

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1785.

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

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

At a general town meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties and District of Southwark, held at the State-house, on Monday the 20th inst. the following report of a committee was read:

The committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens, on the 2d inst. to prepare the business intended for discussion at the present general meeting, report as follows:

THAT this committee are unanimous in sentiment, that the most efficient and proper mode of obtaining the desired relief, which the present state of our trade and manufactures, in the relation with foreign nations requires, ought to be by application to the legislature, to whose wisdom and justice the further consideration of this momentous concern should be submitted; and in an entire confidence that this opinion of your committee will meet the concurrence of every good citizen, they beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present is a suitable occasion, when trade and manufactures have sensibly declined, and many causes concur to our oppression, for the people to exercise collectively that privilege of offering their sentiments and advice to their representatives in assembly.

Resolved, That nothing but a full power in Congress, over the commerce of the United States, can relieve it from its present oppressions.

Resolved, That to withhold from Congress the full constitutional powers, for this purpose, would be greatly injurious to the common interest; and from the necessity that would then be imposed on the states, of each resorting to its own independent powers, might induce a dissolution of the common government of the United States.

Resolved, That as agriculture and manufactures are the great employment of the people, and constitute the wealth of the country; and that as the former must decline, with our export trade, it becomes necessary to extend the latter.

It is the opinion of this meeting, that foreign manufactures interfering therewith, ought to be discouraged; some by absolute prohibitions, others by adequate duties and imposts.

Resolved, That reciprocity of advantages and benefits in trade, ought to be secured by treaties of commerce between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of those powers with whom they have commercial intercourse, so as to render our commerce with other nations, beneficial to our country.

Resolved, That we will individually, by every encouragement in our power, endeavour to promote the manufactures of this country in preference to foreign ones.

Your committee presume that these resolutions embrace and fully comprehend the landed, trading, and manufacturing interests of this country; and they wish to close the duties of their appointment by the following proposition:

Whether it is your opinion that a committee should be nominated to digest the resolutions into the form of a petition, to be laid before the assembly at their next session; and the same committee to correspond with the several committees appointed for similar purposes.

William Turnbull,	John Barry,
Francis Gurney,	Jacob Morgan, jun.
William Jackson,	Robert Smith,
Benjamin G. Eyre,	J. M. Nesbitt,
Francis Wade,	John McCulloch,
John Barker,	

The resolves being read, the committee was dissolved: Whereupon, Mr. Ingersoll was appointed chairman; the resolves were read generally afterwards, paragraph by paragraph, and approved.

A citizen then proposed the following resolves to be added to those reported by the committee:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislature, at the ensuing session, to use the best means in their power, for extending the inland navigation of

the state, as well as for repairing and improving public roads, in order to facilitate and increase the internal trade of the state, and to promote the easy and commodious transportation of the country produce to and from this city.

Resolved, That a memorial and petition be presented to the president and supreme executive council, representing the urgent necessity of their taking effectual measures for hastening the collection of the arrearages of taxes, and all other duties to the state; thereby to fulfil the beneficial designs of the assembly; and to effect that concurrence of the legislative and executive branches of government, which is absolutely necessary to promote the best interests of the mercantile, as well as every other concern in the state.

Resolved, That the sense of this meeting coincides with that expressed by the committee of merchants and traders of this city, in their memorial of the 6th of April last, to the general assembly of this state—so far as the views of that memorial extend. And that this meeting highly approves of the resolutions of that honourable house, of the 8th of April, in consequence of the said memorial.

It was then voted and resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the committee for the manner in which they have conducted the duties of their appointment.

That Mr. Ingersoll, chairman of the meeting, be added to the former committee.

That seven mechanics be added to the former committee, the whole number of twenty-one to form the present committee. The following gentlemen were accordingly nominated and chosen, viz. James Pearson, Joseph Marsh, Anthony Cutbert, James Roney, Thomas Leiper, Thomas Procter, James Lang.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 1—5.

THE Bailly de Suffren has received news from Malta of the 25 families of East-Indians, whom he brought thither from the coast of Coromandel.—They succeed as well as can be wished in their manufacture of muslins and cottons. The Admiral has received several specimens, which are equal to those made in Mazulipatam, and in the Isle of Ceylon. It is the design of government to encourage this manufacture. If the merchants of Marseilles are to be believed, it might be established in Provence; but it is said that the crown has an intention to enter into a negotiation with the Turks for the cession of the Isle of Candia, the soil of which is favourable to the raising of all the cotton plants which grow in India.

By letters from India we learn, that Lord Macartney has perfectly recovered from the wound which he received in the duel with Mr. Sadlier.

