

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1785.

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

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

IT seems as if the Americans were still the peculiar care of Heaven; for while they are pursuing measures, which, if indulged by us, must eventually destroy them as a flourishing nation, yet that Providence, which has ever been attentive to their welfare, is guarding them from rushing headlong into ruin, by blinding this country to pursue measures to hinder them from persisting in their commercial career. Our late proceedings, to distress the American trade, are well calculated for their safety; for while they are thronging our ports with their ships, and loading them with our manufactures, we are, by acts which we foolishly think will injure them, preventing them from pursuing their wild commercial conduct, by laying embarrassments in their way.—Although an Englishman, I have such a regard for that people, who by a long series of tried fortitude and perseverance, have gained their independence, that I am sorry to find them so blinded to their real interests, as to rush so heedlessly into the arms of this country, by their commercial connexions: The large orders for all the various supplies of our manufactures, abounding in all the trifles and superfluities which can be mentioned, must appear to every attentive person, who knows the national interest of America, to be big with the most fatal consequences. Let any person candidly judge, whether the vast importations which have been made since the peace, and continue to be shipped, can, according to the commercial resources of this young country, be paid for without the most severe exertions; or can the importers expect to receive any tolerable advantage? The trade, therefore, instead of being in a flourishing state, must be daily decreasing by the difficulties and embarrassments of remittances. If the Americans continue involving themselves in debt to this country, and in articles mostly of extravagance and luxury, from what sources are they to raise their payments? From the articles imported they cannot, as they are consumed in parade and dress; from the internal resources of their fishery, shipping, &c. they cannot, as we have cut them off from these prospects: The consequences therefore are too evident to be denied. I would not be supposed to reflect on the gentlemen who have made these importations, or are now in England for this purpose; as I am acquainted with many, I know them to be men of honour and property; but when we are considering a trade as it affects a nation, no reference can be had to the concerns of individuals.

As Britain and America are now become separate countries, I shall just speak my sentiments respecting the conduct and interest of both; laying aside all ideas of former animosities, I shall examine them upon the fair principles of *national advantage*. The continent of America, whose supplies for all the various manufactures of this country must necessarily be great, and constantly increasing; to whose ports do they now most naturally arrive for these supplies? Whose manufactures are most suited to their taste and customs? What country where their internal resources are more wanted? What commercial nation can receive greater advantages from American remittances than the British, or who can receive them upon easier or more advantageous terms? From these outlines we may see the interest of Britain to encourage and promote this commercial connexion; it is an object most desirable to this nation: But on the contrary, if by every measure which folly can dictate, or resentment pursue, we distress and embarrass this trade, which so voluntarily offers itself for our acceptance; if by all our measures we discourage their enterprise, and endeavour to render abortive all their commercial efforts, by such conduct we must only render ourselves dupes to our folly, and become the ridicule of every commercial nation. The country of Nova-Scotia is considered by us a full plea for our conduct: How greatly absurd! Upon how small a scale does this country calculate her concerns!

Let us suppose by encouraging the American trade, we annihilate the whole country of Nova-Scotia; even admitting this principle, our conduct would be right. What comparison can be drawn between Thirteen United States, whose settlements are extensive!

whose boundaries are unexplored! whose trade is increasing! whose supplies from this country are prodigious! What comparison, I say, can be between this country and one scarcely a speck on the same chart in any one particular? But so far is the encouragement from being a hurt or damage to Nova-Scotia, that it will serve to promote its growth, and increase its commerce. The intercourse between the different places can so conveniently be carried on, that a young country like Nova-Scotia will ever receive such immediate supplies and commercial assistance, as to render the connexions on *their* part greatly advantageous.—The most rapid growth of Nova-Scotia was, when they received such supplies from their neighbours; and any supposed advantages they may be indulged with from this country by their exclusive privileges in the fishery or other branches, will be fully balanced by the inconveniences and perplexities which will unavoidably attend their commercial concerns, by being deprived of mutual connexion with the Northern States; their local situation will ever make their dependence absolute and unavoidable; nature has joined together, and it is beyond the power of a British Parliament to put them asunder. As to the West-Indies, our conduct with respect to them already begins to show itself by petitions from our most valuable islands: It is therefore needless to aggravate circumstances by entering into particulars, as it must be evident the benefits we fancy will accrue, can no way balance the object we sacrifice.

What I have heretofore said, is only as the matter stands between US and America:—But let us view the other side, and examine what ought to be the conduct, and what is the national interest of America to adopt and pursue. As a commercial nation, Britain should act on the most liberal plan with respect to America, by encouraging her trade, and enlarging her commercial connexions with this country; but the conduct of America, if she study her increase, strength and riches, will be steadily the reverse. This is agreeable to my position, that Heaven blinds our eyes to pursue measures to hinder America from plunging into ruin; for I maintain this principle, that however advantageous it is to Britain to encourage the American trade, yet if it is long pursued upon its present plan, it will finally end in the destruction and impoverishing of America. As Britain's views and situation are every way so much the reverse of America, and what helps this country will ruin that, the former must support itself by *commerce* only; but the latter must by their improvements, and settlements of their country by *agriculture*, become great, rich and respectable. Commerce with America is only a secondary object; the primary, and from whence the principal resources and splendour of America must spring, is *AGRICULTURE*.

