

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1785.

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

From the New-York Packet.

New-York, Nov. 5, 1785.

MR. LOUDON,

THE general committee of mechanics of this city, having been honoured by the committee of correspondence, with copies of a memorial from the corporation of the chamber of commerce, to the legislature of this state; also their circular letters to the states in union, and the counties in this state, conceive they contain matter of so much importance to the welfare of the federal union, that they wish them to receive a place in your useful packet.

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the PEOPLE of the State of New-York, in SENATE and ASSEMBLY convened.

The MEMORIAL of the CORPORATION of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists have seen with concern, that a flourishing and successful commerce has not yet been numbered among the blessings that peace and independence have restored to the state, but that trade, the great spring of agriculture and manufactures, languishing under fatal obstructions, is daily on the decline—That your memorialists feel themselves constrained, by a variety of public and private considerations, to mention some of the causes of that decline, and to solicit the early attention of your honourable body to an object, which at once embraces the separate interests of every order and class of citizens.

The decay of those manufactures which formerly made a part of our exports, together with the check agriculture has received from the advanced price of labour and the devastations of war, have been highly prejudicial to the commerce of the state; but as these evils require no other remedy but time, and a mild and equitable government, your memorialists pass them over as temporary inconveniences, in order to call your attention to others, which without the early interposition of your honourable body, may be more serious and lasting.

By our federal union, no power is invested in the representative sovereignty of America to regulate trade; but on the contrary, that right is referred to the respective states, who cannot possibly use it for the common benefit;

1st. Because not being enabled to form treaties, trade cannot in their hands be made the basis of commercial compacts.

2d. Because no regular system can be adopted by thirteen different legislatures, pursuing different objects, and seeing the same object in different lights.

3d. Because if it were even to be presumed, that they would at all times and in every circumstance, sacrifice partial interests to the general good, yet the want of harmony in their measures, and a common force would forever defeat their best intentions.

From these and a variety of similar considerations, your memorialists observe, that it will necessarily follow, either that the trade of these states shall continue to labour under all these inconveniences, which arise from the want of commercial treaties, the basis of the intercourse between trading nations,—or that the power of regulating trade, be transferred to that honourable body, who alone by the confederation are empowered to make treaties.

Your memorialists cannot but observe on the inconsistency of a system, which, while it empowers the United States in Congress to treat with foreign powers, deprives them of the means of doing it with advantage, since no one can be ignorant that the connections between nations is founded on mutual interests, and that nothing is yielded by one, unless in recompence of something gained of the other.

If then we require facilities for our commerce from foreigners, we must be enabled to afford or deny them others that they may equally require in return; it will be otherwise in vain to expect an equi-

valent for that which they may enjoy without rendering any.

Your memorialists are sorry to add, that these reflections are confirmed by daily experience, and that though they are well informed, that no endeavours have been wanting on the part of the United States in Congress, to procure such treaties as would place the trade of their constituents on the most respectable foundation; though they know that the commerce of this country (almost the only civilized one that does not manufacture for itself) is an inviting object to the maritime nations of Europe, they still have to lament that no treaties are formed, by which they have obtained an equivalent for these advantages, and that they have even the mortification to find the inability of Congress to restrain commerce urged by those who derive the greatest benefit from us, as an argument against making the smallest sacrifice to the interests of these states.

Your memorialists would further observe, that the commerce of this country must labour under the greatest inconveniences, unless speedily secured from the depredations of Barbary corsairs, and instead of being the carriers of the commodities of other nations, they will even be compelled to seek protection for their own, by using vessels of those who are in alliance with them; that this evil can only be remedied by expensive treaties, and an annual tribute in co-operation with such a naval force, as will prevent their violation. How far the resources of the United States enable Congress to make arrangements, so essential to the honour and prosperity of their constituents, your honourable body, who have the best means of comparing the sums paid into the common treasury, with the various and complicated demands of our extensive empire, are best able to judge.

Your memorialists therefore, without enlarging on these important subjects, submit the consideration of them to your honourable body, in full confidence that they will receive the earliest attention, and give birth to such laws as may be necessary to invest the United States in Congress, with power to regulate trade, and to confine it, if it shall be found expedient, to those nations that may incline to afford us an equivalent for the advantages they may derive from our commerce—to form treaties with the Barbary powers—to maintain such a naval establishment, as will protect our coasts from those piratical invasions, which our extreme weakness seems every day to invite, and that while this state takes measures to promote these important ends, it will neglect no means to render them efficacious, by inviting others to follow their example; and that such other means will be applied to give relief in the premises, as to your honourable body, in your great wisdom, shall seem meet.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

By order of the Chamber,
JOHN ALSOP, PRESIDENT.

(CIRCULAR to the STATES.)

New-York, Sept. 30, 1785.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a committee of correspondence of the city of New-York, we beg leave to address ourselves through you to the state of which you are members, and take the liberty of inclosing you a memorial from the chamber of commerce of this city; which, in our humble opinion, contains matter worthy of your serious consideration.

