy, which are putting in practice, are expected ultimately to amount to upwards of 100,000 annually, which is nearly equal to the paying off three millions of the national debt.

Government has resolved to continue building three decked ships of war, on the first vacancies of slips in the royal dock-yards, till the number of them at least are equal to those in the French and Spanish navies.

Extract of a letter from Tripoli, June 25.

"This city is involved in miseries too afflicting to be described; being visited at once with those dreadful calamities the plague and famine. Four ships are preparing to sail for Europe, being filled with fugitives from this unhappy place, and among the number is the only professor of medicine that was resident among us. It is feared this calamity will be the more fatal, since the methods practised in the Levant for repressing its shocking effects are entirely unknown here. Our stock of grain and other provisions is very scanty, and we have but little prospect of relief from strangers, who, however disposed to yield us assistance, will be fearful of endangering their own lives by holding communication with a people so shockingly afflicted. In passing through the streets, great numbers are observed perishing with famine, and endeavouring to prolong a miserable existence by gnawing the bones that have been dried by the air and sun, and greedily devouring the refuse of vegetables thrown upon the dung-hills."

The French king has given orders that the royal castle of Compeigne be forthwith thoroughly repaired, the court being to pass the next summer there, that the ravages occasioned by time and negligence at the palace of Versailles may be remedied: The French are great and good architects, yet a certain national penury hinders them from keeping their chef d'œuvres in proper repair. Were Louis XIV to come to life, and see his palace which cost him so many millions, in its present state, and which was deservedly the pride of Europe, would he not inveigh against his grandson for his neglect?

The queen of France has not only one of the most musical voices in her dominions, but is also distinguished for her admirable elocution in the private plays, in which the condescends to take a part. On the 11th of this month (August) she gave a splendid *fete au petit Vienne*, near Paris, at which most of the first nobility were present: They day was crowned with a representation of the celebrated Beaumarchais' *Barbier de Seville*, the Spanish Barber, in which her majesty played the part of Rosina with eminent taste, the duke d'Orléans was great in Figaro, and Mons. de Vaudreuil both deserved and gained applause in comte Almaviva. The queen was so enchanted with the whole performance, that she instantly wrote to Beaumarchais, that she would take upon herself to recommend him to the attention of his majesty, whose displeasure he had lately the misfortune to incur.

Sept. 3. The present situation of Europe and America marks a great turbulence of disposition as prevailing. Men are impatient for a something, they know not what, and become restless in attempting to obtain it. The Dutch army weakened by desertion—

their civil government tottering under certain cabals and tumults—the stadtholder finding it difficult to keep the balance even—the emperor harrassing them by the peremptory demand of unreasonable terms—the newly acquired Russian dominions in the Crimea already tired of their masters—the emperor and porte barely civil to each other—the whole Turkish empire a scene of anarchy, tyranny, cruelty, and dissipation—the Spaniards vamping up a catch-penny peace with a nest of pirates—secret alliances forming by the northern powers—at home, many distractions of party—Ireland refusing a commercial treaty, the most advantageous ever made, and talking of sending out ships to India—a philosopher can see an indication in all this; a finger pointing out, *this is Man!* such has been the case ere now, and such will be the case again to the end of the volume of time.

American Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, October 18.

A discovery has lately been made in Germany, from which very important advantages are expected to arise. About a year and a half since, an inhabitant of that empire found out a plant in the German language called Waid, or Wald, which possesses the quality of giving as fine a blue as indigo. Pliny mentions it by the Latin name of *Glastrum*, and it is known in France by that of *Guesde*. From various experiments on wool, thread, and silk, the most satisfactory demonstration is said to be obtained of its answering as a succedaneum for indigo, inasmuch as woollen cloths and silks which have been dyed therewith are found to be as well fixed and of as rich a colour as those dyed in the usual manner. This plant which is indigenous, is already beginning to be cultivated in the environs of Theresianstadt, and it is proposed to plant it in Hungary, as very beneficial effects cannot fail of resulting from a discovery which will obviate the prodigious expence of the blue produced in America.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.

By late London papers we find that armies are reviewed and augmented—that ships of war are building in great numbers—that the navy has been scrupulously examined—that an armament is now under sailing orders, consisting of forty odd ships of the line and frigates, it is said *on a cruise*—that the army and navy of France is in the best order ever known to be, &c. The conjectures upon the subject are numerous, and upon the whole we are necessarily led to conclude that all is not so well as the Europeans could wish.