As we have examined the situation of America with respect to *ourselves*, let us pursue the subject, and see how the Americans stand with respect to *themselves*. However large and flourishing the Thirteen United States now are, yet in comparison to what they must be in time, they are very small and contracted; only the borders of this country are yet settled; the bosom of America is not yet explored; the fertile soil is still unimproved; and those places which are now but barren wilds, will, ere long, become fruitful fields, to bless the industry of the husbandman: This therefore is the grand object of America, to improve these immeasurable tracts of land, to render the face of this extensive country beautiful by cultivation: By these measures they will secure those internal riches which will be daily increasing, and which no country can deprive them of.

This is a sight more desirable than stores filled with *British gewgaws*, or merchants toiling to satisfy the avaricious demands of hungry mechanics from this country. Their waving fields are internal luxuries, which will add to their national splendour; while those introduced by commerce are worms and caterpillars, which will suck the produce of their toil and labour. *America is yet a child, which must grow strong by home nourishment, and prudent attention.* They are not strong enough, to enter into the ocean of commerce, except by such importations as are necessary for their *growth and improvement*; which

articles are very few in comparison with the general contents of their present importations.

I am sensible it is a novel sentiment to adopt, that America must *desist* in its trade, to become great and flourishing; but, however, experience will in time prove my idea to be true: To judge on the matter, we must extend our ideas to some distant period:—Let us consider of the late exportations, to what an amazing amount has already been shipped to that country; but how small in comparison have been the returns!

An American ship comes freighted principally with SPECIE. The currency of the country is daily draining to make us remittances.

What must be the natural consequences? Nothing short of a poor impoverished country, having its very blood drawn from it to pay their extravagant importations. Can any one suppose a trade so disadvantageous can continue, or that a country is pursuing its interest to persist in such destructive measures? The consequences are too evident.

Upon the whole, we Britons are continuing in measures to answer the real interest of America, by embarrassing them in their commerce; The difficulties we put in their way, give them time to *pause*, to *consider*, and to *amend*; we stop their enterprise, and drive them to their own internal improvements; instead of sailors, we produce farmers, which will augment their inhabitants, increase their produce, lighten their taxes, strengthen their government, and make the whole country of America a blooming garden.

Here some will say, what is to become of their seaports, if their commerce is destroyed? But what is commerce? It is the imports and exports of different countries, for *mutual advantage*; any other commercial connexion must be ruinous to one part or the other: But if what I have already said is true, the American trade does not answer to this definition.—The commerce they pursue is not for mutual advantage, as their exports are, in every particular, more beneficial to be kept among them, than to be sent away for their extravagant importations; therefore, to suppose by desisting from their present trade, their seaports will be ruined, is entirely ideal; can a country want trade that can build ships cheaper than any other part of the world; whose cod-fisheries can be carried on to such advantage; who can manufacture the valuable exports of pot and pearl-shell; whose produce of lumber, naval stores, tobacco, rice, indigo and flour, are so abundant, and who are situated so conveniently to supply the West-India islands with all necessaries? These are the grand objects of Americans; and the system to be adopted by them is, to make their exports exceed the amount of their imports; and instead of being debtors, they may establish themselves as creditors in the trade of Europe.

But all these things cannot be done in an instant; time must produce this advantageous commerce, and will produce it, provided they do not too hastily involve themselves by their extensive importations.—Growth and produce are ever gradual, not only in the natural world, but in all concerns of human life; commerce must also come on by degrees; and if cherished with caution, and pursued with prudence, will produce lasting benefits to America.

CANDIDUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, April 29.

HIS Highness's Grand Equery was sent the 13th of this month to demand the seals from the Grand Vizier, Hamid Halil Pacha, whom he conducted, according to custom, to the prison belonging to the Seraglio, a place appropriated for the confinement of disgraced ministers; he is also deprived of his goods, treasures, and all the landed property he had acquired during his administration. He is succeeded by Keur Haznada Ali Pacha, Governor of Oczakow and Aleppo; his Highness's Sword-Bearer has been dispatched to carry him the news of his promotion, and to conduct him hither. The Captain Pacha is appointed to do the business of the office till his arrival.

April 30. Prince Charles of Hesse, Governor of the King's provinces in Germany, set off from this capital yesterday on his way to Sleswick.

The Mufti has also been deposed, and exiled to Prouse, and deprived of all his property; he is succeeded by Molla Bey, who has already been invested with that dignity; he was son to Aivas Mehomet Pacha, Grand Vizier of Belgrade.

Ismail Pacha, who enjoyed so great a share of the royal confidence in the last reign, when he was Reis-Effendi, has been disgraced, deprived of all his property, and confined in the Castle of Famagoussa, in the Island of Cyprus.

H A G U E, May 4.

Great preparations are making for forming a camp near Sprang, between Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom; it is to consist of 33 battalions of infantry, all of the dismounted cavalry, and a detachment of artillery; the Stadtholder gives his personal assistance in this business; the Count de Maillebois is stationed at Waalwick, which is to be the head quarters; this camp will consist of five Lieutenant Generals, and ten Major Generals.

B E R L I N, April 9.

