

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1785.

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

By the United States in Congress assembled.

OCTOBER 12, 1785

WHEREAS it is indispensably necessary, for the support of federal government, that the states should supply their quotas of money, for the purposes stated in the estimates of the subsisting requisitions of Congress.

And whereas certificates for the interest arising on loan-office certificates, and other certificates of liquidated debts, previously to the last day of December 1782, from the deficiencies of some of the states to comply with the requisition of the 4th September, 1782, and 27th and 28th of April, 1784, will, in pursuance of the requisition of the 27th of September, 1785, be issued by the commissioners of the continental loan-offices in such states.

And whereas the extra certificates which the said commissioners may issue for the payment of the said interest, should be called in or redeemed by the deficient states in order to compleat their respective quotas of the interest of the domestic debt, specified in the said requisitions of the 4th September, 1782, and 27th and 28th April, 1784;

Resolved, That the several states be earnestly called on to compleat without delay the whole of their quotas of the requisitions last mentioned, and that such of the states as may be deficient in paying their respective quotas of the interest of the domestic debt pursuant to the said requisitions, be required to collect and pay into the publick treasury the amount of such deficiencies, either in certificates to be issued by the commissioners of the continental loan-offices, pursuant to the requisition of the 27th September, 1785, for the payment of the said interest, or in specie, to be applied to the redemption of such certificates; provided that the sum so to be paid into the treasury in interest certificates as part of the requisition of the 27th and 28th April 1784, shall not at any time exceed the proportion of facilities to be paid into the treasury, agreeably to the requisition last mentioned.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, August 2.

The eldest daughter of the late general Scott is on her way to London, to take possession of his brother's estate, which amounts to about 60,000l. This gentleman lately died in Percy-street, and, what is remarkable, expired with 50,000l. in his hands, which he firmly grasped till the last moment of his existence.

Miss Scott possesses an immense fortune. Her father accumulated 250,000. by play, at which he was fortunate to a degree of astonishment. At his death he left 150,000l. to his eldest daughter, and 50,000l. to each of his other two female children.

The eldest of the three ladies above alluded to is about fourteen years of age; and by her father's will she is obliged to reject every proposal of marriage from a Peer, as the general was resolved that the bulk of his fortune should not fall into the hands of a cyphered nobleman.

Extract of a letter from Dover, July 29.

"A few days since the Wasp sloop of war fell in with a French lugger off Dungeness, the captain of which refused to pay the usual compliment to the British flag; on which captain Hills sent his lieutenant on board to know the reason of his refusal; the French captain said, he had particular orders from the court of France not to do it in future; and that in case it was insisted on he must defend himself, and immediately cleared for action. Captain Hills did not think proper to risk an engagement, but sent his lieutenant to London, with the above relation, and to know how he should act in future. The lieutenant is returned. But in whatever light government sees this matter, it is kept very secret. Various are the opinions at Dover respecting this affair.

August 3. The following arret, which was issued in Paris the 17th of last month, having caused no small alarm in the political world, we lay it before our readers for the present, without comment, and leave to the publick in general to make their own remarks,

at a time so very critical, and on a subject so interesting and important.

The preamble sets forth, That, in consequence of the complaints of the tradesmen and manufacturers of this kingdom, relative to the open sale of foreign (particularly English) manufactures, to the great detriment of the national industry, and the more so as all French goods are prohibited in England under a high penalty, his majesty has thought proper to make some regulations, of which the following are the principal.

First, That all foreign goods, the entry of which into this kingdom is prohibited by the ordinances and regulations from 1687 to this day, shall still remain prohibited, on pain of the penalties contained in the said ordinances.

Second, That all English manufactures, except those permitted by the arret of the 6th of September, 1701, or other subsequent ones, shall continue to be prohibited on pain of confiscation of the effects, and a forfeit of 10,000 livres; the goods prohibited are all saddlery ware, hats, hosiery, woolen cloths, and hardware. Those permitted to be imported by the arret of the 6th of September, 1701, and others, are, horses, wool, raw hides, tanned ox and calfskins, cows hair, tallow, yellow and white wax, coals, salted meats, beer (in bottles only) glue (called English glue) horn, round or flat, copperas, dyeing drugs, instruments used in any art, &c. unwrought tin, shipbuilding timber, and staves, &c. from England or English Colonies.

Third, All foreign polished steel works, except tools, are prohibited on the same penalty as above, together with all crystal and glass.

Fourth, His majesty permits any individual, out of trade, to import any English or other foreign prohibited manufacture for his own use only, first obtaining permission from the Comptroller-General of the finances, and paying 30 per cent. additional duties.

Fifth, No rank or quality is to be exempt from any of the above.

Sixth, Any person convicted of selling any of the above prohibited goods, to forfeit the same, and pay 300 livres, without a possibility of the fine being mitigated.

Seventh, His majesty particularly forbids any person to write over their door or shop, "Warehoufe for English Manufactures," on pain of paying 3000 livres; and those who have that already written over their shops, are ordered to deface it within eight days, from the publication of this arret; and proper officers are to see this properly executed throughout the kingdom. The arret concludes with two other articles, tending to enforce the foregoing ones.

