

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1785.

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

Publick Notice is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM WATSON,
of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

April 30, 1785.

COLHOUN & BRUSH,

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

European, East and West-India Goods;

Suitable to the season, among which are,

OLD Jamaica spirit, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 win-
Antigua, West-India, dow-glass,
Barbadoes, and Newbu- Looking-glasses,
ry rum, Long and short pipes,
Cyder spirit, Tooth-brushes,
Geneva in cases, Sweeping, shoe, and buc-
Wine, kle ditto,
Molasses, Brooms and ropes,
Loaf and Muscovado Superfine and second
sugar, broadcloths and
Tea, coffee and chocolate, coatings,
Rice, Velvets,
Indigo, Corduroys,
Pepper, Thicket,
Nutmegs, Everlastings,
Allspice, Sattinets,
Ginger, Nankens,
Rofin, Serge-denim,
Brimstone, Fustians and jeans,
Copperas, Balloon jacket shaper,
Alum, Moreens and taboreens,
Chalk, Camblers,
Red-wood, Calimancoes,
Snuff and tobacco, Durants and tammies,
Soap and candles, Rattinets and shalloons,
Powder and shot, Dark and light chinzies,
Lampblack, Calicoes,
Salt and lime, Printed linens and cottons,
Frying-pans, Mantuas and poplins,
Shovels and tongs, Crapes,
Sad-irons, Cambricks and lawns,
Copper tea-kettles, Mullins,
Iron candlesticks, Kenting aprons and hand-
Brass cocks, kerchiefs,
Scythes, Ell-wide persians,
Nails, Taffeties,
Iron and box coffee-mills, Satins,
Plane-irons, Peelonges,
Drawing-knives, Modes,
Chisfels, Sarfenets,
Gimblets, Pafteboards,
Door, chest and closet Ribands and tapes,
locks and hinges, Cap wire and tape,
Rules and hammers, Black and white lace,
Taylors and family shears, Garterings and bindings,
Scissors, Womens' mits and gloves,
Razors, Mens' do.
Screws, Gauzes,
G B wool cards, Coloured silk and thread,
Brass and steel thimbles, Barcelona, Bandano, Bil-
Pins and needles, boa, and Irish handker-
Watch-keys and seals, chiefs,
Case knives and forks, Check and spotted linen
Pen-knives, ditto,
Large ditto, Cotton, worsted, and
Table and tea-spoons, thread hose,
Temple spectacles, Apron-width, yard-wide,
Plated spurs, 7-8, cotton and linen
Crooked and strait combs, checks,
Snuff and tobacco-boxes, Linens,
Awl-blades and tacks, Russia sheeting,
Shoe and knee-buckles, Ticklenburghs,
Jews-harps, Ozenbrigs,
Knitting-needles, Fans,
Iron and steel, Paper,
Pots, kettles, pye-pans, Bibles and testaments,
skillets, and waggon- Pfalm and hymn-books
boxes, bound together,
Earthen, tin, glass, pew- Spelling-books and
ter, and cedar ware, primers, &c. &c.
N. B. Any person buying to sell again, shall meet
with a generous abatement. 4W

Foreign Intelligence.

V E N I C E, April 10.

AS the differences between our Republick and that of Holland may very likely end in a war, the utmost alacrity is using here to put our forces on a respectable footing; besides the fleet under the Chevalier Emo, and that stationed at Cosru, three more sail of the line are ready, and will go out of port in a few days, with several smaller ships of war. There are besides this near 30 Sclavonian xebecs, some of 30 and 36 guns, ready to sail on the first notice, so that our sea forces will be in a short time in such a state, as in case of a rupture, to annoy the Dutch trade in the Levant very much.

S P A, April 16.

The day before yesterday a fire broke out in the hotel of the Sier Delean, through the carelessness of a plumber who was at work there, which in a short time consumed 37 houses. The street of Sauveniere is but a heap of ruins. Two men perished in the flames, and the recovery of a third is very doubtful.

L O N D O N, May 5.

A plan is concerting for the more speedy conveyance of despatches over land from India; i. e. from Bengal, through the Gurrarath; and from Bombay, through Persia and Turkey. This business has been taken up now in the time of peace, to be prepared for any future event.

