

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1784.

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Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.

PREPARATIONS are making at the seraglio for the marriage of the two youngest sisters of sultan Selim, the one to the pacha Choczim, and the other to the pacha of Apello.

PRESBURG, March 1.

Since the epidemical destemper among the cattle rages in some neighbouring countries, an order is published, forbidding any cattle being brought from other countries and fold in this kingdom, without an attestation signed by the magistrate of the place from whence they came, that no epidemical disorder rages there.

BAMBURG, March 5.

The river Reidnitz, which runs through this city, has, by overflowing its banks, done considerable damage, and among the rest carried away the bridge built in 1732, and which cost 140,000 florins; many houses and mills have been thrown down, and 40 persons have lost their lives.

MADRID, March 15.

A fleet from Vera Cruz and the Havanna, entered the port of Cadiz on the first of last month. It consists of two ships of the line, five frigates and two merchantmen. The cargoes of which, according to the printed lists, consists of gold dust, silver, &c. the whole amounting to 33,000,000 of small crowns of fifteen reals. About one million of this treasure belongs to the king, the rest to the company of commerce.

ROTTERDAM, April 7.

Tranquility is happily restored in this city. The mob, which had again assembled on Monday afternoon, after the burghers guard had gone off their duty, gathered together before the house of M. Wisloff, burges of the company of lieutenant colonel J. J. Elzevier, and members of the free corps. On these new commotions, the burghers company, No. 5, of Mr. secretary Betaart, got immediately under arms; and repairing to the town-house, the ensign of the company, Gerrard Vander Loog Houthoof, was detached with forty men towards the Princestraat; which having taken post before the house of the said M. Wisloff, a resolution by the noble, grand, venerable magistrate, was there read against all riots. The mob then dispersed by degrees; since which no tumultuous commotions have taken place.

LONDON, April 8.

Advice is received, that the Terpsicore, a French frigate of 36 guns, with troops on board, bound to the island of Bourbon, was lately lost near the island of Corunna, and all the crew perished.

A letter from Flushing says, that a French frigate called the Duc d'Aumont, being in great distress, with six feet water in her hold, put in there, but sunk a few hours after she was got into the harbour; the crew had just time to get ashore; she had been three weeks out from Bourdeaux, and had been beating about several days before they could make that harbour.

April 10. Though no cabinet is more close than that of Versailles, something transpires of an intention to take some extraordinary steps in the East-Indies.

The decided part the Prussians have taken respecting the Prince of Orange, has revived the spirits of the British party at Rotterdam, who now publicly execrate the French influence. The healths of Frederick and Stadtholder are constantly toasts in that city, and whoever refuses them, meets with marks of the publick resentment.

The most authentick accounts from Amsterdam declare, that the noble part the king of Prussia has taken in favour of the Stadtholder, by his spirited expostulation with the States General, had given universal satisfaction to the English party in the United

Provinces, and deranged the politicks of France so effectually, that the minister from Versailles was preparing to return to Paris.

The States General are indispensably bound to maintain a perfect friendship with the king of Prussia, not only on account of his vast superiority of power which that monarch has gained, but as his troops lie so contiguous to their territories; in consequence of part of Guelderland having been yielded to his father by the treaty of Utrecht; the dutchy of Cleves by the treaty with the Elector Palatine; the district that fell to the head of the house of Brandenburg as joint heirs to our king William the Third; and lastly, the principality of East-Friesland, which was acquired by the extinction of the line of its ancient Princes. Beside these powers, Prussia and Holland are engaged to each other by solemn treaties, which if the latter should break, it is easy to foresee a convulsion would ensue, that would probably, in a very few months, totally change the constitution of the United Provinces.

A letter from Leghorn says, that the Barbary states are getting ready a great number of armed vessels to send to the Mediterranean, so that there will be more cruizers out than ever was known, all very stout vessels, and very well maned.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 10.

"The chief matter which engages the publick attention here is the affair of the ship which was ran away with from Leghorn by some Slavonian sailors, who, after having murdered the captain and eleven other persons, possessed themselves of the ship. Three of our frigates are now after her; the Thetis pursued her towards the Levant, where (as we have no news of her yet) it is conjectured the villains may escape, the islands of the Archipelago being very numerous. We continue building, but are often obliged to stand for want of materials. We have had blowing weather ever since Christmas, and very cold."

Admiral Campbell's squadron for Newfoundland, the ensuing season, will consist of the following ships: Salisbury, 50, Vice-Admiral, captain Bradbey, Winchelsea, 32, captain Farnham, Thistle, 28, captain Robertson, marquis Seignally, 16, captain Hunter.

His majesty is said to be a warm advocate for triennial parliaments, ever since the late oligarchical attempt to seize the executive government. For short parliaments will certainly, says he, give the people a power of punishing their representatives, if guilty, by expulsion, and prevent party rising to any dangerous height, to the prejudice of either the people's liberty, or his own prerogative.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, April 9.

"The ships equipping for an expedition in the Mediterranean, are, la Serena, 60, el Leandro, 54, el Mento, 50, el Angelo, 42, San Gabriel, San Laurentine, and San Cecelia, frigates. Don Antonio Sylva d'Arche is to have the command."