The king of France's edict, laying a duty upon English goods, amounting in some instances to 35 per cent. ad valorem, has naturally occasioned a very general alarm in this country. The first knowledge of it which our manufacturers received, was by a notice from the French houses countermanding all their orders; and more than a hundred looms, in the gauze branch only, were on Tuesday stopped in Spitalfields. The manufacturers had a conference with the marquis of Carmarthen, when the noble lord told them, that every step which government could take would be pursued on the occasion. It was a policy, he said, which we had not yet provoked, and for which he could not account.

This arret has put the great and flourishing manufactory of Paisley and Glasgow into dreadful confusion. In these places 4000 looms were employed in these branches, and which, as lord Stormont stated, contributed to the splendour and elegance of the court of France. Several of the principal manufacturers are come exprets to London.

Aug. 4. On Tuesday evening his grace the duke of Dorset arrived in town from Paris; his private secretary is hourly expected, and his other secretary is left charge des affaires in the absence of his grace.

Cherry, Esquire, late secretary to lord Howe, is appointed commissioner to the victualling-office in the room of Mr. J. Bates.

An order, it is said, has been sent to Plymouth, for four of the guardships of that port to be immedi-

ately equipped for sea with all expedition; they are to be victualled for three months previous to their going out of harbour into the sound.

The French have just launched la Sophie and l'Esperance, of 50 guns each. The Spaniards are building l'America, to supply the place of their old l'America of 64 guns; the new ship is to carry 90 guns upon three decks. They are also building several third-rates with two tiers, destined for foreign service.

Mr. Crawford went to France to negotiate a commercial treaty. It was one of the marquis of Lansdown's equivocal schemes when he formed his peace. He went with no adequate powers. He had only to offer on the part of Britain to admit some of their wines in return for their acceptance of hardwares, gauzes, and cottons. The French declared there was no reciprocity in this; the English should want very little wine, and they would take immense quantities of hardware. The English climate required, and the taste relished strong wines, and port was and would be their wine. They required, therefore, that we should admit their brandy, their cambrick, their gloves, their fashions, and so forth, but this was peremptorily refused.

The lugger's refusing a salute is nothing; the French king's arret is nothing; our Ambassador's return is nothing; nor is there any thing in a French fleet's manœuvring in the channel; and yet it is a well-known fact, that a squadron has been ordered out from Portsmouth, however oddly it may sound, to guard against these very nothings.

Aug. 5. The present time seems to be the general epocha of settling all arrears and demands with the Dutch; for we understand, that besides the claims of the emperor, the prince of Prussia, on behalf of the prince of Hohenloke, &c. the king of Great-Britain, in quality of elector of Hanover, is also going to make and realize a large demand, which the chancery of war, and several Hanoverian generals and staff-officers, have on the States-General from the war about the Spanish succession in the beginning of this century; the particular accounts of which are now actually making out at Hanover, and will, as soon as ready, be transmitted to Mr. Butemeister at the Hague, to make the claim in proper form.

The principal reason with the court of France for laying on the duties in question, has been the suppression of smuggling on this side of the water. While that trade continued, France derived a million a year in specie from this country; but now Mr. Pitt's bill has operated so effectually as to deprive them of almost every shilling of it; this led the French ministry to seek an expedient, which might perhaps oblige our government to give a more general reception to the manufactures and produce of that kingdom.

Aug. 6. Some fresh arrears, subsequent to those already mentioned, have been published in France, and received here this morning, which, it is said, will most materially injure the trade of this kingdom.

Letters from Algiers, dated June 27, say, "On the 5th of this month, a French vessel from Cadiz brought over the compte d'Espilly, charged with the full powers of the king of Spain to treat of peace, which after some formalities was concluded and signed upon the following conditions, viz. the king of Spain is to give the regency of Algiers a million of pieces of eight, 25 pieces of brass cannon, 25 of iron, four mortars, 4000 bombs, 10,000 balls, 2000 quintals of gunpowder, 5000 quintals of musket balls, 500 quintals of cordage, 15 of strong rope, 30 cables, 100 masts, 500 oars, 2000 oak planks, 400 pieces of sail cloth, besides the presents to the dey and his ministers; the city of Oran is to be as before."

Mr. Blanchard ascended on the 30th of July from Rotterdam, in the same balloon in which he crossed the channel, at half an hour after six o'clock in the afternoon, and descended at Ysselstein, near Utrecht, at nine exactly, where the reception he met with overbalanced the rough treatment he experienced at Zevenhuison. Mr. Blanchard says this was the most dangerous aerial voyage he ever took, as he was met by a strong whirlwind, and passed through several

thunder clouds, and was at one time, as nearly as he could calculate, 16,000 feet high.

The French king has published another arret in favour of the new French East-India company, prohibiting the importation of calicoes and muslins, except they are directly introduced from India in French bottoms; and also prohibiting the importation of foreign printed and stained cottons, gauzes, and linens.