Advice is received from Barcelona, that three Spanish men of war had fallen in with three large Moorish corsairs in the Mediterranean, and after a smart engagement took them all three, carried them into that port, and confined the crews in prison.

According to letters from Gibraltar, by a ship arrived at Portsmouth in 22 days, the Algerines have commenced hostilities against the British flag, by capture of two ships which they have carried into port; the English Consul at Leghorn having intelligence thereof, made it known to commodore Lindsay, who sent a sloop to enquire into the circumstances, and to demand a restoration, but having received no answer, a second application was intended.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 12.

"We have accounts from Picardy, of the death of a very extraordinary character, of the name of Crequi de Canape, who was possessed of a good fortune, and lived the life of a Cynick in the country, upon his own estate; he wore a long beard, and was most generally dressed in the Greek manner; he usually lived in a pavillion, which turned upon a pivot, and thus he could receive the light and air in what direction he pleased; he had some knowledge of mechanicks, having some years ago invented two vessels, which were navigated with one sail, and one person was sufficient to manage them; in these he has been sailing in the channel several times. This singular man was buried in his own garden, because he, on his death bed, refused spiritual assistance; but his friends wished him to be allowed funeral honours in his parish church, and have brought the affair before the Parliament of Paris."

May 6. It is said that 10,000 stand of arms, 40,000 ball cartridges, and a large train of heavy artillery, were shipped some days ago on board an armed transport, destined for the Musquito shore.

Three regiments of soldiers are ordered to be embarked on board merchantmen, in the course of a few days, for the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 12.

"Yesterday at the quarter sessions held here, a hatter was fined the sum of 140l. for fourteen hats sold to one person, without proper stamps affixed to them, that is, the stamps, which are of less value than the law directs, were cut in two, and so artfully concealed by the hat-ticket of the hatter's address being partly placed over them, that the fraud would not have been discovered but by one of the trade."

A lady of high rank, with a ducal alliance, in an unaccountable paroxysm, sent for her Lord into her

dressling room, and informed him that she had long been faithless to his bed, and that at the same time delivered him in a pretty numerous list of fashionable gallants, with whom she had imprudently sacrificed. Her astonished Lord at first conceived it only an effusion of insanity; but her Ladyship persisting in her self-accusation, he was at length convinced, and a private divorce has been the consequence; since which the unfortunate devotee is said to have more than once attempted her own destruction!

A few days since an attorney in the temple sent his employer a bill to the amount of the trifling sum of one hundred and twenty-two pounds; the client thinking the sum (though small) rather overcharged, applied to a person properly authorized to tax such accounts, who made a deduction of no less than one hundred and ten pounds, leaving a remainder of twelve pounds only, to be paid by the client, who was perfectly satisfied with the reward; the more so, as he advanced the attorney fifteen pounds, by which means, instead of having one hundred and seven pounds to pay, he would have something to receive—when he can get it.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, March 30.

"The states have received an account from the Dutch Consul at Leghorn, that the Senate of Venice has concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the two Imperial Courts of Russia and Vienna, for ten years, during which time the Republick are to keep up thirty men of war for the service of those powers. This news is not agreeable here, considering the recent disputes between Holland and Venice."

The despatches received on Wednesday at the Secretary of State's office, from Sir G. A. Elliott, Governor of Gibraltar, contain little news, though they are dated so late as the 20th of last month; Commodore Sir John Lindsay was not arrived there, the appointed time of his cruise not being expired. The Thetis frigate had been in two or three times, which was the only man of war that had visited them for near two months. The Spaniards, it seems, are rebuilding part of the town at St. Algeiras, and all the posts of St. Rocque thrown down during the late siege, are nearly reinstated; the Spaniards being as busy on their part as the General has been in repairing the fortifications on the Old Rock.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated April 5, says, "It is very true, that the reports for some time past have been, and still are, much in the strain of peace, but little dependence can be laid upon them, as the rumours of one day are destroyed by those of the following. We believe, however, that the negotiations for peace are revived with vigour at Paris, and are apt to think they will have the desired effect, as the power of the party which predominates in this country depends upon the preservation of tranquility, and we suppose they will sacrifice a great deal to obtain it.—Peace at any rate suits our circumstances better than war."

