

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1784.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.

THE establishment of presses and the revival of printing, in this capital, is now seriously taken into consideration. The Vice-Chancellor and the Historiographer of the Empire, who have interested themselves in this affair, are nominated by the Grand Visir as Commissaries for the direction of the undertaking; in consequence of which an order has been sent to Holland for a large stock of different sorts of paper. The plan is to reprint all kinds of books, dogmatick and theological works, which are excepted on account of the prejudices which prevail here, that it is more convenient and decent that books treating of religion be written: Besides which it would not be prudent to deprive a great number of copyists all at once of subsistence.

Last week the two eldest sons of the Grand Signior were put under the care of masters. There were great rejoicings at the Seraglio on this occasion; and as it is customary for the grandees of the Empire to make presents to the Sultan in such circumstances, the Grand Visir has particularly distinguished himself; it is computed that the diamonds alone given by him are worth 170,000 purses.

According to letters from Cairo, Amurat Bey, who had been obliged to fly into Egypt, is returned to Cairo, at the head of a number of troops, and has driven out Ibrahim Bey. This intelligence appears so much the more certain, as the receiver of the customs of Cairo, fearing the vengeance of Amurat, retired with all speed to Alexandria, freighted a French ship there, and sailed for Leghorn. This receiver of the customs is named Dion de Cuffins of Damascus, who has accumulated great riches at Cairo, amounting to upwards of ten millions of patacoons. It is said that he had the precaution from time to time to transmit vast sums into some christian countries in Europe.

LEGHORN, February 2.

The publick prints have prodigiously exaggerated the damage said to have been done by an earthquake at Thessalonica, as we can assure the publick that the shocks only threw down some very old and crazy houses, and three or four Turkish towers, which were very high and slender. The report of the total ruin of that city, is said to have been spread by some merchants whose warehouses are filled with the produce of Macedonia.

PARIS, March 16.

A frigate with 300 men and two smaller vessels are ready to sail for the coast of Angola, to retake the factories of which the Portuguese have thought proper to possess themselves.

M. Vicaux Bourgh de Rosily, captain of the *Arctusa* advice boat, sailed on the 4th of January from the Cape of Good Hope, where he left the *Bailey de Suffrein*, with a squadron of five ships of the line, which were to depart from thence immediately, and are expected at Toulon the beginning of next month. M. de Rosily seems apprehensive of the war continuing with inveteracy in India. Instead of announcing any pacifick dispositions on the part of Tippo Saib, he asserts, that the said prince is angry that the respective treaties of peace have been concluded in Europe without his participation.

March 20. By a letter from Lyons, in the Baronies of Dauphiny, we learn, that the snow having driven the wolves from their dens, they had appeared in great numbers in the open country; pressed with hunger, one of them went to the farm house of a man named Pierce Trinquette, where he fell upon a child of four years old, whom he devoured. The piercing cries of the mother, who was then alone with two other children a little older, brought to her assistance one Jean Louis Guille, formerly a soldier in the regiment of Medoc, who was going with his hatchet to cut wood; he entered the house, and seeing the animal, he knocked him down with a single blow of his hatchet. He then ran to the assistance of the distracted mother, but the furious animal springing up, wounded

him dangerously; notwithstanding which he killed him at last. The neighbours came in to dress his wounds, but every assistance proved in vain; that brave man died a victim to his humanity, he saved the lives of three persons, a mother and her two children, by sacrificing his own.

April 4. We have accounts from Brest, that some fishermen found 33 whales between Quimperly and Lanvau, the largest of which was 82, and the smallest 42 feet long; one of them had had young ones. The fishermen have been offered 600,000 livres for these whales, which they have accepted; and the person that bought them hopes to make something handsome from the oil contained in them. The appearance of these fish in our seas is rather a phenomena, as they have never been known to be found in the southern seas.

According to letters from l'Orient, it appears that the council of war is ended, and that M. de Grasse is completely justified, and is expected to make his appearance at Paris, whither his equipage is arrived.

UTRECHT, April 12.

We have accounts from Rotterdam, that by the firmness of the magistracy of that city, tranquility is entirely re-established there, and there is now no extra guard kept on foot.

GENOVA, March 15.

The regency of Tunis have declared war against the Venetians. The contest arose from a ship freighted by some Tunisian merchants, which having been excluded from the harbour of Tunis, on account of a distemper then raging on board, and deemed epidemical. The master thus refused admittance into the harbour, steered for Malta, and there, by command of the grand master, the infected ship and cargo were committed to the flames. The Dey of Tunis insisted on the Venetians paying the value, estimated at 14,000 ducats. The regent captain Guerini, with a 74 gun ship, was sent with orders to negotiate an accommodation with the Dey, who refused hearkening to any proposal short of his demand, and proclaimed war against the Venetians. The latter have since put to sea a squadron of 16 ships of war, under the command of chevalier Emo, who has since sailed for Tunis, in order to obtain by force that justice which the Dey has peremptorily refused to grant.