Lord Macartney's duel with Mr. Sadlier at Madras, arose from his Lordship's being under the necessity of contradicting, by the parole testimony of two gentlemen of the Council, an official statement of Mr. Sadlier's, which declared he was present at a particular transaction, when in fact he was at that time an hundred miles distant from the place. Upon this, Mr. Sadlier, as soon as the Council broke up, sent a message to his Lordship, requiring him to meet him, as he had been pleased to impeach his veracity. An interview immediately took place, in consequence of which Lord Macartney was shot through the side; but from the best authority, the wound was of so slight a nature, that his Lordship went abroad before the despatches sailed from India.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated February 24.

"We are assured that the Porte has serious intentions of attempting to re-possess themselves of the Crimea, which the preparations making throughout the Empire seem to confirm; and if our neighbours took advantage of the times, to deprive us of that peninsula, why should not we attempt to regain possession of it when the troops of the Empress of Russia are employed in seconding the projects of the Empe-

ror? The soldiers of this Empire are now very different from what they were in the last war with Russia; they are now under excellent command, and go through their manœuvres with a precision which surprizes every one, but particularly foreigners."

Desirous of giving every information to the public upon matters of general importance, and of general import, we have obtained, from a most respectable correspondent, the following short, but satisfactory account of the dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch.

The closing of the Scheldt depends on a treaty at Munster, between the United States and the Emperor, January 31, 1648.

There are no other parties to it—1648 was the year of the decapitation of Charles the First, consequently England could take no part in it.

The fourteenth article, on which it depends, is short: *L'Escaut occidental, les canaux des Sas & de Schwin, celui ciaboutissants, seront tenus clos a cote des etats.*—viz: The Western Scheldt, the canals of the Sas and of Schwin, which fall into it, shall be closed on the side of the country which belongs to the states.

This is so clear as to need no comment. The Dutch have built several forts to prevent the navigation of the Scheldt to all but their own ships.

The Emperor contends, however, that this treaty does not bind, because Holland has not fulfilled her engagements in other respects, viz. about Maestricht and the Barrier Treaty.

By the Barrier Treaty, 1716, the Dutch were to possess and garrison certain towns, but keep them in repair; this they have not done, and the Emperor has claims for repairs to a large extent.

The claim of the Emperor to Maestricht is as follows:

Upon the irruption of Louis XIV. 1672, in Holland, the Count Monterey, Governor of the Low-Countries, gave a secret assistance to Holland; and Spain made a treaty soon after with them, whereby Holland agreed to give up Maestricht, the country of Vroenhoven and Outermeuse to Spain, as possessors of the Low-Countries, if Louis XIV. did not make any acquisition; or, in terms of the treaty, "if matters remained upon the present footing, mutually when peace should be restored."

By the treaty of Nimègue, 1686, Louis XIV. relinquished all his conquests in Holland. Spain put in her claims, but Holland pleaded certain mortgages, which the Prince of Orange had upon Maestricht against that cession.

Charles II. of Spain, with the usual Spanish good faith, paid off the Mortgage, and satisfied the Prince of Orange; the negotiation trained on till his death, but that event produced the succession-war; and threw every thing into confusion.

The treaty of Utrecht, gave the Low-Countries to the German branch of the House of Austria, with all the rights, claims, &c. of Spain.

This claim was renewed in 1738, by the Emperor Charles IV. and commissioners met at Brussels; but his death, and the difficulties that arose about the Pragmatic Sanction, and succession of Maria Theresa, rendered the negotiation abortive.

This claim, and that of the repairs of the barrier towns are such, as if they were fairly discussed in a court of law, would be good. The Emperor, however, waved them, provided the Dutch gave up the free navigation of the Scheldt.

Maestricht, and a partial navigation of the Scheldt, viz. for his own were offered by the Dutch last summer, but not accepted.

The partial navigation of the Scheldt has again been offered lately, and accepted, it is believed, as the terms of a pacification.

The greatest obstacles to the conclusion of the peace between the Emperor and the Dutch, seem principally to arise from a misunderstanding that prevails between the United Provinces, some of them being ready to submit to any condition, whilst others seem disposed to risk the event of a war, rather than put up with the imperious demands of Joseph II. Amongst the opponents to peace, the province of Guelderland is the most obstinate.

May 6. A letter from Tangier, in the Empire of Morocco, says, that the Emperor, in consequence of his design to treat the Dutch in the most favourable manner, has, at the solicitation of their Consul, granted permission to sell the cargo of the Citta de Vienna, wrecked on that coast, on account of the Dutch merchants. He has besides ordered the 15 Moors who forced the Captain of the wrecked vessel to land them near Ceuta, to be sent in irons to Morocco. It is likewise affirmed, that he has sent a formal complaint to the Emperor of Germany against the Captain of the above vessel, and ordered his guarda costas in future to fire upon all vessels, without distinction, who shall attempt to land men, on any pretence whatever, in any part of his dominions, other than the established ports. This measure has produced a number of memorials from the Consuls of the European nations, praying that some exception may be made in favour of such unhappy persons as, in case of shipwreck, shall be obliged to make for land in their boats.

