

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1785.

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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 9.

WITHIN these few days a variety of curious experiments have been tried on animals by way of amputation, and severing the leading muscular arteries with an intent of instantly stopping the effusion of blood, and uniting the divided arteries. These experiments, which have been numerous, have been lately tried; two of them were of such a singular nature, that they are worthy of public notice—the one was the amputation of the hind leg of a half grown pig; the blood was instantly stopped, and the animal seemed to be very little affected. The other was on a dog, the head being almost severed off, but the wind pipe saved; and however strange it may appear, the animal ran about the streets the same day, the medical application, with a bandage, being the only care that was taken for its preservation.

APRIL 11.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 28.

“They write from Versailles, that the Comte de Vergennes is commissioned by the Kings of England and Spain, to consult with the Duke of Dorset and the Count d'Aranda, on arranging the affair of cutting logwood, which is continually usurped by the active subjects of Great-Britain over the Spaniards in the peninsula of Yucatan.”

According to letters from Brussels, they declare that it is even yet impossible to determine whether the dispute between Holland and the Emperor will be compromised, or if it will come to an open commission of hostilities. The number of Imperial troops from Germany, which are arrived in the Netherlands, are about 22,000 effective men; and there are accounts of several more regiments being on their march, the forces which had been countermanded having received instructions finally to proceed to the place of their original destination.

Letters from Vienna, dated March 20, say, “It is an undoubted fact, that the Empress of Russia has given precise orders for augmenting, without delay, her already numerous armies, with 40,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry. The differences successively arising in Europe for some years past, may be compared to a fire, to extinguish which means are sought for, but, being smothered under cinders, resumes fresh force to break out again with more violence.”

Mr. Pitt's Irish propositions, if carried into a law, will distress, at least, one million of people in this country; but this grievance, says a correspondent, is not so great as the new window-tax, which distresses every man in the whole kingdom.

Every information that the Minister receives on the Irish business is perfectly new, unlooked for, and unexpected. Every man who has been examined since the propositions were laid before the house, has not only thrown new lights upon the subject, but pointedly and flatly contradicted the Minister in every article; if, however, the gentlemen in opposition had given no more attention to the petitions, than has been paid by the Minister, the propositions had been passed in a lump, and the distressed manufacturers might have looked for a remedy in vain.

Europe exhibits a strange contrasted scene of politics: The Emperor threatening the Dutch with immediate war; the Dutch trusting to the French Court, their natural enemies, for succour and protection, and yet threatening, in their turn, the Venetians with war; the Empress of Russia backing the Emperor against his brother-in-law, the King of France, and also backing the Venetians against the Dutch; the King of Prussia watching his advantage among the contending parties; the other powers of Europe uncertain what steps to take; some of the Northern Powers watchful and jealous of one another. The first blow that is struck may soon involve many kingdoms in the consequences.

A curious circumstance happened last week at Chelsea.—An out-pensioner of the College had received his half year's pension of 31. 17s. A girl of the town,

who knew he was possessed of this money, accosted him, and asked him if he would treat her; the man, who was young, being only twenty-three years of age, had had the misfortune to leave both his legs in America; he felt no disinclination to grant her request; she immediately mentioned the sign of a house at some distance, on the other side of the fields, which she said was very convenient, the liquor, &c. being very good. The soldier consented to go to this house. On the way they sat down in a field, and the girl seeming to amuse herself with his wooden legs, unscrewed them both, and took them off, having done this, she threw them at a considerable distance, and getting up, she wished him a good day, and ran off. The poor fellow soon found that she had eased him of all his money, and by taking off his wooden legs, had deprived him of the power of pursuing her.

April 19. An express is just arrived from Canada, with a petition signed by the greatest part of the inhabitants, the *Seignieurs* excepted, for a house of Assembly, but the Governor, General Haldimand, is against it. Actuated by the example of the United States, and of Ireland, they wish, it seems, to legislate for themselves; and it is much to be feared that this spirit of liberty, or rather of independence, will yet cause some disturbances in other of our colonies.

April 24. On Friday evening, about 6 o'clock, a new Aquatick Balloon was sunk a little above Westminster bridge; the inventor was in it. A tube was fixed at the top for air; the Balloon drifted with the tide as far as Lambeth Stairs. In the interim, two signals were made; the first denoted that all was well; but the second, that he wanted assistance; upon which the boatmen, who attended instantly, hauled up the Balloon, and found the man almost drowned.