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, March 21.

"The Count de Bruce, Commander in Chief at Moscow, has informed the Court, that on the 2d of the month, at noon, the sky being clear, Reaumur's thermometer at 21 degrees, a very extraordinary phenomenon was observed there. The sun shining in its greatest splendour, appeared to be surrounded by a very bright circle, of a moderate size. A second larger circle intersected his disk, and in the circumference of that circle were seen five meteors, in form like small suns, two of which appeared at the side of the real sun in such a manner, that the semi-circle which intersected it, likewise intersected the meteor nearest. The three other small suns were placed in the lower part of the circumference of the large circles; that in the middle was in a perpendicular line under the sun, and the sun and the two others at a small distance on each side. Near the centre of the large circle, perpendicular under the sun, was a very bright crescent, the horns of which turned downwards. This phenomenon lasted till sun-set, after which it gradually vanished; however, there remained some traces of the circle, as well as the collateral suns, until six o'clock in the evening. According to an ac-

count by General D'Aschero, the same phenomenon was observed at Ustufchna and at Töcherepow."

Extract of a letter from Northampton, April 30.

"On Friday last, the following dreadful accident happened near Kilmash, in this county. One of the northern coaches passing through Oxendon, the coachman stopped at a publick house, where he usually called, and very imprudently quitted his seat, whilst he went into the house to drink (a practice too frequent among stage-coachmen) leaving a young gentleman who was an inside passenger, but had got on the outside for the air, on the box, when by some means the horses took fright, and set off full speed, down the hill towards Kilmash, near which place, meeting another coach, they run the pole of the carriage with such violence against the opposite horses, that one of them had his leg broke, and the coach was overset; by which accident the young gentleman above-mentioned had his skull fractured in so shocking a manner, that his life is despaired of. There were five passengers in the coach at the time of the accident, among whom was the father of the above unfortunate youth, together with a nurse, maid, and three children, none of whom received the least injury."

It is agreed on all hands, by letters of private as well as publick authority, that there will be no war between Holland and the Emperor; preliminaries having been exchanged at Paris by the respective plenipotentiaries.

According to accounts from the continent, the treaty lately ratified between France and Holland, is particularly designed to prevent all future union of the Dutch with this country; and we understand that one leading article in it stipulates a mutual assistance of 15 sail of the line, in case of a war.

The following is a summary of the regulations of the newly established French East-India Company, as contained in the arret of the 20th of last month.

1. All the privileges of the Old East-India Company shall be transferred to the New, for the term of seven years, reckoning from the time of the departure of the first fleet for India; the years of war are not to be reckoned, and when a peace is concluded, the privilege shall be prolonged for as many years as the war has subsisted.

2. The Isles of France and Bourbon are not comprehended in the exclusive privilege, and the inhabitants of those colonies may, in concurrence with the Company, carry on trade from one place of India to another.

3. All private equipments begun, completed, or on their voyage, shall have the space of twenty-four months allowed them to carry on their trade and to return to l'Orient, but to no other port.

4. All the operations of the New Company shall be directed by 12 administrators, who shall be approved by the King.

5. The stock is limited to twenty million, six of which are to be furnished by the twelve administrators, each putting in 500,000 livres, or 500 shares of 1000 livres, for which proper vouchers shall be given to those who are desirous of being adventurers.

6. Each administrator shall deposit in his own name, during the time of his administration, 250 shares in the treasury of the company.

7. The 20 millions shall be a pledge to satisfy the engagements of the Company.

8. Messrs. Gierdot, Haller, and Co. at Paris, and J. J. Barard and Co. at l'Orient, shall be provisionally the receivers of the money contributed by the adventurers.

9. The dividends shall be made from the next profits, deducting the charges, the losses known or apprehended, and insurance; in no case shall the capital be broke into.

10. No proprietor shall have a vote unless possessed of 500 shares, nor shall any have more than four votes; proxies are not to be admitted, unless the principals are absent on the affairs of the Company.

11. The general administration shall, by a plurality of votes, nominate to all officers by land and sea, in Europe and Asia, and shall have the power of discharging those who have been nominated.