HAMBRO, February 28.

The marine trade in the hereditary dominions of the imperial house of Austria, receives daily encrease, and promises to extend itself still further; according to estimates, which are said to be calculated only upon an average, the annual profits exceed at present the sum of 3,000,000 florins, and the number of sails employed both at sea and the internal navigation, amount to 2000, including some ships of war.

LONDON, April 5.

At the close of the poll this day for Westminster, the numbers stood as follow:

For Lord Hood,	3262
Sir Cecil Wray,	2920
Right Hon. C. J. Fox,	2868

After which Mr. Fox came forward and addressed the electors as follows:

Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction to find, on the close of the poll of this day, that after every exertion of court influence and ministerial power, although their great strength depended on this day's success, that my opponents have only gained a majority of fifty-two.

You, Gentlemen, have been eye witnesses to the most shameful outrages committed on the bodies of the electors in my interest. A lawless and armed banditti of watermen and sailors, not only trampled on your rights and privileges, but knocked down the persons of the electors of this truly great and respectable city—and what, Gentlemen, is still more astonishing, they have dared to carry his Majesty's flag, and under that sacred standard fought against your liberties and the freedom of the subject. A conduct so scandalous, every loyal, as well as free man, must alike despise and execrate.

Gentlemen,

A noble Lord, one of my opponent's committee, was called on and pressed to dismiss such gang of armed and hired ruffians, but his answer was, "I cannot discharge them without the consent of the Committee." Such an avowal could hardly have been expected, but it confirms from authority, that they were hired, to oppose by violence, the free exercise of your votes. Dreading a defeat, it is no wonder they were drove to desperation.

Gentlemen,

This is only one cause why I stand last on the poll. A body of upwards of 250 serjeants of the guards, coming together, obstructed, for upwards of an hour, any of my voters from polling; and I need hardly inform you for whom the foldiers voted.

Another, and still more lamentable case is, my friends were afraid of appearing this day, owing to that numerous body of Ruffians, who had before so wantonly and daringly attacked their persons and the freedom of election, not knowing I had the proper means for their protection.

I have no doubt, Gentlemen, but you have the power as well as the spirit to resist such illegal and shameful measures; but I conjure you to let prudence and forbearance direct you.—The civil power is called in for your protection—I want no other—I want no protection or assistance from 200 serjeants of the guards, or 500 armed men dressed as sailors. As our cause is a joint charge, our protection shall be mutual.—While your free and unbiassed votes protect me, my free unbiassed voice shall be the guardian of your rights and liberties.

Gentlemen,

I neither doubt your spirit nor your perseverance, and I am sure that on Monday next your votes will exhibit the weakness of my opponents' triumph, and the baseness of the proceedings that gave rise to it.—I thank you, Gentlemen, again and again, and a thousand times over for your kind support; nor will I hesitate to say, that long before the close of the election, a triumph as great, and as glorious, will take place on your parts, as that on the other side, is to-day mean and pitiful.

Yesterday there was a great rioting at covent garden, owing to the parade of flags, trophies, &c. made by the partizans of the different candidates, who alternately destroyed the ensigns of the other. Malevolence has ascribed to both parties the unjustifiable measure of hiring a mob for the purpose of hindering the friends of each other. This we by no means believe to be the fact. Certain however it is, much confusion ensued, but without any of those dreadful consequences so often and fatally experienced on similar occasions.

April 12. The king of France has bestowed many marks of favour on M. Suffrein, and intends to dignify him with the most distinguished honour of that kingdom.

April 13. Letters from Paris mention, that a storm seems rising in the north. The king of Prussia, it is reported, has recalled his minister from the court of Versailles. That gallant veteran, it appears, is determined to support his relation the Prince of Orange against all the machinations of his natural enemies, the Louvain faction, and the intrigues of the court of Versailles.

A letter from Cadiz says, that they hourly expect a large Venetian fleet of men of war to arrive off there to join the Spanish fleet, but whether they are intended to keep the Mediterranean clear of Barbary corsairs, or go against Algiers, is not at present publicly known. The same letters say, that some French officers are arrived there to serve on board the Spanish men of war.

Tunis in point of natural situation, is one of the strongest ports in the Mediterranean, and has in former times resisted a larger force from this country, than that which the Venetians are said to have sent against it.

April 16. A negotiation is now going on between the courts of London, Berlin, Copenhagen and Peterburgh, to support the Prince Stadtholder of Holland in his dignity and privileges in spite of all opposition.

Sir Guy Carleton is shortly to go out Governor-General of our remaining territories in North-America. Besides other officers of government, he is to take with him a Bishop, who is expected to make "the crooked strait, and the rough ways smooth;" or in other words, to make his way good, and render that cold climate as warm and comfortable to (some of) the inhabitants as any other part of America.