COUNT ZAMBECCARI's Account of his Aerial Voyage, performed on Wednesday the twenty-third of last March:

The Balloon went in the direction of S. W. by S. and rapidly; that in 20 minutes time it was so far removed as to be just discernible in the sky, which was very clear: The violence of the wind during the filling of the Balloon not only damaged the net in various parts, but likewise broke the glass at the lower part of the machine, through which the string of the valve passed, in consequence of which a piece of silk was hastily adapted to stop the aperture, in doing which, the string of the valve was left within the Balloon, so that there was no method left of opening the valve, and consequently of descending at pleasure; and as the Balloon had a great degree of levity, it ascended continually till it had passed far above the clouds. Here the sun shone very bright, and the vivifying heat of its rays rendered the air agreeably warm; but whilst we were admiring the sublime prospect, three of the cords which held the boat gave way, almost at the same time, which accident, added to the Admiral's desire of approaching nearer the earth, determined me to use every possible means to descend; and as it was out of my power to open the valve at the top of the Balloon, I thought proper to cut the silk tubes, which immediately gave the necessary exit to the inflammable air, as the Balloon was already much distended; and in order to accelerate the evacuation, I threw overboard the remaining sack of sand, imagining that the Balloon being lightened, would ascend much higher; the inflammable air of course rarefying itself farther and farther, would come out more easily, and afterwards, the least degree of cold would determine the machine to descend. The Balloon went so high, that the clouds appeared at a great distance below, and the quicksilver in the barometer fell to 20. 8 inches, whereas on earth it stood at about 30. 4 inches. In descending we passed through a dense cloud, which poured snow upon us, and felt very cold. At last we descended rather rapidly, but quite safe, at 35 minutes after 4 o'clock, in a ploughed field about three miles beyond Kinsfield, near Horsham, Suffex, distant 35 miles from London, which distance was travelled in less than one hour. The balloon, boat, &c. being properly secured, we set off for London, where we arrived at eleven o'clock the same evening.

Three remarkable observations were made during

the aerial excursion, which the limits of a news-paper will barely allow to be mentioned; the first is, the Balloon kept continually turning round its vertical axes, generally very slowly, but sometimes so rapidly, as to make each revolution in about 4 or 5 seconds. The second is, a peculiar noise was heard among the clouds, sometimes like what is produced by the wind among the trees, though of a shriller tone. And lastly, in descending through the clouds, which was very rapidly, we felt a considerable cold wind, which agitated the loose ropes, and other things about the machine. The difference between 30. 4 inches and 20. 8 inches in the height of the barometer, is, according to Mr. de Luc, equivalent to 10,000 feet, or 3332 yards of elevation.

Friday the 10th inst. arrived at New-York, in six weeks from Liverpool, the brig *Lucy*, Capt. *Ewing*, by which we have the following advices, down to the 22d of April.

On the 18th of April there was an uncommonly numerous attendance of Members in the British House of Commons, whom the call of the House, as well as the business of the day (Parliamentary Reform) had brought to town. At four o'clock, Mr. Pitt opened the business, which, with the debates, continued till four o'clock next morning; when on a division there appeared

For the motion,	—	174
Against it,	—	248

Majority against the Reform, 74

After the division, the call of the House was put off for a fortnight.

Mr. Fox is declared duly elected for Kirkwall in Scotland, and has commenced a suit against Mr. Corbet, High Bailiff of Westminster.

Mr. Devaynes is chosen Chairman of the East-India Directors, and Mr. Baring, Deputy Chairman. Three regiments are under orders to embark for the West-Indies.

Captain Philips Cosby, is appointed by the Lords of the British Admiralty to succeed Sir John Lindsay as Commodore of the British Squadron in the Mediterranean, to which place he goes out in a frigate next month.

Captain Lyon, of the ship *Matty and Betty*, who arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of April, gives us the following account, viz. On the 9th instant, about 30 leagues to the westward of Cape Clear, he fell in with the ship *George*, Benjamin Curtis, Master, from Virginia, bound to Ostend, who, on the 13th of February, in lat. 50. long. 9. 40. had the upper works stove in on the starboard side; the 19th lost their water casks off the deck; the 29th the boatswain fell out of the main top, and died on the 3d of April:—The 30th of March the carpenter and another man were washed overboard, which obliged them to scuttle the long boat, the sea making a fair breach over the ship, to throw three hogheads of tobacco overboard to ease the bows: Captain Curtis had but eight men left, and they were at the pumps every half hour. Captain Lyon fell in, the same day, with the brig *Live Oak*, Captain M'Bride, from New-Providence for London, out eight weeks and three days. Capt. M'Bride, on the 9th of March, spoke with the ship *Commerce*, Captain Robert Mercer, from London for Philadelphia, lat. 46. 47. long. 36. 57. fourteen days from the Downs.

Extract of a letter from Captain Seager, of the schooner Nelly, to his owners in London, dated Nov. 28, 1784.

“I had like to have been taken by a pirate at Popo, who was at anchor there under American colours. The Captain went ashore with me in the morning to buy stock, and paying too much for every thing he got, made me suspect him. I told him I thought he was not on any good design, on which he confessed, and that he intended to take the schooner from me that night. Two days before that he took a Danish sloop, on which I sent to the Danes factory, and went on board. At ten o'clock he got under way on purpose to take me, and was within gun-shot before we could get under sail; but we had the good luck to

outfall him: Had it been day-light, I believe we would not have got away so easy. Her name is the Polly, Captain Kid, from Charleston."

From New Lloyd's List, dated April 15.

Captain Dunn, of the Greyhound Packet, on the 31st ult. spoke the Little William, —, from Antigua, out eleven weeks, in want of water and provisions—spared him some of each—ship and crew all well. The same day, in lat. 49. 28. N. long. 13. W. spoke the London, Purchase, from Charleston, out seven weeks, all well, who informed him that on the 26th ult. they fell in with the Friendship, Bell, from New-York to Dublin, steering for Lisbon, in lat. 47. long. 15. in great distress, having lost her bowsprits, boats, and water, and most of her crew washed overboard; Captain Purchase spared him some water.