Last month a new star was discovered at Lemberg, larger and more brilliant than any other; it seemed to change its form, appearing sometimes round, and at others oval, some people imagine it to be the same star which was seen in Austria in January, and which was said to be larger than the planet Venus.

L I S B O N, April 25.

According to letters from Lubec, several principal houses have stopped payment; the different failures amount to 2,293,500 marks.

P A R I S, May 22.

Great encouragement is given at all the Spanish towns on the Mediterranean to English and French artificers and traders. Fifty-six vessels have lately landed a great number of foreigners at Marseilles.

L O N D O N, April 23.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated March 28, says, "A Moorish Admiral, with three ships, has made his appearance in the Mediterranean. The report is, the Emperor is going to join the Algerines against Spain. The Serpent cutter, just arrived, precedes Commodore Lindlay, who is hourly expected."

May 12. The emperor has bestowed a very distinguishing mark of his favour on the prince de Kaunitz. Some days since that prince entered into his 74th year; the emperor having heard that he was to be at the menagerie that day, came himself before 7 in the morning, and gave orders that he should be told when the prince made his appearance. This order being executed, the emperor met him at the gates, and received him in these words, so unlike the language of kings: "Happy be the day on which the prince of Kaunitz was born." The prince surprised, and sensibly affected with this kindness of his sovereign, was not able to utter a word, but tears of joy flowed from his eyes. The emperor added, "I know, my dear Kaunitz, you entertain your friends to day. I reckon myself one of the number, and I shall be punctual in waiting upon you."

Mr. le comte de Peyrouse, who is intended for the captain Cook of France, is daily closeted with the French king, receiving his instructions. He is on the point of departing for Rochfort, in order to hasten the preparations for his voyage. He will set sail soon; and after having made a short stay at Buenos-Ayres, he will take an opportunity of the favourable season to sail for Cape-Horn. It is agreed that his voyage shall last at least five years, and that he shall winter in the Sandwich-Islands, for the purposes of refitting, giving time, and visiting at his leisure the ports, bays and coasts, of which captain Cook has made no mention, or a very slight one.

May 14. According to authentick letters from Spain, his Catholic Majesty has consented to the re-establishment of the Manilla company, which was suppressed on account of the irregularities of the directors, one of whom fled to Holland for refuge, and lately died there, after a residence of twenty-four years. This new Manilla company will be under the immediate direction of the Prince of Asturias, heir apparent to the crown of Spain, and the stock will be deposited with government, for the purpose of preventing any fraudulent proceedings. The trade of the company will extend from Spain to the Phillipine isles, and from the island of Manilla to India and South-America. The execution of this project will open an immense source of commerce between the old and new world, and produce innumerable advantages to the Spaniards, who are extremely jealous of admitting other nations to a participation in the advantages of this enterprise.

It is every man's opinion that the Maid Tax will be thrown out. The mop-squeezing sisterhood have more friends among the members than the Minister imagined.

May 17. Last night there was a meeting of the general chamber of manufacturers, to consider of the very material change which has taken place in the Irish resolutions, and to determine what steps they should take in the business. They agreed, as the first movement, to inform the manufacturing communities with whom they are connected, of the alterations and additions which Mr. Pitt has proposed, and which involved so much new and unexpected matter, as to make further time indispensably necessary to the formation of a proper judgment of the system as it now stands. At the same time they agreed to adjourn only to Tuesday next, in order then to consider what further application it may be advisable to make to Parliament to gain delay till the country should be apprized of the new case.

Early in next week, we hear, Mr. Pitt will bring forward a regulation of the tobacco trade, which, we are informed, is intended to be secured in some public buildings in the Tower, till the duties shall be paid, and that Tower Wharf will be the only quay for landing the same; it being found by experience, that the revenue has been much injured by bringing it to different places, and afterwards sending it to a number of ware-houses.

A letter from Toulon says, that they are more busy than ever in the dock-yards, in getting ready 6 ships of the line, which are to serve as convoys to the merchant ships; two are to take under their care the ships from Marseilles; 2 more are to convoy from Toulon such merchant ships as are bound to any part of the Mediterranean; and two others are to take under their convoy such ships as are bound from Brest to any port in the Mediterranean. These ships were ordered, on a complaint made by the merchants, of trade being stopped in the Mediterranean, by the great number of Barbary corsairs that are daily cruising there.

M A Y 20.

Extract of a letter from Naples, April 23.

"His Catholic Majesty having resolved to resume the siege of Algiers this year, is willing also to employ in this difficult enterprise the naval force of the king of Naples, his son. The courage and skill which the Neapolitan officers demonstrated last year in the fruitless attack of that nest of pirates, have obtained the marine of the king of Naples the honour to be called out a second time to co-operate in chastising those pirates effectually. And as the fleet of the queen of Portugal is to join the combined fleets of Spain and Naples, it is scarcely doubted but those pirates will be at length obliged to respect the flag of the European powers."

May 21. The intelligent and enterprising Blanchard on Saturday made another voyage from the ground which he has taken and entitled the *Aerostatic Academy*, at South Lambeth. Immense crowds of the best company were in the fields to witness his ascension: but being so ill-advised as to make the price of admission too high as half a guinea, and a crown, but few in comparison of the numbers in the fields, entered the Academy. The globe was found to have an aperture near the top, which diminished its capacity and prevented colonel Thornton from accompanying the professor agreeable to his intention. His weight, which is pure English, was too much for the balloon, on his disappointment, the elder Miss Simonet begged to have the honour of a flight, and with the professor was launched into the upper regions of the atmosphere. They did not rise high, nor make a long voyage. They came down at Deptford, and were re-conducted in great triumphal procession to the Aerostatic Academy.