Extract of a letter from Venice, March 28.

"The situation of the Republick, at this time, is exceedingly critical, having disputes with three different powers. Another squadron is fitting here, of which the chevalier Anthony Emo will have the command; he is the only admiral of these states: His squadron will consist of 11 ships, which, joined to those now cruising in the Gulf, will make up a respectable fleet, and such a one as our nation has not had at sea for 60 years. These, it is expected, will be sufficient to protect our Eastern trade (which is very considerable) and to chastise the insolence of the Barbary states. These formidable armaments will cost the states at least half a million of ducattoons, besides the pay of the officers and upwards of 3200 seamen, which are employed on board them."

April 17. According to letters from the Hague, his Excellency Monf. Dreyere, the Envoy from his Danish Majesty, has delivered to the President of the States General, which are now sitting, a memorial couched in terms similar to that which the Prussian resident had delivered a few days ago. It contained a very serious remonstrance in favour of the Prince of Orange, whose office of Stadtholder has been lately very manifestly invaded, by the intrigues of a party evidently in the pay of some foreign potentate, which render his situation so extremely disagreeable, that the Prince had thought proper to make it known to every branch of the families of Orange, Brunswick, and Hesse, from which line his Royal Highness is immediately descended. The states have paid little or no attention to the manifestoes of the Prince himself, or to that of the Duke of Brunswick, a general in the army, who last year resigned all his employments on that account; but as some powerful courts have now taken up the dispute, there is every reason to hope such concessions will be made as may restore tranquility.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 28.

"Two marriages are talked of at our court; that of the Infant Don Gabriel, youngest son to the King, with the Princess Maria-Anna-Victoria, of Portugal, sister to the Prince of the Brazils. This marriage is said to be entirely concluded upon: The other is not yet certain; the parties are the Princess, eldest daughter to the Prince of Auftrias, with the Prince, son to the Prince of Brazils."

At the close of the poll, this afternoon, for the city of Westminster, the numbers were,

For Lord Hood,	6052
Sir Cecil Wray,	5465
Mr. Fox,	5305

There are now building in the river 21 new ships of the line; 4 of which are second rates of 90 guns and upwards, 16 of 74 guns, and one of 64 guns.—Slips are preparing in the King's yards at Woolwich and Deptford for laying down two more, which are to be likewise of 74 guns, to be called the Prince of Wales and the Augusta.

The disorder which attacked the Queen so suddenly on Tuesday, was what is termed by the physicians a bilious cholick, the symptoms of which are exceedingly dangerous, and have been known to terminate in the destruction of the patient in a few days, and oftener in a much shorter space of time; her majesty has been afflicted with a complaint of a similar kind very frequently in the course of the last two years, and particularly since the death of her two children, the Princess Octavius and Alfred, which has given the alarm to her royal consort, the royal family, and all the persons about her; but this recent complaint rather partook of a disorder that has been very prevalent since the severe weather broke up, among all ranks of people. Her majesty is daily attended by Sir Richard Jebb and Dr. Ford; the latter has been almost constantly at Windsor from Wednesday till yesterday noon, when he was discharged his residuary attendance, on account of her majesty's happy recovery.

D U B L I N, April 9.

A correspondent recommends to the good people of this country, to assemble in their respective parishes, and enter into the following resolutions:

I. That, while the manufactures of Ireland are to be had, we will not buy any other, for our own or family's use.

II. That we will not deal with any retailer of woolen, silk or cotton goods, who shall not swear before a magistrate, that he will not sell, or permit to be sold for him, any goods as Irish, but such as he knows to be the manufacture of Ireland—a true copy of which oath shall be exposed to view in some conspicuous part of his warehouse or shop.

Men of Ireland, your representatives have refused to do you justice! On yourselves alone ye must now rely! An universal non-import agreement brought your enemies to reason in 1779:—It cannot fail to do the same now—now that Great-Britain is assisting you by her own internal dissensions.

April 13. Three thousand infantry, and a regiment of horse, which compose our garrison, are to a man furnished with 30 rounds of powder and ball, and ordered to be in the barracks as well as at their respective guards, at ten minutes warning, to rush upon the publick, and deal destruction. Spies are posted in all parts of the town; groupes of more than three, though of the most respectable citizens, are not suffered to stop and converse within forty yards of the military posts and picquets; and nothing is now wanting completely to establish the happiness and security of Dublin but the proclamation of martial law.

Fain would I praise

Great Rutland's rule, and Ireland's happy days.

PHILIPS, c. p.

When content resided in the cottage, the hind smiled on his plough, and the cheerful song of industry was heard from the busy loom.

When murmur fled from the streets, blessings were sent forth from every shed, and discontent a stranger.