12. They shall insure against all losses by enemies or the dangers of the sea.

13. They shall have the privilege of making such laws for the regulation of their trade as they think proper.

14. His Majesty shall protect and defend the said Company even by force of arms. He shall furnish it with such officers and sailors as its occasions shall require, and give up to them his warehouses, docks, &c. in the ports of l'Orient and India.

15. It shall be entirely mercantile, and not be subjected to the expence nor embarrassments of sovereignty, which ruined the former.

The Portuguese have been engaged for some time past in strengthening the garrisons in South-America, as the court of Lisbon, as well as that of Madrid, expects that the enterprising genius of the new states will cause some disturbance among their settlements in that quarter.

The Spanish Court treats the Americans with more

than common civility; the truth is, they dread a rupture with them of all things, as it must prove fatal to their southern possessions.

It is the general opinion at Gibraltar, according to the last letters, that neither the town of Algiers, or the ships in the harbour, will be materially damaged by the attack which is meditating against them.

Some alliance is said to be privately forming between the Courts of Moscow and Vienna, which will tend to keep a strong balance of power against the House of Brandenburg and that of Bourbon.

When Rome was poor, Rome was virtuous—she could boast a Fabricius and many more worthies, all ready to sacrifice private considerations, for the good of the publick. But when Rome became rich, the Senator and the citizens grew voluptuous—riches engendered luxury, and luxury introduced civil dissensions. It was the prodigality of Cataline which suggested the murder of the Senators and Consuls—and the same cause in our day has led profligates of a similar cast to attempt the ruin of the constitution. It is poverty and distress which makes patriots, and introduces all the factions we have to deplore.

To die in the last ditch, was the animated language of William the Third, when Prince of Orange, and the same idea seems to prevail with their High Mightinesses at the present hour. It is but justice, to observe, that they have acted hitherto with apparent fortitude and firmness. They have recruited their forces with indefatigable industry, and used every exertion within the last three months to repair and strengthen their fortifications. They have beside called forth private subscriptions for the publick service, and made every possible preparation to defend their country, that the love of liberty, and all the provincial prejudices can inspire.

The remark of Pyrrhus on the conquered Romans, that they were all wounded before, should be read at the head of every Dutch regiment prior to action, because we have a hasty record in Marlbro's wars, that the heroes of that day were not so particular; for, in the language of Falstaff, "they backed their friends by shewing their backs."

Although the conditions of peace between the Emperor and the Dutch, are not fixed, yet the basis of the treaty is entirely agreed upon: The Emperor has carried his point, in appearance; it being allowed, that the internal navigation of the Scheldt shall be opened to his Imperial Majesty's flag, and that of no other nation. The secret conditions of the treaty are, that the Emperor agrees that no ship above a certain bulk, shall be built in his dominions. A sum of money, not yet determined, is to be paid by Holland; and the Republick, in the present situation of things, will gladly embrace the opportunity of recovering its consequence by a treaty, which is to be guaranteed by the Empress of Russia, and the Kings of France and Prussia.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, April 8.

Prince Dolgorwiky, the Russian Minister, having requested of our august Sovereign, the reason of the different movements of his troops, his Majesty has given for answer, that it appeared strange to him, that her Russian Majesty was more attached to the interest of the House of Austria, as it would affect the quiet of Europe, and run great danger of losing her equal balance. That for himself, as Member of the Empire, and guarantee of the interest of all the other Sovereigns of the same Empire, and as puissance in particular, he would do the utmost in his power, even if reduced to his own power, to sustain in the rights of Germany, an upright balance in Europe.

Prince Dolgorwiky, who had listened to his Majesty, without interrupting him, began to answer, following the instructions he had received: That his mistress found the behaviour of the Dutch more strange; that it was difficult to explain the reason of their resistance to the just demands of the Emperor, if she did not suspect that some other powers encouraged them; and that she looked upon his Prussian Majesty in particular, as the encourager of their obstinacy; that such an act would surprize Europe, and not the particular projects against Germany and the political balance, which, without doubt, had no other foundation than the chimerical fearfulness which his Majesty intended to sow among the other powers; that being assured of the justness of the intentions of Joseph II. the Empress found needless all the precautions which they might believe to have a right to take, and that all the care they took to detach her from her illustrious ally, became absolutely superfluous."