Oct. 21. The determined resolution of the two Imperial courts to ascertain the proper limits betwixt their dominions and those of the Porte, together with the confusions at present raging over all the Turkish dominions, seem to portend the destruction of that despotic empire, nor can this be regretted, when we consider in what misery the Turkish common people are kept by their tyrants, whose government is founded on bloodshed, and continued by acts of cruelty.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, dated September 28.

“The greatest piece of cruelty I ever heard of, was perpetrated at Nevis, very lately: an American vessel (I believe from the northward) was drove on that island in the gale—the vessel was seized, and condemned in a court of admiralty, and sold, because she was so unfortunate as to get on that island, and was not a British bottom.”

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Pitt, to his friend in Carlisle, dated Sept. 25.

“I am just going on board the boat for the Miami river, I have not heard formally from the gentlemen who are gone as messengers, but have heard that they were at Sanduski, all well and going on with their business. The surveyors with captain Hutchins are gone down the river and expect that they will begin immediately, and from every observation I can make, am of opinion, that they will meet with no interruption. I have seen Mr. Cunningham, one of the state surveyors, who is going on very well, has met with no hindrance, and has got well forward in his business, laughs at some who went off in a hurry. The people find that Congress are determined to carry their resolutions into effect, and will acquiesce in the measure.

“There have been several rumours of Indians, some few are true, the mischief that has happened I believe to be done by a banditti of different nations, viz. Cherokees, Shawanese, Mingos and some Delawares, who have joined, contrary to the opinion of the nations, to real horses and plague the poor people on the frontiers, some few lives have been lost, but I am happy to find less than has been reported. I have the greatest reason to believe that affairs with the Indians are going on as well as can be expected, until we get possession of the western posts.”

Oct. 25. Yesterday being appointed by the constitution, for the first meeting of the General Assembly of this state, a number of the members met at the State-House, but not being sufficient to form a quorum, adjourned till this morning.

A letter from a lady on the method of fixing the volatility of mercury or quicksilver:

“I have promised, Monf. Le Baron, to make you acquainted with such occurrences as might result from the chymical experiments with which I fill up my leisure hours, if they should at any time deserve your attention. I lose not a moment to inform you, that I have at this instant made a discovery, which, in my humble opinion, is equally interesting to the publick at large, and the lovers of arts and sciences in particular: that which had baffled every former attempt, the fixation of, or imparting solidity to quicksilver, has been effected by the hands of a weak woman. Yes, sir, I have irrevocably fixed mercury.—I have rendered it as susceptible of fusion, as any other metallic substance. After its being fixed I expose it to the fiercest fire, nor does it resume (as was asserted by several connoisseurs, before my experiment) any share of its volatility, the principle of which I effectually destroy. I have remarked, on the contrary, its being so completely fixed, that the oftener it undergoes the fusion, the more it condenses, becomes compact and brittle, still increasing in brightness.

“The proceeding is no ways laborious—it is as simple as the means by which nature operates its wonders; but is much shorter, since less than an hour is sufficient to complete the operation: thus, Monf. Le Baron, here is another metal to class amongst those already known. I will not pretend to determine its rank, affinity, nor what proportion it can bear to other metals—I leave this task to some more expert and enlightened mineralogist, as also to examine to what degree of perfection it may be brought, and how far it will redound to the advantage of the publick, and the art of metallurgy; for my part, I content myself with the calm reflection, much more flattering to one of my sex and situation of life than to the professed amateur, of having unravelled that which the most expert chymist had hitherto looked upon as an unsolvable problem.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

D'ORBELIM.

Pre St. Sulpice a Paris.

The following is a copy of a written paper received yesterday from Fayal, by a gentleman of this city.

We the Judge, and all the other officers of the Town-Hall, of this village of Orta, island of Fayal,

HEREBY make it known to all the inhabitants of the United Provinces of America, that in this and the adjoining islands of the Azores we are in very great distress for provisions, particularly for Indian corn and flour; and although we have given orders for some of these articles to be sent us from other places, the failure of our crop is such as still intimidates us; and obliges us to take the present method, by a publication in all the newspapers on the continent, of making it known to the subjects of America, to encourage them to come here with all kinds of eatables, those that arrive shall be subject to no duties on their imports, a saving of such consequence as we think will enable them to make good voyages. The kindness we have always shewn the vessels of America, in some degree merits that they would attend to our present distress with immediate supplies, which we hope they will.