When the terror of tumultuous desperation was unknown in the mansions of the great, civil security covered the capital with its wings, and the mercenary bayonet was never called forth to massacre the poor.

When the regent, mindful of his induction oath, governed the people with justice, and preferred their advantage and prosperity to every other consideration.

When all was peace and happiness.

April 16. Yesterday Mr. Mathew Doyle, bookseller, and Mr. William Bingley, were taken by justice Graham, supposed to be parties concerned with the Volunteer Journal.

We hear a considerable sum has been subscribed in the town of Belfast, to support Mr. Carey, the supposed printer of the Volunteers Journal.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 15, 1784.

On the reading the first clause for obliging the printers of news-papers to make an affidavit of their name and place of residence, to be lodged in the stamp-office, or with the distributor of stamps, to be forth-coming as should be required, and the same to be conclusive evidence in cases of prosecution for libels,

Lord Mountgarret, in a manly speech, which did great honour to his feelings as a man, and shewed him the real friend and advocate for the rights of the subject, and the liberty of the press, said, he wished to see the parliament better employed at this time, that is, he wished to see them deliberate for the commercial advantage of the kingdom; he often before mentioned his fears, his opinion, that our free trade was a shadow, a mere name; could it be shewn that any real advantage had occurred to the nation? No, he supposed the intention of the English ministry to this country, and the prejudice of the English nation prevented the measure; he therefore wished to see their lordships employed on this great business coolly and deliberately, without Irish or English prejudice, being not a subject so trivial in itself as a few nonsensical paragraphs in a news-paper, a matter of little or no importance to the community at large, though it might hurt the feelings of an individual, who could not be put in comparison with the whole, nay, with ten; he was no advocate for licentious publications; he had, for years, divested himself of all thoughts of them; he would not read them; but, in his opinion, the liberty of the press was a matter that should not be lightly handled; every man had a right to a free discussion of thought on political subjects, and to give his opinion freely thereon, as it concerned the welfare of the whole; he thought the present clause a hardship to compel a man to criminate himself, against the known law of the land.

The press was the paladium of liberty; to it we owed our dearest and most sacred rights, both civil and religious; when this bill was first brought in, it was fraught with clauses inimical to the liberty of the press; among others, a clause for compelling a man to give security in a large sum of money, for crimes not committed, but for supposititious delinquencies, and another, empowering a justice of the peace to take away the liberty of the subject, without the benefit of his natural right, the trial by jury, and that, though ignorant of his crime, being in all probability totally illiterate; those exceptional clauses are in some measure done away, one was omitted, and the other rather softened; that certainly had been owing to the opposition the bill met with in the other house, in order to give it a specious appearance of unanimity, tho' they were certain of carrying it by numbers; and to facilitate it through this house, there certainly never was a time more improper for bringing forward such an unpopular measure, when the minds of men were in a ferment; it was natural for the people to be watchful of their rights, and they had often no other immediate way, but through the medium of a news-

paper; he was therefore against that clause and some others, which tended to impose a restraint on the liberty of the press.

Lord Mornington said, he would confine himself to the principle of the bill, which was only to make the printer ostensible for any improper publication; it did not take away the liberty of the press; he hoped the noble viscount did not mean to adopt the resolutions of the parish of St. Michan's, St. Nicholas within, or St. Nicholas without, or other parishes; he thought the bill proper, and it should have his support.

Lord Farnham, Lord Carysfort, the Archbishop of Cashell, and the Bishop of Clonfert, supported the bill on the principles of its not being inimical to the liberty of the press, for that every man was at liberty freely to declare his sentiments as before, it only tended to prevent wanton and licentious libels, to make the printer ostensible in a court of justice.

Went through the bill without amendment. Report received and agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Adjourned to this day.

April 17. It has been often remarked, that there is fickleness in the people of this country, that generally counteracts the best designs before they can be executed. Of this class we may rank the project of a Genevese colony, and the building of a city for the emigrants who are to form it near Waterford: Fifty families are already arrived, but the foundations of the New Geneva are scarcely laid; the building is protracted on various pretences, and difficulties arise faster than houses: In the mean time, the Genevese already arrived, who are of the better and most decent kind of artisans, are lounging through our streets, without either settlement or encouragement. An opposition to protecting duties, and the persecution of printers, are objects of more importance to government!

Extract of a letter from Belfast.

"The truly spirited CONSTITUTIONAL Society has represented to the inhabitants of this town, not only the absolute necessity to the preservation of the constitution, of petitioning his majesty against the bill introduced for securing (alias overturning) the liberty of the press, but have also prevailed on the northern sons of freedom to enter into a most liberal subscription for supporting the Proprietor of the Volunteers Journal, against the weight of the prosecution now carrying on against him, as they conceive it indispensably necessary, lest hereafter others might be deterred from giving timely warning to their countrymen of approaching danger."