1. The first article prohibits the importation of calicoes bleached or green, as well as goods made of cotton and thread, handkerchiefs, dimities, and nankeens, manufactured in India or other foreign parts, unless they shall be introduced by the French East-India company, or according to the provisions of the arret of the 14th of April last.

2. All calicoes printed, stained, or dyed, in foreign parts, to be equally prohibited.

3. For the encouragement of the French manufactures, the king prohibits through all his dominions the sale of foreign muslins, striped, squared, or figured, as well as of all foreign gauzes and linens.

4. The prohibition to take place at the end of one year from the date of the arret.

5. The new India company, at the expiration of one year, to have authority to require, as often as they shall think proper, the proper officers to visit the magazines, warehouses, and houses of merchants, traders, and warehousers, to search for articles thus declared contraband, and to confiscate them.

6. Merchants and others to give an account in three months after the date of this arret, of the quantity, quality, and kind of goods of the above description in their hands, and to receive a permit in these words, "Goods tolerated till the 10th of August, 1786," which shall be placed on the goods.

There are six other articles as provisions for the due execution of the above regulations.

The expedition to the north-west coast of America, which the French have engaged in, will take up several years, as they intend to establish a number of factories upon the coast, and to cruise in search of islands; the two ships are sent out at the charge of government, and are rather intended to make discoveries, than to trade in the first instance.

The influx of specie into the country is truly wonderful, beside gold in bars, the receipt of which has been indeed amazing for the last fortnight. This, with an abounding treasury, arising from Mr. Pitt's system of public economy, cannot fail to keep up stocks, and preserve such a balance of trade as must invigorate the country from one end of the kingdom to the other.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Ann, Sept. 26.

"A ship this day arrived from Bilbao, and has brought a large jack-ass, a present from his catholic majesty to general Washington, attended by a Spaniard to take care of him, &c. He cost 400 dollars in Spain, and is one of four purchased for general Washington; the others are embarked in different vessels for this country. It is esteemed a great favour, as none of these animals (particularly of this breed) are ever allowed to be exported from Spain."

On Tuesday morning last, the wind being exceedingly high, one of the Brooklyne ferry-boats filled with water; in it were two horses, which went overboard, and thereby prevented the vessel from over-setting, and the lives of six persons were happily saved. In the afternoon, another boat over-set in the East-river, but by the kind exertions of a number of seamen, belonging to several vessels in the harbour, all the passengers were providentially rescued from a watery grave.

Last Wednesday the foundation stone of the Roman-Catholic Chapel was laid (on ground lately purchased in the rear of St. Paul's Church, and now set apart for the performance of divine service) by his excellency Don Cardoqui, minister from his majesty the king of Spain.

Several vessels at our wharfs, were on Wednesday night, plundered of considerable property, particularly a schooner belonging to captain Roxburgh; but, as a strict search is making for the thieves, it is expected they will be soon very differently employed, at the wheelbarrow, or in more exalted stations.

Oct. 10. Yesterday arrived at this port, the British packet Carteret, captain Newman, in 8 weeks from Falmouth; and the ship Montgomery in 9 weeks from London. We have received English papers by these vessels as late as the 2d of August, but they contain no news of importance.

By the British packet we learn, that before Doctor Franklin left France, he had an audience of the Grand Monarque at Versailles, who made him a present of his picture set with brilliants, worth near 14,000 French guineas.

Last week, delegates from the synod of New-York and Philadelphia, the Dutch reformed synod, of

New-York and New-Jersey, and the associate reformed synod, met in this city, for the purpose of opening and establishing such an intercourse between these three bodies, as shall enable them to unite their efforts with the greater ease and efficacy for promoting truth, piety, and good morals among the numerous churches under their care, and for counteracting the baleful influence of infidelity and profaneness, so sadly prevalent in our land.

Oct. 12. Yesterday arrived the brigantine Bridget, captain Casey, in nine weeks and three days from Cork, but brings no material intelligence, only confirmations of a determined rejection (by the Irish parliament) of the English minister's favourite propositions respecting their commercial regulations.

Oct. 15. We are informed that a ship named the Union, was soon to follow the Jenny, captain Smith, from London for this port, with sir John Temple on board; that gentlemen having been appointed consul from the court of Great-Britain, to that of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Providence.

"The ship for Nova-Scotia that was refused provisions at Boston came here—our merchants supplied her, which stript this place to that degree, that flour raised from 34 shillings to 40; corn so scarce we cannot get any, without an unreasonable price; rye the same. The ship failed, and the last severe storm we had, she stove to pieces, lost eight hundred barrels of flour, several hundred bushels of corn, oxen, &c. So that winds and seas, as well as acts of British parliament, seem to threaten the tories with starving."

Oct. 19. On Monday morning, the 17th instant, died at his house in Beekman-Street, the Honourable SAMUEL HARDY, Esquire, a delegate from the commonwealth of Virginia to the Congress of the United States. The patriotism, great abilities, and other manly virtues that so eminently distinguished this gentleman, renders his loss a very important one to Virginia in particular, and to the United States in general.

October 17, 1785.