D U B L I N, March 25.

Every influence is now straining to prevail upon the Roman Catholics to make a voluntary surrender of their arms; one meeting has been held, but there the design was frustrated; another is appointed in the course of the ensuing week; this does not proceed from any real jealousy or apprehension of danger from that loyal body of men, but is considered as a means of weakening the volunteer army of Ireland, than which the united forces of the House of Bourbon are not more formidable to men who thirst after arbitrary power.

It is now determined to postpone the establishment of a mint in this kingdom, until the next session of Parliament, Mr. Orde not having been able to obtain a definitive answer from the Ministers in London on the subject, as by reason of the multifarious business now before them, they have not time to consider whether such a measure might be a loss of one shilling per annum to Great-Britain, in which case it would of course be eligible totally to lay it aside.

April 8. A correspondent informs us, that the second feasible scheme is by no means abandoned; for though it may not be deemed prudent to trust arms in the hands of the Irish peasantry, yet there is little doubt, but that an establishment of at least Chaplains and Officers will be attempted, in order to reward informers and apostates.

Method of destroying WEEVILS in WHEAT.

(From the Universal Magazine for 1784.)

MONSIEUR DE BROSES, first President of the Parliament of Dijon, in France, finding that the insects, called weevils, had got among some wheat at one of his farms, tried almost every method to get rid of them, but in vain, for his granaries still continued infested with this voracious insect. At length, being informed of a method to destroy them, which was quite simple, and not expensive, and which had been practised in the province of Poitou, he set about it in the following manner:

He got some live lobsters, which he threw upon the wheat that was infested, and in four hours time the weevils came out from all parts, dispersing themselves over the walls in such numbers, that in many places they were quite black with them; and by this means they were all easily destroyed.

The smell of lobsters, particularly if left till they stink, always proves fatal to these insects, and yet will not in the least affect the corn. This remedy should be used as soon as the weevils appear, or begin to make their nests.

West-India News.

ST. GEORGE'S (Grenada) April 16.

WE are authorized to convey to the publick the following intelligence, which at the same time that it reflects great honour on the zeal and justice of the French government, will, we hope, be of essential service to this colony.

His Excellency the General has received a letter from M. Le Vicomte de Damas, inclosing two copies of an arret of the Superior Council of Martinique, against Pierre Millet and others, by which they are condemned to the galleys, for having stolen slaves from this island. Monsieur Damas concluded his letter, with expressing his hopes that this example of severity, by preventing a repetition of the crime, will put the inhabitants of the islands of this government in a state of ease and security, with respect to the safety of their property.

ST. GEORGE'S (Bermuda) April 9.

Friday morning last the snow L'Observateur, Captain Peter Robert, from Aux Cayes, bound to Bordeaux, run upon the rocks off the West End, and received some damage. The Captain, passengers and crew, got safe to shore in their boats, soon after which the people from the shore got the vessel off, and brought her safe into Ely's harbour. She was laden with indigo, sugar, &c.

April 30. Within these few days eight whales have been killed close to our shores, viz. two pair by the boats off the West End, and four brought into harbour by the St. Georges's boats.

May 7. By letters from Turk's island we learn, that since the last rains they have made large quantities of salt there, and continue to be very successful: Salt sold at 2s. per bushel, and likely to keep so.

American Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, April 22.

YESTERDAY forenoon a young gentleman, lately from Europe, went into the necessary belonging to his lodgings, and cut his throat; he had lost so much blood before he was found, that all medical assistance was in vain, and he expired this morning. The supposed cause of this rash action, is the loss of a cargo of goods, which misfortune reduced him to poverty and despair.

On Friday night the sloop —, Captain Patterson, struck on the bar of the north channel, and was lost. The unfortunate Captain and several of his men perished.

MAY 7.

Messieurs Printers,

Your inserting the following account of exports from this port, the produce of the state, being the crops of 1782 and 1783, may be satisfactory to many of your readers.

GEO. ABBOT HALL, Collector.

Custom-House, Charleston.

The crop of 1782.

23,160 barrels, and 2129 half barrels of rice.— 827 casks of indigo, 643 hhds. tobacco, 101 hhds. and bundles of deer-skins, 565 barrels of pitch, 540 barrels of tar, 936 barrels of turpentine, 215,800 feet of lumber, 215,800 shingles, 12,900 staves, 6645 bushels of Indian corn

Exported in 19 ships; 1 snow, 71 brigs, 73 sloops, 139 schooners.

The crop of 1783.

58,923 barrels, and 6102 half barrels rice, 2051 casks indigo, 2680 hhds. tobacco, 651 hhds. and bales of deer-skins, 4877 barrels pitch, 2489 tar, 7331 turpentine; 705,200 feet lumber, 1,072,000 shingles, 402,100 staves, 14,080 bushels corn, 887 hides, 2703 sides of leather, 3 tons of hemp, 17 casks of ginseng, 171 casks of flax-seed, 147,750 reeds.