Passed in this village of Orta, island of Fayal, with the seal of the town-hall annexed, and so as to authenticate this our publication it goes. Signed by the Judge the 30th of August, 1785. JOSEPH FELIPPE FERREIRA CABRAL.

TRENTON, October 31.

Tuesday last being the day appointed in the constitution of this state for the annual meeting of the LEGISLATURE, some of the members of each house met; but, not being a quorum, adjourned to Wednesday, when a sufficient number appeared and proceeded to business. The Hon. JOHN-CLEVES SYMMES, Esquire, was elected Vice-President of the Legislative-Council, and the Hon. BENJAMIN VAN-CLEVE, Esquire, was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly, for the ensuing year.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Hon. the Legislative-Council and Assembly of this State, on Friday last, his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, was re-elected Governor.

The Hon. LAMBERT CADWALADER, JOHN-CLEVES SYMMES, and JOSIAH HORNBLLOWER, Esquires, were chosen delegates to represent this state in Congress, for the ensuing year.

The following is a correct list of the names of the gentlemen returned to serve in the Legislative-Council and Assembly, and of Sheriffs, of this state, for the ensuing year.

Bergen. Council, Peter Haring, Esquire. Assembly, Jacob Terhune, Abraham Blauvelt, and Isaac Nichols, Esquires. Sheriff, Peter Ward, Esquire.

Essex. Council, Matthias Ogden, Esquire. Assembly, Abraham Clark, Henry Garrise, and Daniel Marth, Esquires. Sheriff, Caleb Camp, Esquire.

Middlesex. Council, Samuel Fitz-Randolph, Esq. Assembly, John Combs, James Schuurman, and James Bonney, Esquires. Sheriff, Thomson Stelle, Esquire.

Monmouth. Council, David Forman, Esquire. Assembly, Thomas Henderson, Daniel Hendrickson, and Elisha Walton, Esquires. Sheriff, David Rhea, Esq.

Somerset. Council, Ephraim Martin, Esquire. Assembly, Edward Bunn, Robert Blair, and David Kelsey, Esquires. Sheriff, John Hardenbergh, Esquire.

Burlington. Council, William Newbold, Esquire. Assembly, Richard S. Smith, Joseph Biddle, and Joseph Smith, Esquires. Sheriff, John Hollinshead, Esq.

Gloucester. Council, Elijah Clark, Esquire. Assembly, Joseph Cooper, Joseph Ellis, and Thomas Clark, Esquires. Sheriff, Joseph Blackwood, Esq.

Salem. Council, John Mayhew, Esquire. Assem-

bly, Thomas Sinnickson, Edward Hall, and Anthony Sharp, Esquires. Sheriff, Whitten Cripps, Esquire.

Cape-May. Council, Elijah Hughes, Esquire. Assembly, John Baker, Elijah Townsend,* and Nezer Swain, Esquires. Sheriff, Benjamin Taylor, Esquire.

Hunterdon. Council, Robert-Lettis Hooper, Esq. Assembly, Benjamin Van-Cleve, John Lambert, and Joab Houghton, Esquires. Sheriff, Joshua Corshon, Esquire.

Cumberland. Council, Samuel Ogden, Esquire. Assembly, John Burgin, Jonathan Bowen, and John Sheppard, Esquires. Sheriff, Eli Elmer, Esquire.

Morris. Council, John-Cleves Symmes, Esquire. Assembly, Ellis Cook, John Starke, and Jacob Arnold, Esquires. Sheriff, William Leddel, Esquire.

At the close of the poll in Suffex, the votes stood as follows:

Council,	Robert Hoops, unanimous.	
Assembly,	Charles Beardlee,	734
	Christopher Longstreet,	494
	Aaron Hankinson,	464
	General Maxwell,	322
	Isaac Van-Campen,	302
Sheriff,	William Kerr.	

* We hear a writ has been issued by the Hon. the Speaker for the election of a representative in the room of Mr. Townsend, who has resigned.

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, at Mount-Hope Furnace, Lancaster county, a negro man named Nat, about 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a large nose, rather a yellow complexion for a negro, and has a remarkable waddle in his walk, which makes him appear as if he was wounded in the hips. The fellow has a tolerable pleasing voice, and is very fond of singing. Said negro was bred up by and purchased, about 4 years since, from a Mr. Wharton, merchant in Philadelphia, with whom the negroe's mother now lives. He is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia to go on board some outward bound vessel. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may have him again, shall have four dollars reward, or eight if brought home, to be paid by PETER GRUBB, sen.