"CONGRESS being informed that Mr. Samuel Hardy, one of the delegates for the state of Virginia, died this morning, and that it is proposed to inter him to-morrow evening,

Resolved, That Congress will in a body attend the funeral to-morrow evening, at six o'clock, with a crape round the left arm, and will continue in mourning for the space of one month.

Resolved, That Mr. Grayson, Mr. Read and Mr. Kean, be a committee to superintend the funeral; and that the chaplains of Congress be notified to attend, and one of them officiate on the occasion.

Ordered, That the committee invite the governor of the state, the ministers of foreign powers, the mayor of the city, and other persons of distinction to attend the funeral."

Order of procession.

Four servants with flambeaux.

Clerk of St. Paul's church, with sixty charity boys

two and two.

Sexton of St. Paul's Church.

Two messengers of Congress.

The two Chaplains of Congress.

The clergy of the different Churches of the city.

Physicians.

The Secretary of Congress with the deputy Secretary.

Bearers.

THE CORPSE.

Bearers.

President of Congress, as chief mourner.

Members of Congress two and two.

The Governor of the state of New-York.

The Ministers of Congress three great departments

two and two.

Foreign publick Ministers, viz.

The Minister of the United Netherlands,

and

The Encargado of Spain,

The Charge des Affaires of France,

and

Secretary of Embassy of Spain.

Military officers of the United States in town.

Members of the Senate of the state.

Members of Assembly.

Chief-Justice and assistant Judges of the state.

Mayor of the city.

Members of the corporation.

The Comptroller and Treasurer of the United States.

The Auditor and Register, and other principal Executive officers of the treasury.

Postmaster-General.

Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Secretary in the War Office.

Commissioners of publick Accounts of different departments.

Private Secretary of the President of Congress.

Secretary of the state of New-York.

The Treasurer, Collector, and Sheriff of New-York.

Clerks of the publick offices of the United States.

Professors of the university.

Consuls of France, Holland, and Sweden.

Strangers of distinction.

Citizens of New-York, who were friends and acquaintances of the deceased.

The body was enclosed in an elegant coffin, covered with black and trimmed with silver.

The pall was borne by

Mr. David Van-Horne,

Mr. Temple Franklin,

Mr. James Roosevelt,

Mr. Curson,

Mr. Alexander Clinton,

Mr. Morris,
Major Fairlee,
Mr. Charles Ludlow.

At six o'clock the procession began to move, from the house lately occupied by the deceased in Beekman-Street, towards St. Paul's Church, which was properly lighted on the occasion, under a discharge of minute guns from the Battery, and was continued till its arrival at the church; where funeral service was performed by the Reverend Mr. Bache, and a sermon suited to the occasion by the Reverend Mr. Provost, one of the Chaplains of Congress, to a very crowded audience.

The concourse of people assembled on this mournful occasion was prodigious—the splendor and admirable order of the procession has never been equalled in America, who has, in the death of this virtuous, amiable, and eminently accomplished Senator, sustained a loss exceeding all description.

There has, during the summer months, been an uncommon drought in Europe; it has been severely felt by the manufacturers of Yorkshire, who could not execute half the orders sent to them for woollens on account of the mills, all over the country, being stopped from the total want of water.

Yesterday sailed for London, the ship Betsey, capt. Watson, in which went passenger major Trumbull, and lieutenant Delanoe of the royal navy of Great-Britain.

Last Monday a sloop coming down the East-river, was unfortunately over-set at Hell-Gate. The passengers saved their lives by getting on the bottom of the vessel.

Captain Hastier, of the brigantine Sisters, bound from Virginia to Cadiz, writes to his correspondent in this city from Cadiz, dated August the 8th, as follows:—"I met in my passage with many obstructions from the Algerines, who are very strict in their examinations, and have extended themselves far westerly. I fell in with no less than 5 between the Rock of Lisbon and Cadiz."—Captain Hastier was saved by having a Mediterranean pass, which he fortunately procured at Falmouth.

Oct. 20. It is, and ought to be, one of the first studies of a prime minister, or of government in general, of every independent nation, to create and to circulate PREJUDICES against all nations that are their sworn or natural enemies. The most latent spark being once introduced it is esteemed a premier policy gently to fan the fire until the whole constituent body becomes impregnated with this venomous principle, and the breasts of all ranks of men beat high to arms!—Then, only rank and file them and they will fight like bull-dogs!

The dullest observer, let him but travel, and attain to the most trifling knowledge of the men and manners of different nations, and he will discover this: he will see that national prejudice in general is not confined to the nation only, but is extended to its individuals, to its manners, and to all it produces.

For an instance let us examine the prejudices that exist between France and England: England is a natural enemy to France, therefore national policy dictates that a prejudice be inculcated. A number of articles of French manufacture were prohibited, as were also in France of English manufactures, in order to encourage their own, this augmented the prejudice on both sides, and among the vulgar in England (it has even become a ministerial idea) French goods of every kind were regarded as poor trash!