Exported in 90 ships, 10 snows, 148 brigs, 163 sloops, 259 schooners, 1 dogger, and 2 cutters, measuring 50,961 tons.

NEW-HAVEN, May 11.

Friday last as Mr. James Thomas, Mr. David Grannis, and Mr. David Mallery, of this place, were returning to this port from Connecticut river, in a sail boat (the wind blowing fresh at S. E.) the boat struck a rock about one mile from East-Haven shore, which bilged, and overset her, and by which accident the above persons were all unfortunately drowned.— They were seen in their distress, and repeatedly heard to call for help; but as no boat could be procured at a less distance than about two miles, no seasonable relief could be afforded them. They each left a widow—and twenty children are made fatherless by this stroke of Providence. Neither of their bodies have yet been found.

SPRINGFIELD, May 10.

We hear from Amherst, that on the 25th instant Mr. Aaron Warner, of that town, as he was walking in his orchard, fell down and expired immediately. Two of his sons being near, ran to him, but no appearance of life was found in him. Thus man knoweth not his time, as the fishes that are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare: so the sons of men are snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated March 16.

"Few people are acquainted with the principal engine, that puts, as it were, the whole empire in motion. This will disclose to you what I have premised, that was looked upon here as inevitable.— The Emperor is obstinately bent upon enforcing his claim to the Scheldt, and the Dutch are as uncomplying as ever. Three armies are shortly to pitch their tents, and the King of Prussia has sent orders for his troops to be in readiness at twenty-four hours notice. France and the former power unite against the Emperor, it is true, but not out of any friendship to the Dutch. Gallick politics, it is well known, are mere nonentities, when private interest is not the theme. And hereby hangs the tale I have above alluded to. The grand and moving engine is, that the Cabinet of Versailles and Berlin unite to support, with the greatest warmth, the claim of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel to the dignity of Elector. This would fill up the usual number of nine, as heretofore settled.

But on the other hand, the Emperor, for his own interest, and the Czarina, from family connections, leave no stone unturned, to fix that dignity upon the Duke of Wurtemberg, whose eldest daughter is consort to the heir apparent of Russia, whilst the youngest is married to the Archduke Francis, the Emperor's nephew, and designed his successor to the Empire.— It is evident that the success of the Prince of Wurtemberg would secure to the Emperor a decided majority in the College of Electors, which is to him of the utmost consequence, to make the election of the King of the Romans fall upon his own nephew. This you may rely upon is the reason of the various armaments, &c. and of the Imperial negotiations. The Dutch quarrel is a mere shadow—the Emperor's family concerns is the real object of German politics."

Among the many operations of finance almost daily brought before the publick in England, is the following very curious tax on wearing apparel and animal food:

I. Every taylor to have a licence of 5l. per ann. to keep a book of the cloths made by him, &c. on which a duty of 5 per cent. on plain cloths, 10 ditto on silk and lace.

II. The milliner to take out the same licence, and the mantua-maker, the stay-maker, and the haberdasher.

III. Stocking-sellers also to use a licence, with a duty of 10 per cent. on silk, and 5 on all other hose.

IV. Venders of handkerchiefs and aprons to have a licence.

ANIMAL FOOD.

I. Every butcher to have a licence of five shillings, and to keep a book, with the number and weight of animals killed by him.

II. A duty of an half penny per lb. on all meat.

III. Turtle imported, to pay three-pence per lb. Why not one shilling on importation?

The produce of these taxes is thus computed—

Apparel would bring 1,436,250l. per ann.

1,406,250l. per ann. by meat.

Extract of a letter dated London, April 5, 1785.

"Report says there will be a partial change in Administration. The Reform of the Representation in the British House of Commons, and the Irish business, will determine it. The Marquis of Lansdown (late Lord Shelburne) will come in; may the report be false and ill-grounded, is all I will say; if he should come in, Pitt must fill some of the important offices—his ambition has, for some time past, I have reason to believe, prevented the Marquis from coming forward. Pitt's maxim is *aut Caesar aut Nullus*, and here the Marquis can match him. I do not know how they will chime together, neither will he be easily brought to yield the supreme direction of the helm to the other, as both wish to play the first fiddle.

"No treaty of commerce with America this year. Doctor Franklin has declared his intentions of returning to America. The intercourse bill with America for another year is passed. A war with the Emperor and the Dutch, more than ever probable.— This will embroil the greatest part of Europe. The prospects of the confiscated Americans are better, as to something being done for them this session; Parliament having promised to include the claimants in the budget.

"General Haldimand will return to the government of Quebec, rather than Colonel Carleton, principally for the following reason: Administration, some years since, granted him a sinecure, as nominal inspector of the forts and garrisons in the West-Indies; the salary of this appointment, since the adoption of economical measures, merges in the superior one of Quebec, and, in order to save that sum to the nation, the Ministry have resolved to send General Haldimand out again. Indeed he is one of the best officers the crown has to employ."