A report is current, that it is the intention of the Ministry to submit a bill to the consideration of Parliament, soon after the approaching recess, for constituting a Board of Commissioners, for the purpose of enquiring into the nature of the commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and the United States of America, and to make a report thereof to the house, preparatory to measures being adopted for establishing, on a permanent basis, a system for the regulation of the commerce of the two countries.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 21.

"It is assured that some preliminary articles that are to serve for the basis of an accommodation between the Court of Vienna and the Republic of Holland, have been signed by the Emperor's Ambassador, and those of the United States. Others pretend, nevertheless, that in the conference between these Ministers, nothing was done but the exchanging of their full powers, as the negotiations could not be renewed without that formality. They add, that another courier from Vienna was expected, in order to know whether the Emperor will desist from some articles which the States General cannot admit as the foundation of the reconciliation. On account of the distance between the Courts interested in the negotiation, the arrangement of the different difficulties require a considerable time."

The following ships are to be launched next month: Royal Sovereign, 110 guns, at Plymouth; Excellent, 74, at Harwich; Bellerophon, 74, at Rochester; Medusa, 50, at Plymouth; and six frigates at different places.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, April 2.

"An Algerine rover, of 26 guns, had the audacity to chase a sloop from hence, under the fort of San Idore, who firing upon the renegado, he returned several shot, one of which dismounted a cannon of 18 pounds from the ramparts and killed three men; the pirate's metal must from this have been very heavy. The San Carlos, of 50, a new ship, and the Agnesia, of 28 guns, are now fitting as guarda-costas, to prevent these outrages, and to protect the coasting trade, which is nearly stopped from the lawless proceedings of these barbarian marauders. Those infidels have at this time twenty-seven sail of vessels at sea from 40 to 16 guns, and are said to be preparing several more. It is something astonishing, that the Barbary powers, who build none but contemptible galleys, should get provided with such stout ships. It is more than probable some of the European states are at the bottom of these disorders, fomented to serve some special purposes not yet brought to open day. One grand effort will be made this summer if possible to subdue those pirates, who are become a terror to all the powers who have a trade in the Mediterranean sea, the Dutch and English only excepted."

It is confidently asserted, that there are letters in London, received by express from the continent, containing accounts that the preliminary articles of peace, between the Emperor and the Dutch, were last week signed by the Ministers of the respective powers.

If there is any thing commendable in the last peace, it seems to be the making the North-Americans and Spaniards neighbours by the cession of Florida. The former turbulent and rapacious by nature, and giddy with their lately acquired independence; the latter haughty, jealous and vindictive; it is impossible that amity can for any time subsist between them.—No treaties will prevent the avaricious Americans from carrying on a contraband trade, in the Spanish dominions, in his neighbourhood; and if his goods should be seized, he will make no scruple of making predatory incursions to repair his loss; we may therefore expect soon to see the expeditions of the Buccaneers renewed on a larger scale; instead of a sloop or two, containing a few hundreds of men, the seas will be covered with numerous fleets, from whence will issue thousands of desperadoes, who, stimulated by the thirst of gain, will carry terror and desolation throughout every part of Spanish America, and reduce it to the same deplorable condition as the more

southern parts of Europe were by the incursion of the Normans.

Letters from Vienna say, that all the advices from the frontiers affirm, that the movements of the Prussian troops become every day more serious. Some people even pretend to say, that the troops of that Monarch will form three armies, under the command of the Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince Henry, and the reigning Duke of Brunswick.

A private letter from Amsterdam says, that advice is received from Cadiz that the Vrow Geertruydenberg, bound to that port, was taken within sight of the harbour by two Barbary corsairs, but a French man of war lying there slipped her cable, and went in chase of them, retook the Dutch ship, sunk one of the corsairs, took the other, and brought it, with the Dutch ship, into Cadiz.

American Intelligence.

SHELburne, May 15.

ON Saturday last arrived here the ship Hibernia, Capt. Scallion, in seven weeks from St. Ubes. By her we learn that a snow, belonging to England, from Leghorn, homeward bound, had put into Lisbon in great distress. Being chiefly laden with cotton, it heated and caught fire in the hold, four days before her arrival, during which time the crew remained upon deck; and being obliged to secure the hatches, cabin windows, and companion door, had nothing to subsist upon. Before she reached the shore, she was observed by the Portuguese to be on fire, and a number of boats were sent off to assist the crew to extinguish it, but they refused to admit any of them on board, until they had run her on shore, when the sudden shock made the flames burst out, and she was consumed in a few hours.

BOSTON, June 18.