It is not to be wondered at, that the chartered rights of this city should be violated, and its magistrates held in contempt, when we behold them so wanting in publick spirit and the duties of their office, as to refuse bailing a fellow citizen through the dread of power. The name of Lightburne was once respectable; his activity was applauded, and the exertions he used to bring a kidnapping justice and recruiting officer to condign punishment, won him merited applause. Where was the same nobleness of mind when Carey was brought before him?—why did he shrink? 'Tis alone by proper magnanimity the magistracy of a city can become authoritative.—Dublin is every day declining in her consequence, and has even been threatened with the abolition of her charter.

A legal correspondent who has seen the warrant of alderman Warren, published in the Volunteers Journal of yesterday, asserts, that if it is a true copy, that Mr. Cary, on bringing his Habeas Corpus, must be discharged, and has a good action against the alderman, and against those magistrates who refused admitting him to bail, as the committal is wholly illegal; every committal must specify the crime for which the party is apprehended, in order to shew whether the offence is bailable or not.—This is absolutely essential. Now see how this stands:—The warrant recites, "That Mr. Carey, on the 3d inst. signed a receipt for a subscription for the Volunteers Journal;" he is not charged with being the printer, the publisher, or the author of the paragraphs condemned by the house of commons on the 5th instant. No crime is specified, for signing a receipt cannot be criminal; and it being anterior, it does not appear but Mr. Carey (even if he had been concerned in the Volunteers Journal of the 3d) might have wholly abandoned it before the 5th. The liberty of the subject is not to be trifled with, and it is apprehended this warrant was for these reasons wholly insufficient.

The non-importation agreement now entering into, if strictly observed, of which there is no doubt, when the present temper of the people of Ireland is considered, will be a fatal stroke to the declining commerce of Great-Britain, for which the people of that kingdom may thank the Rutland administration, who by conceding a few trivial duties, on a small part of the almost innumerable articles of manufactures imported into Ireland, might have satisfied the Irish by setting the unemployed weavers to work, and still secured to England the best market she has in the world for her goods, has now by its blundering violence

obliged an injured nation to advert to itself and break the ties of its commercial connection, by a total rejection of all goods and wares of a country deemed hostile to its interests.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

PHILIP Schuyler, Esquire, of this state, is appointed a Commissioner, in addition to Benjamin Lincoln and Arthur Lee, Esquires, who are appointed by Congress, Commissioners to treat with the Indians, in the room of Mr. Higginson and Mr. Green; those gentlemen having declined serving in that business.

The Honourable Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have empowered the Executive to lay an embargo on Indian corn for a limited time.

The brig Rose, Captain Martin, arrived at Quebec, in 36 days from London, on the 3d of March last:—She is the first this season, and the earliest arrival at that port for many years past.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

We are informed that the Committee of the States have appointed Saturday the 26th of June, for their first meeting, at Annapolis, that city being fixed upon by the Committee as the place of their deliberations.

On the 28th ult. an ordinance for putting the department of finance into commission was read a third time, and passed in Congress; and on the third inst. Congress proceeded to the election of three Commissioners, to be styled *The Board of Treasury*, when the Honourable Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, of Maryland, the Honourable Oliver Elifworth, of Connecticut, and the Honourable ——— Denning, of New-York, were duly elected. They are not to enter on the business of their appointment before the 10th of November next.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated the 14th of April, 1784.

“The most considerable traders in the silk, worsted, and other branches of manufactures in the city, have in contemplation an address to Congress, to know what encouragement they in their wisdom shall think meet to grant, should they settle with their working people in any of their chief towns in America (they seem to give the preference to New-York or Philadelphia); if properly encouraged by that august assembly, they intend to be ready in the course of six months; and will enter into treaty for the most convenient vessels for passengers, to transport them thither with their effects and different dependencies, to the amount of 30 or 40,000 of the most useful inhabitants of this country.

“Should the above plan take place, in the course of a year or two our members of parliament may graze their cattle in the principal of the metropolis, and the Earl of Meath let his ground in the liberty, at 4 or 5l. per acre, instead of so much by the foot.”

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of a distinguished literary character in Montrose, in Scotland, to his friend in this city, dated February 5, 1784.