It was natural for Americans to imbibe the same sentiment while they were subject to Great-Britain; but that is happily no longer the case. France is now our great friend and ally. We have experienced many striking and never to be forgotten acts of philanthropy and nobleness in the ever to be revered LOUIS XVI. LA FAYETTE, and many other patriots and heroes of that nation; we have seen many proofs of heroism and magnanimity in her troops when interposed in our behalf, and an amiableness of disposition in the French in general; we have seen for ourselves, that no nation can outvie them in profound researches into the polite arts and sciences, such as natural philosophy, metaphysics, mathematics, &c. and finally, we know that their manufactures are superior to the English, even of those articles which necessity obliges us to import (for those who have visited the French manufactories, who are judges of goods, give them the preference) and shall we, notwithstanding all these very forcible considerations, prove ourselves incapable of every sentiment of gratitude or benevolence, by suffering these illegitimate prejudices still to exist? It is certainly high time that we turn the scale; let us divest ourselves entirely of all those prepossessions in favour of Britain and her manufactures, and prohibit the latter, except in our own bottoms, for the encouragement of our manufactures and those of our friends; and, taking our perspective through a true mirror, let us view France in its fair light, and I doubt not we shall properly attend to her loud invitations and turn our commerce to that country, to the detriment of those who are striving to ruin us as a commercial nation.

RICHMOND, October 1.
Abridgement of politics in the Western country,
March 1785.

"In the New State called FRANKLAND, the ge-

neral assembly met for the first time, passed several laws to promote their internal interests, and appointed a commissioner to carry a representation to Congress, expressive of the earnest desire of the people to be under the protection of the federal government.

April.—Governor Martin published a long manifesto, opposed to the measure of the government of Frankland, and using some threats in case the new authority was not given up.

May.—The people of Kentucky met in convention, debated the question of their separation, passed several resolves expressive of their wishes, and appointed another meeting to be held in the month of August. About this time similar measures were taken in Washington county, which drew the attention of the Virginia government, and it is thought by means of misrepresentation excited it to adopt wrong measures.

June.—Governor Martin's manifesto being circulated in the Western country, was ingeniously answered by two different hands, and afterwards held in much derision.

The annual election of assembly-men for the New State took place this month, and the choice generally discovered the good sense and independence of the electors.

In this month the commissioner from Congress returned greatly satisfied with his reception.

July.—Extraordinary measures were come into by the executive of Virginia, against the friends for new states, which produced a spirited remonstrance and general alarm, on account of the infringement of constitutional privileges.

August.—The new assembly of Frankland met, passed a few acts, fixed on the mode, and appointed the time for holding a convention to amend the constitution—chose a person to act as a commissioner to the North-Carolina assembly, as a very friendly overture was made by the present governor Caswell, and some others, the first characters in that state.

In Kentucky the new convention met, appointed two committees, one to report objections, the other reasons for a separation, which being reported and fully debated in a committee of the whole, all opposition subsided, and a separation was unanimously resolved on.—In Washington the measures of government operate so as to increase the number of friends for a new state.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 6.

On Saturday evening last, arrived here the sloop Phoebe, captain Cartwright, from St. Lucia, where she was seized and condemned, and the vessel and cargo bought in by the captain.

Captain Cartwright informs, that on the 24th ult. near the Capes of Virginia, in a violent gale of wind, he shipped a heavy sea, which carried away his bowsprit, stove about thirty casks of rum and molasses, swept every thing off the deck, and laid the sloop on her beam ends; but fortunately the soon righted.—During the gale, captain Cartwright saw five dismasted ships, apparently in great distress.—After the gale had abated, he boarded a large ship, entirely dismasted, loaded with wheat, and without any person on board, which by her papers and some windfor chairs he took out of her, he supposes to be a Dutch ship from Philadelphia.—He spoke the—, captain Savage, from Machapungo, bound to Philadelphia, dismasted.

On Sunday last arrived here the ship Grandborough, captain Le Joyill, in 52 days from Cadiz, with whom came passengers captain Ervin and his crew, who had sailed from Cadiz in October last, for this port, but were unfortunately taken and carried into Fangiers.—Capt. Ervin informs, that neither he nor any of his people were put to service, but, on the contrary treated in the most humane manner.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

A letter from Portsmouth, Virginia, dated Sept. 29, says, "On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, we had the most tremendous gale of wind ever known in this country, from N. E. to N. W. The whole town was overflowed, and numbers of vessels driven into the cornfields and woods; storehouses drifted from their foundations, and every kind of property floated with the tide. It is supposed the damage amounts to £. 30,000. Not less than 30 fail of vessels are on shore, but it is expected the greatest part will be got off."

Oct. 12. Thursday last arrived here the brig Betty, captain Williams, from Port-au-Prince, who met with the late gale of wind on the 21st ult. off Maguana, which lasted for 72 hours, during which time he shipped a very heavy sea, that stove in his dead-lights, laid the brig on her beams ends, and shifted the hold, which obliged him to cut away the main-mast, when the righted, having damaged great part of the cargo.

And on Monday came up to town the brig Georgia Packet, captain Workman, bound from this port for Georgia, but meeting with the above gale off Cape-Hatteras, in which he lost both his masts, and received other damage, he was obliged to put back to rest.