In a Committee on the supply, resolved, That 69,291l. be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of subsidies to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and to the reigning Duke of Brunfwick, pursuant to the treaty for 1785.

That 50,989l. be granted to his Majesty to make good the deficiency of the sum voted for the annual subsidy due to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel in 1784.

That 13,072l. be granted for the pay of pensions to widows of commissioned officers, and the expences attending the same for 1785.

Vienna, April 5. The head Rabbi of the Jews, having dreamt three nights following, that a dreadful earthquake would shortly happen at Prague and its environs, he has ordered a solemn fast to be observed by his flock to-morrow. We have accounts from Brull that another prophet has also predicted the destruction of that place, but without mentioning any particular time. This prophet wore a long brown garment, and a remarkable long beard; he added to his prediction, that he himself should die in three days, at 6 o'clock in the evening; but in this he was so far mistaken as not exactly to hit the right time, for he died in two hours after having finished his prophecy, of the pthifick, which had threatened him a long time.

American Intelligence.

B O S T O N, June 20.

IN his Excellency's proclamation for the encouragement of piety, virtue, education and manners, and for the suppression of vice, is the following excellent passage: "That those who shall distinguish themselves by examples of industry and frugality, temperance, sobriety and decency of manners, the love of our country and true zeal for its welfare, the fear and reverence of the deity, and a due regard to the institution of his publick worship, will at all times be countenanced by this government; and it is my determination to give the preference to such characters in all appointments of honour and publick trust."

A brig, commanded by Capt. Spence, which lately sailed from Portsmouth, was cast ashore, the next day, near Newbury bar. Both her masts were cut away. The particulars of the damage we have yet no account of.

The inhabitants of the province of Main, like those on the Western waters, are pining for a separate independence and cession of territory—which, from the unweildiness of many of our present governments, and too great an extent of dominion, must sooner or later take place.

Vermont has long been viewed and considered as an independent state; and when it is for the interest and happiness of the people, for which all governments are or ought to be formed and constituted, no good reason can be assigned why new states and empires should not arise out from old ones.

A N N A P O L I S, June 23.

On Friday last arrived in this port the brig Rebecca, Captain Garfion, from St. Eustatius. A gentleman on board has favoured us with the following:

"On Monday the 6th inst. at about 5 o'clock in the morning, lat. 34, N. long. 70, 34, W. we saw a sail to windward, with colours (supposed to be French) hoisted as a signal of distress, and firing to leeward, we concluded she was really so; at seven we hoisted our colours and laid too until she came along side; she proved a ship of about 20 guns, with Spanish colours; she hailed us, and demanded from whence we came, and where bound, in a language we could not well understand; but Captain Garfion answered, and informed them; they then ordered him to hoist out his boat and come on board; he answered, it leaked so bad he could not; what did they want? they said there was war; that they were a King's ship from Lavaderus, and wanted to search his hold; they then ordered us to haul round to windward while they got out their own boat, which they did in a very little time, and were coming on board with twelve or thirteen men; at the same time we saw as many more going aloft. Captain Garfion immediately ordered his hands to make sail, which they willingly obeyed; the boat seeing our intention, put about, and rowed for the ship again, which prevented their firing for some time; after the boat got out of danger they fired and gave chase for about two hours, then hauled their wind and stood to the eastward, but soon after came to."

B A L T I M O R E, July 1.

Extract from the Address of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to his Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq. Governor of that Commonwealth.

"The attention of the General Court is now drawn by your Excellency's address, to the federal compact, which, though perhaps as excellent as the state of things, at the time of its formation, would permit; yet time and experience have evinced the necessity of some amendments in it; and we are happy to find the first magistrate of this Commonwealth, at so early a period of his administration, manifesting his readiness to concur with us, in attending to, and examining this important part of our common polity; and it shall be our most earnest endeavour at all times, to contribute to the establishment of the federal government of these states on a firm basis, and on such principles as may best tend to procure a just distribution of power, perfect the union, preserve and secure the rights and liberties of individuals, and promote publick happiness."