On Thursday last, agreeably to the order of the day, the Honourable the Legislature proceeded to the election of delegates to represent this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, when, on collecting the votes, the whole number appeared to be 150, 76 making a choice: The

Hon. Rufus King, Esq.	had	142	votes.
Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq.		116	
Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq.		101	
Hon. Nathan Dane, Esq.		83	

and were chosen. Five being the number to be elected, and four only being chosen, the Legislature again proceeded to the choice of a fifth delegate, and on collecting the votes, the whole number was 156, of which

The Hon. John Hancock, Esq. had 112 votes, and was chosen.

The Hon. Peter Coffin, Esq. is elected a Senator; vice the Hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. who has resigned, and taken his seat in the House of Representatives.

The General Assembly of New-Hampshire, have appointed a committee to wait on the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, to ascertain what laws have been enacted here, the operation of which make it expedient that the neighbouring states adopt acts similar thereto.

A correspondent observes, that as the late arrival of British merchants, factors and agents, has been a great cause of the embarrassed state of our trade and commerce, whether it will not be necessary for the present General Court to enact a particular law respecting such persons, that such residents should not frustrate the intentions of any alien acts of this state, by naturalization; and whether such interlopers should not be obliged to pay at least *one thousand pounds* to the Commonwealth for this privilege; otherwise, all acts of this state will soon become of little avail, in hindering such residents from receiving every advantage in their importations, under the sanction of being subjects to these states. This fine may be practised with a view to set aside the extra duties imposed on aliens. The question is, whether British merchants, agents and factors, who reside among us, with a view of importing British gewgaws and other manufactures from England, and collecting the currency for remittances, can be considered as valuable members of society?—or rather, whether such residents are nuisances to the community, and ought not by every measure possible, to be so embarrassed in their commercial concerns, as to oblige them to return *whence they came*.

The same correspondent farther observes, that however plausible the idea of *emigration* may be urged, he hopes this gauze covering will not so far deceive any one, as to lose the distinction between emigration for the improvement of our manufactures and agriculture, and the trifling venders of *balloons* and ribands.

LITCHFIELD, June 21.

On Thursday evening last, there was a most violent tornado, or hurricane, accompanied with a heavy and

severe shower of hail, at and in the neighbourhood of Sharon; which, with infinite regret, we assure our readers, has materially damaged many, and totally destroyed some very valuable fields of English and other grain, in that vicinity, and greatly injured the fruit, &c. as trees of considerable bigness, were either broken down, or torn up by the roots; and fences within the limits of its direction, were likewise so effectually demolished, as to leave many fields entirely open. The roofs of three barns, the property of Mr. Samuel Canfield, merchant; John Canfield, Esq. and Lieutenant Taylor, were blown off; and the dwelling-house of Dr. Ashur Shepard, and Grifwold, Esq. were considerably injured; many of their windows being broken to pieces by the hailstones.

Corroborating accounts, obtained of gentlemen from the state of New-York, give us sufficient confidence likewise to acquaint our readers, that on Sunday the 12th inst. a severe storm of hail, attended with a strong whirlwind, thunder and lightning, extending itself in different directions, from Kinderhook, in that, to Washington, in this state; which has laid waste many very large, valuable and flourishing fields of grain, destroyed the fruit, and committed many other ravages. Our informants say, that hailstones were found on the morning succeeding the storm, which measured eight inches in circumference.

Same evening a gristmill, standing in Livingston's Manor, containing upwards of one thousand bushels of wheat, was set on fire by lightning, and, with its contents, entirely consumed.

Capt. Gideon Crawford, in the sloop Betsey, lately arrived at Providence, in 13 days from Cape-Francois, informs, that a brig from New-London (Capt. Star) was seized at the Cape, the 22d of May, on a charge of having contraband goods on board. The vessel was not condemned when Captain Crawford failed.

Captain Crawford spoke a Bermudian sloop at the Caucasus, and was informed that Captain Miles, in a sloop belonging to New-Haven, on his passage from the Cape to Turks-Island, struck on one of the Caucasus; the crew saved, but vessel and cargo lost.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

His Excellency Don Gardoqui, Ambassador from his Most Catholic Majesty to the Court of America, arrived at his house in this city last Friday, and we are informed will in a few days have an audience of their Excellencies the Members of the United States assembled in Congress.

Yesterday sailed from Sandy-Hook, the ship Caesar, Captain Wade, for Bristol; and this day the brig Peggy, Captain Dekay, will take her departure for the same port.

On the 10th of February last, a bill was read a second time in the General Assembly of Georgia, for granting to his Excellency the Count d'Estaing, twenty thousand acres of land, and to encourage the settlement thereof.