The Echo is arrived with despatches from Gibraltar. She sailed the 25th March, at which time there was no news of the Grand Dutchess of Tuscany, which was run away with by some Slavonian sailors.

Extract of a letter from Elsinour, April 6.

"It is reported here that a packet, with fourteen passengers, crossing the Little Belt, is lost, and only one saved: We do not know if she had any mail on board."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 9.

"We are in great confusion at present in this metropolis. A blow is aiming at the Liberty of the Press by Mr. Foster's bill. The lower rank of people are in continual tumult. A figure dressed up in a large bag-wig, representing one of the enemies to freedom, was yesterday carried about the Earl of Meath's liberty, and afterwards burnt amidst the acclamations of the populace. Much mischief is apprehended from the mob on Easter Monday and Tuesday; but proper precautions have been taken by the police to obviate any bad effects from riotous proceedings."

April 19. Saturday night's Gazette contains a proclamation for the better carrying on trade and commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America for a limited time.

April 20. Another attempt will be made on the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead, next month.

April 21. Like master, like man, was never better applied than to Mr. Pitt and the sheriff of Yorkshire. The worthy sheriff declared the sense of the county meeting to be in favour of an address for his friends; but on a division being demanded, he is forced to acknowledge that he cannot determine on either side, and yet immediately after he signs the address, as if carried by a majority. A number of the most respectable noblemen and gentlemen in the kingdom draw up a true state of the sheriff's conduct and send it to him for his approbation; he declines to give himself the lie under his hand, but he empowers a committee to sign a declaration to that effect for him.

April 22. The French keep all their seamen in their own service, whilst those of England and Ireland are scattered among the navigators of all nations.

Politicians who pretend to extraordinary intelligence from Holland, insist that mischief is brooding there, and that the cloven foot will appear, when this country will not be prepared for the discovery.

April 23. The reigning toast in Dublin is, "May those miscreants who endeavour to destroy the Liberty of the Press, have no property in Ireland."

The general address of petitioning candidates runs in a stile rather remarkable; most of those gentlemen, though they depend principally upon the independent electors, yet uniformly address only the independent electors, who are by far short in number to the others.

These addresses to the independent induces a correspondent to examine how the world is at present to be understood. He takes it, that at the present day the following catalogue is a full illustration:

M E N.

Independent of honour.
Independent of patriotism.
Independent of morality.
Independent of religion.
Independent of fortune.
Independent of credit.

W O M E N.

Independent of their husbands.
Independent of decency.
Independent of chastity.

We also find children independent of their parents, wards independent of their guardians, and what is remarkable, Great-Britain at this instant stands independent of allies.

Many well meaning politicians entertain the idea, that shorting the duration of parliament will effectually remove that corruption, from whence all our misfortunes have arisen; but others, upon more probable grounds, are of opinion, that unless the representation is upon a more adequate footing, the disease, though it may be palliated, cannot be effectually cured.

A chimney-sweeper in a certain borough town, being one of the last voters at a violent contested election, was strongly pressed by each candidate to honour him with his vote. The fellow, who was at a loss for some time to tell which fine gentleman most merited his suffrage; at last recollecting that he had often heard of kissing hands among the great folks, declared, that he would not vote for either, unless they would kiss his hand. One of them accordingly came forward, and having vainly endeavoured to persuade the sweep to dispense with so disagreeable ceremony, actually saluted his soothing fingers; after which, confidently claimed the expected reward:—"No, no!" says the chimney-sweeper, "I shan't vote for you; for I am sure he that would kiss my hand, would kiss the minister's ----"

No greater proof can be given of the popularity of Mr. Pitt's administration, than the universal returns in favour of the court party, even at those places where the coalition were supposed to have the greatest interest, both from property and long connection.—

The Devonshire, Portland, Cavendish families, have, for a length of time, principally governed the county of York; and Lord John Cavendish, with a person of his own nomination, has for three parliaments, represented the city of York, without any opposition. But the impolitick support given by these families, to the unpopular and desperate schemes of the present opposition, has convinced them, that the people of that county possess virtue enough to resist their commands, when incompatible with the welfare of the state, and contrary to the interest of the kingdom at large.

Mr. Pitt now applies himself very constantly to business; some popular bills are now under consideration, among which is one, that by taxing certain articles more immediately under the title of luxuries, which will affect only those who can best afford it, and who are the fairest objects.

A short time before the dissolution of the late parliament, Mr. Fox declared in the House of Commons, that he could meet his constituents with pleasure, as he was confident that he had not lost their favour, and their opinion weighed more with him than the addresses from several boroughs, as the inhabitants of Westminster, from being on the spot, were the best judges of politicks. Mr. Fox has now tried his constituents, and by this time must be convinced, that these good judges do not approve of his conduct; several of them expect therefore, he would act honestly, by confessing his error when he asserted that a majority of the parishioners of Westminster approved of the late ministry.

Vast quantities of bone lace are exported to America from France, as well as antlet lace; by which means several towns in Buckinghamshire suffer very considerably. Commercial articles of taste and elegance, meet with a partial reception in the American market.