June 13. On Saturday last, the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery at the city of New-York adjourned. Before the Court adjourned, the following judgments were on that day pronounced, viz. Giles Park fined for having kept a disorderly house, and committed to gaol until the fine and costs of prosecution are paid, and security given for his good behaviour for twelve calendar months. Jeremiah Watson, Joseph Biggs, and James Webster, convicted of having been concerned with others in a dangerous riot, and assaulting sundry officers of his Most Christian Majesty, and other gentlemen, when landing from a boat of his said Most Christian Majesty's packet, were respectively adjudged to pay a fine of fifty pounds each, and costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned twelve calendar months, and to give security by recognizance in 100l. each, for their good behaviour for one year after their discharge from imprisonment, to continue in gaol until the fine and costs are paid and surety given. John Spalding, Joseph Tipcony, John Waters, Frederick Seener, and a mulatto man named Dick, were respectively convicted of felony, allowed the benefit of the clergy, and branded in the brawn of the left thumb. Den-

his Kearney and John Pickings, convicted of burglary; and Benjamin Lewis and John Hambrow, of counterfeiting and passing scienier divers parcels of Spanish dollars, quarter dollars, and shilling pieces, respectively received sentence of death, and are ordered to be executed on Saturday the 16th day of July next. And Eleazer M. Tennery was convicted of a rape, but judgment against him is respited until the next Court.

On Friday last, the brig Lucy, Captain Ewing, arrived here from Liverpool, after a passage of six weeks. She brings no material news.

On Friday night, the store of Messrs. Benjamin and Isaac Ledyard was robbed to the amount of 300l. in goods and cash.

By a gentleman lately arrived from the West-Indies we are informed, that at St. Christophers, they had seized a ship, brig, and another vessel, the property of the citizens of the United States, who were disposing of their cargoes at that port.

June 14. A letter from l'Orient, dated April 27, says, "A new East-India and China company is formed by the King of France, at l'Orient, with exclusive and extensive privileges, under the direction of the merchants, each of whom is obliged to subscribe five hundred thousand livres tournois, to form the capital of twenty millions of livres. Mr. Simon Berard, of Paris, and Mr. John-James Berard, of l'Orient, are two of the directors. The first expedition will take place this summer.

Monday the 9th ult. the schooner Keats, Christian Miller, Master, was piratically run away with, from Copeland's wharf, in Halifax, by four men, whose names are Richard Powell, William Buckley, George Taylor, and William Durihan. The Master having gone on board about eleven or twelve o'clock at night, went to sleep in his cabin, and was awakened by an uncommon motion of the vessel; on going upon deck, to enquire the reason, was astonished to find himself at sea, and Halifax Light-House bearing West about three leagues—he was made to understand he was a prisoner; and the pirates immediately proceeded to the Westward, and landed him on an island, called the Bald Fullet, where he was necessitated to stay four days, during which time he employed himself in making a raft, which he bound together with a cod-line, given him by the pirates; upon which he fastened himself, and committed himself to the sea; the wind setting on the shore brought him to land, after being twenty-four hours in the above situation; and after experiencing many hardships, he arrived at Shelburne, on Sunday the 29th instant.

June 15. The Portuguese brig N. S. de Rosaio, Anthony Morahis, Master, from Cadiz, Malaga, and Teneriffe, with wines and fruit, bound to this port, was stranded on Rockaway-bar, the south side of Long-Island, on Sunday morning the 12th inst.

BALTIMORE, June 14.

The King of Prussia, it is said, has prohibited all aërostatic experiments in his dominions, alleging that the merit of the improvement should be left to the inventors. He is reported to have observed upon this occasion, that Austria and Russia aim at the supreme dominion on land; England at sea; France in the air; and that the only element left for him is fire.

The Glasgow, Captain Ferrie, from Maryland, with tobacco, is arrived at Greenock, after a passage of eleven weeks, in which she suffered great distress, having sprung leak at sea, when both pumps could only keep her clear, and the men were obliged to be lashed to the pumps, to prevent them from being washed overboard.

A few days ago the sloop Molly Beverly, Captain Christie, arrived at Alexandria, from Charleston. In lat. 36. 28. N. long. 74. 40. W. he spoke the brig Active, Captain Jenny, from this port, bound to Antigua, out 3 days, all well.

The latest advices from France, give us the pleasing intelligence of the enlargement of Monf. Beaumarchais, from his prison, in the house of St. Lazare, which, it is said, was far worse than even the Bastille itself. As he has demonstrated his great attachment to America, this news will be agreeably received by the friends of civil liberty. His liberation was effected by the influence of his numerous friends at court, and particularly by the exertions of the benevolent Monsieur de Bertheuil. The temporary eclipse of this great genius will add splendour to his talents and character.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated June 6, 1785.

"On Saturday evening we arrived at Mount-Vernon, where I had the honour of seeing the meeting between the celebrated Mrs. MACAULAY GRAHAM, and our patriotick, disinterested and beloved, General WASHINGTON. Two such congenial minds, animated with the genuine refined sentiments of liberty, soon become acquainted with each other. The General received and welcomed us with all the hospitality and politeness of a country gentleman, distinguished with the amiable affability of a soldier."

From a late London News-Paper.

A caution to seamen.—Capt. Gillis, of the Three Brothers, belonging to Belfast, on his last voyage home from America, discovered an island or large

rock, in lat. 52, off the island of Torry, N. E. coast of Ireland, 65 leagues—which island or rock is not described in any of our charts. It seems to be of considerable dimensions, and at a distance wears a conical appearance.—A range of sunken rocks branches to the eastward of the above island for three or four miles, which is highly dangerous for vessels to approach.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.
Extract of a letter from James Duff, Esq. of Cadiz, to Messrs. Tench Tilghman and Co. of Baltimore, dated March 18, 1785.

"I am glad to be able to inform you, that the American brig, commanded by Captain Irwin, which was carried to Tangiers some months ago, has been liberated by the Emperor of Morocco, and positive orders given to the Governor there, to give every assistance in his power towards dispatching her. This intelligence will, no doubt, be agreeable to you."

The British, we learn, are strongly garrisoning all their West-India islands. Troops to the number of near 5000 men are ordered from Ireland on this service. The French islands are garrisoned nearly equal to what they were at the beginning of the late war.

June 15. His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq. is chosen Governor, and his Honour Thomas Cushing, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have met, and appointed a committee to take into consideration the present state of their commerce.

The refugees in Nova-Scotia, it is positively said, have made encroachments in the province of Main, in the state of Massachusetts, and that they have formed settlements at least twenty miles within the boundaries of that state.

The inhabitants of the province of Main, like those on the western waters, are panting for a separate independence and cession of territory—which, from the unwieldiness of many of our present governments in extent of territory, must sooner or later take place.—Republicks, say the best political writers, should never desire an extended dominion, as it has always proved inconsistent with the preservation of their liberties.

A London paper of the 4th ult. says, that Dr. Macmoffet has lately been consecrated bishop of the state of Rhode-Island, in America, by the non-juring bishops of Scotland; and that he is coming out to his see immediately.

The first dissenting congregation in Boston, have lately introduced into their worship the use of the organ. Since our last arrived here the ship Alexander, from Glasgow, with about 130 passengers. In her came Dr. Nesbit, President of Dickinson College in Carlisle.

By this vessel we learn, that owing to the great importation of dollars into Glasgow, the bankers of that city had advertised that they would receive them at no higher value than four shillings; and that they were current at that price, and at 4s. 2d. The value of a dollar usually was four shillings and six-pence sterling.

We also learn, that the new taxes in Britain cause the greatest alarm, and meet with the greatest opposition; particularly the tax on windows, saddle horses, and cottons. A petition from the manufacturers of Glasgow had been presented, which gave great offence to Ministers, on account of the spirited manner it remonstrated against their measures. The taxes however must be paid; for at present, according to their own accounts, their expenditures exceed their incomes two millions of pounds sterling or upwards per annum.

The proposed commercial regulations with Ireland, are another source of disquietude in the British dominions:—If the demands of Ireland are complied with, the merchants and manufacturers of Britain will be in an uproar; if they are not complied with, the people will be in arms, and endeavour to procure by force what they cannot obtain by treaty.

Though the British affairs are in this distracted state, and though the nations of Europe seem to neglect and contemn them, yet it is surprising to see the haughty airs they assume, particularly with respect to America. We sufficiently know their endeavours to destroy our trade. Their political publications are replete with the most ridiculous assertions respecting France and America. In a late periodical work of considerable repute they say, "If Great-Britain would but keep aloof, and leave the United States to their own weight among the powers of the earth, without intermeddling or courting their alliance, they would soon see and feel what they have lost in the friendship and protection of Great-Britain; and most earnestly implore that they might be reinstated in her favour, and again entitled to her protection." Is this the language of insolence, or of idiotism? These Britons may be compared to a Bedlamite, who, though confined to his cell, and sitting on his straw bed, yet conceits he is a mighty monarch, swaying a sceptre, and giving law to surrounding tributary nations.

The General Assembly of the state of South-Carolina, on the 25th of March last, adjourned to the 2d of September next. During their sitting, they passed, among several others, an act for establishing a college at the village of Wimbborough, in the district of Camden; a college in or near Charleston; and a college at Ninety-six, in the district of Ninety-six, in that state; also, an act for preserving the privileges of publick Ministers of foreign princes and states.

On Wednesday, the first instant, the following melancholy accident happened at the paper-mill of Mr. Simon Steddikorn, near this city: A young man, named Benjamin Andrews, being employed to do some work about the paper-press, the ketch unfortunately broke, and the bar struck him in the forehead with such violence, that it fractured his skull, and he expired in the prime of life, on the Monday following.

A letter from London, dated April 17, says, "A new sort of wheat has been discovered in the mountains of Chili, which, if introduced in Europe, would totally change the face of our agriculture: It is a shrub, perennial, hardy, and yields a great quantity of feed every year, which feed so exactly resembles wheat to the eye, taste, and in its uses, that for time immemorial an Indian tribe there has had no other subsistence. Each family has a certain number of these shrubs, which they know by experience to be sufficient to support them. They are planted by slips or cuttings, five feet square, and the spaces between dug or hoed. Upon the discovery being made known at Madrid, the King was advised to refer a question to the academy of sciences, whether the cultivation should not be prohibited, lest it should reduce the value of land to nothing: The academy deliberated, and replied, that the increasing quantity of food would increase the quantity of men; and that if Spain could contrive (which would be impossible) to keep the wheat to herself, it would become the greatest nation in the world. The culture was, therefore, permitted. It is not known whether any of it has been brought into England.

"Some time since Mr. Maynard, of Nevis, brought some mango seeds from India, and they were planted at Grenada and St. Vincent's, where a few trees have been raised to a very flourishing state, and fruit has been produced, equal to that delicious mango which has hitherto been confined to India. The tree in size and in its leaf resembles the Portugal laurel. The true bark, and many other valuable plants of medicinal qualities have been discovered on the mountains of Grenada."

THE Members of the Cincinnati Society of the State of New-Jersey, are hereby requested to take notice, that the next meeting is to be holden on the 4th of July next, at the city of New-Brunswick. June 1. 1785. ANDREW HUNTER, Sec'y.

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. 12W

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 13, 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.

13W

J. PARKER.

WHEREAS a certain Francis Linde-

green, who sometimes calls himself Francis Oos, has absconded from this city, and has stolen a quantity of clothes from the subscriber, viz. one camblet over coat lined with fur, a lightish coloured tight-bodied coat, a silk under-jacket, two or three pair of silk stockings with different names on them, and three shirts of different sizes and different names on them, and one or two of them ruffled: It is said he has a wife in this city, and from what information I can get of her, he is gone into New-Jersey.—He is of a brown complexion, about five feet eight inches high, has long hair, wears it tied down his back, is a taylor by trade, was a deserter from the Hessians, and can talk French, Dutch and English. Any person apprehending the thief, and securing him in the goal of this city, shall have Twelve Dollars reward; and if the clothes are delivered with him, Twenty Dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

AGESELIUS LUNG, in Second-street.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1785. 1W†

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Abraham Skirm, late of Nottingham, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts and vouchers for settlement.

ELIZABETH SKIRM, }
JAMES COALMAN, } Execut.
JAMES WOOLLEY, }

Nottingham, June 15, 1785. 4W*

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Readington, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the 17th of this instant, a negro man named John, about five feet seven inches high, middling black: Had on when he went away a blue coat, green knap jacket, corduroy breeches, and blue knit stockings: He is a well set fellow—speaks both Low-Dutch and English well. Whoever takes up said negro and brings him home, or commits him to gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, from

SIMON WYCKOFF.

May 27, 1785.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in the township of Hopewell, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the fifteenth of May, a negro wench named Jane, about thirty-five years of age, five feet two or three inches high, luffy made, not very black, very talkative and loves liquor: She took with her a green calimanco petticoat, a red and white calico short gown, check apron, and other clothes. She is supposed to be about Allentown, or else crossed the river into Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in Trenton gaol, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward; and if taken in Pennsylvania, Eight Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILSON STOUT.

June 1, 1785.

Money Advanced.

FORTY Thousand Pounds ready for immediate advance, in different sums (not less than 200l. will be lent to one person) on the security of insurance of lives, the borrower to have his life insured at one of the offices of assurance of lives in London, and the policy to be lodged in the hands of the lender for the time the cash is wanted, which may be had for any length of time. Insurances of lives is similar to that from fire; the one paid at the office at the death of the holder of the policy—the other, if burnt out; it will cost 5l. for every 100l. the borrower may insure for, which must be paid at the office before that security can be obtained—good bills, cash'd, that are drawn on a good house in London—Any lady or gentleman that may wish to have any business settled, whether in law or otherwise, will meet with an indefatigable agent, whose integrity may be most confidently relied on; any letters that may be received, that are post paid, will be duly answered, pointing out the mode to put the business in execution, and what time nearly the advertiser's agent will arrive in your quarter to conclude it. Any lady or gentleman that may answer this, it will be needless for them to fend to their agent, or any other person, but the principal, as he will not do any business but what he may conduct himself for his own safety; and has no objection to centre double the sum in America, if he can get a proper security for it, as it is his intention to settle his two nephews on the continent—the advertiser having great connection in the first county of Great-Britain, in the manufactory of shoes, would wish to make a good and safe correspondence in that line.—Direct, post paid, to "RICHARD CHILD, Esq. Park-street, Coffee-house, south side of St. James's Park, London, England."

January 5, 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 Watton, the father of the subscriber, in fee by the same Shevers, and now belongs to

WILLIAM WATSON,

of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

April 30, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

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

JOSEPH HIGBEE.

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

May 28, 1785.

t f

KENTUCKE LANDS.

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

April 15, 1785.

t. f.

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Samuel How, late of the city of Burlington, Esq. deceased, are once more requested to come to the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, and settle the same, or they may depend that their bonds, bills, notes, &c. will be put in the hands of an attorney to recover, to enable the executors to fulfil the will of the said deceased:—And those who have any demands against the said estate, are likewise requested to bring them in, in order to have them adjusted and paid, by

JOHN HOW, DANIEL ELLIS, } Execut.

Burlington, May 10, 1785.

7w*

Barnt De-Klyn,

Has for Sale, At his Wholesale and Retail STORE, opposite the Blazing Star, Trenton, A new and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Ironmongery, & Groceries,

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, and just come to hand.

N. B. Revenue money taken equal to gold or silver.

Trenton, May 28, 1785.

3w

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the court-house in New-Brunswick, on Monday the twenty-seventh of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Patrick Dennis, Esquire, one of the naval officers for the Eastern District of the state of New-Jersey, against a certain schooner called the Two Sisters, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel and cargo, should not be condemned to the captor, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By Order of the Judge, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, May 31, 1785.

3w

To the Publick.

WE the subscribers, being legatees chiefly named in the last will and testament of James Sexton, late of Upper-Freehold, deceased, having, by our counsel learned in the law, been informed of a defect in said will, the omission of one evidence, by which means the executors are unable to act agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the same, which we conceive will be a damage to the estate: For remedy whereof, we propose applying to the Legislature at the next sitting, for a law to establish said will; of which any person concerned is desired to take notice.

REBECCA SEXTON, widow, } Legatees. ESEK COX, REBECCA SEXTON, ANN SEXTON, PATIENCE SEXTON. }

April 14, 1785.

8w†

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MADE their escape from out of the gaol of the county of Burlington, on Saturday night the 26th instant, March, the two following described fellows, to wit: John Sharp, committed on suspicion of the murder of his wife—he is about 25 years of age, this country born, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a lightish complexion, round full face, light brown hair, a small scar on the end of his nose: Had on when he went away brown corduroy jacket and breeches, a blue Purser's upper jacket, the skirts lined with leather, a pair of wax calf-skin shoes, about half worn:—The other goes by the name of John Brown, committed for felony, this country born, about 27 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, the little finger of his right hand entirely off, the next finger very crooked, and turned over his other fingers: Had on when he made his escape a homespun wilton, moss coloured, and white upper jacket, a pair of old brown fustian overalls, and old shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellows in any gaol, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them, paid by

JOHN WOOD, Gaoler.

Burlington, March 28, 1785.

7s6† t f

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON— OBSERVATIONS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

AND THE MEANS of making it a BENEFIT to the WORLD.

RICHARD PRICE, D. D. L. L. D.

And FELLOW of the ROYAL SOCIETY of LONDON, and of the ACADEMY of ARTS and SCIENCES in NEW-ENGLAND.

These OBSERVATIONS are comprized under the following HEADS:

- I. Of the IMPORTANCE of the REVOLUTION which has established the Independence of the United States.
- II. Of the Means of promoting human Improvement and Happiness in the United States.
- III. Of PEACE, and the Means of perpetuating it.
- IV. Of LIBERTY.
- V. Of LIBERTY of DISCUSSION.
- VI. Of LIBERTY of CONSCIENCE, and CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of RELIGION.
- VII. Of EDUCATION.
- VIII. Of the DANGERS to which the American States are exposed.
- IX. Of DEBTS and INTERNAL WARS.
- X. Of an unequal DISTRIBUTION of PROPERTY.
- XI. Of TRADE, BANKS, and PAPER CREDIT.
- XII. Of OATHS.
- XIII. Of the NEGRO TRADE and SLAVERY.

To the PUBLICK.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick, that the New Ferry, belonging to John Burrows and George Beatty, a little above the Falls, and nearly opposite to Trenton, is now in good repair, with good boats; where due attendance will be given by the publick's humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS, GERSHOM MOORE.

May 24, 1785.

3m

TO BE SOLD,

A Large and valuable tract of unimproved LAND, consisting of upland, fresh and salt meadow, lying on Maurice river, state of New-Jersey. The fresh meadow, consisting of between three and four hundred acres, by being improved will produce excellent timothy or clover, which abounds in the neighbourhood.—The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; or paper securities of the state of Pennsylvania or New-Jersey will be received in payment. Enquire of JESSE HAND, at Cape-May, or JOSEPH C. FISHER, in Philadelphia.

8w

LANDS.

A Few tracts of 500 acres each, will be sold on very moderate terms, to persons disposed to settle on them. The titles indisputable. They are conveniently situated on the Little Kanawa river, about 15 miles above the mouth. The lands are of the first quality, well timbered and watered. Tradesmen and farmers will find it their interest to apply immediately, as a number of families already engaged will set out the middle of July. For particulars apply at the store of Reed and Ford, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1785.

4w†

Six Dollars Reward.

SUPPOSED to be run away from the subscriber, an indentured Irish servant named Joshua Greer, a labourer, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, goes stooping, clumsy made, dark hair, black eyes, marked a little in the face with the small-pox: Had on when he went away a coarse blue cloth coat, green and red striped camblet overalls, old cotton linen jacket, with small specks, much faded; coarse white linen shirt, thick shoes, and castor hat. Said servant left home on the 27th day of May last, with a written pass to go as far as Trenton, and to return in five days.—It is likely he may go towards Philadelphia, or some part of the state of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB MARTIN.

Piscataway, Middlesex county,

New-Jersey, June 6, 1785.

4w

A Quantity of Wrapping-Paper,

Of superior Quality,

To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.