June 1. This day John Adams, Esquire, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.—To which he was introduced by the Marquis of Carmarthen, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and conducted by Sir Clement-Cottrel Dormer, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

They write from Lisbon, that the Americans, with the concurrence of the Court, are going to establish a factory at that place on the plan of the English factory, which is much on the decline; the Portuguese no longer giving that encouragement and preference to English goods which they had given some years since, particularly during the late reign.

June 8. Among the various personages who drew the attention of the drawing-room on Saturday last, Mr. Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary from the States of America, was not the least noticed; from this gentleman the eye of majesty and the court glanced on Lord North, to whose united labours this country stands indebted for the loss of a large territory, and a divided and interrupted commerce.

The tranquillity of the continent is not yet settled. Every mail has, for some time past, brought contradictory accounts. It is, however, true, that the navigation of the Scheldt has been agreed upon; that is, that the Emperor shall have liberty for ships carrying his own flag (not the vessels of any other power) and of a certain number of tons, or burthen, to go up

and down that river: But he has farther demanded six millions of florins (about half a million sterling) to be paid him for his expences; and that two deputies be sent him, at Vienna, on purpose to apologize for the insult offered to his flag. And he added, that if these terms were not complied with by the first of June, he would take the field. The first of June is now past, and nothing has been done. The account brought by Saturday's mail mention, that the Emperor's troops are in motion, between Antwerp and Breda; and that the Dutch troops are also in motion in the same neighbourhood.

American Intelligence.

B O S T O N, July 13.

We are informed that the General Court, during the last session, resolved upon propositions to be submitted to the consideration of congress, and the legislatures of all the states in the union, tending to the formation of a federal convention, for the purpose of revising the confederation, and rendering it more subservient to the general interest and safety of the several Sovereignties composing the great American Republic.

N E W P O R T, July 9.

Last week was erected a very elegant Monument in Trinity Church-yard, to the memory of the late CHEVALIER DE TERNAY, by the order of his Most Christian Majesty, the King of France.

I N S C R I P T I O N.

In the Name of God.

CHARLES LEWIS D'ARSAC DE TERNAY,
Knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem,
Though the vows of the order he had never
acknowledged,

Descended from an ancient and noble family
of Bretagne,

One of the Admirals of the King's Fleets,
A Citizen, a Soldier, a Chief,
Serviceably faithful to his King and to his
Country, for 42 years,
Now rests beneath this marble.

Happily resolute,
In the years 1760 and 1761, after the Croi-
sian battle,

With painful difficulty, amidst the weapons
of enemies,
He rescued and brought off from dangerous
whirlpools,

The royal fleet, dispersed near the innaviga-
ble eddies of the river of Vicenza,
And gave his ships the stations he wished,
without any damage.

In the year 1762 he invaded Newfoundland
in America.

In 1772, having resigned his command,
He received the regency of Bourbon and the
French islands adjacent.

In which office for seven years,
To the emolument of France, and the happi-
ness of the colonies,
He was assiduously faithful.

Being ordered by his Most Christian Majesty
in the year 1780, with assistance to the
United States, engaged in the de-
fence of liberty, he arrived
at Rhode-Island,

When, while he was preparing to encounter
the dangers of his command,
To the inconsolable grief of his fellow-soldiers,
To the sincere sorrow of the United States,
He expired in this city,

Regretted by all the good; but particularly
lamented by those to whom he was related,
December 15th, M.DCC.LXXX.

Aged 58.
His Most Christian Majesty, strictly just to
merit,

In order that the memory of this illustrious
Man might be consecrated to posterity,
Hath ordered this monument to be erected,

M.DCC.LXXXIII.

N E W - Y O R K, July 29.

When the last accounts came away, it was currently reported in London, that the ministry intended submitting a bill to the consideration of parliament for constituting a board of commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the nature of the commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and the United States of America, and to make a report thereof to the house, preparatory to measures being adopted for the regulation of the commerce of both countries.

The Boston papers remark, that it is abominable insolence in the British, after prohibiting our provisions going to their ports in our own bottoms, to imagine we can be so servile and cringing as to suffer the supplies, for which they must depend on us, to be carried in their's.

Lately arrived at Boston, from Holland, — Leertower, esquire, consul for the United Netherlands.

C H A R L E S T O N, June 15.

This day the Honourable Major-General Greene, Mr. Harry Grant, Mrs. Grant and Miss Crouch, embarked and sailed for Rhode-Island, in the sloop Charleston-Packet, William Munro, master.