“I am exceedingly glad to hear from you of the increasing prosperity and quiet of your country, while our English papers represent you as in a state of anarchy, poverty and despair, ready to court the yoke which you have so lately shaken off. Such paragraphs are often inserted by interested people, to deceive the simple, and prevent emigrations from this country.—Large pamphlets are sometimes published for the same purpose. Lord Sheffield has published a tract, which is much cried up by the friends of the court in this country. His Lordship undertakes to prove, that at any rate, and through mere necessity, the trade of the United States must be mostly with England. I do not understand all his details, but suspect that his positions are much too flattering to be uniformly true. Besides, there appears as yet no accomplishment of any of his Lordship's predictions, and few orders for goods for America have as yet been sent to this country. Our ministers, according to their usual wisdom, have not as yet settled any commercial treaty with America, and have published a proclamation for starving the West-India islands, by prohibiting the importation of provisions and lumber in any other than British vessels, the effects of which will be quickly seen. The immense load of debts contracted by this nation, and the grievous and yearly increasing taxes imposed to pay the interest of it, as well as to defray the charge of public corruption, vulgarly called *government*, eats into the property of every individual, to the extent of fourteen shillings in the pound; and if we are led into a war next summer, by the contentions betwixt Russia and the Porte, our condition must still be more calamitous. The two last seasons have been extremely hard on the labouring part of the people, and multitudes of them are willing to emigrate, if they were able to pay for their passage, or could get indented on reasonable terms. At present

this is not to be expected, as the merchants of Glasgow, who have almost a monopoly of the trade to America, have an interest in raising their freights, not only to fill their pockets, but to keep their tradesmen at home, that they may reap the benefit of exporting their manufactures. The freight of a cabin passenger from Greenock to America, is now more than tripled, being at present eighteen guineas. If any of your ships could come to the east coast of Scotland with a cargo, or even call in their return from Holland, they might find goods fit for your market, and a number of emigrants, who cannot travel to a port at 200 miles distance from any part of this coast. This would be the most laudable way of trading in the human species, to take them from poverty and oppression to a land of liberty and plenty. It is not likely that our governors, notorious as they are for wisdom, will adventure to make a law against emigration, though they will use all their influence in a private manner to prevent it. But though none should emigrate from this country, except those who cannot find comfortable subsistence in it, an immense addition would be made to the population of America, without the least hurt to Great-Britain, as those left behind would reap greater advantages from their labour, and every profession would not be overstocked as at present. The Romans, who were in some respects a wise state, drained their territories from time to time of the burdensome and helpless part of the society. But our governors are strangers to every liberal and rational sentiment, and mind only the increase of their power and revenue, and even these ends they are incapable of pursuing in a rational manner. At present, the spoils of India attract their attention, and they are contending with each other for the profits of protecting the most scandalous of the human species.—How their contentions will end, it is impossible to say; but we are sure it will not be for our profit. If your government is wise, as I hope they will be, they will take care not to suffer private individuals to raise their fortunes by speculation, nor suffer the course of justice to be obstructed by money. The eventual history of our misfortunes may prove a salutary lecture of political wisdom to them, and it may be a safe rule of proceeding, to order every matter in the direct opposite way to what is done in England. If a faithful history of the late revolution were written, it might be a very proper *School-book* for your posterity, who would early be taught the benefits of liberty and the horrors of arbitrary government. I should think that your country would prove an asylum to the French Protestants, who are deprived of the exercise of their religion at home. This would realize the glorious design of the Marquis de Quesne, which was disappointed near 200 years ago, and retarded the population of America. If your people avoid war, and encourage religion and good manners—if they make laws consistent with common sense and the happiness of mankind—they will become the glory and envy of the rest of the world.”

June 16. The Honourable Mr. Hardy, member for Virginia, is chosen Chairman of the Committee of the States.

A late London paper mentions, that as soon as the Duc de Charters heard of the approaching election in Britain, he posted off with the utmost expedition. He would not be absent, he said, from the glorious bustle, for all the pleasures France had to bestow.

We are informed that General Armand, with his suite, left this city yesterday morning, on his way to Baltimore, where he intends to embark for France.

TRENTON, JUNE 21.

Extract of a letter from Newark, dated June 13.

“Our wheat which, a month ago, was covered with a most beautiful verdure, flattered us with an exuberant harvest; but, alas! our prospects are vanished; many of us will not get as much seed as we sowed, it being attacked by thousands of small worms, or rather maggots, near the lower part of the stock and in the root. The maggots are about an inch long.”

We hear from Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess county, that on Sunday, the 6th inst. they had the most terrible gust of wind and hail ever known in that place; the hail-stones (many of which were nearly as large as goose eggs, but of all shapes and sizes) broke nearly every pane of glass on the northerly side of their buildings; its extent was but a few miles in breadth, but the destruction and devastation that it spread over the gardens, and fields of corn, exceed description.—Numbers of barns, barracks, &c. were overturned, and several trees torn up by the roots. Geese, turkeys, and other kinds of poultry, were almost all destroyed. Thus the careful husbandman, who immediately before, with pleasing satisfaction, might have viewed, in his teeming field, the growing grain waving responsive to the morning breeze, now, alas! in one short hour, by the breath of the Almighty (if we may so speak) his hopes, with his fields of corn, are hurled into one general ruin.