Among the blessings of our late revolution, it is not the least that the laws and constitutions which we have established are creatures of the public will, and may be altered and modified by that power from which their existence was derived. The general sense therefore of any defect in them will naturally and easily operate a cure. But this general sense is not always to be effected with the requisite celerity. For although nothing can be more evident to reason than this proposition, that whatever injures a part is detrimental to the whole, yet a long time may elapse before the feelings of a community can be excited by the ills which afflict any particular order

of citizens. When we see the landholder and merchant seduced into a false idea that their real interests are different, it is not to be wondered at, (though it must be lamented) that one state should suppose it can derive advantage or may escape danger from circumstances of injury, or oppression to another. But if reason will not suffice to shew the fallacy of such opinions, a happy but severe experience past, and we apprehend a future experience less happy and more severe will evince, that *our union is the basis of our grandeur and power.* The foundation once removed, the superstructure of national felicity must crumble into dust. You cannot but perceive that although the late treaty with Britain has given the name of peace, yet we in fact are called on to wage a variegated war. And unfortunately for us as the enmity is less open, so the enemies are more numerous.—If Europe did indeed desire to see us independent; but now that we are become so, each separate power is equally desirous of rendering our interests subservient to their commercial policy. We may, and perhaps we ought to accept those powers who (closely allied to us in peace and war) find their political interests connected with those of the United States. But alas, how frail is the tenure of national prosperity, when it hangs on the ties of political interests. Interests which perpetually change. Whatever then may be the internal discussion between particular citizens or between the several states, one truth results to reason, and has been sanctioned by long experience, that the prosperity of our country and the affluence of every order of citizens in it, has kept equal pace with our foreign trade. The extension of the one, invariably has, and we may venture to pronounce that it necessarily must produce an increase of the other. Our commerce, foreign and domestic, forms also the only source of a marine, and hence the commercial war, which we complain of, for we are so far removed from the ancient world, that by a marine alone we can be respected as a nation; and unless the nation be respected, its citizens will be despised; unless the nation hath power to exact, the citizen will in vain demand his right. The injury and the insult may, and in the first instance, must affect the interests and the feelings of the merchant, but in the event every citizen will suffer from the wrongs which his fellow-citizen has endured, and so with respect to the states themselves; those most commercial, those most dependent on the sea, will feel most sensibly the attempts of foreign nations to restrict our trade in general, and the carrying trade in particular. But when revenue is to be obtained, and when fleets are required, the states least commercial will in vain regret that the commerce of their sister states is decayed, and their seamen destroyed. It is the part of wisdom to foresee, and of prudence to avoid those things which we may else want, the patience and the power to repel or endure. We request you therefore, to use the inestimable privileges of which we are possessed, and from that elevated station on which freedom has placed every American citizen, calmly and deliberately to examine the conduct of foreign powers, with relation to America, and if, from mature reflection, you shall be convinced that the right of regulating commerce, or any other authority ought to be vested in the United States in Congress, additional to those which they now possess, we invite you to correspond with us on the important subject, and to take such measures with your own legislature, as may be most effectual for giving to the sovereign representation of our union, that consistency, efficiency and respectability, which are necessary to the safety, prosperity and happiness of those over whom they preside.

We are, gentlemen,

Your most humble Servants,

Jacob Morris,	William Constable,
Eleazer Miller,	Daniel Nevin,
Daniel Phoenix,	Archibald Currie,
James Watson,	William Neilson,
Paschall N. Smith,	Nathaniel Hazard,
David Brooks,	Adam Gilchrist, jun.
Robert Bowne,	Jacobus Van Zandt,
Jonathan Lawrence,	Alexander Stewart,

Joshua Sands, Alexander Robertson,
William W. Gilbert, William Wilcocks,
Anthony Post, John Wiley,
Thomas Ivers, Isaac Gouverneur.

(CIRCULAR to the COUNTIES.)

GENTLEMEN,

THE interest of the landholder is so closely connected with that of the merchant in all countries, that it is impossible for commerce to languish without agriculture feeling the immediate and corresponding effect.

From this conviction the chamber of commerce of this city, who have been for some time witnesses to the ruinous consequences which flowed from the restrictions laid on the trade of our country by Great-Britain, petitioned the legislature at their last session, to vest Congress with ample powers for regulating the commerce of the United States.

A draught of the memorial on this subject, we now transmit to you. The reasons adduced in it (though stated in a concise manner) must be so obvious to persons of your discernment, that we deem it needless to enter into those details of which the subject is capable; we shall content ourselves with observing, that unless the United States are speedily vested with such powers as will make it the interest of other nations to court a commercial alliance with them, the merchants will no longer be able to persist in the dangerous experiment of exporting the commodities of the country at a certain loss; a total stagnation in the purchase of produce must take place; the states be drained of all the gold and silver coin; the people rendered unable to discharge their engagements, or to pay the taxes necessary for the ordinary expence of government, much less of doing justice to those, whose meritorious contributions of service and property rescued the community from impending slavery, and established the liberties of the people on the broad basis of independence.