Every man in America, who, either from motives of self interest, or the more exalted motives of patriotism and philanthropy, feels himself affected in the situation of these rising Republics, must sincerely rejoice, that the principal states in the union entertain, at length, a just idea of the only radical cure that can possibly be applied to our distresses, that is, to invest Congress with such a power of regulating our trade, as may enable them to counteract those illiberal and impolitic systems, whose influence, like that of a malignant comet, has operated so banefully throughout the states.

Recent letters from Europe inform us, that the Pope has opened two ports, Cavita Vecchia on the Mediterranean sea, and Ancona on the Adriatick gulf, for the admission of vessels belonging to the United States of America, on terms of perfect reciprocity, and has, moreover, nominated persons at each of these ports, to render every necessary service to those Americans who may arrive there; stipulating only, that the subjects of the Papacy shall meet with similar friendly treatment in the ports of the United States. We are informed that application on the above subject, for the purpose of opening a new vent for the New-England cod-fish, was made by the American commissioners in Europe, to the Pope's Nuncio, who transmitted an account of the proposition to his sovereign, by whom he was empowered to conclude the business as above-mentioned.

We are assured, that by a calculation made by a gentleman, particularly skilful in the geography of this country, it appears the Western Territory of the United States comprehends more than two hundred and sixty-three millions of acres, of which forty millions of acres are water; so that with a liberal allowance for mountainous and rough land, we have two hundred millions of acres, capable, by their produce, of rewarding the toil of the husbandman. Scotland, England, Ireland, France and Sweden, united, do not contain a greater extent of territory; and these countries support between thirty and forty millions of people.

By a bylander from Havanna for St. Augustine, which put in at Savanna on the 9th inst. we have advice, that a fire lately happened at the Cabagna, which burnt all the stores belonging to the King of Spain, containing provisions, timber, &c. also a ship and two launches. The fire was not entirely quenched for seven days. Don Galvez had failed for Mexico before the above vessel left Havanna.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

From Boston we learn, that a report was current there of the British frigates having fired on our fishermen, employed in fishing on the grand bank of Newfoundland.

PHILADELPHIA PRICE-CURRENT, June 24.

Superfine flour	44s	Vermillion	10d
com. do.	37s 6d	Anchors	9d to 10d
Bur middlings	32s 6d a 35s	Per bushel.	
Indian meal,	24s	Wheat	7s 9d to 8s 4d
Tar	10s	Rye	5s
Pitch	16s 8d	Barley	6s
Turpentine	17s 6d	Indian corn	3s 10d
Pork Burlington	51 to 61	Oats	2s 6d
Beef Irish	41 to 41 1/2	Flax-seed	none
Country	31	Allum salt	2s 6d
Mackarel	50s to 60s	Liverpool ditto	2s
Herring	22s 6d	Coal (dull sale)	18d
Per Cwt.		Per pipe.	
Ship stuff	14s to 16s	Wine Madeira	50l to 80l
bread	23s to 24s	Lisbon	40l
Pilot ditto		Port	40l
Rice	26s	Teneriffe	22l 10s
Sugar Muscov.	36s to 60s	Fayal	15l
Tobacco James river		Per gallon.	
York	55s	Jamaica rum	4s to 4s 2d
Rappahannock	50s	Windward ditto	3s 3d
40s to 50s		French ditto	2s
Coloured Maryland		New-England ditto	2s 4d
45s to 60s		Brandy	3s 6d
Western Shore		Sherry wine	5s to 8s
long leaf 40s		Malaga	5s 6d
Eastern Shore		Molasses	20d
30s to 35s		Per ton.	
Lead in pigs	35s	Bar iron	30l
Ditto in bars	40s	Pig iron	8l 10s to 10l
Shot	40s	Logwood chipt	10l 10s
Red lead	48s to 50s	Ditto unchipt	7l 10s
White ditto	65s	Fullick	none
Spanish brown	15s	Braziletto	20l
German steel	70s to 75s	Lignum vitæ	7l
American	60s	Oak timber	40s
English blistered		* Ship-building. White-	
Cordage	50s to 67s 6d	oak frames	6l to 7l
Codfish	26s to 27s	Live-oak and Red-cedar	
Pearl shes	none	ditto	8l to 9l
Pot ditto	none	Per 1000.	
Cocoa	85s	Staves pipe	13l
Per lb.		W. O. hhd.	8l
Beefwax	2s 4d	R. O. do.	7l 10s
Feathers	3s to 3s 6d	Leogan	6l 10s
Hams	8d	barrel	5l 10s
Spermaceti candles	3s 9d	Heading (dressed)	10l 10s
Mould ditto	10d	Hoops	
Tallow ditto	9d	Oak boards 4l 2s 6d to 5l	
Soap	7d	Pine ditto	4l to 5l
English cheese	12d	Cedar ditto	6l 10
Butter	9d to 12d	Oak plank	10l
Chocolate	15d	Pine ditto	10l
Coffee	15d 1/2 to 16d	Shortling. 11s 3d a 12s 6d	
Tea Hyson	10s to 12s 6d	Long ditto	6l to 6l 10s
Souchong	6s 6d	Scantling	4l to 5l
Bohea	2s 6d to 2s 8d	Skins and furs.	
Indigo French	9s	Deer-skin per lb.	
Carolina	6s 6d to 7s	Beaver ditto	7s 6d to 15s
Hemp	5d to 5d 1/2	Per piece.	
Ginseng	2s to 2s 3d	Otters	25s
Snake-root		Minks	2s 6d
Starch	4d	Foxes grey 7s 6d red 5s	
Snuff	2s 6d	Martins	5s
Loaf sugar	11d	Fishers	4s 6d
Havanna sugar white	8d	Cats	3s 9d
Ditto brown	5d 1/2	Bears	10s to 20
Nutmegs	27s	Rackoons	4s 6d
Cinnamon	12s 6 to 15s	Muskrats	18d
Mace	60s	T. Crowley steel per	
Cloves	12s 6d	faggot	4l to 5l
Pepper	2s 9d	Tin in boxes	4l 15s to 5l
Pimento	1s 2d	Gin per case	30s to 32s 6d
Copper in sheets	2s	Claret per doz. bottles	30s
Verdigrease		Port wine ditto	30
Course of exchange—On London	77 1-2	Lemons per box	30s to 40s
Amsterdam	3s 2d per guinea.		
Paris	7s 6d per 5 livres.		

* The tonnage of ship-building is near 25 per cent. better in Pennsylvania than any of the eastern states.

June 29. We learn from Boston, that the General Court have made some alterations and amendments in an act, passed at the last session of a General Court, commonly known by the name of the STAMP-ACT.—That part of the act, in particular, which laid a duty by a stamp on news-papers, almanacks and notes of hand, is repealed.

On the 23d. inst. Congress passed a resolution, that three commissioners be appointed to examine the receipts and expenditures of the late superintendent of finance, and report thereon; and that three commissioners be appointed annually to examine and report on the expenditures of the board of treasury of the United States.

The university of Edinburgh has conferred the honour of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Messrs. Howard and Lathrop, of Boston; each of whom, it is said, received a diploma by the last packet.

Accounts from Pittsburgh just received, say, that

some of the southern Indians have taken up the hatchet against the United States.

TRENTON, July 4.

Thursday last came on the examination of the Grammar-School in the Trenton-Academy. The Honourable Philemon Dickinson, Vice-President of this state, the Honourable Isaac Smith, Second Justice of the Supreme Court, Colonel Cox, James Mott, Esq. State Treasurer, James Ewing, Esq. Auditor of Accounts, the Rev. Mr. Hunter, the Trustees of the Institution, and a number of respectable citizens of the town and vicinity were present, who expressed their approbation of the performances of the students.

In the evening the scholars exhibited a specimen of their improvement in the Art of Speaking, in the presence of a polite and crowded audience, who appeared to be agreeably entertained.

The friends and proprietors of this Academy are endeavouring to establish a fund for the tuition of poor children; and in this laudable undertaking they have met with considerable encouragement, by the liberal contribution of a number of the inhabitants of this place and elsewhere—and hope to receive further aid from the generous and benevolent where-ever they may reside.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer holden at Burlington, last week, John Wood, the keeper of the gaol of that county, was convicted of negligently suffering a prisoner to escape, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty pounds, and be imprisoned three months.

We are warranted in informing the citizens of New-Jersey, that his Excellency our Governor declines accepting the appointment of Congress, to be their Ambassador to the United Netherlands.

This day is the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America.

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

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the 15th of May last from the subscriber in Middleton, Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, a negro man aged about 22 years, this country born, a short fellow: Had on when he went away a short lightish coloured over jacket, a pair of purple coloured trowsers, an old shirt, old felt hat, &c. has a remarkable scar on his chin. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN TAYLOR.

Middleton, June 6, 1785.

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, by Charles and Andrew Pettit,

And now opening for Sale, at their Store in Water-Street, a few doors below Market-Street,

An elegant Assortment of GOODS, Suitable to the Season: Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

CASSIMERS of the first quality and most fashionable colours, Caffeins, Ladies' cloths, Bombazeens and bombazets, Russels and russellets, Corduroys and cordurets, Superfine black twilled lastings, Ditto sattinets, Calimancoes of different colours, Durants, shalloons, moreens, &c. Half yard and half ell-wide low priced fustians, Ditto jeans and jeanets, Imperial, royal, herring-bone, and a variety of other ribs, Checks and stripes of a variety of patterns, South wallets, Corded dimities, Dutch cords, &c. Marfeilles quilting, Ditto with borders, Elegant Marfeilles bed-quilts from 9-4 to 10-4, Cotton counterpanes, An assortment of 7-8 and yard-wide Irish linens, 9-8 Irish sheetings, Linen and cotton handkerchiefs of a variety of patterns, Calicoes and chintzes, a variety of the newest patterns and lowest prices,

Where also may be had, by the ton or larger quantity, Batsto hollow ware, consisting of pots, kettles, and skillets, noted for being the neatest and lightest in America; also, Batsto pig-iron of superior quality for making bar-iron and fine castings, and is in high estimation in Europe.