The people of Ireland seem in a very strange situation. They raised 80,000 men, completely armed *cap-a-pee*, to guard their liberties. By these men, liberty of private opinion was soon destroyed; and by the parliament, the liberty of the press is about to be destroyed. *Between two stools*, the proverb is somewhat musty.

Letters from Dublin state, that the inhabitants of that city are in the utmost confusion. Two men have been apprehended for conspiring to assassinate seven members of the House of Commons, among whom were the Attorney General, and Mr. Foster, secretary of state. The business has been mentioned in the house, as appears by the publick prints, and orders are issued to march up several regiments from the country.

May 3. The last foreign mail brought the important news of a revolution in one of the northern kingdoms, which, when confirmed, will be very advantageous to this realm. Too untimely injured innocence will then shine.—O fair Matilda yet much lamented!

It is notorious that the duke of Rutland accepted his present high station, upon the most open and generous principles—determined upon the esteem and applause of the people of Ireland, his grace would not be prescribed to narrow systems. His good intentions, however, are at the present moment in great danger of being subverted; the odious bill for restricting the liberties of the press being alone sufficient to shadow all his virtue.

Mr. Ord finds the people of Ireland by no means so tractable and credulous as he was instructed. He has received several hard knocks in the House of Commons, and dreads nothing so much as the return of that old parliamentary bruiser, Mr. Flood, who is hourly expected in Dublin.

Accounts from Florence mention, that the Abbe Ximenes, Professor of Mathematicks to the Great Duke of Tuscany, has lately made several experiments upon aërostatick globes, and has found the steam of boiling water preferable to inflammable air.

We hear from Dijon, that Mr. Morveau, chymist and secretary to the academy of that city, in filling the air balloon, makes use, with success, of the gas of potatoes, which he has found, by repeated experiment, is, to the inflammable air from metals, as six to seven.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, April 14.

“There are seven American ships now at Port Glasgow, two of which are from South-Carolina, with rice, whose cargoes sell well, as that article is scarce in Scotland, they being the first ships from thence that have arrived in this part of the kingdom; the others are all tobacco ships, which has lowered the price of that article considerably.”

The price of silver was seldom, if ever, known to be so low as at present—resulting, we understand, from the large quantity of silver coin that has poured in upon our merchants, from their customers in America.

Though the price of silver has been thus lowered, the value of gold has not been at all affected—the quantity imported, not having been nearly so much as the silver.

Our commerce with America, which, since its revival, has extended through every one of the Thirteen Provinces, and to a much greater value than could have been so soon expected, has hitherto been so settled, that the proportions of ready money and credit, given for the goods exported from England, have been about half and half.

May 4. The French king has not declared the port of Dunkirk open, because there is a secret article in the late convention between France and England to prevent it; but he has done what, without absolutely breaking the articles, is of an equal bad tendency to this country. Dunkirk is lately restored to all the privileges and immunities which it enjoyed in the year 1662, when it was sold by Charles the Second to the French for 230,000l. sterling (though not 100,000l. of that money never came into the national coffers.) All aliens, of what nation soever, may trade in that city, and enjoy their religion. The port is enlarging, and putting in the best state of defence, on account of the number of shipping that are expected to frequent it. Smuggling will, therefore, we may expect, be carried on from thence to a greater height than ever.

D U B L I N, April 9.

The Publishers of the VOLUNTEERS JOURNAL to the Publick.

“IF the publick wishes for our success; if their ardent prayers that we may triumph over the base arts of all our enemies; that we, borne in the bosom of our affectionate countrymen, may prove too strong for the ruffian and lawless hand of power; can influence hearts not totally callous to generous feelings, we find ourselves most particularly called on, to express our warmest gratitude for the very flattering and partial distinction they have been pleased to confer on our feeble efforts in the common cause.

“Much we shall not profess—but our generous, liberal, and much injured country, may rest assured, that our resolution is as fixed as fate, never to relax in the pursuit of the publick good; and that the threats of fines, imprisonments, nay, even death itself, so far from shaking our constancy, shall but endue us with fresh vigour, to pursue that glorious path we have already trodden with so much applause.

“As we shall ever hold private characters sacred, so shall we deem it at all times our indispensible duty, to pluck the mask from villainy, oppression and tyranny, wherever we find them, however exalted, or with whatsoever sacred characters invested; to expose and hold up to the execration and just resentment of a much injured kingdom, those traitors who buy their seats to sell our country—those traitors who vote our money to bribe themselves—those traitors, who in fine, to gain the smiles of our natural and hereditary enemies the English, would plunge a dagger in our country's breast; as we have dared to lash oppression, and look tyranny in the face, regardless of the immediate consequences to our persons or properties, we trust for the support of a nation never remarkable for ingratitude: No! it were treason against the majority of the Irish nation to doubt, even for a moment, their most liberal support; we are confident we shall receive it, not indeed in proportion to our merits, but according to the favourable interpretation they have been pleased to give to our endeavours.—But if it is registered in the book of fate (which may heaven and our gallant volunteers long avert) that Irish liberty shall shortly be but a name—that all our fond hopes of constitution and commerce shall “vanish, like the baseless fabrick of a vision, and leave not a wreck behind.” If we must be enslaved, and hug the chains which bind us:—If we must be chastened, and kiss the rod that scourges us—that day—that fatal day—we wish not to see; but as our efforts and lives are dedicated to the cause of liberty, when she receives the mortal stab, may heaven, in pity to our feelings for our country's welfare, forgive our sins, and close up our existence.”