Wanted Immediately,

Four siners at Hopewell Forges, Lancaster county, with or without families; where good encouragement will be given. The pigs are well known to be of the best quality for working. Apply as above.

Hopewell Forge, October 25, 1785. 3W†

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, situate in the county of Hunterdon, Bethlehem township, state of New-Jersey, containing 155 acres, 15 of which are excellent watered meadow, a sufficient quantity of woodland, well timbered; the clear land is in remarkable good fence, and produces every kind of grain well. On said premises there are two dwelling-houses, a gristmill, with two pair of stones on a good stream which is supplied with excellent springs; a large stone milkhouse on as good a spring as any in the county, a large frame barn, a stone stable and barracks, with necessary out buildings, all in good repair; an orchard of 200 bearing trees of the best fruit; also 11½ acres joining the above, with a dwellinghouse, and a well of good water by the door, 80 bearing apple trees of the best grafted fruit. These tracts will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. For terms apply to the owner, on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

BENJAMIN UPDYKE.

October 25, 1785.

THE subscribers intend to

present a bill to this present session of the legislature, to enable them to take charge of the estate of George Ely, sen. and to recover his debts, he being insane and incapable of taking care of his property, agreeably to the following order of the house of Assembly at the last sitting:

Ordered, That they have leave to present a bill at the next sitting, on advertising the purport of their petition, and a copy of this order, for at least three weeks previous thereto, in the New-Jersey gazette.

JOHN ELY,

GEORGE ELY.

October 27, 1785.

3W*

Four Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night, the 21st inst. from the subscriber, in Maidenhead, a dark sorrel mare. 14½ hands high, 10 years old, trots and gallops; has a large dent in her forehead, of low carriage, has a white spot on one of her sides. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

HOPE CARPENTER.

October 29, 1785.

1W*

PHILADELPHIA, PRICE-CURRENT, Oct. 22.

Superfine flour 43s	Vermillion 13s
com. do. 38s	Anchors 8d to 9d
Bur middlings 32s to 35s	Per bushel.
Indian meal 24s to 26s	Wheat 6s 6d to 7s 6d
Tar 13s	Rye 3s 9d
Pitch 16s to 17s	Barley 6s
Turpentine 18s	Indian corn 4s 2d
Pork, Burlington 5l 10s to 6l	Oats 1s 10d to 2s 3d
Beef Irish 4l 15s	Flax-seed 3s 4d
Country 3l 15s	Alum salt 3s
Mackarel 50s to 60s	Liverpool ditto 2s 6d
Herring 22s 6d	Coal (dull sale) 16d
Per Cwt.	Per pipe.
Ship stuff 13s to 15s	Wine Madeira 40l to 80l
bread 22s 6d	Lisbon 40l
Pilot ditto 30s	Port 40l
Rice 26s	Teneriffe 24l
Sugar Muscov. 45s to 67s 6d	Fayal 15l
Tobacco James river	Per gallon.
York 50s	Jamaica rum 4s 3d to 4s 6d
Rappahannock 50s	Windward ditto 3s 3d
Coloured Maryland 40s	French ditto 2s
55s to 60s	New-England ditto 2s 2d
Western Shore	Brandy 3s 6d to 4s 6d
long leaf 40s	Sherry wine 5s to 8s 6d
Eastern Shore	Malaga 5s 6d
30s to 40s	Molasses 19d to 20d
Lead in pigs 35s	Per ton.
Ditto in bars 40s to 45s	Bar iron 29l
Shot 40s to 45s	Pig iron 9l
Red lead 48s to 50s	Logwood 11l 5s
White ditto 85s to 90s	Ditto unchipt 7l 10s
Spanish brown 55s	Fustick 7l to 11l
American 60s	Braziletto 20l
English blistered	Lignum vitae 5l 10s to 7l 10s
Cordage imp. 60s to 67s 6d	Oak timber 40s
Codfish Amer. 26s to 27s	* Ship-building. White-
Pearl ashes } none	oak frames 6l to 7l
Pot ditto } none	Live-oak and Red-cedar
Cocoa } 5l 5s 1d	ditto 8l to 9l
Per lb.	Per 1000.
Beefwax 2s 4d	Staves pipe 13l
Feathers 3s to 3s 6d	W. O. bhd. 8l 10s
Hams 10d to 12d	R. O. do. 7l
Sper. candles 3s 9d to 4s 6d	Leogan 6l 10s
Mould ditto 10d	barrel 5l 10s
Tallow ditto 9d	Heading (dressed) 10l
Soap 7d	Oak boards 4l 2s 6d to 5l
English cheese 13d	Merchant pine ditto 6l
Butter 9d to 12d	Sap ditto 4l
Chocolate 17d	Cedar ditto 6l 10s
Coffee 18d	Oak plank 10l
Tea Hyson 8s to 12s 6d	Pine ditto 10l
Souchong 6s 6d	Short shing. 11s 3d to 12s 6d
Bohea 2s 6d to 2s 8d	Long ditto 5l to 5l 10s
Indigo French 9s to 12s	Scantling 4l to 5l
Carolina 6s 6d to 7s	Skins and furs.
Hemp 5d to 6d	Deer-skins per lb. 2s
Ginseng 2s to 2s 3d	Beaver do. 7s 6d to 17s 6d
Snake-root 2s	Per piece.
Starch 4d	Otters 25s
Saufl 2s 6d	Minks 2s 6d
Loaf sugar 12d	Foxes grey 7s 6d red 5s
Havanna sugar white 3d 9d	Martins 5s
Ditto brown 5d 1/2	Fishers 4s 6d
Nutmegs 60s	Cats 3s 9d
Cinnamon 20s	Bears 10s to 20s
Mace 60s	Rackoons 4s 6d
Cloves 12s 6d to 15s	Muskrats 18d
Pepper 3s 9d	T. Crowley steel per
Pimento 1s 10d	faggot 4l 5s
Copper in sheets 1s 10d 1/2	Tin in boxes 4l 15s to 5l
Verdigrease 4s 6d	Gin per case 28s to 30s
Course of exchange—On London 77 1/2 to 80 per cent.	Claret per doz. bot. 30s to 45s
	Port wine ditto 30s
	Lemons per box 40s to 45s
	Amsterdam 3s 2d per guilder.
	Paris 7s 6d per 5 livres.