Oct. 15. An effectual method to prevent house breaking from without and bankruptcies from within; addressed to the ladies and gentlemen who are not too great to attend to their own affairs:

Never hire a servant without a character from the real master or mistress they last served; and to prevent impositions, it will be well done to enquire the character of the master or mistress also.

Never suffer a servant's acquaintance or follower to be brought down stairs, and order your own servants to receive all messages and marketing in the hall or passage: those who bring them, to remain there until they receive their answer.

When there is no junketing, followers will cease to come, and your house will not be exposed to strangers.

Make no agreement for a month's wages, or a month's warning, but dismiss a servant the day they deserve it: they will then have no time to plot to do you mischief before they go.

Let it be an invariable rule to give a dismissed servant the character they have really merited.—Good servants will not be afraid to come to you, and the bad will be deterred from offering themselves.

Tuesday last the general election was held throughout this commonwealth, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—For the—

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Council, Benjamin Franklin.
Assembly, Robert Morris,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
James Irvine,
George Clymer,
William Will.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Council, Henry Hill.
Assembly, Isaac Gray,
George Logan,
Thomas Mifflin,
William Robinson,
John Salter.

Oct. 19. The hon. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esquire, counsellor elect for the city of Philadelphia, on Monday last, took his seat in the supreme executive council, and was unanimously chosen president thereof, under the 20th section of the constitution, which provides, that they (the president, or, in his absence the vice-president and council) "shall supply every vacancy in any office, occasioned by death, resignation, removal, or disqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this constitution."

Thursday last arrived here the brigantine St. Croix packet, captain Josiah, from St. Croix. She was one of the vessels that lay at that island when the hurricane happened there the latter end of August last, and was then driven ashore with a number of others, but being light, happily escaped with no other damage than the loss of some of her rigging and upper works.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Halifax (Nova-Scotia) dated July 26.

"The people of Jamaica are making strong pushes to have the liberty of being supplied from the United States, on the assertion that the distance of your country, and the infancy of the new settlements, render them unable to supply their wants. I understand the demand was at first general, but lately they have qualified it to provisions and live stock, in vessels of particular dimensions, and carrying only so many men, which would prevent the effects of smuggling, &c. but this lies yet dormant and unnoticed. I wonder much that some among you do not exert yourselves in opposition to these men, and do their utmost endeavours to secure the exclusive advantage of supplying the West-India islands, without which I do not see how you are to succeed or flourish. You will receive with this, a printed pamphlet, which has been distributed to both houses of parliament, by which you will perceive the temper and pretensions of the people of Jamaica, are not much different from those of the colonies before the war. It may furnish you with ground to urge the most respectable persons among you, at least to use the same endeavours to exist, as the West-India islands are, to ease themselves and suit their convenience."

Extract of a letter from a master of a ship to a gentleman in this city, dated Cadiz Aug. 6, 1785.

"I cannot close this without relating to you the impediments I met with on my passage from England, by the Algerine cruisers. The first I met with was near the rock of Lisbon, who after a very strict scrutiny of my pass and some detention, permitted me to proceed: the next I fell in with off Cape St. Vincent; a large ship then in company with me, drew the attention of the Algerine xebec, who dispatched her boat after me, and pursued the ship. Fortunately a breeze sprung up that gave me the advantage of the boat, who declined her chase and joined the xebec, who by this time had commenced a running fight with the ship, that was obliged to take shelter under a Spanish fort: the next I fell in with off Cape St. Mary's, who made me hoist my boat out and send my pass on board him, who after a deal of examination and strict scrutiny into the reality of my pass, suffered me to go on. At 12 o'clock at night, not being then 10

leagues from Cadiz, was brought too by two more, who served me as before, and the next morning joyfully anchored here, where I am told they have extended themselves to the westward of the Western Islands in search of American and Portuguese vessels. At present there is a truce subsisting between them and Spain, but it is conjectured it will not terminate in a permanent peace."

TRENTON, October 24.

The Honourable the LEGISLATURE of this state, are to meet here to-morrow, agreeably to law.

Congress, on the 14th inst. was pleased to appoint JAMES EWING, Esquire, commissioner of the continental loan-office for this state.

Since our last the following returns have come to hand:
Middlesex. Council, Samuel Fitz-Randolph, Esq.
Assembly, John Combs, James Schuurman, and James Bonney, Esquires. Sheriff, Thomson Stelle, Esquire.
Salem. Council, John Mayhew, Esquire. Assembly, Thomas Sinnickson, Edward Hall, and Anthony Sharp, Esquires. Sheriff, Whitten Cripps, Esquire.
Gloucester. Council, Elijah Clark, Esquire. Assembly, Joseph Cooper, Joseph Ellis, and Thomas Clark, Esquires. Sheriff, Joseph Blackwood, Esq.
Cumberland. Council, Samuel Ogden, Esquire. Assembly, John Burgin, Jonathan Bowen, and John Sheppard, Esquires. Sheriff, Eli Elmer, Esquire.
Morris. Council, John-Cleves Symmes, Esquire. Assembly, Ellis Cook, John Stark, and Jacob Arnold, Esquires. Sheriff, William Leddel, Esquire.
At a contested election for the county of Hunterdon, on the close of the poll, the votes stood as follows:
Council, Colonel Hopper, 895
General Dickinson, 669
Augustine Stevenson, 19
Assembly, Benjamin Van-Cleve, 1053
John Lambert, 861
Colonel Houghton, 796
Samuel Tucker, 735
John Mehelm, 534
Sheriffs, Joshua Corison, 418
Philip Phillips, 369
Joseph Insee, 280
George Ely, 279
Aaron Dunham, 161
John Snyder, 82

GENEALOGY.