To the Liberty of the Press the constitution of this country owes as much as to the spirit of the people! 'tis a pillar of strength in the worst of times, against the worst of men, and on the most critical occasions. On its base stand the dearest rights of a nation, and which it should ever guard with as much vigilance, as did the dragon the Hesperian fruit. The graces that adorn it are the *amor patriæ*, publick spirit, intrepidity, and national honour. It should wage eternal war with ministerial and parliamentary corruption; be the prop of patriotism, and the bulwark of virtue. In fine, the Freedom of the Press should ever be deemed the richest gem in the Cap of Liberty; be the first and constant object of our attention, and the last in our grasp when the lamp of life expires.

Notwithstanding impious men that bear sway, may issue out the thunder of proclamations, at the suit of enemies to their country, and for a while consign Printers to imprisonment, they may learn to their confusion, that honest and spirited juries will be found, who will not suffer oppression to triumph, nor the *Freedom of the Press* to be assailed by the profligate and corrupt minions of tyrannick power.

April 14. Different parties of horse and foot have

paraded these two nights past for the protection of Mr. Foster, who, on Monday, was obliged to take a fergeant and 12 men into his house. The sheriffs have likewise had their patrols, all for the good of the publick, and to extirpate those manufacturers who have been driven to desperation.

B E L F A S T, April 16.

A correspondent, of undoubted veracity, informs us, that a number of spirited men in the neighbourhood of Saintfield, have come to a resolution to raise a subscription, in order to have every person in their vicinity, capable of bearing arms, trained in the military exercise, gratis; and as a similar plan is in agitation in other parishes, it is expected the mode will be universally adopted; by which means, at least 300,000 good men, in their shops, may be added to the volunteer army, at a trifling expence. It is not intended that those additional bands should need uniform dress; and it is well known in a late glorious contest for liberty, that a man can fire a gun as well in any other coloured coat as a red one. How will virtuous men, struggling for their liberties, rise superior to every opposition.

American Intelligence.

N E W B E R N (North-Carolina) June 10.

A wager has been laid between two gentlemen in Newbern, that goods will be imported from Europe in air balloons, within the course of three years, and that the insurance would not exceed 5 per cent.

Extract of a letter, said to be from a True Blue Briton, to his friend in America, Nov. 30.

“The affairs of the balloon has at length leaked out to the French, who pretend to be the first inventors; but it was discovered by the Britons six years ago, when seventeen gentlemen of genius and learning, were secretly dispatched at the expence of the crown, to explore the planet Jupiter. They returned some time last month, and report (among other astonishing matters) that they reached Jupiter in two years and about three months after their departure from the earth; that they passed near Mars, and had a fine view of the planet; that the others were not accurately discoverable; that the atmosphere of Jupiter, being proportionate to her amazing bulk, was so dense, that they floated in the cart, without the use of the globe, which they were obliged to unbend, and take in; that after much difficulty in descending to the surface, they landed upon a large hill of sand, which, though void of vegetation itself, afforded them a fine prospect of a rich and fruitful country; that the inhabitants were of an enormous size; that while they were erecting a monument, and taking possession in his Britannick majesty's name, they were attacked by a large number of Jupiterick ants, which, in spite of all resistance, dragged three of their company in their hole at the top, and would undoubtedly have lodged the remainder in those dreary mansions, had they not been disturbed by one of the inhabitants, who, in passing over them, covered the hole with one of his little toes; while the remainder of the company (except Doctor Solander, who was crushed to death by the great toe of the same foot) reached the cart and failed off; that on their return they passed near a comet (the same lately seen from the earth) which seemed not to observe his Majesty's balloon, as he did not doubt her tail, in honour to the British flag, as might have been expected; that they intersected and landed on the moon in her apheleon, and took possession of her in his Majesty's name; in doing which, they destroyed a number of the poor little inhabitants, who had the imprudence to dispute the propriety of the measure; that they discovered a new planet, without the orbit of Saturn, &c. &c.

His Majesty has in contemplation, to plant lunar colonies by the American loyalists, as they appear to be discontented with Port Roseway, and indeed with the world; and have ever manifested a lunatick disposition. I am in hopes of living to see all the planets, with their satellites, under the British thumb.—The inhabitants of Jupiter seems at present to bid defiance to her arms; but let the Lion be roused, and what cannot Britain achieve? I hope the nations of the earth will not be so preposterous, as to dispute the British title to the new planet, which was incontestably gained by the first discovery. His Majesty has settled a pension of five hundred a year, during life, on the amiable Mrs. Solander, widow to the late Doctor Solander, who lost his life in his Majesty's service, by the fatal crush of the Jupiterian toe.”

N E W - Y O R K, July 2.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 21.