By a proclamation of the Supreme Executive Coun-

cil of Pennsylvania, dated the 4th inst. a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars* (to be reimbursed by the United States) is offered, for discovering *Charles Julian de Longchamps*, commonly called *Chevalier Longchamps*, so that he may be arrested; with the additional reward of *Five Hundred Dollars*, for delivering him into the New-Gaol of Philadelphia, in order that he may be brought to justice, for violating the laws of nations, and of the land, in insulting and menacing, thereby endeavouring to extort from the *Sieur de Marbois*, Secretary to the Litigation from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States, and Consul General of France, a certificate for the verification of certain papers; and afterwards assaulting him in the publick streets of Philadelphia.

We hear that the *Chevaux-de-Frise*, which have long obstructed the navigation of the Delaware, will shortly be removed. The ingenious mechanic, Mr. Arthur Donaldson, having undertaken the Herculean task, and prepared his vast apparatus, on Thursday the 10th inst. succeeded in his very first attempt, and brought up one of the largest *Chevaux-de-Frise* that was sunk in the deepest water.

Married, on Thursday morning last, Mr. FRANCIS BARBE D'MARBOIS, Consul General of France, to Miss. ELIZABETH MOORE, daughter of the late President of Pennsylvania.

The same day Captain JOHN MOTT, of Trenton, was married to Mrs. ALEXANDER, widow of Captain Alexander, late of Philadelphia.

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¶

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the house of the subscriber in Trenton, on Saturday the 26th of June, inst. at 10 o'clock of said day, sundry goods, to wit,

BEDS and bedding, andirons, shovel and tongs, fowling pieces, pistols, swords, hats, watches, boots, trunks, shoe and knee silver buckles, all the different kinds of mens' apparel, to wit, coats, jackets, breeches, stockings, shirts and stocks, overalls, razors, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

JACOB BENJAMIN.

Trenton, June 16, 1784.

1w

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.

Burlington county, New-Hanover.

ALL Persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a note of hand I gave to Joel Gibbs, the last of January or the beginning of February last, for Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

THOMAS WILLSON.

June 15, 1784.

3w*

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, Turlington'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 intermitten and other fevers.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1784.

4w¶

An elegant SOFA,

Full trimmed with Fringe and Tassels, to be sold. Enquire of the Printer.

The following ANECDOTE, relating to Mr. Whiston, is an instance of primitive plainness of speech, and integrity of heart, seldom found in Courts.

WHISTON was a pensioner to Queen Caroline, who sometimes admitted him to the honour of her conversation, and paid the pension with her own hands. One day she said to him, Mr. Whiston, I understand you are a free speaker, and honestly tell people of their faults; no one is without faults, and I wish you would tell me of mine; and she pressed him to do so. He was still upon the reserve, and she pressed him the more. Well, said he, since your Majesty insists upon it, I must obey you. There are abundance of people who come out of the country every spring to London, and they all naturally desire to see the King and Queen, and have not any opportunity of seeing your Majesties so conveniently as at the chapel-royal; but these country folks, who are not used to such things, when they see your Majesty talking with the King, almost all the time of divine service, are perfectly astonished, and depart with strange impressions into their respective countries, and make their reports there (let me tell you) not at all to your Majesty's honour. I am sorry for it, replied the Queen; I believe there may be too much truth in what you say: But pray, Mr. Whiston, tell me of another fault. No, Madam, said he, let me see you mend this, before I tell you of another.

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.

Public 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†

Benjamin Pitfield,

Has just opened store in Trenton, opposite to the Blazing Star, where he has for sale, at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or produce, a large and general assortment of queens ware by the crate,

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|--|--|
| C LASS in boxes, Queens ware in crates, casks, &c. | Japanned waiters, Buckle brushes, Stock locks, Copper saucepans, Hammers, Trowels, Saws, Drawing-knives, Fish-hooks, Files, Carpenters' rules, Broad axes, Gimblets, &c. &c. |
| China tea sets complete, Tea-cups and saucers, Mugs, bowls, custard cups, &c. | A small invoice of combs, Some jewellery, consisting of gold lockets, rings, seals, handkerchief slides and pins, Set stock and knee-buckles, Plated candlesticks, &c. |
| Glass breast pipes, Table knives and forks, Pocket and penknives, Scissors, Sugar nippers, Nut crackers, Chisels, Gouges, House augers, Hones, H and HL hinges, Do. dovetail, desk and table, Tea caddies, | |