In so critical a situation, it is impossible in our opinion, for the virtuous and enlightened inhabitants of your county, to view with supineness and unconcern the ruin that threatens our common country: By the union of the farmer, the merchant and mechanic we have, in the most dangerous crisis, been able to withstand the open force of our enemies; and if this spirit still actuates us, we shall soon convince them that their insidious politics in peace, are of as little effect as their open attempts in war—our trade will soon revive, our agriculture flourish, our navigation extend itself to every part of the world, and become not only the source of wealth, but the best security for defending our rights against any power who may be bold enough to invade them.

When such are the evils to be avoided, and such the advantages to be gained, we venture to express our confidence that your exertions will be united with ours to effect so valuable an end. We have therefore to request, that you will be pleased to lay this letter, with the enclosed memorial, before the inhabitants of the several districts in your county, and that you will unite in giving pointed instructions to your representatives, to support every measure at the next session of the legislature, which shall tend to vest the United States in Congress with those powers which are necessary for establishing the commerce of this country upon a footing of equality, and for doing justice to the numerous class of public creditors, whose sufferings can only be equalled by the patience with which they have borne the injuries they have so long sustained, by a delay in receiving the mere interest of their claims.

In obedience to our instructions as a committee of correspondence, we have opened the principal objects of our appointment; we shall at all times be happy to have the unreserved communication of your sentiments, and to co-operate with you in every firm and constitutional measure, for rescuing the state from that dangerous situation to which the mischievous policy of other nations, and the want of wise and timely measures on our part, have reduced us.

We are, gentlemen, with respect,

Your friends and fellow-citizens,
Jacob Morris, William Constable,
Eleazer Miller, Daniel Nevin,
Daniel Phenix, Archibald Currie,
James Watson, William Neilson,
Paschal N. Smith, Nathaniel Hazard,
David Brooks, Adam Gilchrist, jun.
Robert Bowne, Jacobus Van Landt,
Jonathan Lawrence, Alexander Stewart,
Joshua Sands, Alexander Robertson,
William W. Gilbert, William Wilcocks,
Anthony Post, John Wiley,
Thomas Ivers, Isaac Gouverneur.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, August 17.

The Americans have made a contract with their good and great ally, the French king, to supply that

power with all the spermaceti oil which they can procure; and to encourage the American fishery, we understand the city of Paris is to be in future lighted with American, instead of vegetable oil. This is the only article of American produce which we should have discouraged for the sake of our own fishery. The Americans, in consequence of this contract, have sent twenty-five ships to the southern whale-fishery, and we have only sent seven.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Aug. 11.

After many cruel disappointments Mr. Lunardi performed his second ascension on Tuesday last; a high wind had prevented him on Monday, and some ill-natured wretches, who take delight in insulting the unfortunate, endeavoured to propagate several unjust and scandalous reports. Anxious to vindicate himself, he determined, at all events, to ascend on Tuesday; and hurrying to the fort, resolved to wait there till he could fulfil his engagements with the publick: Nothing could persuade him to leave the place a moment; he spent the night there, and a disagreeable one it must be, for the wind was very loud and high. About twelve o'clock on Tuesday he began to fill the balloon with the utmost composure, and luckily the wind soon began to abate, the process was carried on with the greatest regularity, and about three o'clock he gave the signal that the balloon was full, and began to prepare for his voyage. Unfortunately he was persuaded to ascend from the centre of the fort, and stepping into the boat with his usual calmness, desired his two active friends, Mr. W. Earle, and Mr. Nissen, to carry him from the N. W. side, to the middle of the area, but no sooner was the balloon unsheltered, than the people, who saw it roll about, imagining the danger to be great, crowded furiously about him, to prevent his ascension; and deaf to all his entreaties, broke the ropes, burst two holes in the balloon, and tore the netting almost to pieces! At this moment he threw himself down in the boat, and casting his eyes up to heaven, exclaimed O! Dio! then, as if suddenly inspired, he rose as quick as lightning, and drawing his hanger, threatened to cut every hand that laid hold on the hoop. This had the desired effect; he was immediately liberated, and ascended in an instant, with the rapidity of a sky-rocket. A thousand screams of terror were sent forth at once, when the spectators beheld him in the air, with the torn netting and ropes fluttering in the wind, and the boat so frightfully inclined as to cause the most dreadful apprehensions for his being thrown out; but so collected was he, in this moment, that he was seen fastening the strings, and soon after saluted by waving his flag. He continued in sight only four minutes, and then was lost behind a thick cloud, from which he soon emerged, and was seen at intervals, for near half an hour. His height appeared to be very great, and direction almost south.