We are assured by a French gentleman of veracity, that the following remarkable occurrence lately happened at Cape-Francois: A married lady being preg-

nant, and finding the hour of travail at hand, gave directions for the midwife's being sent for; who was likewise far advanced in her pregnancy, and, hastening to attend the professional call, had hardly entered her patient's door, when she found herself suddenly taken in labour, which obliged her to have recourse to the servant maid for assistance, by whom she was safely delivered, as was likewise her lady soon after; both the children were placed in one cradle, and all was thought to be well; only a short time, however, had elapsed, when one of the children died, and being of the same sex, it then appeared that the occasional midwife, in her great hurry, had unfortunately forgot to affix a mark of distinction to either; each of the mothers lay claim to the child that survives, and each obstinately persisting to assert her supposed right, a civil process has actually been commenced in consequence of it.—*Perhaps a similar case to this has not been instanced since the days of Solomon, and it certainly will require the wisdom of Solomon to determine on such a doubtful point, yet highly interesting to the contending parties.*

BALTIMORE, July 19.
The following is taken from the (Boston) Exchange Advertiser, of June 23, 1785.

We are all going to the devil as fast as we can—our money is gone—our trade ruined—our countrymen no longer virtuous, our countrywomen no longer industrious—our gentlemen fit for nothing but to dress and to dance—our ladies as foolish and more extravagant than ever—our mechanics turned gentlemen—our army friends to monarchy—our religion subverted—our old staunch whigs and patriots abused as bigots and blockheads; in short our whole frame of state diseased—well, what then is to be done, why I'll tell you what ought to be done—Do you, ye ladies, strip off your trash, and put it in the fire—Feathers, muslin, gauze, silk, ribbons and such expensive trumpery, consecrate to the flames, and ruin your husbands no more.—Get up at five in the morning, and instead of fauntering your time away in the mall with a parcel of idle young fellows, take the broom in your hand and sweep out the house—D'ye hear! Clothe yourselves and families in good homespun, of your own making; and instead of reading a parcel of nonsensical novels and romances, go into the kitchen and see about dinner, and don't sit at the parlour window idling in an armed chair, with a fan in your hand, complaining of the heat of the weather.—And as for you, ye gentlemen, I would advise you to alter your conduct; instead of opening your stores at nine o'clock, rise at the dawn of day, look over your books, and don't be so polite as to leave them entirely with your clerks, you may now and then take up a news-paper, but you must not stop every body you meet, with "any thing new to-day, Sir!" And this gentlemen and ladies, is my advice, and if you don't like it, you may leave it; and so I am your humble servant,
BLUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

To the immortal honour of the states of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, they have adopted the only mode of doing themselves justice with respect to the intercourse between America and the West-Indies—viz. to forbid British vessels their ports, while the restrictions laid upon American vessels in the West-Indies, remain in force. If this be adopted by all the states, as sound policy dictates, the West-India islands will be speedily and gladly opened to the thirteen stripes; for however hard it would bear upon the Americans to lose the supplying the islands with lumber, produce, &c. it is a clear fact, that the islands would experience tenfold distress from the want of those articles, whereon depends their very existence—It is incumbent upon this state, since she cannot have the honour of leading the way, at least to have the merit of copying after so excellent a precedent: and surely this is not the first time, by many, that Boston set an example glorious to herself and her imitators.

A very intelligent inhabitant of this state, who resided here, during the former war, declares that it introduced a spirit of adventure, dissipation and luxury, nearly similar to what is visible at present; that the peace occasioned numerous failures, which produced one good consequence, at least, that they pruned trade of its redundant followers, and obliged them to recur to agriculture and manufactures; and that in a few years, affairs returned to their former state, and the ancient simplicity and innocence of manners regained their empire over their wayward and beguiled children. This gentleman adds, he has not the smallest doubt, that the same revolution will take place again; and says that every half year since the late peace, there has been a gradual advance made therein, by visible retrenchments on profusion and luxury.—Should this opinion prove well founded, as we sincerely hope and believe it will, it cannot fail to confer the highest gratification on all persons who have at heart the welfare of a country looked up to by mankind, "as an asylum for the distressed and "persecuted of all nations."

July 23. This day was executed, pursuant to his sentence, on the commons near this city, Francis Courtney, lately found guilty of a rape.

Thursday arrived here the ship St. James, Captain

Read, in six weeks from Liverpool, and the Friendship, Captain M'Adam, in nine weeks from Belfast. The St. James had a fine run up the river: She was five leagues outside of the Capes, at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, and safe moored in this harbour at four in the afternoon.

It is highly incumbent on the various bodies of artisans and manufacturers in this city, to assemble immediately, and form committees of their most intelligent members, for the purpose of drawing up plans of the duties necessary to be laid on those European articles, which rival the establishment of manufactures within the state. Unless this be done without delay, it cannot be expected that the house of assembly will be able to adopt any efficacious system for the protection of trade. For it is a well known fact, that perhaps three-fourths of the members consist of farmers and country gentlemen, who never had any opportunity or desire to inform themselves of the fundamental principles of trade and commerce. Therefore the indispensable necessity of the measure here recommended, will appear obvious; and as the publick and private interest of almost every member of the community is, in a very eminent degree, involved in the regulation of an adequate system of protecting duties, it is to be hoped, that every person will contribute his mite to the completion thereof. Any letters, essays, paragraphs, hints, &c. that can in any manner elucidate the subject, shall be gladly received by the printers of this paper.