“Our party dissensions run to a height that strongly indicates a civil war. The whole nation is convulsed, and those convulsions, 'tis feared, can only terminate with a subversion or dissolution of our government.—

The heir apparent (not much to the honour of his understanding) is blindly and strenuously supporting Mr. Fox and his party, who seem striving to tumble his Majesty from his throne, and to reduce the regal power to an empty name. A new parliament will meet in a few weeks, when the force and power of each party will be tried; should Fox obtain a majority, the King will probably make a visit to his German territories; apartments are now preparing in Hanover for his reception. God only knows how and when these troubles will end; but should they rise higher, numbers would doubtless prefer a voluntary banishment to the shedding each other's blood.— A sameness of language, religion and manners, and the mildness of your government, will probably attract great numbers to your continent. Ample encouragement, I hope, will be given to such emigrants by your rulers; as labourers, manufacturers, and artists of every kind, must be much wanted in your infant empire."

Some despatches have been received by the English government, from the coast of Africa, by a ship arrived at Falmouth. Matters are by no means settled in that quarter. The French do not seem satisfied, though they are in possession of Goree island, the river Senegal, forts Louis, Arguin, Galam, Porterie, Portore and Augoule, according to lord Shelburne's treaty of peace. The Dutch are very uneasy. They have a strong squadron on the coast, and they leave no matter untried that can puzzle the British trade.— Complaints are already come over on this head.— Added to this, commodore King has sent home a grievous memorial against the Dutch governor at the Cape of Good Hope, that he was treated in a most inhospitable, unfriendly manner, and, upon expostulating with the governor, he received for answer, that the states of Holland had transmitted orders to the commanders at each of their dependencies, to give very little encouragement to such English vessels as might enter their ports, but to give all good entertainment and encouragement to the Americans and French. The Irish will not have far to send when they want assistance.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 27.

"I shall, whenever it is in my power, not hesitate to leave this distracted country, where taxes and burthens are only the study of the great, to support their own pride and luxury, at the expense of the country and all that good men wish to live for, and ought to esteem. If the Americans are prudent enough to encourage arts, husbandry and the sciences, to give free toleration in religion, and to keep down taxes by a modest and moderate government, they will unpeople this country, where all the people wished them well, and prayed for success to their cause, deeming it their own, and looking on that country as the last resort of English liberty.

"Every thing is most extravagantly dear:—The price of meat and all kind of vegetables are double; veal 9d. beef 7d. mutton ditto, and salt butter 11d. per lb. sterling. So much for this country—people unemployed—starving in the streets, and yet mad with elections. The poll between Hood, Wray and Fox, has lasted 24 days. Fox, in spite of the court, will be returned with Hood, a sore mortification to the king, though very pleasing to the prince, who exerts himself to mortify his father, to oblige his friend. Fox has also the ladies in his interest, from the dutchess of Devonshire to the oyster wench, who with fox-tails in their hats, rend the skies with their uproars.

"The celebrated Mrs. Wright, ever warm to every person that can embroil this country, up to the heels in mud, cap off, wet and hoarse, continually in the streets, and wrangling for the same purpose that has ever animated her, the debasement of the crown, and the grandeur of the people."

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Thursday last the ship Pigeon, Captain Sutton, arrived here from London, which she left the beginning of May.

Letters from Quebec mention, that flour has been lately very dear in the whole province of Canada, owing to the scarcity of mills (there being only two in the whole country) and that the inhabitants had drawn up a memorial, intreating government to allow a small bounty for a limited time, in the making wheat into flour.

In the House of Commons of Ireland, on Saturday, April 24, Alderman Warren begged leave to inform the house of the alarming degree to which emigration was now taking place; many ships lately failed with multitudes of people on board; and there were now three ships in the harbour, each of which would carry away perhaps 300 persons; he had gone on board these ships, and he was sorry to find the persons emigrating were not the profligate, the idle, and the dissolute, but the sober, the honest, and industrious country people, many of them from the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, spinners and combers, who declared they tore themselves away from their

native country, because they could not procure a subsistence in it; this, the Alderman said, was an evil that ought to be stopped, not by any coercive measures, but by making the people happy, and finding employment for them at home; he therefore mentioned the subject, that gentlemen might consider it during the recess; and he declared that the man who could devise an effectual remedy, would be entitled to the thanks of his country indeed. The question of adjournment to the 11th of May was put, and passed unanimously.

JULY 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Belfast (in Ireland) to his friend in this city, dated April 27.

"You seem to be in possession of an idea on the continent, that Ireland is about to do herself justice: It is, I now seriously think, well founded, unless the British abjure *in toto* their usurped influence over the councils of this kingdom (as they have lately been obliged to do regarding our trade and legislation) measures the most decisive may be expected to be adopted by the people this summer. Much mischief, 'tis certain, might be prevented, had we a virtuous independent parliament, independent I mean of British influence. But the aristocracy is still so powerful, that I am pretty certain nothing short of a complete revolution can accomplish the purpose of the people. The reform of representation is what the nation will persevere in; the present houses of parliament will never gratify the people by voting it, as thereby they would vote their own damnation; therefore it is that I think a revolution at no great distance; and take this along with you, however, that we have powerful support in the matter of reform from powerful parties in England and Scotland, who now look to the result of our efforts as a model for their proceedings. They expect much from the establishment of young Pitt at the helm of Britain; but fear in that particular they will be deceived, as it is a leading feature in all ministers to support their interest by grasping all the power possible. The overthrow of the damnable coalition, however, was a capital stroke, and our old governor, lord Temple, has the sole merit of it.

"A most dangerous act was passed a few days ago by our *den of thieves*, for infringing the liberty of the press; and tyrannical prosecutions are commenced against a spirited printer in Dublin, whom I suppose you know, Matt. Cary; he lately conducted the old Freeman's Journal, but quit it to print and publish the Volunteer's Journal. He will be supported by the kingdom, as will every printer who has spirit enough to resist the innovating act. I believe the bayoneting would have actually been began, had not the commons on the last reading altered the bill materially. The city of Dublin never displayed half the spirit it has done within this month past, and do now think the capital will lead the kingdom, begin when we will."

Extract of a letter from Bedford, dated June 16.

"Last Friday evening the most dreadful squall, acting as a whirlwind, took its way past this town; where it took its rise is unknown; it has been heard of as far as Canomagh—carrying, with the most amazing force, every thing before it for about the breadth of eighty yards. It tore the largest trees up by the roots, and carried away the roofs of both houses and barns; and but for the hill your house would have shared the same fate. The bee-house and hives were carried off their centres, and flew in the air like balloons. All the fences were overset; part of your hay that was cut flew like inflamed air, and has never since been seen. The storm then took across the ridge and made as clear a line as ever Mason and Dixon did. Two cows belonging to one of your neighbours were in the way; he found one large tree on one of them, and two, no less, on another.—Where it has ended the Lord knows. The spectators were amazed, and say that clouds from every direction rushed with dreadful speed to join the confused elements. A hoarse and terrible noise accompanied loud claps of thunder; large branches of trees, torn and driving through the atmosphere, served to increase the horror of the scene. And though the main body of the storm was of narrow bounds, yet branches of trees fell at a considerable distance, covered with ice, and the timber, they say, was not of the kind that grows near this place. I think Bedford made a lucky escape, for if it had come upon the town the damage would have been great."

Sunday last being the anniversary of *American Independence* the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and such other demonstrations of joy as could be observed on the Sabbath day. On Monday his Excellency the President of the state gave an elegant entertainment, at which were present the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, the Honourable the Council of Censors, such of the gentlemen of the late continental army as were in town, the militia and civil officers of the state, with several respectable citizens; his Excellency the Minister of the United Netherlands, the Sieur de Marbois, and a number

of foreigners of distinction. The day was closed in the most perfect hilarity, with a discharge of 13 cannon, and display of the most elegant fire-works.— The entertainment did honour to the liberal and expanded heart of our most amiable President; and the prisoners in the new gaol, had their hearts gladdened with the plentiful fragments of his table, which groaned with the choicest provision for this most benevolent purpose.

The Honourable Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, Samuel Holten, George Partridge and Tristram Dalton, Esquires, are chosen to represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States.

A London paper of April 28, says, "The cargo of the Sophia man of war, from Lisbon, arrived in the Downs, is valued at upwards of 400,000l. sterling in specie. She is ordered up to Woolwich, where waggons will be sent to bring it to town."

The above frigate sailed from New-York in January last, and put into Lisbon in distress. Her valuable freight was shipped by merchants of that city.

Saturday last John Downey and John Martin received sentence of death, for the robbery of Mrs. Houston and Mr. Leaming, on the 12th of May.

On Monday evening last, a young man going from this city to the Middle-Ferry, on Schuylkill, was stopped near the place where the Centre-House formerly stood, and robbed of a new coat, by two foot-pads.

July 10 On Wednesday evening last a most horrid murder was committed, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the body of George Fiddler, Cordwainer, in Arch near Front-Street. He was sitting before his door, smoking his pipe, when an execrable villain in a check shirt came up, and run him through the heart with a knife or dagger, of which he died in two minutes after. A person was taken up the next morning, on suspicion of having perpetrated the diabolical deed.

Thursday last arrived the ship Christian, Captain Blackburn, in 12 weeks from London.

The Carolina, Grant, for Charleston; Nantz, Maynard, for Maryland; Christian, Madden, for Virginia; Polly, Edmonston, for Boston; and John, Savage, for Carolina, waited at Deal the 20th April for a fair wind.

Reading, Berks county, July 7. Last week a few young lads went into an inclosure, and seeing some fine cherries on a tree, ascended it; but the owner of the place perceiving them, loaded his gun with a large quantity of shot, fired at them, and wounded one so terribly, that in two days after he expired.

Germantown, July 8. A few weeks ago some young men at this place, in order to divert themselves, made a very large high swing; two of whom being seated thereon, one accidentally fell off, and so much bruised his head and other parts of his body, that he expired in five days after.

TRENTON, JULY 12.

The Society of the Cincinnati of the state of New-Jersey, met at Trenton on the 5th instant, when the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year, viz.

The Honourable General Dayton, President.
The Honourable Colonel Brearley, Vice-President.
Reverend Mr. Hunter, Secretary.

Major Cox, Treasurer.
And the Honourable Elias Boudinot, the Honourable Colonel Brearley, and Captain Dayton, were chosen to represent the Society at the general meeting.

Patrick O'Bryan was executed the 19th ult. at Gloucester, for a rape, pursuant to his sentence.

On Saturday the 3d inst. at the Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery holden at Burlington, John Sharp, the younger, of Evesham, in the county of Burlington, shopkeeper, was convicted of the murder of Rebecca his wife, and received sentence of death.

W A N T E D,

A Good Milch Cow.

Enquire of the Printer.

T O B E S O L D,

A Plantation containing 115 acres of good land, in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, on which is a good dwellinghouse, 3 rooms on a floor; also a good barn and stables, a good bearing orchard, and a sufficient quantity of good meadow and timber. Said plantation is in good repair, and lies on the York road, about three miles from Coryell's ferry: Also a lot of woodland, containing 21 acres, about two miles from said place.—For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN PRALL, Senior.

July 8, 1784.

3w7

L I L L O, April 22.

This night a detachment of Imperial troops, consisting of 30 men, took possession of the small fort called Old Lillo, situated about a quarter of a league from hence, and more than 400 men are employed in demolishing the building. The officer commanding the detachment, has given the strongest assurances that his instructions are in no respect tending to hostilities against Lillo and Liefenshock; and assurances to the same effect are received from the Court of Brussels.

H A G U E, April 25.

Since the return of General Dumoulin, an order has been dispatched to countermand the movement of the troops at Bois-le-Duc, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom.—Notwithstanding the alarm that has prevailed, it is said the Emperor entertains no views injurious to the States General, though he resolutely insists on the full admission of all his rights. Last Wednesday M. Dorringer formally demanded of the States General the recal of the guardship, which has been so long stationed before Lillo.

TO BE SOLD,
By the subscriber, at public sale, on Thursday the 20th of July next,

A Valuable farm, on which Major William Trent lately lived, situated on the river Delaware, within two miles of Trenton, containing about seven hundred acres; three hundred and fifty cleared, one hundred of which is meadow of the first quality; two orchards of six hundred trees of the best grafted fruit, an excellent shad fishery, and old accustomed ferry, known by the name of the Trenton Lower Ferry, (with boats) also the frame of a large shallop.—There are on the farm a large brick dwellinghouse and kitchen, barn, stables, and other outhouses.—One-sixth part of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder the purchaser may have a considerable time, upon paying the interest annually.

ELIJAH BOND.

Trenton, June 28, 1784. 3w

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE for adjusting the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of NEW-JERSEY.

NOTICE.

THE following resolution of Congress, relative to a settlement of the continental lottery debts, is published for the information of such of the inhabitants of New-Jersey as may have drawn prizes in either class of the said lottery, and who have not received the amount of such prizes, viz.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, December 21, 1782.

Resolved;

THAT the commissioners for settling accounts, according to the act of the 20th of February last, do receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States, at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Commissioner.

Stolen or Lost,

On the afternoon of the second instant, the following certificates, issued on the final settlement of an account between the United States and Richard Long, and signed by J. Pierce, commissioner, viz.

ONE of 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ dollars, and two of 80 dollars each. Whoever will deliver the above notes to the subscriber, at the Blackhorse, in Burlington county, who has been an old and faithful soldier in the Jersey line, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.

3d July, 1784.

RICHARD LONG.

An elegant SOFA,
Full trimmed with Fringe and Taffels, to be sold.
Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Doctor DAVID COWELL, late of Trenton, deceased, either by bond, bill, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement: It is expected due attention will be paid to this notice.

CHARLES AXFORD, junior, acting Executor.

June 10, 1784. 3m

Moore Furman & Company,

HAVING established a store at Lambertton (commonly called Trenton Landing, one and a half miles below Trenton) beg leave to inform the publick, that they are now opening a general assortment of merchandize, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, for cash or country produce.

June 21, 1784. 4w†

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

A general assortment, just imported in the Olive-Branch, Captain Willet, from London, and now on sale by

DAVID JACKSON,

In Second-street, midway between Market and Chestnut-streets,

ALSO, very elegant surgeons' pocket instruments, scalpels, best crown and spring lancets, neat lancet cases, catheters, trocars, bolus knives, apothecaries' scales and weights; a general assortment of shop furniture, smelling bottles, marble mortars, phials, pill boxes, cammel hair pencils, a few sets of Crayons, fine carmine, drop lake, flake white, &c.

Likewise the following patent medicines, viz. Godfrey's cordial, Anderson's, Hooper's, and Lockyer's pills, Turbington's balsam, British oil, essence of peppermint, and Hill's American balsam.

N. B. With the above assortment is also arrived a quantity of that most excellent drug, the RED BARK, which is now in the highest reputation, as a perfect cure for intermittent and other fevers.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1784. 4w†

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of land, lying in the county of Sussex, in the Delaware state, late the property of General John Dagworthy, deceased, viz.