Philadelphia, May 30, 1785.

ALL Persons who have just

demands against the late partnership of Sharp and Brown, of Sharpsborough iron-works, in the county of Suffex, in the state of New-Jersey, and the estate of Abia Brown, late of the same place, deceased, either by bond or simple contract, are requested to exhibit them to Edward Dunlop, of Newtown, in the county aforesaid, who is in possession of the books and papers, for settlement, at any time before the 10th day of August next; and all persons who are indebted to the said partnership of Sharp and Brown, or estate of Abia Brown, on any contract whatsoever, are also requested to discharge their respective debts to the said Edward Dunlop by the said time, in order to enable the executors to make dividends, or discharge the debts due from the said estates, or either of them.

JOHN HATHORN, } Execut.
EDWARD DUNLOP, }

Sharpsborough, June 22, 1785.

4W

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE, On Friday the 8th inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the subscriber in Trenton,

an assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Of the first quality, with a few instruments; also a horse six or seven years old—and a variety of household furniture, such as tables, desk, bed and bedding, &c. &c. Hard cash and ready money will be expected. Attendance will be given on the day of sale,

JACOB BENJAMIN.

July 1, 1785.

1W†

COLHOUN & BRUSH,

Have for Sale, at their STORE at NEW MARKET, in AMWELL, a general Assortment of

European, East and West-India GOODS,

Suitable to the season, among which are,

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

4W

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,
 On Monday the 11th of July next, at 9 o'clock, at the house of Stephen Johnes, deceased,
A Valuable stock of horses, milch cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs: Also one half of the wheat, rye, corn and flax on the ground; some hay in stack, household goods and kitchen furniture. The conditions made known at the day of sale, and attendance given by
 DANIEL JOHNES, } Execut.
 DAVID JOHNES, }
 Maidenhead township, Hunterdon county, June 24, 1785. 2w†

New-Jersey, Mid- } **NOTICE** is hereby given, that deflex county, } the vendue held for the sale of the lands situate in my bailiwick, of and belonging unto Humphry Wall, taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Stevenfon and others, is adjourned for want of buyers to Monday the first of August next, at Benjamin South's tavern, near the premises; when it will certainly be sold if any buyers, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, &c.—All that plantation and tract of land, said to contain 320 acres, house and barn, with other necessary improvements; a good bearing orchard of about 300 apple-trees, about 150 acres of tilable, the remainder timber-land; very valuable swamp, some of which is cleared for meadow; it is very convenient to mill and market, the road leading from Allentown to Trenton going through the same: The said farm will admit of great improvement, &c.
 ABRAMHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.
 June 20, 1785. 5w

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 to 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 send 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, fourth side of St. James's Park, London, England."
 January 5, 1785. 12w

Publick Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the Supreme Court of the state of New-Jersey, in the term of September next, to be then held at Trenton, to supply the loss of the deeds for a tract or tracts of one hundred and three acres of land and swamp, or thereabouts, in the township of Woolwich, in Gloucester county, one hundred acres of which were surveyed for Samuel Shevers, of Gloucester county, deceased, on or about the 24th February, 1737-8; and are bounded, and supposed to be bounding, on lands of Hendrickson-John Ladd, Isaac Helm, and others, and which same one hundred acres were conveyed unto William Watson, the father of the subscriber, in fee by the same Shevers, and now belongs to
 WILLIAM WATSON,
 of Woolwich, Gloucester county.
 April 30, 1785. 17w†

T O B E S O L D,

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 into meadow, which may be laid from six inches to ten feet under water, or kept dry all winter, as the purchaser shall please; and contiguous to it there is a 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 plots, are lodged with the Printer hereof, who is empowered to sell the said lands—to whom any one inclining to purchase will please to apply.
 April 15, 1785. t. f.

A L L 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, } Execut.
 DANIEL ELLIS, }
 Burlington, May 10, 1785. 7w*

A L L 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, } Execut.
 JAMES COALMAN, }
 JAMES WOOLLEY, }
 Nottingham, June 15, 1785. 4w*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Proprietors of the Eastern Division of the state of New-Jersey, at a Council convened at the city of Perth-Amboy, on Tuesday the 12th instant, did order and determine, that dividends of rights of location of unappropriated lands should take place at the next stated meeting of the Board, which will be on the second Tuesday in September next, at this place.
 By Order of the Council,
 JAMES PARKER, Register.
 Perth-Amboy, April 18, 1785.

N. B. Amongst the papers formerly in the hands of John Smyth, Esq. late Register, and delivered over to me as his successor in office, are a number of original deeds, returns of surveys, and other papers of consequence, belonging to persons of different counties in the state, to whom they are ready to be delivered upon the fees being paid, if any prove due thereon.
 13w J. PARKER.

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, Godfrey'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

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 turns 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. 786† t f

COLLINS & EWING,

Have for Sale, at their STORE in TRENTON, An elegant and very general assortment of European, East and West-India Goods, suitable to the season, among which are

- C**HOICE old Jamaica spirit,
 West-India and New-England rum,
 Bottled claret,
 Molasses,
 Best hyson and bohea teas,
 Loaf and muscovado sugar,
 Coffee,
 Chocolate,
 Rice,
 Indigo,
 Pepper,
 Allspice,
 Robin,
 Brimstone,
 Redwood,
 Snuff and tobacco,
 Soap and candles,
 Frying-pans,
 Scythes,
 Brass kettles,
 Nails,
 Copper tea-kettles,
 Brass and iron candlesticks,
 Sad-irons,
 Drawing-knives,
 Hand, tenant and fash saws,
 Hammers, augers, gouges, chizels, hinges, and screws,
 Drawer, trunk, closet, chest, and tea-table locks,
 Brass nob locks,
 Files, bolts, and padlocks,
 G B wool cards,
 A variety of queens and earthen ware,
 An assortment of hosiery, consisting of
 Mens' and womens' cotton stockings,
 Woollen, worsted, thread, and hemp do.
 Silk and worsted mits,
 A good assortment of super-fine, fine and coarse, broad-cloths,
 Superfine cassimers,
 Sagathies and wiltons,
 Black fattinet, lasting and ruffel,
 Corduroy,
 Royal rib,
 Superfine and common, spotted and plain, jeans and fustians,
 Beaveret,
 Nankeens,
 Brown and white Russia sheeting and duck,
 Scotch sheeting and oznaburghs,
 Apron-width, yard-wide, and 7-8 cotton and linen checks,
 Yard-wide and 7-8 Irish linens,
 Brown holland,
 Black taffety, fatten, modes and peelong,
 Blue and green ell-wide perfsian,
 Single perfsians and sarfenets of all colours,
 Black, blue, pink and green moreens,
 Blue, pink and green joan's spinings,
 Calimancoes,
 Durants, tammies and cambiets,
 Poplins,
 Bengals,
 Rattinets,
 Shalloons,
 Striped, plain and cross-barred muslins,
 Cambricks and lawns,
 Black and white, striped and plain, gauze,
 Dark and light ground chintzes,
 Printed linens of the most elegant patterns,
 Olive, purple and light ground calicoes,
 Cottons and cottonets,
 Furniture fringe, cord and tassels,
 Barcelona, Bandano, Bilboa and Irish silk handkerchiefs,
 Check and spotted linen ditto,
 Fans,
 Mohair, sewing silk, and taylor's thread of all colours,
 Balloon ribbons,
 Ferrets, bindings, tapes, and bobbins,
 Brass and plated thimbles, Taylors' do.
 Pins and needles,
 Sleeve-buttons,
 Watch-keys and seals,
 Shoe and knee-buckles,
 Knives and forks,
 Pen-knives,
 Childrens' speckled knives,
 Family shears and scissors,
 Table and tea-spoons,
 Razors,
 Cork-screws,
 Temple spectacles,
 Crooked and frait combs,
 Ivory do.
 Snuff-boxes,
 Balloon wire,
 Mens', boys and childrens', beaver, castor and felt hats,
 White do. and white lined with green,
 Mens', womens' and childrens' leather shoes,
 Stuff shoes of all colours, very neat.
A L S O,
 An assortment of books and stationary, among which are
 Bibles,
 Testaments,
 Dilworth's spelling-books,
 Watts's psalms, and psalms and hymns bound together,
 Schoolmasters' assistant,
 Esop's fables,
 Bailey's dictionary,
 Gibson's surveying,
 Buchan's family physician,
 Wilson's edition of the Jersey laws,
 Religious courtship,
 Joseph Andrews,
 Ali Bey,
 Independent,
 Eloisa and Livarot,
 The mirror,
 Dr. Price's observations,
 Almanacks for 1785,
 Janeway's token for children,
 Familiar dialogues,
 Watts's divine songs,
 And a variety of small books for children,
 Parchment,
 Writing-paper,
 Pasteboards,
 Ink-powder and ink-cake,
 Sealing-wax and wafers,
 Brass and leather ink-stands,
 Black lead pencils, &c. &c.

All which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

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