In our last we gave the very pleasing intelligence, of a variety of manufactures being carried on, in the states of Virginia and North-Carolina; to this we have to subjoin, that these are at present only in families, for domestick use; but we have not the most distant shadow of doubt, that in the course of three or four years, there will be companies established there, and manufactures brought to such extent and consequence, as to be able to supply not only the states above-mentioned, but also to furnish the others with their superfluous quantity. The cotton of Virginia is, we are informed, equal, if not superior, to any raised in the old world. There cannot, moreover, be any deficiency of artisans or manufacturers, as the country abounds with workmen in almost every branch of business, who, on their migration here, turned their attention to agriculture. These, if necessity so dictated, might be called forth to their old occupations; and thus this country would become as independent of Europe, with respect to trade and commerce, as it virtually is, with respect to government.

The conduct of Messrs. Duffield, Campbell, Duncan, Vanuxem, White, and Pettit, in indicting Edgeworth, Malony, Onial, and Billing, for keeping disorderly houses, should be imitated by every person in the city, who has the misfortune to live in the same neighbourhood with any of those nefarious wretches, who live by the destruction of the morals and manners of the rising generation. Were the publick in general to perform their duty in this respect, and were magistrates to keep a strict curb on those gentry, we should find the youth of the city vastly better qualified to become useful members of society, with respect to themselves, their relatives, and the community at large. But what can be expected, other than the most ruinous consequences, when the means of seduction and depravity multiply daily, without any check or restraint whatever?

By a gentleman just arrived in this city from Baltimore, we learn, that the state of affairs there is truly distressing. Money vastly more scarce there than here—credit sunk—and hardly any business doing.—People seem pretty unanimous to wish for a paper currency, which, though perhaps it might not be a radical cure, would at least prove a temporary succedaneum, until some effectual steps could be taken, to turn the balance of trade in favour of America.

TRENTON, August 1.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held the week before last at New-Brunswick, in and for the county of Middlesex, Timothy Tway, was convicted of grand-larceny, and burnt in the hand.

Josiah Clawson, an old offender, was convicted of stealing two horned cattle, charged in the indictment petty-larceny, for which he was sentenced to be whipped thirty-nine lashes, to be imprisoned three months, and find security for his good behaviour for two years.

I cannot help regretting, says a correspondent, that the legislature of New-Jersey have not adhered more closely to the ideas of Congress, contained in their requisitions to the states—and am really apprehensive great inconvenience will arise to the state from this circumstance. I look upon every measure of finance, which is not strictly federal, as tending to loosen the bands of the union, which it is the interest of every state to strengthen as much as possible.

We hear that on Wednesday last, Congress elected ARTHUR LEE, Esquire, a Commissioner of the Board of Treasury.

WRAPPING-PAPER
To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Trenton, July 5, 1785.

- (A) Sarah Adam, Dutch-Neck.
Robert Allen, Amwell.
- (B) Thomas Bowlby, Musconetcong.
Edmond Bainbridge, near Trenton.
- (C) Thomas Curtis, Kingwood, 3.
Robert Clelland, Monmouth.
Charles or Patrick Callahan, near Corryell's-ferry.
Sarah Carrol, Bridgewater.
James Clary, Bird's-Mills.
Doctor Alexander Clark, Amwell.
- (D) Henry Disbrow, Readington.
- (H) John Hart, Esquire, New-Town.
- (L) William Lawrence, Monmouth.
- (M) Felix M'Quire, New-Jersey.
Edward M'Micael, Trenton.
John Marfalus, Quibble-Town.
- (N) William Neilson, Forks of Delaware.
- (P) John Prall, Amwell.
- (R) William Reed, Allentown.
- (T) Joseph Thorn, Burlington.
- (V) Samuel Vance, Cabinet-maker, Salem, 2.
- (S) Ezekiel Smith, near Princeton.
Andrew Scott, Trenton.

BENJAMIN SMITH, D. P. M.

F O U N D

ON the great road between Trenton and Bordentown a satin cloke, lined with Persian, much worn; it is left at John Hunt's, in Hopewell, where the owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take it away.

MINARD LAFER.

July 12, 1785.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the officers and soldiers, who served in a detachment of the American regiment, under my immediate command; that I will attend for the settlement of their arrearages of pay, at New-Brunswick, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of August next. All those concerned may apply at that time.

DERICK LANE, late captain
July 26th, 1785. 4w† Jersey troops.

This Day is Published,

And to be sold by the Printer hereof—

P S A L M S
D A V I D,

IMITATED IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT,

AND APPLIED TO THE
CHRISTIAN STATE AND WORSHIP.

By I. WATTS, D. D.

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

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

HEB. xi. 32. DAVID, SAMUEL, and the prophets, VER. 40.—That they without us should not be made perfect.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

G E O G R A P H Y
M A D E E A S Y.
BEING A SHORT, BUT COMPREHENSIVE
S Y S T E M

OF THAT VERY USEFUL AND AGREEABLE SCIENCE,
E X H I B I T I N G

In an easy and concise View, the Figures, Motions, Distances, and Magnitudes of the heavenly Bodies:—A general description of the earth considered as a Planet; with its grand Divisions into Land and Water, Continents, Oceans, Islands, &c.—The Situation, Boundaries and Extent of the several Empires, Kingdoms and States, together with an Account of their Climate, Soil, Productions and Commerce:—The Number, Genius, and general Character of the Inhabitants:—Their Religion, Government and History:—The Latitude, Longitude, Distances, and Bearings of the principal Places from Philadelphia and London, and a Number of useful Geographical Tables.