SUCCESSFUL war beget pride, and pride beget security, ambition beget disappointment, and disappointment beget faction, faction beget divisions and seditions and divisions beget idleness, idleness beget luxury, luxury beget poverty, and poverty beget industry, industry beget wealth, wealth beget taxes, taxes beget oppression, oppression beget murmuring, murmuring beget indifference, indifference beget inattention, inattention beget imprudence, imprudence beget the American war, the American war beget poverty, poverty beget more taxes, more taxes beget smuggling, smuggling beget fraud, fraud beget cunning, cunning beget watchfulness, watchfulness beget prudence, prudence beget commutation, commutation beget grumbling, &c. &c. &c. and so the circle runs round and round, and appears a mixture of chaotic principles, very wonderful to those who—*inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven.*

TALLOW.

THE subscriber, living in the Lower-Street, in Trenton, between Mr. Hunt's Lumber-yard and the Barracks, will give cash and the highest price for tallow. He makes and sells candles by the box or smaller quantity, as low as they can be had in Philadelphia. He likewise exchanges candles for tallow, at two-pence per lb. advance. He makes flat candles for tradesmen and others whose business requires a good light.

HENRY PIKE, Tallow-Chandler.

October 20, 1785.

4w†

A NIGHT SCHOOL.

WILL be opened at the Academy in Trenton this evening at six o'clock, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, Surveying, &c. &c. &c. For terms apply to JAMES DAVIS, Tutor.
Trenton, October 24, 1785.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th of September, from the subscriber living in the town and county of Gloucester, state of New-Jersey, a Negro Man named Samuel, about forty years of age, near five feet five inches high, well built, somewhat marked with the small-pox, yellow complexion, fond of strong drink, has been used to driving a team, and is remarkably fond of talking of horses—Had on when he went away, a light coloured homespun jacket, woollen trowsers, and a pair of linen trowsers under them, a good hat, an old blue great coat, and a pair of good shoes. The said Negro was seen at the Black Horse, since his elopement, and was travelling towards the east; it is thought he will ask for employ to drive a team.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by JOSEPH ELLIS.
October 9, 1785.

3w¶

A CURIOUS SHOP BILL.

JAMES WILLIAMS, clerk, faxton, town kry-ar, and bel-mou, meaks and sells awl sorts of wery gude haberdashares, grocceris, likewise hare and viggs drest and kut on the shortest notefs.

N. B. I keeps an evening skool, vere I teaches at refonabl rates, reading and riting gramatticallee, an finging by notes.

N. B. I plays the hooboy occasionally, if wanted, and gets a good pryce.

N. B. My shop is next door, vere I bleeds, draws teeth, and shoos horses, vith the greatest skil, from ould experence.

N. B. Children taut to dance, if agreeable, at fiksperc per week, by me, J. Williams, who bies and sells ould iron and coals. Shoes clained and mendid.

N. B. A hat and pear of stockens to be cudgelled for, the best in 5, on Grove Tusde. For particlars ynkwire vithin, or at the Shoo and Bell, near the church, on tother side of the we.

N. B. Look over the door for the fine of the 3 Pijins.

N. B. I sells wery good ayle and sumtimes Sider.
N. B. Lojins for cingel men.

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 oppofite 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 brafs, 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 Wurtz, 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.

This Day is Published,

And to be sold by the Printer hereof—

**T H E
P S A L M S
O F
D A V I D,**

IMITATED IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT,

AND APPLIED TO THE
CHRISTIAN STATE AND WORSHIP.

By **I. WATTS, D. D.**

The **FORTY-FIRST EDITION**, corrected, and accommodated to the Use of the **CHURCH of CHRIST** in AMERICA.

LUKE xxiv. 44. All things must be fulfilled which were written in—the **PSALMS** concerning me.

HEB. xi. 32. **DAVID, SAMUEL,** and the prophets.
VER. 40.—That they without us should not be made perfect.

B L A N K

**WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS, and
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,**

To be sold by the Printer of this paper.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE LET,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in East-New-Jersey, in the county of Somerset, Bedminster township, about 20 miles from New-Brunswick, containing 186 acres, 36 acres of it good meadow and may be easily watered, well timbered, in good repair, two bearing orchards of excellent fruit, viz. apples, peaches, cherries, pears and mulberries; an excellent grist-mill and saw-mill, all in good repair, and on a never failing stream of water; a large dwelling-house, two stories high, and five rooms on a floor, and a good well of excellent water, a large store-house, with a cellar under the whole, likewise a good Dutch barn, with barracks and an excellent cowhouse 60 feet long, with a calf-pen, sheep-pen and horse-stables, &c. The terms will be easy for either purchaser or tenant, who, on the first of March or April, may have possession; for terms apply to the owner, living on the premises.