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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|---|--|
| J AMAICA spirits, West-India and New-England rum, Teneriffe and Malaga wine, Molasses, Sugars of all kinds, Tea, coffee and chocolate, Spices of various kinds, Indigo, Alum, Brimstone and copperas, Linseed oil and tar, Glass and china ware, Queens ware in crates, well assorted, Sagathie, Camblets and camblettes, Moreens, Calimancoes, Shalloons, Durants, Everlasting, Jeans and fustian, Nankeens, Dutch cord, Russia drilling, Russia and Irish sheeting, Irish and other linens, Fine French chintzes, Calicoes and cottons, Mens' and womens' cotton and thread stockings, Bristol shoes, India taffety, Sattin, peelong and mode, Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, Linen do. Sewing silk, Taylors' and Scotch threads, An assortment of shoe, knee and stock-buckles, sleeve-buttons, snuff- | boxes, mohair and metal buttons, Knives, razors and scissors, Beaver, castor, felt and chip hats, Leather breeches and skins, An elegant lady's hunting saddle, Brass kettles, Copper tea kettles, Pewter mugs and cans, 8d. rod. and 2cd. nails and sprigs, Iron shovels and spades, Frying-pans, English scythes, Window glass, Knives and forks, Steel-plate, hand, tenant and sash saws, Plane-irons and augers, Morticeing, heading and firmer chisels, Spike and common gimblets, H. and HL. Hinges, Butt hinges, Coffin and other screws, Tea-table locks, Chest, cupboard and padlocks, Coffee-mills, Iron candlesticks, Flat-irons, Half round, flat, three square, mill, cross-cut and hand-saw files, Wool cards, Powder and shot, Chalk, Shoemakers' hammers, nippers, pincers, knives, tacks, awl-hafts and blades. |
|---|--|

THE subscribers having obtained certificates for the deficiencies of clothing, to the amount of upwards of *Twenty Dollars*, for each non-commissioned officer and private in the late **JERSEY LINE**, who served the full term of the war, do hereby notify to all concerned, that they mean to attend at **BRIDGE-TOWN**, in Cumberland, on the 28th of June next; and at **TRENTON**, from the 1st to the 3d of July.

**J. PECK, } Agents.
J. BLAIR, }**

May 7, 1784. 8w

THE Subscribers beg Leave

to inform their friends, and the publick in general, that they have a new sloop conveniently calculated both for freight and passengers, which plies between New-Brunswick and New-York. She sails every Tuesday for New-York, and returns from thence the Friday following: They likewise have good sufficient stores for the reception of goods. All gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands, may rely on every exertion in their power.

THOMSON & TEN-EICK.

New-Brunswick, May 24, 1784. 6w

State of New-Jersey, to wit.
To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey at Randle's tavern at Allen-Town, on Monday the 28th of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Thomas Quigley, commander of the armed boat Lively, who as well, &c. against the brigantine or vessel called the Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, Henry Bogart, formerly master, captured on her voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Little Egg-Harbour in this state, on or about the 23d of May, 1782, and heretofore advertised for trial at Burlington on Tuesday the 25th of June, in the year aforesaid: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said brigantine Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, pursuant to the prayer of the Libellants.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, May 7, 1784. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

THE farm lately belonging to Colonel Charles Stewart, situated in Hunterdon county, on the Raritan, containing near 700 acres. The soil, situation, and improvements on this tract, are equal to any in Jersey.

Also two other tracts of land in the same neighbourhood; one containing 200 acres, and the other 146 acres. For terms apply to John Emley, Esquire, White-Hall, Hunterdon county; or to the subscriber near Philadelphia.

WM. HAMILTON.

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

**TO BE SOLD,
By PUBLICK VENDUE,**

On the premises, on Saturday the 3d of July next, if not sold before by private sale,

A Certain valuable tract of woodland, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Delaware, within 6 miles of the city of Burlington, adjoining the lands of Thomas Biddle, Joseph English, Samuel Bullus, and the river Delaware, containing about seventy-six acres, on which is a good shad fishery. The said tract of land will be sold in lots of ten acres, or otherwise, as may best suit the purchasers; and the fishery in a lot by itself. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber, or to Daniel Ellis, Esq. in Burlington, who will inform them the conditions of sale, and describe the premises, so that they may view the same before the day of sale.

A L S O,

To be sold, by private sale, a piece of woodland in Burlington county, on the road that leads from Mount-Holly to Slab-Town, containing about six acres. Enquire of

JACOB PHILLIPS.

Trenton, June 9, 1784. 3w

Jacob Maus,

Has for sale, at his clock and watchmaker's shop, opposite the Indian King in Trenton, the following articles, which he proposes selling as low as in Philadelphia or New-York, viz.

- E**IGHT-DAY clocks, warranted as good as any imported.
- Small time-pieces, on the new construction, with frames neatly gilt.
- Watches of various sorts.
- Best English main-springs, of various sizes, by the gross, dozen, or single.
- Hair-spring wire on bobbins, do.
- Studs and buttons.
- Pendant-bows and crystals.
- A neat assortment of watch-chains, of steel and pinch-beck,
- A quantity of cornelian and agat seals.
- Fuzee chains and hooks.
- With fundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. Said Jacob Maus returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom; and hopes by his punctuality, assiduity, and constant application to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

April 20, 1784.

A Book, necessary for all Families.

Just published, and now selling by **JOSEPH CRUK-SHANK**, 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.

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