There was a letter received from him yesterday afternoon, informing his friends that he descended near Tarpoey, in Cheshire, after being dragged a considerable way.

Sept. 15. Rewards judiciously bestowed on persons eminently conspicuous for their literary or other qualifications, seem to actuate the conduct of some foreign courts and sovereigns, much more than is to be found in these countries. The empress of Russia acts with a well judged munificence, so as to encourage in the most liberal manner the professors or inventors of whatever has or may conduce to the advancement of the arts and sciences, or to the utility of mankind in general; this great woman has not only procured the laurels of conquest for her majestic brow, but by her profound wisdom and vastness of design peculiar to herself, with finances that fall infinitely short of those of Great-Britain, has also displayed her magnificence upon a thousand occasions, so as to excite the surprise and admiration of the world. The emperor and the French monarch, have also signalized themselves upon such occasions, in a most princely and laudable manner; while a venerable and magnanimous sovereign who has rendered himself famous by his extraordinary prowess against surrounding enemies, dedicates a great part of his important time, in his palace of fans souci, to the conversation of great and learned men, and takes every opportunity of rewarding distinguished merit in a manner truly suitable to so great a prince;—but in a certain kingdom the money is lavished for no other purpose but to support the system of venality and corruption, and none receive rewards but the very spawn and vermin of a court, with the whole tribe of dependant parasites, and those who perform indiscriminately the servile work of every administration.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Aug. 12.

Among the resolutions of police that have lately appeared here, there is one which prohibits females from appearing at church unless they are dressed in the most decent manner; they are neither to wear hats, nor to have the bosom uncovered.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Sept. 13.

We are all in agitation here, all is war and rumours of war. On Friday morning last marched to the frontiers of Holland, upwards of three thousand

men of the Bender regiment by order of the emperor, and double that quantity, consisting of dragoons, &c. are preparing to follow them: There is to be an immediate encampment near Antwerp, which is to consist in all of about 20,000 men; and late last night (Saturday) a courier arrived at the court of Brussels to the arch-duce's, but the secret of his despatches have not yet transpired. The general speculation is, that the requisition made by the emperor is acceded to on the part of the Dutch; but others are of a different opinion, and conclude that this military pageantry will produce very serious consequences; mean time, the amusements and levities of this gay town go on as usual, and the grim visaged war has by no means "smoothed his wrinkled front;" the Brabantians, or rather the anglicised Flemings, "dance to the lascivious pleatings of a lute."

The emperor seems resolved to cut up superstition root and branch, by turning nunneries into stables, and convents into coach-houses. The priesthood murmur, and the philosophers congratulate themselves on the occasion. He is at once intrepid, generous, candid, and decisive.

American Intelligence.

PORTSMOUTH, October 28.

On Thursday the 20th instant, commenced and continued for three days with little or no intermission, the heaviest fall of rain ever known or experienced by the oldest person here. It raised the water at the heads of the rivers to an amazing height, carrying away stores, bridges, mills, vessels from off their stocks, vast quantities of lumber, &c. In a word, the damage is hardly conceivable; for a specimen, we refer our readers to the following paragraph, handed us by a correspondent from Dover:

Dover, October 24, 1785.

Yesterday we experienced the largest freshet ever known in this place, in the memory of man; the water rose about fifteen feet perpendicular above the usual flowing of the tide, and carried off several hundred thousand of lumber, besides timber and plank, from the landing. It destroyed a valuable store belonging to major Tibbet, containing more than one thousand bushels of salt which was wholly lost; it also removed and almost ruined another store belonging to Mr. Horne, but fortunately the goods were mostly saved: Seven mills and two bridges in this town were carried away. In short, it exhibited such a scene of destruction as was never known before in this place. We hear the damage done at Berwick, and many other towns in the country, exceeds any thing of the nature ever known before; almost every bridge and mill being wholly destroyed.

We hear that a fulling and grist mill, belonging to the honourable major-general Sullivan, have been carried off from their situation at Packer's Falls, by the above freshet.

B O S T O N, October 20.

It is reported, that many ladies of the first character and fortune, in this metropolis, have in contemplation, in consequence of the present melancholy state of their country, to desert, the approaching season, from all publick amusements; and to discourage, all in their power, every species of luxury, extravagance and dissipation.—A resolution that will gain them immortal honour! and afford them the pleasing reflection of saving many families, of their fellow-citizens, from the gulph of ruin, to which they are rapidly hastening.

Oct. 31. On Friday last a number of the criminals who were condemned at the last superior court, were conveyed to Castle-Island, being sentenced there to hard labour.