NICHOLAS ANGLE.

September 22, 1785.

6w

T O B E S O L D,

A VALUABLE farm, within two miles of Princeton, containing 280 acres, the greatest part of which is covered with excellent timber. The dwellinghouse and barn on the said farm are commodious, and with a few repairs may be made equally convenient to a farmer, or a citizen disposed to retire. The terms of payment will be made easy. For particulars enquire of Richard Stockton, Esquire, at Princeton, or of Doctor Benjamin Rush, in Philadelphia.

September 22, 1785.

7w*

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the Falls township, Bucks county, in Pennsylvania, on Sunday last, an Irish servant man, named Matthew Clark, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, brown swarthy complexion, sandy coloured hair, straight and short, two scars on his forehead, lost one of his under fore-teeth, very talkative, fond of liquor, is about 23 years of age: had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, made very short, and a light coloured buff vest, both new, with metal buttons, a new wool hat, linen trowsers, and a pair of brown corduroy breeches under them, new shoes and steel buckles. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall be intitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARVEY.

P. S. It is supposed he is gone to Greenwich iron-works, or to New-York state.

October 3d, 1785.

3w*

State of New-Jersey, Middlesex County.

ON the thirteenth of June last, was apprehended and brought before me, Joseph Olden, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the said county, James Lumas and John Horrock, having with them sundry articles of goods. They being examined, John Horrock, under his examination, said, James Lumas told him, he and two others had robbed a store in New-England of the said goods. They having no invoices for them, or passports, they were committed to the gaol of the said county; on their way to the gaol, the said James made his escape from the constable. Having sufficient reason to believe the facts are true, as no person claiming the said goods, I intend to deliver the same to the overseer of the poor of the township where they were taken, to be by him sold for the use of the township, after paying the costs and charges that have accrued thereon, unless the owner of the said goods appear and prove his property within one month from the date hereof.

JOSEPH OLDEN.

Princeton, October 6, 1785.

3w

WAS left at the house of Jonathan Richmond, innkeeper, in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, on Tuesday the 27th ult. a black mare, with two white feet, about 14 hands high, and is of low carriage, with an old saddle and bridle, the stirrup irons plated. The person who left the mare is a young man with a cast in his eyes; had on a blue cloth coat, brown jean waistcoat and breeches. Any person proving their property, and paying the charges, may have her again, otherwise she will be sold according to law, by

JONATHAN RICHMOND.

Nottingham, October 8, 1785.

3†

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, at Trenton, in October or November next, for an act of assembly to enable her to fulfil the contracts entered into by Israel Pemberton and Joseph Pemberton, formerly of Philadelphia, deceased, or either of them, for the sale of certain lands in New-Jersey aforesaid, and to make deeds to the purchasers, pursuant to such contracts. And further to enable her to make sale of all the real estate of her late husband the said Joseph Pemberton, deceased, in New-Jersey, for the payment of his debts.

ANN PEMBERTON, Adms.

September 16, 1785.

t. f.

THE publick are desired to

take notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the loan-officer of this state, to renew two continental loan-office certificates, No. 2120, for 300 dollars, and No. 4768, 600 dollars, issued by Joseph Borden, Esquire, and dated February 11, 1779, payable to William Baker, which certificates were destroyed in his house in the county of Hunterdon, in this state, on the night of the 15th September 1783, by the rats, the drawer in which they were kept having been unfortunately left open. Any person having objections against the renewal of the said certificates, agreeably to an act of Congress of May 10, 1780, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

WILLIAM BAKER.

N. B. The above certificates were advertised in this paper in March 1784.

September 15, 1785.

6w

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 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

Burlington } **BY** virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias county, N. J. } to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on Friday the 28th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Thomas Kerling the elder, at the Black Horse, feather beds, bedding, chairs, tables, with a variety of other household and kitchen furniture, also horses, cows, and sundry other articles. And on Saturday the 26th day of November next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Vansciver, innkeeper, at the place aforesaid, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable piece or tract of land, containing about 22 acres; situate, lying and being near the place aforesaid, in the township of Mansfield; all late the property of said Thomas Kerling; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Smith, and to be sold by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

September 23, 1785.

8w

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue.

On Tuesday the 25th day of October next ensuing, at the late dwellinghouse of Ralph Hart, in Hopewell township, and county of Hunterdon, deceased,

THAT very pleasant and well improved farm, whereon said Hart dwelt; situate about three miles above Pennington, on the great road leading to Amwell, containing about 122 acres, on which there are a convenient large stone dwelling house, a large frame barn, a valuable orchard of apple and other fruit trees, a large proportion of the best watered meadow, and a sufficiency of timber land. The tillable land is esteemed to be of the first quality, and in fine, may justly be said to be as valuable a farm, for the number of acres, as any in the county. The payments will be made easy. Sale to begin at ten o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by

MOSES HART, Surviving Exec.

September 26, 1785.

4w†

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition.