

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1785.

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

The following is a letter to Mr. Jay from Mr. Shaw, who went in the ship Empress of China, to Canton, as commercial agent for the owners. It contains an interesting and well written account of that voyage. This gentleman served the United States, during the late war, as a captain in the American army; and such was his conduct and character, that he acquired the confidence and esteem of Major-General Knox, and became an Aid-de-Camp to that brave and distinguished officer.

New-York, May 19, 1785.

S I R,

THE first vessel that has been fitted out by the inhabitants of the United States of America, for essaying a commerce with those of the empire of China, being by the favour of Heaven, safe returned to this port, it becomes my duty to communicate to you, for the information of the fathers of the country, an account of the reception their citizens have met with, and the respect with which their flag has been treated in that distant region; especially as some circumstances have occurred, which had a tendency to attract the attention of the Chinese, towards a people of whom they have hitherto had but very confused ideas, and which served in a peculiar manner, to place the Americans in a more conspicuous point of view, than has commonly attended the introduction of other nations in that ancient and extensive empire.

The ship employed on this occasion, is about 360 tons burthen, built in America, and equipped with 43 persons, under the command of John Green, Esq. The subscriber had the honour of being appointed agent for their commerce, by the gentlemen at whose risque this first experiment has been undertaken.

On the 22d of February, 1784, the ship sailed from New-York, and arrived the 21st of March at St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd islands. Having paid our respects to the Portuguese Viceroy, and with his permission taken such refreshments as were necessary, we left those islands on the 27th, and pursued our voyage. After a pleasant passage, in which nothing extraordinary occurred, we came to anchor in the straits of Sunda, on the 18th of July. It was no small addition to our happiness on this occasion, to meet there two ships belonging to our good allies the French. The commodore M. d'Ordelin, and his officers welcomed us in the most affectionate manner; and his own ship being immediately bound to Canton, he gave us an invitation to go in company with him. This friendly offer we most cheerfully accepted, and the commodore furnished us with his signals by day and night, and added such instructions for our passage through the Chinese seas, as would have been exceedingly beneficial, had any unfortunate accident occasioned our separation. Happily we pursued our route together. On our arrival at the island of Macao, the French Consul for China, Monf. Vieillard, with some other gentlemen of his nation, came on board to congratulate and welcome us to that part of the world, and kindly undertook the introduction of the Americans to the Portuguese Governor. The little time that we were there, was entirely taken up by the good offices of the consul, the gentlemen of his nation, and those of the Swedes and Imperialists, who still remained at Macao. The other Europeans had repaired to Canton. Three days afterwards we finished our outward-bound voyage. Previous to coming to anchor, we saluted the shipping in the river with thirteen guns, which were answered by the several Commodores of the European nations, each of whom sent an officer to compliment us on our arrival. These visits were returned by the captain and supercargoes, in the afternoon; who were again saluted by the respective ships, as they finished their visit. When the French sent their officers to congratulate us, they added to the obligations we were under to them, by furnishing men, boats, and anchors, to assist us in coming to safe and convenient moorings. Nor did their good offices stop here; they furnished us with part of their bankfall, and insisted until they were settled, we should take up our quarters with them at Canton.

The day of our arrival at Canton, August 30, and the two following days, we were visited by the Chinese merchants, and the chiefs and gentlemen of the several European establishments.—The Chinese were very indulgent towards us; they stiled us the NEW-PEOPLE; and when by the map we conveyed to them an idea of the extent of our country, with its present and increasing population, they were highly pleased at the prospect of so considerable a market for the production of their's.

The situation of the Europeans at Canton is so well known as to render a detail unnecessary. The good understanding commonly subsisting between them and the Chinese, was in some degree interrupted by two extraordinary occurrences, of which I will, with your permission, give a particular account.

The police of Canton, is at all times extremely strict, and the Europeans residing there are circumscribed within very narrow limits.—The latter had observed with concern some circumstances which they deemed an encroachment upon their rights. On this consideration they determined to apply for redress to the Hoppo, who is the head officer of the customs, the next time he should visit the shipping. Deputies accordingly attended from every nation, and I was desired to represent our's. We met the Hoppo on board an English ship, and the causes of complaint were soon after removed.

The other occurrences, of which I beg leave to take notice, gave rise to what was commonly called the Canton war, which threatened to be productive of very serious consequences.—On the 25th of November an English ship, in saluting some company that had dined on board, killed a Chinese, and wounded two others in the Mandarin's boat along-side. It is a maxim of the Chinese law, that blood must answer for blood; in pursuance of which they demanded the unfortunate gunner. To give up the poor man was to consign him to certain death.—Humanity pleaded powerfully against the measure. After repeated conferences between the English and the Chinese, the latter declared themselves satisfied, and the affair was supposed to be entirely settled. Notwithstanding this, on the morning after the last conference (the 27th) the supercargo of the ship was seized while attending his business, thrown into a sedan chair, hurried into the city, and committed to prison.

Such an outrage on personal liberty spread a general alarm; and the Europeans unanimously agreed to send for their boats, with armed men from their shipping, for the security of themselves and property, until the matter should be brought to a conclusion. The boats accordingly came, and our's among the number; one of which was fired on and a man wounded. All trade was stopped, and the Chinese men of war drawn up opposite the factories. The Europeans demanded the restoration of Mr. Smith, which the Chinese refused, until the gunner should be given up. In the mean while, the troops of the province were collecting in the neighbourhood of Canton—the Chinese servants were ordered by the magistrates to leave the factories—the gates of the Suburbs were shut—all intercourse was at an end—the naval force was increased—many troops were embarked in boats, ready for landing—and every thing wore the appearance of war. To what extremities matters might have been carried, had not a negotiation taken place, no one can say. The Chinese asked a conference with all the nations except the English. A deputation, (in which I was included for America) met the Fuen, who is the head magistrate of Canton, with the principal officers of the province. After setting forth, by an interpreter, the power of the Emperor, and his own determination to support the laws, he demanded that the gunner should be given up within three days, declaring that he should have an impartial examination before their tribunal, and if it appeared that the affair was accidental, he should be released unhurt. In the mean time he gave permission for the trade, (excepting that of the English) to go on as usual; and dismissed us with a present of two pieces of silk to each, as a mark of his friendly disposition. The other nations one after another, sent away their boats under the protection of a Chinese flag, and pursued their business as before. The

English were obliged to submit—the gunner was given up—Mr. Smith was released—and the English, after being forced to ask pardon of the magistracy of Canton, in presence of the other nations, had their commerce restored. On this occasion, I am happy that we were the last who sent off our boat, and that without a Chinese flag; nor did she go till the English themselves thanked us for our concurrence with them, and advised the sending her away. After peace was restored, the chief and four English gentlemen, visited the several nations (among whom we were included) and thanked them for their assistance during the troubles—the gunner remained with the Chinese, his fate undetermined.

Notwithstanding the treatment we received from all parties was perfectly civil and respectful, yet it was with peculiar satisfaction that we experienced, on every occasion from our good allies the French, the most flattering and substantial proofs of their friendship.—“If, said they, we have in any instance been serviceable to you, we are happy;—and we desire nothing more ardently than further opportunities to convince you of our affection.”

We left Canton, the 27th of December, and on our return, refreshed at the Cape of Good Hope, where we found a most friendly reception—after remaining there five days, we sailed for America, and arrived in this port on the 11th instant.

To every lover of his country, as well as to those more immediately concerned in commerce, it must be a pleasing reflection, that a communication is thus happily opened between us and the eastern extreme of the globe; and it adds very sensibly to the pleasure of this reflection, that the voyage has been performed in so short a space of time, and attended with the loss only of one man. To captain Green and his officers every commendation is due, for their unwearied and successful endeavours in bringing it to this most fortunate issue, which fully justifies the confidence reposed in them, by the gentlemen concerned in the enterprize.

Permit me, sir, to accompany this letter with the two pieces of silk presented to me by the Fuen of Canton, as a mark of his good disposition towards the American nation. In that view I consider myself as peculiarly honoured in being charged with this testimony of the friendship of the Chinese for a people, who may in a few years prosecute a commerce with the subjects of that empire, under advantages equal, if not superior, to those enjoyed by any other nation whatever.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect, sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,
 SAMUEL SHAW.
 The honourable the Minister of the }
 United States for Foreign Affairs. }

Mr. Jay laid this letter and the two pieces of silk mentioned in it, before Congress: they were pleased to return the silk to Mr. Shaw, and ordered Mr. Jay to inform him, “that they felt a peculiar satisfaction in the successful issue of that first effort of the citizens of America, to establish a direct trade with China, which did so much honour to its undertakers and conductors.”

Foreign Intelligence.

P A R I S, July 1.

By letters from Grenoble we learn, that on the 9th of May, the town of Castes, in Dauphiny, was almost entirely consumed by fire, there remaining only 24 houses out of 137, which formed the town. By this accident 97 families, comprising 404 persons, are reduced to unspeakable distress. A woman, and a child in its cradle perished in the flames, and in endeavouring to extinguish the flames, several of the inhabitants had their hands and faces shockingly burnt.

L O N D O N, July 7.

By letters from Stutgard, dated June the 20th, we learn, that in consequence of the great encouragement given by the reigning Duke of Wurtemberg

to the Jews, great numbers of those people have settled in that city and at Tübingen. The state of population in the above Dutchy, taken in May last, from the nicest calculation, amounted to 645,827, of which number upwards of 1100 were of the Jewish religion.

July 8. Letters from Trieste of the 11th of June, advise, "That the Bashaws of Scutari and Bosnia are in full rebellion against the grand Seignor, and are marching at the head of a considerable army; and that by their motions they seem to carry devastation wheresoever they go."

The Prince Royal of Denmark, who is now in his eighteenth year, will visit England next spring. He will make his voyage in a beautiful yacht, which is building in Deptford yard, and is meant as a present from his Majesty to the Danish Prince.

July 19—30. Commodore Leveson Gower, takes out one of his own sons in his voyage with Prince William.

The Prince, besides the immediate object of his profession, is to pass some time at the principal places in the Mediterranean; so that the usual accomplishments of foreign travel to the south of Europe, policy, commerce, and the imitative arts, will be going on, as well as the pursuits of the nautical science and experience.

The Lord Mayor, some days ago, had an agreeable party of musical friends to dine at the mansion-house. Mr. Boswell was one of the company; and rung in the magnificent Egyptian Hall an instrument which his lordship, and all his guests but one, had never heard before. This was a Chinese gong, or vibrating bell, which, when struck with a kind of baton, having its end covered with a clue of cordage, or some other soft stuff, produces a very noble sound, louder than that of the great bell of St. Paul's, but more melodious. Mr. Boswell's gong is one of the largest and best that ever was brought to England. It was promised to him as a gift by the late Charles Foulis, Esquire, of Woodford, in Essex; but he having died without delivering it, or making any deed concerning it, his intention was liberally fulfilled by Robert Preston, Esquire, member for Dover, late high-sheriff for Essex, and the heir of Mr. Foulis's estate and extensive East-India interest. It is thought that this instrument, which yields a wonderful swell and prolongation of the sound, may by some of our eminent musicians be modulated so as to have an important effect in concerns of a solemn or warlike cast.

They write from Petersburg, that the Empress, with the grand Duke and Duchesses, in a train of eleven coaches, and upwards of forty horsemen, set out on the 8th ult. on a grand tour, in which they were to be absent two months or more. The Czarina is going to show herself in her new acquired dominions. Caravans of provisions, &c. have been sent forward, and every possible pains taken to accommodate the illustrious travellers.

Letters from Cadiz, dated June 4, mention, that authentic accounts had been received from the Havannah of an epidemical dysentery having, during the months of March and April last, broke out in that city, and carried off upwards of 1000 of the inhabitants.

The same disorder, the above advices mention, had desolated the town of Santa Cruz, about thirty miles from Havannah, and prevailed in most of the settlements on the Island of Cuba.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 1.

"Two Turks, persons of rank, and their ladies with several servants, have arrived in this city within these few days; and we find they have fled hither on account of the late beheadings at Constantinople. One of them was an officer of the Kahazine; and one day, on the opening of the Divan, forgetting to give the keys of the former to the Vizir, he was seized and thrown into prison, but found means to escape, and got to Europe. This is the story as it passes here. In the Kahazine the registers of receipts are kept, as well as a great part of the Grand Seignor's wardrobe; and on particular days this treasury is opened for the purpose of putting in or taking out something. The principal officer belonging to it breaks the wax that seals up the key-hole, and carrying it to the Vizier, the latter kisses it, and then they proceed to business."

The city of London police-bill consists of three heads:

First. To establish a board of commissioners, who shall attend solely to the execution of the laws throughout the metropolis.

Secondly. To establish publick offices in different parts of the town, where justices should do business; all the fees being to be payable as a stamp duty, and not to the justice or his clerk.

Thirdly. To establish a more frequent session at the Old Bailey; that those who are innocent may be speedily discharged, and those who are guilty as speedily punished.

Whatever squibs may be thrown out respecting Mr. Adams, that gentleman conducts himself with

great good sense, in not regarding them. As the representative of what should be the freest country under Heaven, he can never be offended with the freedom of the press, or any other freedom of a free people.

A letter from Antwerp, dated June 16, says, "we have accounts that some alterations have taken place in the destination of the Austrian troops, some of whom are ordered to remain at Namur, and others to remain at Tirlemont; nevertheless, no war is expected; on the contrary, it is universally said, that an accommodation of all the differences is settled, the conditions of which will soon be made publick."

American Intelligence.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 27.

After a trial of many hours, Johnson, the notorious pirate, so long confined in the goal of this town, was, on Monday, condemned to be hanged in chains, on the same gallows with Keating, the accomplice in his atrocious crimes. Great merit, no doubt, is due to the zeal and force with which pleaders defend the causes of their clients: but surely the world must say, that wit and ability are sorely prostituted, to make humanity revolt at the exercise of them. The counsel's pleadings in his defence, long, forcible and ingenious, had that effect upon the court. The axiom, that 'no person is guilty before he is condemned,' found no room in the breast of any present. Such were the natural effects of those black crimes, piracy and murder!

BOSTON, August 29.

Friday last died, much lamented, in the 54th year of his age, captain JOHN GILL, for many years a Printer in this metropolis.—A friend to his country and mankind, whose integrity and industry were equally conspicuous, and not to be unnoticed.

Sept. 15. While our fair ones bestow every attention to the enlarging, decorating and loading their heads with unnecessary and ridiculous ornaments; they, on the other hand, seem as studious (contrary to all ideas that real modesty inspire) to expose in pure nature, a no less love-inciting part, their fair bosoms to publick view.—But, as the guardians of publick virtue, we are bound to pay as much attention to the heart as to the head, we will lay before these dear fair ones the words of the learned Durham; and what is said by him is the sentiments of all wise and virtuous persons on this immodest practice. His words are, "how many do openly profess their inward uncleanness, by laying open to the common view their naked breasts, as though it were a bill affixed to the door-posts, to signify to the passers by, that within that place dwells an unclean heart; and that whosoever will, may buy honesty and chastity at an easy rate."

NEW-YORK, September 15.

Last week a child of three years old was run over through wanton cruelty, by a Carman of this city, and its head crushed in a shocking manner, which terminated its life instantly. The disconsolate mother, a poor widow, had about ten days since buried two other children; this fatal event, added to her other calamities, so preyed upon her spirits, as to deprive her of reason, and on Sunday, in a fit of lunacy, threw herself into the river and was drowned.

It is said that two of the criminals who escaped out of goal previous to the sitting of the present court, are re-taken, and properly secured in their former lodgings; one of them proves to be the Mulatto fellow, Benson, a notorious thief and house breaker, he made a stout resistance, and his assailants were obliged to fire at, and wound him before he surrendered.

To such an alarming height has burglary arrived in the out skirts of this city, that scarcely a night elapses without some depredations being committed. A hint to householders, and the conservators of the peace.

Sept. 17. Last Tuesday evening was married, by the Reverend Doctor Rogers, the Honourable JACOB READ, Esq. one of the delegates in Congress from the state of South-Carolina, to Miss CATHARINE VAN-HORNE, third daughter of the late worthy David Van-Horne, Esq.

— "A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the risen day."

THOMSON.—

The ships Hendricks, captain Clarke, the Montgomery, captain Bunyan, and Jenny, captain Smith, with supplies of winter goods, were to sail from the river Thames on or about the first of August, for this port.

A letter from Salem, dated September 11, mentions, That the schooner Amity, the property of capt. James Duncanson, which was lately seized and wrested from him by the piratical crew (as lately mentioned in this paper) is taken and carried into Salem. Capt. Ingersoll, from this place for Salem, spoke her on

the coast, and on his arrival gave information, when Mr. Elias Hasket Derby, merchant, with sundry other gentlemen, went in pursuit of said schooner, fell in with her near the land, captured, and conducted her safe into port. In consequence of this agreeable intelligence, captain Duncanson yesterday morning set off from this city for Salem.

Sept. 20. A brig lately arrived at Halifax from Glasgow, with a number of convicts; but they were not suffered to land at that place. Upon which she immediately took her departure for Shelburne.

The many instances of gallant actions performed in thrubberies, seem to call to remembrance Eve tempting Adam in the garden: while others think that the ladies choose a garden, in order that their consciences may not accuse them of having defiled the marriage bed.

A French brig from Ostend, bound to Philadelphia, foundered in sight of the ship Faithful Steward (related in our last) but the crew were saved by taking to their boat.

The ship Congress, capt. M'Clenachan, from Londonderry, with near five hundred passengers, is arrived at Philadelphia.

Last Friday the sloop Unity, captain Nicholas Bailey, arrived here from New-Providence, where the captain, having sprung a leak at sea, had put in in distress, and immediately waited on the governor, who ordered him to the collector; and notwithstanding he was short of water, and in a leaky condition, the collector told him he could not repair until he went to the judge of the admiralty and got a warrant of survey of three mariners and two ship-carpenters; which he obtained, and the surveyors judged her not fit for sea, yet he was allowed only one day to refit, and informed if he did not depart in forty-eight hours he should be seized; and vessel and cargo confiscated: This severe injunction compelled him to return here again with the whole of his cargo, except so much as was necessary to defray the expences, which were 70 pieces of eight to the judge of the admiralty and surveyors; 21 to the governor; to his secretary (a puppy who damn'd him and all the Americans for a rebellious set of rascals) 15.—

SEPTEMBER 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Barbados, dated August 11, to his friend in Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

"We have been much distressed lately, and are still, for want of corn, which has been up as high as two dollars per bushel, and is now from 8s. 9d. to 10s. There is a miserable prospect for the ensuing crop; having had no rain of any consequence since you left us, so that the canes are almost dead, and in fact, little or nothing of any thing on the earth; the crop of corn is entirely lost. Lumber is high, but must be higher very soon if the report is true that no British vessel will be admitted into your ports—in short the islands will be involved in the utmost distress.

"The captains of the men of war, and the custom-house officers, are all very strict here, and indeed all over the West-Indies. Several vessels that were registered, and absolutely owned here, have been seized on account of their having been built on the continent, and not navigated according to law, so you may judge what a disagreeable situation we are in at present."

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

On Thursday the Honourable the General Assembly, by a committee, consisting of the Speaker and a Member from each county, presented the following ADDRESS, which was read by the Speaker.
To the Honourable BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq.
L. L. D. &c.

THE representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; in general assembly met, in the most affectionate manner, congratulate you on your safe arrival in your native country, after so long an absence on the most important business.—We likewise congratulate you on the firm establishment of the independence of America, and the settlement of a general peace, after the interesting struggle in which we were so long engaged.

We are confident, sir, that we speak the sentiments of this whole country, when we say that your services, in the publick councils and negotiations, have not only merited the thanks of the present generation, but will be recorded in the pages of history, to your immortal honour.—And it is particularly pleasing to us, that while we are sitting as members of the assembly of Pennsylvania—we have the happiness of welcoming into the state, a person who was so greatly instrumental in forming its free and excellent constitution.

May it please God to give you a serene and peaceful enjoyment of the evening of life, and a participation of that happiness you have been so instrumental in securing to others.

Signed by order of the house,
JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

To which the following answer was received:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I AM extremely happy to find by your friendly and

affectionate address, that my endeavours to serve our country in the late important struggle have met with the approbation of so respectable a body as the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania. I esteem that approbation as one of the greatest honours of my life. I hope the peace with which God has been graciously pleased to bless us may be lasting, and that the free constitution we now enjoy, may long contribute to promote our common felicity. The kind wishes of the general assembly for my particular happiness affect me very sensibly, and I beg they would accept my thankful acknowledgments.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

On Friday the 16th inst. the Faculty of the University of PENNSYLVANIA, presented the following address to the hon. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq. L. L. D. &c.

Honoured Sir,
THE provost, v. provost, and professors of the university of Pennsylvania, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe arrival in your native country, after having accomplished the duties of your exalted character, with dignity and success.

While we participate in the general happiness of America, to the establishment of which your political abilities, and patriotic exertions have so signally contributed; we feel a peculiar pleasure in paying our acknowledgments to the gentleman, who first projected the liberal plan of the institution, over which we have the honour to preside.

Not contented with enriching the world with the most important discoveries in natural philosophy, your benevolence and liberality of sentiment early engaged you to make provision for exciting a spirit of enquiry into the secret operations of nature, for exalting and refining the genius of America, by the propagation of useful learning, and for qualifying many of her sons to make that illustrious figure, which has commanded the esteem and admiration of the most polished nations of Europe.

Among the many benevolent projections, which have laid so ample a foundation for the esteem and gratitude of your native country, permit this seminary to reckon her first establishment upon the solid principles of equal liberty, as one of the most considerable and important: and now when restored, through the influence of our happy constitution, to her original broad and catholic bottom, when enriched by the protection and generous donations of a public spirited and patriotic assembly, and when flourishing under the countenance of the best friends of religion, learning and liberty in the state, she cannot but promise herself the continued patronage of the evening of that life, which divine Providence has so eminently distinguished.

May the same indulgent Providence yet continue your protracted life, enriched and crowned with the best of blessings, to nurse and cherish this favourite child of your youth; that the future sons of science, in this western world, may have additional reasons to remember the name of FRANKLIN with gratitude and pleasure.

Signed in the name of the faculty, by
JOHN EWING, Provost of the University.

To which address the doctor returned the following answer:

I AM greatly obliged, gentlemen, by your kind congratulations on my safe arrival.

It gives me extreme pleasure to find that seminaries of learning are encouraged and increasing in America; and particularly, that the university over which you preside, continues to flourish. My best wishes will always attend it.

The instruction of youth is one of those employments which, to the publick, are most useful: It ought therefore to be esteemed among the most honourable. Its successful exercise does not, however, always meet with the reward it merits, except in the satisfaction of having contributed to the forming of virtuous and able men, for the service of their country.

The United States, Indian, capt. Bell, is arrived at Reedy-island: by doctor Thomas Redman, from said ship, we are informed, that they arrived at Barbados after a tedious passage of more than half a year from Pondicherry; most of their men being ill, they petitioned the governor of that island to let them remain there for a few days, but instead of granting their request, he ordered the fort to fire on the ship, if capt. Bell did not proceed to sea in 48 hours. At the same time all the British subjects were ordered under arms. Captain Bell not having men enough to weigh his anchor, was obliged, in consequence of this brutal command, to slip more and proceed.

A committee from a respectable meeting of citizens at Byrn's tavern, having waited on doctor Franklin, to propose to him a seat in the executive council at the ensuing election; it is with the greatest pleasure the committee announce to the publick his accession to their proposal: to which they do not apprehend there will be a dissenting voice in the city.

The committee of the constitutional society, who this morning presented the address to dr. Franklin, having signified to him the unanimous wish of the publick, that he should become a member of the supreme executive council, he gave permission to have his name

run as a counsellor for the city of Philadelphia, on the ensuing election.

Could any of those infatuated beings who have figured away as heroes, "from Macedonia's madman to the swede," return to the world, and for a moment conceive the exquisite happiness each succession of well-merited applause bestows upon the celebrated DOCTOR FRANKLIN, whose utmost endeavours have been as invariably turned to promote the prosperity of the human race, as theirs have been to its destruction, they would be lost in amaze at the stupidity and blindness, which so far deceived them in their pursuits of glory. While each succeeding age does the more perfectly strip them of the ill-founded eulogiums, lavished on them by their minions and parasites, the glory of this FATHER OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, will continue to receive an increase of effulgence. Latest posterity will be wrapt in admiration, at the prodigious efforts of native genius, which, almost entirely unassisted by the auxiliaries that other famed characters are so much indebted to, shone forth the bright luminary of the western hemisphere.

Sept. 21. Yesterday arrived in our river, the America, captain Keeler, in 7 weeks from London.

TRENTON, September 26.

Friday last the students, in the Academy at this place, were publickly examined. Their improvement in the Latin, French and English languages, as well as in the delightful science of geography, was the best proof of their attention to study, while it reflected the highest reputation on the ability and care of the teachers. In the evening a number of the students entertained a polite auditory in exhibiting specimens of their improvement in the art of publick speaking—which met the approbation of all present.

PHILADELPHIA, PRICE-CURRENT, Sept. 16.	
Superfine flour 43s 6d	Tallow ditto 9d
com. do. 40s 6d	Soap 7d
Bur middlings 32s 6d to 36s	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 4s 5d
Turpentine 18s to 20s	Oats 1s 10d to 2s
Pork, Burlington 61 7s 6	Flax-seed 5s 6d to 6s
Beef Irish 41 15s	Allum salt 1s 2d to 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 11s to 15s	Lisbon 40l
bread 22s 6d to 23s 6d	Port 40l
Pilot ditto 28s	Teneriffe 24l
Rice 23s	Fayal 15l
Sugar Muscov. 36s to 65s	Per gallon.
Tobacco James river	Jamaica rum 4s to 4s 3d
York 55s	Windward ditto 3s to 3s 4d
Rappahannock 50s	French ditto 2s
40s to 45s	New-England ditto 2s 1d
Coloured Maryland 55s to 60s	Brandy 5s 6d to 4s
Western Shore long leaf 40s	Sherry wine 5s to 3s 6d
Eastern Shore 30s to 35s	Malaga 5s 6d
Bar iron 28l to 30l	Molasses 19d
Pig iron 9l	Per ton.
Logwood 11l 5s	Bar iron 28l to 30l
Ditto unchipt 7l 10s	Pig iron 9l
Fustick 7l to 11l	Logwood 11l 5s
Braziletto 18l to 20l	Ditto unchipt 7l 10s
Lignum vitæ 5l 10s to 7l 10s	Fustick 7l to 11l
Oak timber 40s	Braziletto 18l to 20l
Ship-building White-oak frames 6l to 7l	Lignum vitæ 5l 10s to 7l 10s
Live-oak and Red-cedar ditto 8l to 9l	Oak timber 40s
Per 1000.	Ship-building White-oak frames 6l to 7l
Staves pipe 13l	Live-oak and Red-cedar ditto 8l to 9l
W. O. hhd. 8l 10s	Per 1000.
R. O. do. 7l	Staves pipe 13l
Leogan barrel 6l 10s	W. O. hhd. 8l 10s
Heading (dressed) 9l 10s	R. O. do. 7l
Oak boards 4l 2s 6d to 5l	Leogan barrel 6l 10s
Merchant pine ditto 5l	Heading (dressed) 9l 10s
Sap ditto 4l	Oak boards 4l 2s 6d to 5l
	Merchant pine ditto 5l
	Sap ditto 4l

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 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. 6w

B L A N K

WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS, and
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,

To be sold by the Printer of this paper.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

On Thursday the 20th of October next,

A VALUABLE house and lot, with a convenient stable erected thereon, bounded by lands of Abraham Hunt, Samuel Henry, deceased, and others, in Trenton township, in the county of Hunterdon; also beds and bedding, horse and cart, hogs, with sundry articles of household furniture, too tedious to enumerate, the time of a servant boy who hath got three years and better to serve. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES CHAPMAN.

Trenton, September 23, 1785. 4w

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Tuesday the eighteenth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock on said day, all the movable estate of James Chambers, late of Cranberry, Middlesex county, deceased, consisting of the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE, fine and second cloths,	Cambricks,
Drabs,	Black fattins,
Forest cloths,	Peelongs,
Baizes of different colours,	White farfenets,
Spotted velvets,	Check handkerchiefs,
Black denims,	Cotton do.
Dove-coloured jeans,	Do. womens' stockings,
Nankeens,	Mens' white gloves,
Moreens of different colours,	Womens' do.
Durants do.	Hanover laces,
Calamancoes do.	Threads of all sorts,
Tammies do.	Ribands do.
Shalloons do.	Black laces of different sorts,
Camblettes do.	Gimp,
Camblets do.	Buttons of various colours,
Dresdenets,	Tapes and sewing-filks,
White serge,	Ticklingburghs,
Black prunella,	Russia sheetings and ducks,
Curtain checks in pieces,	A number of deer-skins,
Striped linens,	H L hinges of different sizes,
Bed-bunts,	Shoemakers' knives,
Striped tickings,	Saddlers' ware of different sorts,
Apron checks,	Pincers, and all sorts of carpenters' tools
Bandano handkerchiefs of various sorts,	Table-spoons,
Perfians of different colours,	Plated spurs,
Black taffeta,	Number of money-scales and weights,
Printed linens,	Crooked combs,
Teas of different kinds,	Sewing-needles,
Butter by the firkin,	Silver set watch-seals,
Pork by the barrel,	Copper tea-kettles,
Large quantity of cedar shingles,	Variety of tin-ware,
Ditto of pine and cedar boards,	Pewter-ware of all kinds,
Mullins of different sorts,	Delf and earthen-ware,
Kentings,	Snuff in bladders,
Aprons and handkerchiefs,	Two-inch plank, pine,
Lawns of different kinds,	Complete set of turners' tools,
Also beds and bedding, and other household goods, with a variety of other merchandise too tedious to mention.	Elegant horse and chair,

The sale of all the above goods will be continued from day to day till all is sold, when attendance and six months credit will be given for all sums exceeding forty shillings.

JOHN CHAMBERS, } Adms.

DAVID CHAMBERS, }
Cranberry, Sept. 20, 1785. 3w

A Quantity of

Wrapping-Paper,

To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

H A G U E, June 29.

Mr. Blanchard has had the honour to be presented to the Stadtholder, and received at court with every mark of distinction. He was presented by the French Ambassador. He is to take his 12th aerial voyage on July 10; the expences to be defrayed by a subscription.

BLANCHARD'S ASCENSION in HOLLAND.

Hague, July 13, 1785

"Yesterday, at a few minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Blanchard ascended in his new balloon, accompanied by the Marquis de Breuilpont, captain of the French dragoons (who went from London with Mr. Blanchard to Holland) and Mr. d'Horindhien, captain in the legion of the Comte de Maillebois; the machine arose with great majesty, and the wind being N. W. and nearly calm, afforded the spectators a beautiful sight for a long time.

"Mr. Blanchard's new companions behaved with great intrepidity, and waved their flags in salutation to the populace. It was their intention, provided the wind would allow a voyage of 80 or 100 leagues, to keep flying in the air during the night, if the state of the atmosphere would permit.

"The Stadtholder and his whole court were present, as well as the French Ambassador and our new Dutch-French General Le Comte de Maillebois, and a vast number of the nobility, who testified their approbation at the inflation of the aërostat, which, although so very large, was completely filled in less than two hours.

"As this was the first spectacle of aërostation in this country, it drew an immense concourse of people, indeed more than ever was collected together at any particular time in the memory of the oldest man; and the publick curiosity was the more excited by the fame of little Blanchard, who by his undaunted courage in crossing the ocean, has gained the title of Prince of Aërostatic Adventurers; he received universal applause from all ranks of people, both the learned and the ignorant, all joined with wonder and admiration at this new and brilliant experiment."

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS house and lot, at Lamberton near Trenton, to be entered on this fall. For terms enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN CLUNN.

September 16, 1785.

4w†

THE publick are desired to

take notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the loan-officer of this state, to renew two continental loan-office certificates, No. 2120, for 300 dollars, and No. 4768, 600 dollars, issued by Joseph Borden, Esquire, and dated February 11, 1779, payable to William Baker, which certificates were destroyed in his house in the county of Hunterdon, in this state, on the night of the 15th September 1783, by the rats, the drawer in which they were kept having been unfortunately left open. Any person having objections against the renewal of the said certificates, agreeably to an act of Congress of May 10, 1780, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

WILLIAM BAKER.

N. B. The above certificates were advertised in this paper in March 1784.

September 15, 1785.

6w

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Arney's-town, Monmouth county, a large sorrel horse, with a large star, a good deal mare faced, and spavined in both his hind legs, has been galled on his shoulders, and shews the marks. The thief calls his name Jeremiah Brush, but his real name is George Ross, much pitted with the small-pox, brown hair, says he was born in Germantown, in Pennsylvania, his head is very bald, has black eyes, chunky made, wore a dark blue grey coat, with slash sleeves, a black jacket with white trowsers. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them, shall have the above reward, or three pounds for the horse only, and forty shillings for the thief when convicted, with reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES SHINN.

September 14, 1785.

4w*

LAMPBLACK,

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

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.

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.

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 Lamberton, 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.

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*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Trenton, on the 27th day of May last, an apprentice lad named John Horner, in the 19th year of his age, a taylor by trade; about five feet six inches high, slender made, and is very fond of liquor and snuff, has short light hair: Had on and took with him one snuff-coloured coat and vest, one pair of blue broadcloth breeches, a round wool hat bound, white cotton stockings, half worn pumps, with some other clothes. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CONROD KOTTS.

July 9, 1785.

t. f.

This Day is Published,

And to be sold by the Printer hereof—

THE

PSALMS

OF

DAVID,

IMITATED IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT,

AND APPLIED TO THE

CHRISTIAN STATE AND WORSHIP.

By I. WATTS, D. D.

The FORTY-FIRST EDITION, corrected, and accommodated to the Use of the CHURCH of CHRIST in AMERICA.

LUKE xxiv. 44. All things must be fulfilled which were written in—the PSALMS concerning me.

HEB. xi. 32. DAVID, SAMUEL, and the prophets.

VER. 40.—That they without us should not be made perfect.

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the County of Burlington.

GENTLEMEN,

BY this I make known to you my intentions of standing a candidate for the sheriff's office, at our next election; and, having served you in sundry publick appointments in this county heretofore, flatter myself I have discharged the trust reposed in me with candour and fidelity.

Therefore as this is the first office I have solicited you, I now request your votes and interest at the next election.

Should I have the happiness to obtain your votes, I intend Burlington to be the place of my residence.

JOHN WOOD.

Chesterfield, September 7, 1785.

3w

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.