Amidst the distresses felt here, which have arisen from an efflux of specie, and consequent stagnation of trade, it is the duty of every individual to point out such steps as may seem most likely to palliate, if not totally to remove the evil. It will hardly admit a doubt, that, next to the extravagant amount of superfluous imported articles, the most prolific source of calamity to this country has been the British restriction of her West-India trade. This being the case, it should be the utmost endeavour of the different legislatures in the union, to oblige that nation to withdraw this restriction. The man in the fable, whose cart got immersed in the mire, kneeled down, bawling to Hercules for assistance. What did Hercules reply? "Fool, put your shoulders to the wheel." It would not be amiss if some of our groveling partizans attentively considered this fable, and regulated their conduct by the moral to be drawn from it. According to the dictates of sound policy, Great-Britain, in order to afford her shipping and commerce all possible protection and encouragement, has made a bold attempt to secure to herself the supplying her settlements with American produce. Is it not wise in her to attempt this? Should not every nation seek the prosperity and advantage of its own inhabitants? Doubtless. What steps then, should America take to counteract the consequences of

British monopoly and British policy? Instead of indulging in illiberal invectives at British tyranny, and British injustice, she should cut off the West-Indies from all intercourse with these states, except through American vessels. This would immediately produce an eclairecissement, whose effect would be the establishment of such a reciprocity of advantage as must be the basis of all durable or eligible intercourse between commercial nations. Far more would it redound to the reputation of America, to take such decisive energetic measures than to disgrace herself by the above-mentioned scurrility. Should it be said that the British new-papers teem with abuse of America, it might with justice be answered, that such illiberality reflects more disgrace on the parties from whom it proceeds than on those against whom it is directed.

NEW-YORK, November 3.

It has been often remarked within these few years by gentlemen who are skilful meteorologists, says a correspondent, that the climates and seasons have suffered great changes and alterations in different parts of the world. The kingdom of Tripoli being almost parched up with a drought, which is visited at once with the plague and famine, and no one to assist them for fear of the infection; the amazing overflowings at Galicia, in Spain, having so far ruined their crops as to introduce a famine; France, England, &c. parched with excessive heat, or the other extremity with great rains; Ireland suffering in their crops by the great quantities of rain in the latter season; the western seas being shockingly tempestuous; the hurricane at the islands being feverer than ever known—in addition to the very extraordinary winds and rains that many parts of North-America have experienced, rather confirms the opinions of our observers.

Nov. 16. Letters from France mention, that the Marquis de la Fayette, may shortly be expected in this country.

One of the foreign ministers, resident here, has received information that five American vessels have been captured by the Algerines, one of which was a schooner, bound from Cadiz to Boston. C. P.

Hasty measures, says a correspondent, are the bane of good government; they either entail absurdity or misfortune, or both.—The violent patriots of New-England, who thought nothing competent to contend with their decrees, now begin to see and feel the folly of their proceedings in prohibiting the English from their coasts. They wanted money it is true, but they want it still; they thought the English took it all away, it goes away as fast as ever, and they are still discontented; therefore the evil must be among themselves, nor is it difficult to point it out, and see that it is LUXURY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

Yesterday came on, in the house of representatives, the election of delegates to represent this state in Congress, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Charles Pettit, John Bayard, Arthur St. Clair, James Willson, Esquires, of this city, and William Henry, Esquire, of Lancaster.

A letter from Baltimore, dated November 5, says, "An unfortunate vessel lately arrived here almost by a miracle, from St. Domingo, in distress, after having escaped shipwreck.—She caught fire yesterday, it is not known how. The greater part of the crew being on shore, those on board were totally insufficient to extinguish the flames.—It is not improbable that an apprehension of there being powder on board occasioned a delay in rendering assistance. But be this as it may, the raging flames communicated throughout the whole ship: and both our engines (brought rather too late) were of no effect. She is still burning, as I am writing this. All her indigo, the greater part of her coffee, and several thousand weight of cocoa, with ten hogheads of sugar, were not unloaded. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand French livres.

"The goods taken out, previous to the accident, consist of 110 hogheads of sugar, 20 thousand weight of coffee and cocoa, and some bales of cotton. Being damaged, they will be sold for account of the underwriters."

Nov. 16. Saturday last arrived at New-York, his Britannic majesty's packet Halifax, captain Boulderson, after a passage of forty-six days from Falmouth; and on Sunday afternoon arrived his Most Christian majesty's packet the Courier de New-York, captain Jubert, in 45 days from l'Orion.

The Union, captain Johnston, failed at the same time with the Halifax; on board of which was Mr. Temple and his family, who may be hourly expected.

TRENTON, Nov. 21.

Extract of a letter addressed to Mr. Ramsay, author of a late publication in England, on the slave trade.