* The tonnage of ship-building is near 15 per cent. better in Pennsylvania, than in any of the eastern states.

TO BE SOLD,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton—
[Price *Thirty-five Shillings*]
WILSON'S
Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.
A L S O,
A few Copies of
ALLINSON'S
Edition may be had at the same place.

TALLOW.
THE subscriber, living in the Lower-Street, in Trenton, between Mr. Hunt's Lumber-yard and the Barracks, will give cash and the highest price for tallow. He makes and sells candles by the box or smaller quantity, as low as they can be had in Philadelphia. He likewise exchanges candles for tallow, at two-pence per lb. advance. He makes flat candles for tradesmen and others whose business requires a good light.
HENRY PIKE, Tallow-Chandler.
October 20, 1785. 4w†

TO BE SOLD,
A VALUABLE farm, within two miles of Princeton, containing 280 acres, the greatest part of which is covered with excellent timber. The dwellinghouse and barn on the said farm are commodious, and with a few repairs may be made equally convenient to a farmer, or a citizen disposed to retire. The terms of payment will be made easy. For particulars enquire of Richard Stockton, Esquire, at Princeton, or of Doctor Benjamin Rush, in Philadelphia.
September 22, 1785. 7w*

Notice is hereby given,
TO all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, at Trenton, in October or November next, for an act of assembly to enable her to fulfil the contracts entered into by Israel Pemberton and Joseph Pemberton, formerly of Philadelphia, deceased, or either of them, for the sale of certain lands in New-Jersey aforesaid, and to make deeds to the purchasers, pursuant to such contracts. And further to enable her to make sale of all the real estate of her late husband the said Joseph Pemberton, deceased, in New-Jersey, for the payment of his debts.
ANN PEMBERTON, Adms.
September 16, 1785. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,
A valuable Tract of LAND, CONTAINING 300 acres, situate within three miles of Trenton, in the county of Burlington, and township of Nottingham, and within 2 miles of Lambert, where it is expected the federal town will be erected. On said tract there is clay and wood sufficient to make brick for the building, it being all woodland, except twelve acres; one hundred of it may be made good meadow, which may be laid from six inches to one foot under water, or kept dry all winter, as the purchaser shall please; and contiguous to it there is great range for cattle. Paper money, notes given to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, and final settlement of their pay, loan-office certificates, and notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of Robert Pearson, in Nottingham, Joseph Milnor or the subscriber in Trenton.
JOSEPH HIGBEE.
N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded.
May 28, 1785. t f