1st. A TRACT of land called Pashon, containing 1000 acres, situate about three miles below Doggbury, within a mile of navigable water; the soil is chiefly a deep rich bottom, suitable for arable land and meadow, and is covered with the finest timber, calculated for all uses, particularly ship-building.

2d. A tract adjoining the former, called Timber Land Enlarged, containing 1946 acres, of the same quality as the former, and equally well timbered.

3d. A tract adjoining the two former, called Dennis's Folly, containing 50 acres, on which there is a house and small improvement.

4th. A considerable part of a large tract called Dagworthy's Conquest, containing in the whole 6,000 acres, lying on the branches of Indian River, of an excellent quality, and well timbered.

The above lands are situated in the neighbourhood of three sawmills and two gristmills; and if not sold in the great, will be laid off to suit the purchasers.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said John Dagworthy, are desired to make payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to produce them to the subscribers properly proved.

MARTHA DAGWORTHY, Phila. }
LAMB. CADWALADER, Trenton. } Execut.
LEWIS DERRICKSON, }
GEORGE MITCHELL, } Suffex, }

June 10, 1784. 4w†

A BOOK, necessary for all Families.

Just published, and now selling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street, ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia, by ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton, by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Physician,

OR DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

BEING a treatise on the prevention and cure of diseases, by regimen and simple medicines; with a dispensatory and complete Index, for the use of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, necessity and advantage of possessing this extraordinary treasure of health, must be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family physician, at the moderate price of Two Dollars.

Publick Notice is hereby given

To whom it may concern, THAT the subscribers intend to apply to the supreme court agreeably to law, for an assurance of their lands, the title deeds whereof were burnt by the enemy in the month of April, 1780. These lands lie in the precinct of New-Barbadoes, in the county of Bergen.

ALBERT P. VAN-VOORHEES,
ALBERT A. VAN-VOORHEES.

May 11, 1784.

3m†

Collins & Ewing

Have for sale, at their store opposite Mr. Tucker's in Trenton, a general assortment of European, East and West-India goods, which they hope to convince those who will be so kind as to call on them, that they are determined to sell on the lowest terms, for cash or country produce; among other articles they have

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|--|---|
| JAMAICA spirits, | boxes, mohair and metal buttons, |
| West-India and New-England rum, | Knives, razors and scissors, |
| Teneriffe and Malaga wine, | Beaver, castor, felt and chip hats, |
| Molasses, | Leather breeches and skins, |
| Sugars of all kinds, | An elegant lady's hunting saddle, |
| Tea, coffee and chocolate, | Brafs kettles, |
| Spices of various kinds, | Copper tea kettles, |
| Indigo, | Pewter mugs and cans, |
| Alum, | 8d. rod. and 20d. nails and sprigs, |
| Brimstone and copperas, | Iron shovels and spades, |
| Linseed oil and tar, | Frying-pans, |
| Glass and china ware, | English scythes, |
| Queens ware in crates, well assorted, | Window glass, |
| Sagathic, | Knives and forks, |
| Cambiets and camblettees, | Steel-plate, hand, tenant and fash saws, |
| Moreens, | Plane-irons and augers, |
| Calimancoes, | Morticeing, heading and firmer chisels, |
| Shalloons, | Spike and common gimblets, |
| Durants, | H. and HL. Hinges, |
| Everlasting, | Butt hinges, |
| Jeans and fustian, | Coffin and other screws, |
| Nankeens, | Tea-table locks, |
| Dutch cord, | Chest, cupboard and padlocks, |
| Russia drilling, | Coffee-mills, |
| Russia and Irish sheeting, | Iron candlesticks, |
| Irish and other linens, | Flat-irons, |
| Fine French chintzes, | Half round, flat, three square, mill, cross-cut and hand-saw files, |
| Calicoes and cottons, | Wool cards, |
| Mens' and womens' cotton and thread stockings, | Powder and shot, |
| Bristol shoes, | Chalk, |
| India taffety, | Shoemakers' hammers, nippers, pincers, knives, tacks, awl-hafts and blades. |
| Sattin, peelong and mode, | |
| Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, | |
| Linen do, | |
| Sewing silk, | |
| Tailors' and Scotch threads, | |
| An assortment of shoe, knee and sock-buckles, sleeve-buttons, snuff- | |

TO BE SOLD,

For want of employ, THE time of a healthy Irish servant man, who has better than three years to serve—fit for farming business. Enquire of the Printer.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers in Trenton in the night of the 12th inst. two indented Irish servants, one named William Graham, a labourer, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, much marked with the small-pox on the nose: Had on when he went away an old short drab-coloured coat much patched, one pair old cloth breeches, and cloth jacket; also took with him a blue coat, corduroy jacket, and a red and white striped Holland jacket. The other named James McCoy, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, short light brown hair, marked with the small-pox a little in the face, clumsy built: Had on and took with him when he went away, one old brown coat and jacket, one pair of green ribbed Bergen breeches, one old black pair of plush do. one ruffled shirt, two plain shirts, and one felt hat. It is likely they have changed their clothes and forged passes—and it is thought they are gone to the Nine Partners in New-York state, or New-England. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, so as their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

BERNARD HANLON,
ROBERT SINGER.

Trenton, April 13, 1784. c. t. f.

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