

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1785.

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

MR. COLLINS,

I AM situated in the upper part of Hunterdon county. I have for several years before and since the war enjoyed an easy competency, which is not the worse for being small, because, by my own industry, it fully satisfies my desires. The little leisure which my circumstances afforded me, I have not been inattentive to improve by books, religious, moral and political. It was with a vital ardour that I embraced the late cause of America for independence, and gloried in its successful termination. It was often that I reflected upon the maxim, that it requires more prudence and foresight to make a government happy in peace than vigorous and coercive in war. Its sinews becoming relaxed when dangers are dissipated, lose that strength which is necessary to preserve the political machine in its due order and harmony. But notwithstanding the impression of these ideas were deep, I had faith enough to hope that America would be singularly blessed—That her rising after so many precedent examples, would be sufficient to instruct her statesmen into a system of experimental politics, that should make her citizens more happy in peace than they had been virtuously intrepid in war.

The several circumstances which alarm me, at present, I think must carry conviction to every reflecting patriotic mind.

The present political deadness of the press, as to opening the eyes of the subject—the interest which disaffected people endeavour to acquire at elections, and the countenance which they meet with—each of these pictures to me, in the strongest colours, our present unhappy and probably more slavish situations.

It has been said by some, that if an Angel should descend from Heaven, and paint our situation in the most lively manner that ever was expressed, it would be of no avail to avoid our political career to ruin.—Oh, Heavens! I hope this requires the spirit of prophecy to divine, and that our brethren will seek instruction even from the meanest pen.

But not to digress, it has been often said, my countrymen, but never can be too often repeated, that the press is the great bulwark of liberty. It is the scourge of tyrants and demagogues; and, in fine, one of the most effectual means to secure to the subject his natural rights—his acquired property—and his own voluntary choice. Ought any man to be deaf to such a resource for the safety of himself and his neighbours, or inactive to contribute his share of information? Independence has not been acknowledged till lately, nor should its blessings in the sunrise of enjoyment vanish, and leave us in the dark among intriguing powers and neighbours. On this, in a good measure, depends the liberty and exercise of the press (if wise and good rulers make a happy people) with that attention paid to it, which ought to be, by a virtuous community. Wisdom and goodness support the system of nature in so much harmony, and where-ever we can find these qualities united, there is happiness. It is only wise and good Legislators then that can make a country happy and prosperous. The last quality is as essential as the first. A man may be wise, and yet injurious to his country. It may be the very weapon with which he sacrifices, by his artifices, its dearest rights and privileges. We will then say, to give the just definition of a desirable legislator, 'that he ought to be wise and good; or as a Roman would have said, 'prudent and patriotic.' But how shall we discover such a man? says the multitude. Why you must attend to what comes from the press. Perhaps it is impossible for each individual to be personally acquainted with every character or candidate; and it is a lamentable case that those who are best acquainted personally, either through favour or affection, often make the most injudicious choice. Perhaps we are not always to believe every thing that comes from the press; but we ought to give it full weight till we can obtain more convincing testimony. If we say news-papers are too dear to buy, because we can now get but little money (which I believe is true enough for the want of good legislators) let two or three of us neighbours join, and let every political or characteristic matter engage our attention. Think whether it will be more for our advantage to risk

our all than a few shillings. If we should know or be convinced of certain criminal facts against a man, if other new ones be adduced in print, by a writer perhaps as honest as ourselves, it is presumptive proof that they also be true; and they tend greatly to corroborate or strengthen what we know. From this circumstance it is apparent that much may be relied on that comes from the press. Even on the supposition that it be false, it may still answer a valuable purpose. It will put virtuous people on an enquiry into the character described, and if they cannot find sufficient proof to acquit him of the charge alleged, will not elect him to offices of trust, honour or profit. But a most inestimable advantage of the press, is, to shew from reason and undoubted experience the avenues which lead to liberty—to the happiness of freemen; and how to avoid by activity the dangers which await us. The present deadness of the press strikes me forcibly that we are not free. There surely are men in the county of Hunterdon who are capable of writing worthy of freemen and patriots; but why are they chained? Is it because they are afraid of some Tories who, it is very industriously spread, are growing popular. Why is a farmer, of but a mean education, obliged to step forth at this critical period: In my opinion NOW is the time our liberty is at stake—now is the time we should shake off this lethargy when we are surrounded by latent dangers. Our worst enemies are now concealed, but, like hydra in the dark, will ere long sting us imperceptibly to the heart. Let every one who has stepped forth against the common enemies of his country, with as much resolution hunt out and vanquish its internal foes. Let every one who can instruct his countrymen from the press, shew some zeal for their welfare. In my next, which shall be within a few weeks, I shall point out some deplorable circumstances of our Elections. But I hope some pen, more able than mine, will espouse this cause meritorious—and, if my sentiments be ill founded, set me right.

RUSTICUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.

The late grand vizier, although deprived of all his possessions, was not permitted to retire to the government to which he was exiled; for whilst he was on his way, he was overtaken by the Capigibachi, who by order of the grand signior presented him with the fatal cord; his head was brought to this city, and after being as usual presented to the grand signior, was publicly exposed upon the gate of the seraglio, a place famous for having been too frequently ornamented with heads once revered with the most vile adulation.

VIENNA, (Germany) June 1.

The emperor has sentenced the Aulic Counsellor Von Kreutznach to sweep the streets of Vienna for six years. His majesty has discovered that he has been guilty of great oppression and peculation. His hair has been already cut off, and it is said he is to begin sweeping the streets next Monday.

An association of twelve ladies has been appointed, who are to introduce a new regulation of dress among the several classes of the fair sex—They have given their opinion that women may be clad at one-third of the present expence; and yet preserve a smarter and more captivating appearance.

A prelate, whose diocese lies in Upper Austria, presented a memorial last week to the emperor, requesting his majesty's permission to make a pilgrimage at Rome, to visit the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. His Imperial majesty sent him word, that instead of visiting the tombs of those saints, he ought rather to visit his own bishoprick; and I will answer for it, says the emperor, that St. Peter and St. Paul will be much better pleased.

June 25. Vast damage is sustained at Leopoldstadt, Rossau, and the neighbouring parts, by violent inundations, which have not only carried away particular houses, but even the buildings of whole villages. Yesterday the waters began to abate.

CADIZ, May 27.

Several vessels are arming on the king's account to sail for the different American colonies, to which they are to carry warlike ammunition. Le Rufe, a ship of 60 guns, is fitting out, to be commanded by D. Cajetan de Langara, which, after having made trial of a machine for freshening sea-water, and of some portable kitchens, after the English fashion, of a new invention, will sail, it is said, to Peru, to be stationed there for some time.

SCHWEIDNITZ, (in Silesia) June 24.

We have had a second inundation, more terrible in its effects than the former. A violent fall of rain having melted the snow upon the mountains, immense torrents of water descended, and occasioned the rivers to overflow their banks. The houses in our suburbs, which had resisted the former overflow, together with the remaining bridges and embankments, were carried away by the fury of these torrents. All our grain and hay in the country round this city are destroyed. The whole of Upper Silesia is under water. The posts are stopped, and several couriers have been drowned. Great quantities of linen have been carried away from the bleaching-grounds by the violence of the waters. The river which runs to Proffen is prodigiously swelled; as likewise is the Oder.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.

All our accounts concur in saying, that the pacific treaty between the republic and the court of Vienna, is in a favourable train of being brought to a speedy conclusion.

Letters from Paris, dated June 20, mention, that the celebrated Dr. Franklin, a few days before, had taken his leave of the king and the royal family at Versailles, and proposed immediately setting out for the port of Nantz, from whence he was to embark for Philadelphia.

The same advices declare, that in consequence of a plan laid before M. Vergennes, by Dr. Franklin, the king had been pleased to permit the United States to unload their American commodities at the islands of France or Bourbon, and take in East-India productions; or, if they choose to proceed to China, &c. they should have the liberty of disposing of their cargoes at the above islands, or at that of St. Mauritius. This concession, it is said, will probably turn out very advantageously to the Americans.

PARIS, June 12.

It appears that for this time, Europe may rejoice in having ended without bloodshed a difference which certainly might have occasioned the death of many innocent persons. The moderation and wisdom of the comte de Vergennes have brought over both parties to agree to terms of reconciliation. Those who pretend to be in the secret say, that he had most difficulty in conquering the obstinacy of the republicans.

Mr. Franklin is on the point of returning to Philadelphia.

June 13. We learn from Franche-Comte, that a fire lately broke out at the foot of the mountain of Vosges, which consumed no less than ten villages. This calamity is known to be the result of a wicked combination, various parcels of the combustible matter, with trains laid from one to the other, having been found in different places.

June 17. By an arret of council, dated the 30th of last month, the first thirty volumes of Voltaire's Works, printed by a foreign literary society, are suppressed, and a fine of one thousand livres ordered to be levied on whoever does not bring his copies and deposit them in the syndic chamber. The arret adds, that these works are suppressed because inimical to good morals, and the authority of the laws.

LONDON, June 4.

Last week died, Mr. Robert Tellar, gardner in Wrexham.—He left a widow almost inconsolable, who, after weeping near the long period of a week, like another Ephesian matron, listened to the soft tale of

a second lover, and cancelled her widowhood yesterday morning, by generously giving her hand in marriage to Mr. Edward Edwards, stay-maker of that town.

June 8. The celebrated Dr. Graham, who is figuring away at Manchester, has, till lately, buried himself every morning in the earth! He has stood, at least, up to his chin in it; then ran nimbly round a large field, attended by numerous spectators, to whom he had advised the adoption of "this sure and happy means of preserving health, and of obtaining longevity!" he dresses in a light suit of cotton, in compliment to the manufactures of that place, and principally lives upon potatoes.

Dr. Price, in his last publication, enforcing the omnipotence of a sinking fund, never misapplied nor diverted, has proved, that had our sinking fund been inviolably applied to the purpose for which it was intended, there would, in the year 1775, have been a surplus in the revenue of more than five millions per annum.

June 29. Lord Effingham, certainly will go to America in the character of Ambassador, from this country.—His lordship from his well known intrepidity, may bid defiance to *tarring and feathering!*

July 1. The emperor's journey into Italy, is a favourable symptom of approaching peace. It is almost a certainty that the cabinet of Versailles have prevailed on the Dutch to make the sacrifices demanded, rather than hazard a war, which would distract their republic, and destroy their chief dependence—trade.

The French, in their encroachments on the coast of Africa, have had a dispute and an engagement with the natives, of which the intelligence is brought to Brest by the Emerald frigate.

Among the most recent articles of domestick report is that of the commercial negotiation between Great-Britain and America; which has received no inconsiderable demer from the refusal of our court to admit the American ships into the ports of the British settlements in the East Indies, under any other conditions than those by which other nations are regulated. These circumstances, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are briefly as follow: Soon after the American ambassador, Mr. Adams, had been received at St. James's, and delivered his credentials, a time for business was appointed at lord Carmarthen's office. In the first commencement, Mr. Adams, very unexpectedly brought forward the East-India trade, and made a sort of demand on the part of the American states, that the American ships would be permitted to trade in the British oriental ports: The secretary demurred giving an answer till he had consulted with the rest of his majesty's confidential servants. A meeting of the cabinet was accordingly summoned, when it was unanimously agreed, that to admit any power whatever to a participation of the India rights, would be prejudicial to the interest of Great-Britain, and the chartered rights of the British East-India company in particular. In this state the matter rests.

Extract of a letter from Scilly, June 25.

"This morning a large ship with a pink stern, came ashore here, seemingly about half laden, under jury masts, and by the crew keeping a continual pumping, must have been very leaky. Several boats went off to their assistance, but before they could get to them, she sunk, and all on board perished."

July 4. A frigate and a cutter are ordered for the North-Sea immediately, to make observations on the Dutch squadron that has lately failed from the Texel, under a pretence of a cruise to examine their ships and men.

Unfortunately for the minister, the American ambassador has stumbled first on East-India ground; the only ground our minister holds sacred and hallowed! every thing else belonging to Englishmen he could freely give up to them; but this SACRUM SACRORUM, this Mexico and Peru of England, he cannot give up to insatiable American malcontents; for this reason, it would oblige him to break with his East-India friends in Leadenhall-Street! But if even that difficulty could be got over, a worse consequence than that would ensue! He would thereby bring his beloved Ireland on his back, which he is now parrying off with so much industry and ingenuity from meddling with that oriental, inexhaustible treasure. For certainly if he admits America, he must likewise admit Ireland, sister Ireland, into an equal participation of that lucrative branch of traffic; and what a blessed tripartite partnership that would make of India, namely, Great-Britain, Ireland and America, all three equal, co-equal, and co-ordinate proprietors of Eastern-India, we leave to our intelligent readers to form their own ideas of.

July 6. A vessel just arrived from the Mediterranean says, the Algerines have given up all thoughts of a visit from the Spaniards this summer, and therefore most of the cruizers that were called in, have put to sea again in search of plunder.

The Portuguese are by no means reconciled to the last alliances with the house of Bourbon. The national antipathy which has so long subsisted between the two countries being still very violent with the people in general.

The receivers-general of France, who were near fifty in number, are now reduced to twelve, by which very material savings have been derived. It was clearly discovered that there were some of them, whose purchasing fees had been refunded out of money unaccounted for by them: but no abuse of that sort can now be practised.—"I live, said the minister, to serve a prince whom I adore, and a people whom I esteem!" And when one of the most exalted characters in France complimented him on his publick services, he answered with great dignity, "To live merely in the blazons of heraldry is a mean and pitiful life!"

His excellency John Adams has pressed the marquis of Carmarthen to open a negotiation for the payment of the Negroes that were taken from the subjects of the American states during the war. The marquis has refused, declaring that the American states have in no one instance complied with the definitive treaty of peace; and until that shall have been fulfilled, he must decline entering into that or any other negotiations.

One very important and very bold measure of the premier of France, was his reducing the emoluments of the financiers even during the period of war! He was told, that should he take such a step, he would never find them again at the breaking out of a war. He, however, was of a different opinion. He said that these men lent their money through no regard to their country, but merely to serve themselves, and that they were to be "found at any time!"

Letters from Lisbon, dated June 3, mention, that a new company of merchant adventurers, consisting of gentlemen connected with the principal houses of London, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Lisbon, are on the point of establishing factories for carrying a trade on to the Levant, at Teutan and Tangier, the fine situation of which at the mouth of the straits of Gibraltar has occasioned it to be fixed on as a port of general rendezvous, for a commercial intercourse with the moors.

By letters from the Hague we are informed, that a general pardon is granted to all persons concerned in the late popular tumults, and that this act of indemnity includes an article denouncing the punishment of death upon any of the parties who may again be detected in disturbing the publick tranquillity.

The reports of the new settlement at Brunswick, are all of the most encouraging kind, bating a small outcry, not at all like the roaring of a dove, for daily bread.

The ships, which are carrying over the custom-house officers, the ordnance servants, &c. to New-Brunswick are freighted with provisions.

The best answer to the American emissaries who would kidnap our people into ruinous emigrations, is a simple narrative of the rigours of the climate, both in summer and winter, the extremes of both being pushed to incredible extent, and an account of the prices, at which the several articles of common life are to be procured. Therefore it has never been judged expedient to publish or recommend meteorological accounts, or oeconomicall statements; land it is true may be bought in almost any part of America, for next to nothing. But *cur bono*; what signifies free land, without hands to cultivate, without habitation, to buy the commodities from cultivation?

On the 19th ult. the Dublin Packet, arrived in that bay from Philadelphia, to which place she sailed from the harbour of Dublin the middle of last March; so that she completed her trip there and back again within three months. She was twenty-nine days on her passage out, and only twenty-six home; as short a time as any of the government packets were known to arrive in the course of the war.

The disputes to the southward, may not improbably terminate in a war; between the Spanish settlements and the independent states.

The river is at present more crowded with trade of all kinds, than it has been for any period in our recollection.

By letters from Paris we are informed, that a Bourdeaux captain having arrived at Port au Prince at the same time with an American vessel laden with contraband goods, brought hither under pretence of the edict of August 30, 1784, lodged an information against the American; the effect of which was, that the Frenchman was posted as an informer, and the inhabitants entered into an agreement not to purchase any of his goods. In consequence, when he opened his sale, no buyers appeared. At last he discovered the cause, and waited upon the principal inhabitants, entreating that they would pardon him for what he had done, at the same time assuring them, that his only aim had been to favour their trade; however, he was obliged to sell his cargo at an under price.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, June 1.

"On the 14th of last month a fine ship from Brest,

bound to this port, was captured by an Algerinexebec, after a very desperate engagement of near two hours, in which the Algerines had upwards of sixty men killed, besides a great number wounded. The captain of the ship escaped in a small boat, with six of the people, and got safe on shore; the remainder of the crew were carried to Algiers.

American Intelligence.

HARTFORD, August 15.

The right reverend bishop Seabury has lately made a visit at Middletown, where he received every mark of attention and congratulation from that part of his diocese.—During his stay in that city, one priest and five deacons received ordination from his hands.—The first fruits of his labours as a bishop, and the first episcopal ordinations ever conferred in America.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

We are told the British keep cruizers off their islands, for fear the Americans should be two anxious to keep their subjects from starving.

The Dispatch, Shields, from South-Carolina to London, is totally lost near George-town, with all her cargo.

By accounts from Grenada we learn, that they have had a long drought in that island, which made them very fearful of their crop, as also of the hurricane months which are often very severe after a dry time. We also hear that the West-India islands groan under the oppression of Britain; being deprived in some measure of the trade of this country, they find it difficult to keep up a supply of sweet flour, as also a proper supply of lumber. (*And were the Americans wise, they would want still more*)—They also say their taxes are heavier than formerly; and the last year, for want of the export to this continent, the planters were obliged to make their rum London proof, and send it all to England, where the market was low, and they lost very considerably.

On Thursday sailed for Amsterdam, the ship Columbia, captain Stewart, in which went passenger Mr. Peter Mabe, merchant.

Sept. 7. Congress resolved the 25th ult. That the early, unobscured, and continued labours of Mr. Thomas Paine, in explaining and enforcing the principles of the late revolution, by ingenious and timely publications upon the nature of liberty and civil government, have been well received by the citizens of these States, and merit the approbation of Congress; and that in consideration of those services, and the benefits produced thereby, Mr. Paine is entitled to a liberal gratification from the United States.

Letters, in the Speedy Packet, bring very favourable accounts respecting the immediate relief of several classes of American Loyalists; near one hundred and fifty of the most eminent of those sufferers, (from their adherence to the Old Constitution) will receive dividends of some thirty, and others forty, per centum, upon each person's losses as stated to, and allowed by the Honourable Commissioners appointed to superintend their claims; the ways and means to effect this dividend will rise from the profits of an English State Lottery, the drawing of which we are informed is to commence next February, and not at the usual time of the year as heretofore, in November. Parliament has also extended the time for receiving the claims of persons, under the above description, which have not yet been given into the Commissioners, who are described as gentlemen of the most exalted candour, abilities, and honour.—By this arrangement many very respectable exiled families will in a short time feel, in their great exigencies, eminent relief from the beneficence and generosity of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain. It must be added, that the payments to be first made are only in part, and on account of their claims, the whole of which, when duly authenticated and allowed, are to be paid off. *Will Congress or the States do less?*

From every late English letter treating of politics, from the several daily news-papers, and the numerous pasquinades against the minister hourly produced at their presses, the continuance of Mr. Pitt in guiding the British helm of state, is pronounced unlikely to be of much longer duration.

On Monday arrived in the ship Watson, captain Hayden, from Amsterdam, a considerable number of redemptioners, who, from the pleasing accounts given since the peace, by the returned Hessians, and other Germans, of the excellence of this climate, and our superior advantages over theirs in the way of good living, have been induced to look for a comfortable residence among us.

By accounts from Barbadoes we learn, that the ship United States, captain Bell, was safely arrived there from Pondicherry, (in the East-Indies) on an homeward bound passage to the port of Philadelphia: This ship is the third that has lately approached us from that part of the world; a circumstance which will be likely to supply the Northern states most amply with all descriptions of East-India commodities.

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) Sept. 1.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Botetourt county, dated August 23, to his friend in this town.
 "Colonel Lewis, who was supposed to be killed by the Indians, has lately been brought in, escorted by ten Shawanese chiefs, who rescued him from the Mingoes and Cherokees, who were the Indians that fired on him and his party as they were going to treat with the Shawanese at the Salt Lick. The following is the speech, delivered in council at Mufquifack Town, on the 29th of July last:

"**BROTHERS,**
 "You have seen all our head men yesterday; but they are not all here now.—Brothers, when your people fettled this side of the Big River, it made us very uneasy.—We are glad you have ordered them away.—Peace we are wishing for.—Brothers, we are happy, young and old, that you have called all the people off our lands, which we hope may be the means of promoting peace and harmony between us.—Brother colonel Lewis, we have brought you and one more out of that bad man's hand (the Wolf).—We wish you all well, and safe home.—Brothers the Virginians, we hope you have nothing to study but peace, and let us hold fast our chains of friendship; you must not mind the bad people amongst us.—Peace is the height of our desire.—It is only one man [the Wolf] who has done all the mischief, and will not mind any good that is said to him.—Brother colonel Lewis, we hope you will be strong to acquaint our American brethren, that our wishes are peace. We shall send ten of our principal men for to escort you home, having appointed one out of every town, to convince you that all our people are of one sentiment, and unanimously desirous to re-unite the former friendship which so happily subsisted between us. Brothers the Virginians, listen to your younger brothers; the great spirit has allowed us now happily to meet, and to inform you that we are very sorry for what has passed. Brother colonel Lewis, when you were coming off to meet your youngest brothers, and when you were jovial and happy, expecting to see them, a storm darkened your joys. When you arrived here at the houses of your brothers, they took you by the hand, and wiped the tears from your eyes; now your eyes are cleared and the tears wiped away, you can see if your youngest brothers treat you with friendship.

"For the loss of the great man that set off along with you we are all sorry; but we hope you will bury all remembrance in eternal oblivion. The reason that we request of you to forget what is past is, because our most earnest wishes are to live with you in unity and friendship. In respect to your trade, we are glad to hear that you mean to be reasonable in exchanging your goods for fur.—We hope, brother, that you now see plain that the fault ought not to be laid on us the Shawanese. We have orders to be at peace from all nations, white and red; but the Cherokees and one trading man of the Mingoes are endeavouring to do all the hurt they can, and to set us at variance. You see the mischief is not committed by us; and those that do it, it is out of our power to prevent.

"From your youngest brothers the Shawanese, with three strings of wampum.
 "Signed by Ten Chiefs."

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.
 We have taken the following from a late London paper—One of our Devonshire correspondents gives us the following: A gentleman of that county dying, left a widow and two sons, appointing a gentleman to be trustee for them, who some time after married the deceased's widow. The eldest son coming of age, demanded his fortune, and was paid six or seven hundred pounds, which not being his whole due, he in a little time made a second demand of a gold watch, some plate, &c. His father-in-law told him to meet him on an appointed day, when they should be ready. Accordingly the young gentleman came, and being invited up stairs, saw upon a table the things he had demanded. The old gentleman told him, as they were left to him, he might take what he pleased; who replied, if he would deliver them himself, he would accept of them, and not otherwise; whereupon the young gentleman went down stairs, and mounting his horse, his father-in-law offered to shew him a nearer way over the ground; and though he desired he would not give himself the trouble, yet he insisted on going with him, walking all the way by the side of the horse, and an opportunity offering, he stabbed the young gentleman in the back, who, making an outcry, was heard by two men in the next field; and they seeing the old gentleman over the hedge with a knife in his hand, were afraid of him; but finding himself blown, and threatening death to any person who came near him, cut his own throat, and died on the spot. The young gentleman is now in a fair way of recovery. 'Tis said he ought to have had two thousand pounds.
 Same day arrived in this port, the ship Favorite,

captain Vallance, from Amsterdam, and brought 300 passengers.—The ship Adolph, captain Clarkon, arrived here last week, brought about 200 passengers from the same place.

Sept. 3. A French gentleman now at New-York, educated at the Academy of Sciences at Paris, is desirous of being employed in raising and conducting a China and Earthen Ware manufactory. He is said to be well skilled in making China and the best Earthen Wares, and has had the direction of a principal manufactory of those articles in France.

Thursday morning Jacob Stillwell, a waterman belonging to the Old Ferry, in assisting to put a horse and chair into one of the large boats, accidentally fell, and his head striking against an iron bolt instantly killed him.

The life of a labourer was last week most providentially saved. Being at the bottom of a deep well, which he was walling, in Arch near Eighth-Street, and a person above attempting to let down a bucket full of bricks, the rope broke near the surface of the well, and the bucket dropped to the bottom where the man was standing, and it was expected must have killed him; but he escaped with the loss of the back part of one of his feet, which, with the heel was torn off by the edge of the bucket falling on it, and it is feared an amputation must take place.

Sept. 5. In the French packet, lately arrived at New-York, came passenger monsieur Otto, charge des affaires from the court of Versailles to the United States. This gentleman succeeds monsieur Marbois, who, we hear, is constituted intendant to Hispaniola—an appointment both honourable and lucrative.

Also arrived at New-York a few days since from Charleston, Monsieur de la Forest, consul general pro tem. from the above court; Monsieur St. John, having obtained leave to go to Paris.

Our list contains a mistake, as to the appointment of the marquis Luzerne.—That nobleman (brother to the chevalier) is appointed governor of the French Windward Islands, and the chevalier Luzerne, late minister from the court of France to the United States of America, is appointed ambassador to the court of Sardinia.

Sept. 6. Yesterday arrived here in five weeks from London, the ship Harmony, captain Willet. In her came passengers messrs. Nicholas Wain, John Townsend, Thomas Colley, John Storer, Edward Shippen, jun. Alexander Scott, and William Delaplain; captain Barnett and his lady; major Marrice and his lady; and captain Cook.

The Harmony had only 31 days passage, from land to land; and brings London papers to the 19th July.

The arrival of that justly celebrated and revered patriot, Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, may be hourly expected in this city, as he had taken his passage on board the ship London Packet, captain Traxton, which sailed from England about the same time that the Harmony left Gravesend.

A letter from England, dated Falmouth July 9th, says, "Such weather was never known here as we have had these six months past; not more than two days rain during the whole time; there is less grass on the ground than there was at Christmas last; hay, which usually at this season was 14d. is now 10s. per cwt. though the harvest is promising particularly for wheat."

There is not a greater instance of the extreme drought of the present season in Europe, than the following, which is selected out of a letter from a house of eminence in the commercial line at Dorist, in Holland. "You will scarce believe, that in a country like this, (watery by nature) that we complain of drought; but such is absolutely the case at present, no rain having fell in this country for upwards of 4 months, and the continued easterly winds have so emptied the Rhine, Locke, Mease, and Darte, that there are not in many places sufficient water to carry vessels over the sands. Our wells are uncommonly low; and, as a greater phenomenon, at the Kiender Dycke (which is famed in history from the circumstance of 73 villages being overflowed by its breaking in the year 1691, the waters are so low, that the very foundation of that stupendous fabric is now to be seen, and workmen are repairing it in many places. Such a circumstance has not occurred in the memory of the oldest man now living in Holland."

SEPTEMBER 8.
Extract of a letter from London, dated July 18.

"Friday last his excellency John Adams and his suite, dined with the American Society at the New-England Coffee-house. The company was numerous and genteel; dinner was served up with the greatest order and exactness; and the wines excellent. The company departed about eight o'clock, well satisfied with the entertainment and their new visitor."

On Monday last, at five in the afternoon, a balloon (about 20 feet diameter) was let off from a place called Hessian Castle, in the Southern Liberties. It gradually ascended for about the space of half an hour, and seemed to be descending before it was lost sight of. It took an easterly direction, the wind being W. S. W.

Thursday a carpenter fell from the top of a bank house between Race and Vine-Streets, which he was shingling, and his head striking a post in Water-Street, dashed out his brains.

On the 24th ult. the ship Sophia Bailey, captain Swann, from Jamaica, put into Norfolk, Virginia, in distress, after having been ashore on the coast of Florida. She lost her rudder, and both her anchors and cables. It is said she belongs to New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, PRICE-CURRENT, September 2,

Per barrel.	Vermillion	135
Superfine flour 43s 6d	Anchors	8d to 9d
com. do. 40s	Per bushel.	
Bur middlings 32s 6d a 35s	Wheat	7s to 7s 9d
Indian meal 23s 6d to 24s	Rye	3s 9d
Tar 12s to 13s	Barley	6s
Pitch 16s to 17s	Indian corn	3s 9d to 4s 1d
Turpentine 20s	Oats	1s 10d to 2s 3d
Pork, Burlington 61 7s 6	Flax-seed	5s 6d to 6s
Beef Irish 41 15s	Allum salt	3s
Country 31 15s	Liverpool ditto	2s 6d
Mackarel 50s to 60s	Coal (dull sale)	16d
Herring 22s 6d	Per pipe.	
Per Cwt.	Wine Madeira	40l to 80l
Ship stuff 15s to 16s	Lisbon	40l
bread 23s to 24s	Port	40l
Pilot ditto 23s	Teneriffe	24l
Rice 26s	Fayal	15l
Sugar Muscov. 36s to 65s	Per gallon.	
Tobacco James river	Jamaica rum	4s to 4s 3d
55s	Windward ditto	3s to 3s 4d
York 50s	French ditto	2s
Rappahannock	New-England ditto	2s 1d
40s to 45s	Brandy	3s 6d to 4s
Coloured Maryland	Sherry wine	5s to 8s 6d
55s to 60s	Malaga	5s 6d
Western Shore	Molasses	19d
long leaf 40s	Per ton.	
Eastern Shore	Bar iron	30l
30s to 35s	Pig iron	9l
Lead in pigs 35s	Logwood	11l 5s
Ditto in bars 40s to 45s	Ditto unchipt	7l 10s
Shot 40s	Fustick	7l to 11l
Red lead 48s to 50s	Braziletto	18l to 20l
White ditto 85s to 90s	Lignum vita	5l 10s to 7l 10s
Spanish brown 55s	Oak timber	40s
German steel 70s	* Ship building. White-	
American 60s	oak frames	6l to 7l
English blistered	Live-oak and Red-cedar	
Cordage 6s	ditto	8l to 9l
Codfish 26s to 27s	Per 1000.	
Pearl ashes } none	Staves pipe	13l
Pot ditto }	W. O. hhd.	8l 10s
Cocoa 4l 10s	R. O. do.	7l
Per lb.	Leogan	6l 10s
Beefwax 2s 4d	barrel	5l 10s
Feathers 3s to 3s 6d	Heading (dress'd)	9l 10s
Hams 10d to 12d	Oak boards 4l 2s 6d to 5l	
Spermaceti candles 3s 9d	Merchant pine ditto	5l
Mould ditto 10d	Sap ditto	4l
Tallow ditto 9d	Cedar ditto	5l 10s
Soap 7d	Oak plank	10l
English cheese 13d	Pine ditto	10l
Butter 9d to 12d	Short shing. 11s 3d a 12s 6d	
Chocolate 17d	Long ditto	5l to 5l 10s
Coffee 14d to 15d	Scantling	4l to 5l
Tea Hyson 8s to 12s 6d	Skins and furs.	
Souchong 6s 6d	Deer-skins per lb.	1s 10d
Bohea 2s 6d to 2s 8d	Beaver ditto	7s 6d to 15s
Indigo French 9s to 12s	Per piece.	
Carolina 6s 6d to 7s	Otters	25s
Hemp 5d to 5d 1/2	Minks	2s 6d
Ginseng 2s to 2s 3d	Foxes grey 7s 6d	red 5s
Snake-root 2s	Martins	5s
Starch 4d	Fishers	4s 6d
Snuff 2s 6d	Cats	3s 9d
Loaf sugar 11d	Bears	10s to 20s
Havana sugar white 8d 3/4	Raccoons	4s 6d
Ditto brown 5d 1/2	Muskrats	18d
Nutmegs 60s	T. Crowley steel per	
Cinnamon 20s	faggot	4l 5s
Mace 60s	Tin in boxes 4l 15s to 5l	
Cloves 12s 6d to 15s	Gin per cask 28s to 30s	
Pepper 3s	Claret per doz. bot. 30s a 45s	
Pimento 1s 3d to 1 6d	Port wine ditto	30s
Copper in sheets 1s 10d 1/2	Lemons per box 40s to 45s	
Verdigrease 4s 6d.	On London 76 1/2 to 80 per cent.	
Course of exchange—	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 RENTED,
 A LARGE and convenient tanyard, in Trenton, sufficient for tanning 1500 hides annually, formerly the property of Stacy Potts. Apply to Isaac D'Cow, Esquire, in Trenton, or to the subscriber at Change Water.
MARK THOMSON.
 September 2, 1785. 5w*

Notice is hereby given,
 THAT there will be sold, by public vendue, on Thursday the 22d of September instant, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of James Efdal, innkeeper in Burlington, a very valuable piece or pieces of meadow ground, lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, containing about 25 acres of land; seized and taken in execution as part of the estate of Peter Tallman, Esq. at the suit of Richard Smith, and to be sold by
JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.
 N. B. As there has been several sales of part of the above, and the purchasers have not complied with the conditions thereof, which has caused it to be so repeatedly advertised, the subscriber expects and hopes the purchaser or purchasers, at the next sale will come so well prepared as to pay the purchase-money, or make satisfaction to the executors of the plaintiff, by the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning, or it will absolutely be set up on the same day at 12 o'clock for sale again.
J. PHILLIPS.
 September 9, 1785. 2w

To the Freemen and Electors of the county of Burlington.

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

With the greatest respect, I am your

Humble servant, GEORGE ANDERSON. Burlington county, August 24, 1785. 4w*

Six Dollars Reward.

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

JOHN LEQUEAR.

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

Amwell, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, August 23, 1785. 3w*

A SECOND-HAND Font of (ENGLISH) T Y P E S, To be sold. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLICK VENDUE, On Tuesday the 20th day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

A DISTILLERY,

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

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

SAMUEL HAY.

No. 86, William-Street.

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

New-York, August 24, 1785. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

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

HANNAH EWING, Exe.

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

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

MOSES HART, } Execut. JARED SEXTON, }

August 25, 1785. 3w*

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

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

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

SAMUEL GRUNENDIKE, } Exec. JOHN GRUNENDIKE, }

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

August 23, 1785. 3w*

KENTUCKE LANDS.

TO be Sold, Five Thousand Acres of Land, in tracts of one thousand acres each, lying in the flourishing district of Kentucke, to which many thousand settlers have gone, and more are daily going. The said lands are excellent in quality, and situate upon the waters of the great river Ohio, and must soon become very valuable, as the emigrations to that country are astonishing. The deeds, with the plotts, are lodged with the Printer hereof, who is empowered to sell the said lands—to whom any one inclining to purchase will please to apply.

April 15, 1785. t. f.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

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

NATHAN PAUL.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, April 18, 1785.

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

J. PARKER. 13w

TO BE SOLD,

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

JOSEPH HIGBEE.

N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded.

May 28, 1785. t f

SINGING-BOOKS

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

Walter Colvin,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER;

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

Trenton, August 29, 1785. 4w*

TO THE PUBLICK.

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

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

American Nautical Almanack

AND

ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS.

The Almanack and Ephemeris shall contain,

- I. The Sun and Moon's rising and setting, and time of high-water for every day in the year at Philadelphia; with an easy rule to make these answer any place in the world. Also, the changes, full's and quarters of the Moon, with the eclipses of Sun and Moon throughout the year, fitted to Philadelphia; with an easy rule to fit them to any other place of the world.
II. The declination and passage over the meridian, of the planets every day, with an easy rule by these to find their rising and setting in all places of the world.
III. The right ascension and declination of the Sun; also the Equation of time for the noon of every day; likewise, the Sun's semi-diameter for every fourth day.
IV. The Moon's right ascension and declination for the noon and midnight of every day; also, the Moon's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for every noon, and her passage over the meridian every day.
V. The distance of the Moon's center from the Sun and from stars east and west of her; for every three hours throughout the year.
VI. The eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.
VII. A number of other tables requisite to be used with the almanack, with several rules, illustrated by a great variety of examples, shewing the use of the almanack and tables, particularly in finding the longitude at sea and land.
The price to be One Dollar, which is Ten-pence less than the price of the British Nautical Almanack, although it will contain many things not in the other.
The almanack for the year 1786, will be published some time in October next, and that for 1787, in February or March following: after which time, should the publisher meet with sufficient encouragement, they shall always be published at least two years before their date, for the use of those mariners who may go long voyages.

BENJAMIN WORKMAN.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1785.

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

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

JOHN EWING, D. D. ROBERT PATTERSON.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton—

[Price Thirty-five Shillings]

WILSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.

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.