"I visited, says the writer, all the chiefs of the Negroes, in our settlements from Santa Apellonia to Athera, which is upwards of 250 miles, and found the police and punishment of all crimes supported by the slave-trade. Those who commit crimes or trespasses against their laws, are, at the decision of 12 elders, sold for slaves for the use of their government and the support of their chiefs. Theft, adultery and murder, are the highest crimes; and, when they are detected, subject the whole family to slavery. But any individual, condemned to slavery for the crime of his relation, may redeem his own person by furnishing 2 slaves in his room—or, when a man commits

one of these cardinal crimes, all the male part of his family are forfeited to slavery; if a woman the female part is sold. While on the coast I saw instances of this sort so truly cruel as made my very bosom bleed. This traffic in crimes makes the chiefs vigilant. Nor do our planters, who purchase them, use any pains to instruct them in religion, to make them amends for the oppression thus exercised on them—I am sorry to say they are unnaturally averse to every thing that tends to it; yet the Portuguese, French and Spaniards, in their settlements, succeed in their attempts to instruct them, as much to the advantage of their commerce as of religion. It is for the sake of christianity, and the advantages accompanying it, that English slaves, embrace every occasion of deserting to the settlements of these nations." Mr. Ramsay mentions a very striking instance of a different conduct of the Portuguese at St. Thomas's:—"There are," (says he, "upwards of 15,000 Negro christians in it, instructed to read and write, who daily attend divine worship, clean and well clad." This gentleman (the above letter writer) adds, "Mr. Ramsay, during his short stay on the coast, probably had not an opportunity of seeing those crowds of slaves, that are driven down like so many sheep, perhaps 1000 miles from the sea coast, and who are generally inhabitants of villages, that have been surrounded in the night time, by an armed force, and carried off to be sold to our traders on the coast.—The annual exportation of slaves from Africa has exceeded 100,000."

Should not some of the United States fear and tremble—should not the southern states expect a fearful destruction—can they expect any thing short of confusion and distress—while they so publicly encourage the making slaves of their fellow-creatures, with the most solemn appeal to the God of Heaven, a God of justice and mercy, "that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights: and among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?"

Should not New-Jersey take warning, and expect her share of punishment, while she not only tolerates this wicked mockery of the supreme arbiter of nations, but even refuses to her conscientious citizens the liberty and privilege of doing to the unhappy sufferers as they would be done by, and thus deliver their own souls in the day of righteous retribution.

* Declaration of independance.

By the United States in Congress assembled,

NOVEMBER 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of the 24th October, from J. Pierce, commissioner of army accounts:

RESOLVED, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the commissioner of army accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above-mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period, shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of army accounts, give publick notice of this resolve, in all the states, for the space of six months.

CHA. THOMSON, Sec'ry.

[The printers of the several States are requested to insert the above in their papers.] 6m

TO THE PUBLICK.

WHEREAS a certain Elizabeth Chalender, of the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, did, about the 20th day of August last, before John Lacey, Esquire, make oath, that she was with child, and which was likely to be born a bastard, and that I the subscriber was the father of the said child—in consequence whereof I was taken by a warrant from the said John Lacey, Esquire, and, to prevent further cost, I married the said Elizabeth Chalender:—And whereas since it appeareth she did falsely swear the said bastard, and that some other person is the father of the said child:—These are therefore to forwarn any person trusting the said Elizabeth Chalender on my account, as I am determined not live with her, or pay any debts of her contracting.

CORNELIUS VANHORN.

Nov. 7, 1785.

4w

Whereas the partnership between COLLINS AND EWING WILL SHORTLY EXPIRE,

THEY beg the favour of those indebted to them to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands on them to call at the store for settlement.

As they have determined to decline business in the mercantile line, they will sell great part of their stock on hand, at prime cost, for cash; those who are possessed of that necessary article will therefore find it their interest to call at said store.

Their remaining stock consists of

Jamaica spirit,	Superfine and coarse broad-
West-India and New-Eng-	cloths,
land rum,	Coatings,
Sugar,	Callimers,
Molasses,	Wiltons,
Salt,	Sagathies,
Rice,	White, check and striped
Tea,	linens,
Coffee,	Corduroy,
Chocolate,	Royal rib,
Snuff,	Fustians,
Tobacco,	Jeans,
Powder,	Woolen, worsted, cotton,
Shot,	and linen stockings
Nails,	Hats,
Sprigs,	Chinztes and calicoes,
And a variety of hard-	And a very general assort-
ware,	ment of other goods.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

AGREEABLE to the last will of Henry Groff, late of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, deceased, on the sixth of December next, the plantation whereon the deceased lately lived, containing 305 acres of good land for wheat or any other grain, plenty of woodland and meadow; the plantation is well watered, a good dwellinghouse, and a good well of water at the door, a large barn, cyderhouse, smokehouse, &c. a good orchard, and the south-branch of Raritan river runs at one end of the place, which is within a quarter of a mile of Atkinson and Gregg's merchant mills. On the same day another plantation, about a mile from the above, in the same township, containing 234 acres of good land for wheat or other grain, plenty of woodland, a small orchard, and some good meadow, there is a dwellinghouse and a new barn thereon. And on the eighth day of the same month, another plantation, in Hardwick township, Suffex county, near Hacketts-Town, containing 437 acres of good land for wheat or other grain, a large quantity of meadow, and more may be made, a small orchard, two dwellinghouses and two barns thereon. The sales to be held on the plantations, and the conditions then made known.