Illustrated with two correct and elegant MAPS, one of the World and the other of the United States, together with a Number of newly constructed Maps, adapted to the Capacities and Understanding of Children.

Calculated particularly for the Use and Improvement of SCHOOLS in the United States.

By JEDIDIAH MORSE, A. B.

"There is not a SON or a DAUGHTER of Adam, but has some concern in both GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY."
DR. WATTS.

"Among those Studies which are usually recommended to young People, there can be few that might be improved to better Uses than Geography."

Essays on various Subjects.

COLHOUN & BRUSH,

Have for Sale, at their STORE at NEW-MARKET, in AMWELL, a general Assortment of European, East and West-India GOODS,

- Suitable to the season, among which are,
OLD Jamaica spirit, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window-glasses,
 Antigua, West-India, Looking-glasses,
 Barbadoes, and Newbury rum, Long and short pipes,
 Cyder spirit, Tooth-brushes,
 Geneva in cases, Sweeping, shoe, and buckle ditto,
 Wine, Brooms and ropes,
 Molasses, Superfine and second broadcloths and coatings,
 Loaf and Muscovado sugar, Velvets,
 Tea, coffee and chocolate, Corduroys,
 Rice, Thickset,
 Indigo, Everlastings,
 Pepper, Sattinets,
 Nutmegs, Nankeens,
 Allspice, Serge-denim,
 Ginger, Fustians and jeans,
 Rosin, Balloon jacket shapes,
 Brimstone, Moreens and taboreens,
 Copperas, Camblets,
 Allum, Calimancoes,
 Chalk, Durants and tammies,
 Red-wood, Rattinets and shallons,
 Snuff and tobacco, Dark and light chintzes,
 Soap and candles, Calicoes,
 Powder and shot, Printed linens and cottons,
 Lampblack, Mantuas and poplins,
 Salt and lime, Crapes,
 Frying-pans, Cambricks and lawns,
 Showels and tongs, Muslins,
 Sad-irons, Kensing aprons and handkerchiefs,
 Copper tea-kettles, Ell-wide persians,
 Iron candlesticks, Taffeties,
 Brass cocks, Sattins,
 Scythes, Nails, Peelongs,
 Iron and box coffee-mills, Modes,
 Plane-irons, Sarfenets,
 Drawing-knives, Garterings and bindings,
 Chiffels, Womens' mits and gloves,
 Gimblets, Mens' do.
 Door, chest and closet Ribands and tapes,
 locks and hinges, Cap wire and tape,
 Rules and hammers, Black and white lace,
 Taylors and family shears, Garterings and bindings,
 Scissors, Womens' mits and gloves,
 Razors, Mens' do.
 Screws, Gauzes,
 G B wool cards, Coloured silk and thread,
 Brass and steel thimbles, Barcelona, Bandano, Bilbao, and Irish handkerchiefs,
 Pins and needles, Watch-keys and seals,
 Cafe knives and forks, Pen-knives,
 Large ditto, ditto,
 Table and tea-spoons, Cotton, worsted, and thread hose,
 Temple spectacles, Apron-width, yard-wide, 7-8, cotton and linen checks,
 Plated spurs, Linens,
 Crooked and strait combs, Russia sheeting,
 Snuff and tobacco-boxes, Ticklenburghs,
 Awl-blades and tacks, Ozenbrigs,
 Shoe and knee-buckles, Fans,
 Jews-harps, Paper,
 Knitting-needles, Bibles and testaments,
 Iron and steel, Palm and hymn-books bound together,
 Pots, kettles, pye-pans, Spelling-books and primers, &c. &c.
 skillets, and waggon-boxes,
 Earthen, tin, glass, pewter, and cedar ware,
 N. B. Any person buying to sell again, shall meet with a generous abatement.

To be Sold, at Private Sale,
A House and Lot in Trenton,
 Next door to Mr. Alexander Chambers's. The lot is about 43 feet in front, and 170 feet deep. The house has four rooms on a floor, with an entry through it, and is in good repair. There is a stable adjoining, and a good pump of water at the door. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
JAMES MACHETT.
 July 9, 1785.

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.

THE citizens of New-Jersey, holders of Prize-Tickets in the old Continental Lottery, are hereby further informed, that all such prizes must be produced at this office for a final settlement, before the first day of March next.
BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Commissioner.
 New-Brunswick, Commissioners' Office, July 4, 1785.

FOR SALE,
 At **WILLIAM SLOAN's**, in **CRANBERRY,**
 A Large Quantity of good dry inch pine boards, cedar weather-boards, shingles, pine weather-boards, two inch plank, and tar by the barrel, for cash or country produce.

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.

Publick Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the Supreme Court of the state of New-Jersey, in the term of September next, to be then held at Trenton, to supply the loss of the deeds for a tract or tracts of one hundred and three acres of land and swamp, or thereabouts, in the township of Woolwich, in Gloucester county, one hundred acres of which were surveyed for Samuel Shevers, of Gloucester county, deceased, on or about the 24th February, 1737-8, and are bounded, and supposed to be bounding, on lands of Hendrickson-John Ladd, Isaac Helm, and others, and which same one hundred acres were conveyed unto William Watson, the father of the subscriber, in fee by the same Shevers, and now belongs to
WILLIAM WATSON,
 of Woolwich, Gloucester county.
 April 30, 1785.