Burlington } **BY** virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias county, } to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday the 28th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Thomas Kerling the elder, at the Black Horse, feather beds, bedding, chairs, tables, with a variety of other household and kitchen furniture, also horses, cows, and sundry other articles. And on Saturday the 26th day of November next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Vanficiver, innkeeper, at the place aforesaid, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable piece or tract of land, containing about 22 acres; situate, lying and being near the place aforesaid, in the township of Mansfield; all late the property of said Thomas Kerling; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Smith, and to be sold by
JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.
September 23, 1785. 8w

Six Dollars Reward.
RAN away on the 25th of September, from the subscriber living in the town and county of Gloucester, state of New-Jersey, a Negro man named Samuel, about forty years of age, near five feet five inches high, well built, somewhat marked with the small-pox, yellow complexion, fond of strong drink, has been used to driving a team, and is remarkably fond of talking of horses—Had on when he went away, a light coloured homespun jacket, woollen trowsers, and a pair of linen trowsers under them, a good hat, an old blue great coat, and a pair of good shoes. The said Negro was seen at the Black Horse, since his elopement, and was travelling towards the east; it is thought he will ask for employ to drive a team.
Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by
JOSEPH ELLIS.
October 9, 1785. 3w†

LAMPBLACK,
Of the best Quality,
May be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

Joseph Speakman,
T I N M A N,
BEGS leave to inform the publick in general and the shopkeepers in town and country in particular, that he has removed to a house opposite to Philip Fester's on the Mill-Hill, in Trenton, where he makes and sells, by wholesale and retail, most kinds of tinware—and by whom retailers and others will be supplied upon as good terms as they can be in Philadelphia. He also mends pewter vessels, repairs and tins those of copper and brass, and makes sheet-iron pipes for stoves.
10th month 17, 1785.

Five Pounds Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 27th inst. a German servant named George-David Wirtz, by trade a butcher, but is said to understand all kinds of farming labour; about 22 years of age, brown complexion, grey eyes, and has lately lost one of his fore teeth. He had on and took with him a blue cloth jacket with sleeves, a corded dimity waistcoat with double rows of small white buttons, a pair of olive coloured overalls, plated shoe-buckles, a wool hat, with a small piece eat out of the side by mice, and a fine shirt. He is the same person advertised the 20th of June last, by Mr. Christian Wirtz, of Philadelphia, from whom he ran, and was taken up in New-York, about two weeks since, and sold by Mr. Wirtz to me, but only stayed eight days before he ran away again—as he, with some others, were driving cattle from Change Water in the Jerseys to Durham, he made a pretence to go in the bushes after some of the cattle, and by that means made his escape. Whoever will secure the said servant, shall receive the above reward, and if brought to the subscriber reasonable charges, paid by
RICHARD BACKHOUSE.
Durham Furnace, September 29, 1785.

This Day is Published,
And to be sold by the Printer hereof—
T H E
P S A L M S
O F
D A V I D,
IMITATED IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT,
AND APPLIED TO THE
CHRISTIAN STATE AND WORSHIP.
By I. WATTS, D. D.
THE FORTY-FIRST EDITION, corrected, and accommodated to the Use of the CHURCH OF CHRIST in AMERICA.
LUKE xxiv. 44. All things must be fulfilled which were written in—the PSALMS concerning me.
HEB. xi. 32. DAVID, SAMUEL, and the prophets. VER. 40.—That they without us should not be made perfect.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE LET,
A VALUABLE plantation, lying in East-New-Jersey, in the county of Somerset, Bedminster township, about 20 miles from New-Brunswick, containing 186 acres, 36 acres of it good meadow and may be easily watered, well timbered, in good repair, two bearing orchards of excellent fruit, viz. apples, peaches, cherries, pears and mulberries; an excellent grist-mill and saw-mill, all in good repair, and on a never failing stream of water; a large dwelling-house, two stories high, and five rooms on a floor, and a good well of excellent water, a large storehouse, with a cellar under the whole, likewise a good Dutch barn, with barracks and an excellent cowhouse 60 feet long, with a calf-pen, sheep-pen and horse-stables, &c. The terms will be easy for either purchaser or tenant, who, on the first of March or April, may have possession; for terms apply to the owner, living on the premises.
NICHOLAS ANGLE.
September 22, 1785. 6w

B L A N K
WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS, and
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,
To be sold by the Printer of this paper.