SAMUEL GROFF, } Execut.
JOHN RUNKLE. }

Nov. 14, 1785.

2w

A GENTEEL POST CHAISE,

And pair of horses, to be sold by the subscriber, in Perth-Amboy.

THOMAS FARMER.

Nov. 17, 1785.

4w

Lately imported from England, and other parts of Europe, by

PETER WIKOFF,

AND to be sold at his store, in Second-street, about half way between Arch and Race-streets, a great variety of dry goods, &c. which he will dispose of at a much lower advance than what is usual, on account of his intending to quit that branch of business entirely, and therefore wishes to sell the whole of his remaining stock of goods on hand as speedily as possible. Great encouragement will be given to those who will purchase large quantities for ready money, or even on short credit. The paper money issued for the payment of interest, due to publick creditors of this state, will be taken for any goods, equal to gold and silver. New-Jersey revenue money will also be taken for said goods.

Among which are coatings, forest cloths, superfine broadcloths of the best kind, callimers, stuffs of various sorts, check linens, mens' and womens' beaver, buckskin, kid and worsted gloves, stockings, short nails, brass candlesticks in great quantities, crates of queen's-ware, Merceilles quilting, Britania linens, moreens, &c. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1785.

7w

SINGING-BOOKS

To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

THE publick are desired to take notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the loan-officer of this state, to renew three continental loan-office certificates, No. 306 for 2000 dollars, No. 7271 for 200 dollars, and No. 5251 for 600 dollars, issued by Joseph Borden, Esquire, and dated March 15, 1779; the No. 306 for 2000 dollars, and No. 7271 for 200 dollars payable to Francis Blackwell, sen. the other, No. 5251 for 600 dollars, payable to the Rev. John Blackwell; which certificates were all accidentally consumed by fire, together with the house where Timothy Baker and James Drake then did live, in the township of Hopewell, county of Hunterdon, in this state, on Wednesday the 17th of March, 1779. Any person or persons having any objections against the renewal of said certificates, agreeable to an act of Congress of May 10, 1780, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

N. B. The above certificates were advertised in this paper in June 21, 1780, for six weeks.
Nov. 12, 1785. 6w

W A N T E D

IN New-Germantown, Hunterdon county, a person capable of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and the English grammar. It is in a good neighbourhood where he may be sure of thirty-five scholars at least, and convenient board and lodging. Any person who can add to the above requisites a recommendation of his moral character, may apply to the printer, or to the employers. If the person applying should be able to teach the Latin language, he would have several scholars, and it would be more agreeable to some of the employers.
Nov. 14, 1785. 4w*

Millstones and Boulting Cloths,
FOR SALE BY
Robert Lewis and Sons,

Who have removed to the stores of Woodrop and Joseph Sims, on the fourth wharf below the bridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's.

FRENCH BURS of several sizes and dimensions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage.

COLOGNE STONES, a few odd ones of different sizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all sizes commonly used, or that may be ordered, of the best GRIT for merchants, or country-work, or to grind with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this state.

Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and complete assortment, suitable to every branch of the boulting business, lately imported, and to be disposed of on reasonable terms, at the Stores above mentioned, or in Spruce-Street, three doors from Third Street.

MILLERS, and others may be furnished with **C**LOTHS of superior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, some of which are **MUCH FINER THAN USUAL**:—Those who are unacquainted with this **VERY DIFFICULT** article, may have assistance in making choice of such **C**LOTHS as will certainly answer the several purposes for which they may be intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States:—also, directions for affixing them on reels in the most advantageous manner to perform the work proposed.

Millers wanted on hire.

An honest, industrious man, (without a family) who undertands his business well, and is capable of acting as a foreman in a mill, which is fully employed on merchants work, not far distant from this city, where he will have three or four hands under him; he must take upon himself all the care of the business in the absence of his employer, and should therefore be capable of making entries in a common day-book, as well as receiving and paying sums of money—He must produce unquestionable recommendations of his honesty, industry and sobriety, without which no application need be made.

Another honest, sober, industrious Young Man, having no family, and willing to act **AS FIRST**, or **SECOND-HAND** in a mill, (twenty miles from Philadelphia, in a healthy part of New-Jersey) Burlington county, which requires three men and a boy to attend on merchants and country work, where he will meet with good accommodations and generous wages, but must bring good recommendations. For further particulars apply as above to **ROBERT LEWIS and Sons**, or to **ROBERT LEWIS, jun.** at Pennypack Mill, near the ten mile stone on Bristol road.
Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1785. 8w

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton, the **NEW-JERSEY**
A L M A N A C K,
For the year of our **LORD 1786,**
C O N T A I N I N G,
Beside the usual astronomical observations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter in verse and prose.

AT PUBLICK SALE,
WILL be exposed on Saturday the 26th of this instant, on the premises, about 335 acres of land, in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, either in lots, from 20 to 50 acres each, or together, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers, and sold to the best advantage for the creditors of the late Samuel Sykes, deceased—it being the lands that John Sykes, by his deed of trust, granted to Anthony Sykes, now deceased, Abel James and Joseph Hilborn, for that purpose. The terms of payment one half, if in lots, but if altogether, one third of the purchase-money on the first day of April next, when possession and a good title will be given by said James and Hilborn, the two surviving trustees, upon securing the payment of the remainder. A map of the lands and the sundry lots thereof will be shewn at the time and place of sale, and attendance given for and on behalf of the said two trustees, by

JOHN THORNTON,
ISAAC HICKS.
2w*

Nov. 1, 1785.

T O B E S O L D,

A PLANTATION, in the possession of Michael Able, in the county of Somerset, containing 200 acres, lying on the river Lomerton, of as good land as any in that quarter, a good proportion of woodland, and good meadow, and very good orchard. The buildings tolerably good. There was formerly a forge on the place, and may be one erected without much expense. For conditions of sale apply to John Stryker, at Six Mile Run.

Nov. 9, 1785.

4w

W A N T E D,

As an apprentice to a
B A R B E R,
A BOY about 13 or 14 years of age, active and honest; such a one will find a birth by applying to John Hummel, in Trenton.

November 3, 1785.

4w

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Henry Smith, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Hunterdon, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of common-pleas for said county, at the courthouse in Trenton, on Monday the twenty first of November instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said Henry Smith's estate should not be made, and he be discharged agreeable to the act of the legislature in such case made and provided.

HENRY SMITH.

Hunterdon gaol, November 1, 1785. 3w

F O R S A L E,

A VERY valuable plantation, situate in the county of Hunterdon, Bethlehem township, state of New-Jersey, containing 155 acres, 15 of which are excellent watered meadow, a sufficient quantity of woodland, well timbered; the clear land is in remarkable good fence, and produces every kind of grain well. On said premises there are two dwelling-houses, a gristmill, with two pair of stones on a good stream which is supplied with excellent springs; a large stone milkhouse on as good a spring as any in the county, a large frame barn, a stone stable and barracks, with necessary out buildings, all in good repair: an orchard of 200 bearing trees of the best fruit; also 1 1/2 acres joining the above, with a dwellinghouse, and a well of good water by the door, 80 bearing apple trees of the best grafted fruit. These tracts will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. For terms apply to the owner, on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

BENJAMIN UPDYKE.

October 25, 1785.

4w*

T O B E S O L D,

BY the subscriber, living in Falls township, Bucks county, opposite Bordentown, several valuable plantations, well wooded and watered, in Pennsbury Manor, near the river Delaware, with small improvements on them; also a Plantation on which Benjamin Biles lately lived, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, containing six hundred and forty acres, or 300 hundred acres, with a new house, kitchen and orchard, &c. which ever suits the purchaser best; also a likely wench, capable of all kinds of country or town work; sold for being a supernumerary servant. For terms of sale (which will be rendered easy) apply to

THOMAS RICHE.

October 31, 1785.

3w

Joseph Speakman,
T I N M A N,

BEGS leave to inform the publick in general and the shopkeepers in town and country in particular, that he has removed to a house opposite to Philip Fester's on the Mill-Hill, in Trenton, where he makes and sells, by wholesale and retail, most kinds of tinware—and by whom retailers and others will be supplied upon as good terms as they can be in Philadelphia. He also mends pewter vessels, repairs and tins those of copper and brass, and makes sheet-iron pipes for stoves.

10th month 17, 1785.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 27th inst. a German servant named George-David Wirtz, by trade a butcher, but is said to understand all kinds of farming labour; about 22 years of age, brown complexion, grey eyes, and has lately lost one of his fore teeth. He had on and took with him a blue cloth jacket with sleeves, a corded dimity waistcoat with double rows of small white buttons, a pair of olive coloured overalls, plated shoe-buckles, a wool hat, with a small piece eat out of the side by mice, and a fine shirt. He is the same person advertised the 20th of June last, by Mr. Christian Wirtz, of Philadelphia, from whom he ran, and was taken up in New-York, about two weeks since, and sold by Mr. Wirtz to me, but only stayed eight days before he ran away again—as he, with some others, were driving cattle from Change Water in the Jerseys to Durham, he made a pretence to go in the bushes after some of the cattle, and by that means made his escape. Whoever will secure the said servant, shall receive the above reward, and if brought to the subscriber reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Durham Furnace, September 29, 1785.

T O B E S O L D,

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

JOSEPH HIGBEE.

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

May 28, 1785.

t f

B L A N K

WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS, and
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,
To be sold by the Printer of this paper.

L A M P B L A C K,

Of the best Quality,
May be had at the **PRINTING-OFFICE.**