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 plots, 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.

JOHN FITCH,
HAVING traversed the country N. W. of the Ohio, in the several capacities of a captive, a surveyor, and a traveller—as the result of his labours and remarks, has completed, and now wishes to sell, a new accurate MAP of that country, generally distinguished by the Ten New States, including Kentucky, which opens immense sources of wealth and advantageous speculation to the citizens of the United States, and therefore is an object of general attention. Having performed the engraving and printing himself, he is enabled to sell at the very small price of a French Crown.
 N. B. They are also to be sold by Enos Kelsey, in Princeton, and by the Printer hereof.

Benjamin Pitfield,
 Has for Sale, at his Store in Trenton, (Formerly occupied by Mr. Pinkerton,)
 A large and general Assortment of **QUEENS WARE,**
 In crates, hogheads, &c.—glass in boxes and cases, which he will sell by the package, as low as can be had in Philadelphia.—
 A quantity of (imported) genuine Anderson's pills, Daffy's elixir, Godfry's cordial; with a generous allowance to such as purchase by the quantity.—China, hard ware, cutlery, nails, jewellery, plated candlesticks, casters with plated and silver tops, japaned waiters, tea-trays and tea-caddies, looking-glasses, window glass, Turkey oil stones, &c. &c.

A FRENCH Teacher being introduced into the Academy at Trenton: All persons who wish to study that polite Language, whether in town or country, are requested to give in their names to Moore Furman Esq. as soon as possible—and to give their attendance accordingly.
 Trenton-Academy, July 7, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,
 That noted and well accustomed Tavern in Trenton, known by the Sign of
GENERAL WASHINGTON.
THE house is large and commodious, and well situated for the business in which it has been occupied upwards of fifty years—the yard and stable are convenient, with a hay-loft capable of containing ten or twelve tons of hay. There are on the lot two excellent gardens, and the noted Yards' Spring, which is about twenty paces from the door. It is under lease to Mr. Joseph Smith, at 75l. a year, whose lease will expire the first of May, 1787: With the above may be had a five acre lot of excellent meadow, about one mile distant. The purchaser, on paying one-third part of the money, may have a considerable time for the payment of the remainder, on giving security with interest. For further particulars enquire of John Jones, health-office, in Philadelphia, or of James Ewing, Esq. in Trenton.

New-Jersey, Burlington county, fl.
To be Sold, by Publick Vendue,
 (In consequence of the purchaser at a former sale held at Burlington, on the 28th June last, not complying with the conditions thereof) on Tuesday the 9th of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of James Eddall, innkeeper in Burlington,
A Very valuable piece of meadow ground (known by the name of the Hunt Meadow) lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, containing about 13½ acres: Seized and taken in execution as part of the estate of Peter Tallman, Esq. and to be absolutely cried off to the highest bidder on the day and at the place aforesaid, by
JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.
 July 11, 1785.

Ten Dollars Reward.
LOST at South-Amboy, or out of the stage-waggon, on the road to Spotwood, on the morning of the 3d June last, a brown hair trunk, belonging to a gentleman passenger in the stage, which contained the following wearing apparel, &c. viz.
 One olive cloth half lappelled coat, with gilt buttons.
 One waistcoat of yellow ground silk, with a silver stripe.
 Two white dimitty waistcoats.
 Two pair do. breeches.
 Two pair nankeen do.
 One pair black silk do.
 Six shirts ruffled at the breast.
 Six cambric stocks, marked T W.
 Four linen pocket handkerchiefs.
 Six pair white silk stockings.
 And some shaving instruments, &c. &c.
 The trunk was first missed about two miles from South-Amboy, and uncertain whether left at the inn there, or dropped on the road.
 Whoever has found the above, and will return the same to Mr. Ratoon, at South-Amboy; or to Messrs. Murray, Sanson and Co. Merchants, Queen-street, New-York, shall have the above reward, receive thanks, and have no questions asked.

BOULTING CLOTHS.
A VERY extensive and complete assortment of superfine, middling, and coarse, suitable to every branch of the Boulting Business; lately imported, and are for sale on reasonable terms, by
Robert Lewis & Sons,
 at their store on Stamper's wharf, next below the drawbridge, or in Spruce-street, three doors from Third-street.
 Millers, and others, may be furnished with boulting cloths, remarkably fine, and of superior quality and texture to any we have yet known imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of such cloths as will certainly answer the several purposes for which they may be designed, according to the different qualities of wheat, and mode of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States: Also, directions for affixing them on reels in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended, as well as the different methods of laying out and dressing French bur mill-stones. Those who purchase quantities to retail, a reasonable discount will be made to them.
 Mill-stones of all sizes, of the best grit for merchant or country work, or to turn with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this state; and two Cologne stones are also for sale at the lowest rates.
 Philadelphia, July 11, 1785.

The Clerks of the several counties in this state wish to inform all persons, who have not got their deeds recorded, that books have been provided for that purpose, agreeably to the directions of an act of the General Assembly, passed at the last sitting.