"Let us never despair," says a writer in a London paper, "our national affairs are in a very fine way; Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and some hundreds of their friends, frequently get gloriously drunk for the good of the constitution."

The ship *Paca*, Captain Caulfield, from Belfast, is arrived here with a number of passengers, in perfect health.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to the United States in Congress assembled, that several disorderly persons have crossed the river Ohio, and settled upon their unappropriated lands:—AND WHEREAS, it is their intention, as soon as it shall be surveyed, to open offices for the sale of a considerable part thereof, in such proportions, and under such regulations, as may suit the convenience of all the citizens of the said states, and others, who may wish to become purchasers of the same; and as such conduct tends to defeat the object which they have in view, is in direct opposition to the ordinances and resolutions of Congress, and highly disrespectful to the Federal Authority—they have therefore thought fit, and do hereby issue this their PROCLAMATION, strictly forbidding all such unwarrantable intrusions, and enjoining all those who have settled thereon to depart, with their families and effects, without loss of time, as they shall answer the same at their peril.

DONE by the United States in Congress assembled, the fifteenth day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-five, and the ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

RICHARD-HENRY LEE, President.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

July 4. On Saturday last, the Congress of the United States gave an audience to DON DIEGO GARDOQUI, *Encargado de Negocios* of his Majesty the King of Spain, to these States. A number of respectable ladies and gentlemen were admitted spectators on this event.

July 6. Last Monday being the Anniversary of the complete Independence of the Thirteen United States of North-America (which was declared on the 4th of July, 1776) the same was ushered in with the firing of cannon, succeeded by the ringing of bells. In the morning and at noon, the French Packet, commanded by Captain Tuvache, which was beautifully decorated, fired a salute, and the day was spent with that conviviality which the subject inspired.

A magnificent dinner was provided by Mr. Bradford, at the coffee-house, at the instance of the Honourable Congress, at which were present John Jay, Esq. the French, Dutch, and Spanish Ambassadors, and several other gentlemen, who, with that Honourable Body, partook of the same. After dinner the following toasts were drank, each succeeded by a discharge of thirteen cannon:

1. The United States of America.
2. The King of France.
3. The King of Spain.
4. The United Netherlands.
5. The King of Sweden.
6. Concord between Nations.
7. Universal Empire to Law and Justice.
8. May the Happiness of the People be the sole Ambition of Rulers.

9. The 4th of July, 1776.

10. The Memory of those who have fallen in Defence of their Country.

11. The late Commander in Chief, and the Officers and Soldiers who have hazarded their Lives to defend the Rights of their Country.

12. May Simplicity of Manners, Industry and Frugality, distinguish the Character of an American.

13. Liberty, Peace and Happiness, to all Mankind.

Their Excellencies the Ambassadors, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, retired about eleven, and his Excellency the President, with the rest of the company, about one o'clock.

July 7. We hear that Congress has appointed the Honourable John Rutledge, Esq. of South-Carolina, Ambassador from the United States of America to the United Netherlands, in the room of his Excellency William Livingston, Esq. who has declined the said appointment.

We hear the operation of the Boston Stamp-Act, agreeably to its amendment, is postponed until the month of August next.

We hear that yesterday Congress resolved that the dollar should be the money unit of the United States, and the two hundredth part of a dollar the smallest copper piece.

The Sieur De Le Tombe, Consul of France for the state of Massachusetts, having obtained permission for to retire, on account of his ill state of health, has appointed Mons. Toscan to be Vice-Consul of France for that state, to reside at Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

A correspondent says, "I would not wish to add to the distresses of those who are already under the greatest afflictions; but I cannot be silent when I read

weekly in the papers of several arrivals in the different ports of the United States from Nova-Scotia; many of them have brought numbers of loyal subjects from that dreary part of the globe, being obliged to return to the country they have injured, or starve.

"Some days ago a vessel arrived in this port from Nova-Scotia or Shelburne, in which came several of those loyal subjects; what their design in coming is, I will not determine; but letters brought by the same vessel from some who are in the greatest distress for want of food and other necessaries of life, give the caution to their friends from whom they expect relief, to send the same in British vessels. Humanity shudders at the thought! But what true American can think of paying freight to foreigners for that relief which he would wish to send to any of his unhappy connections, while our vessels are not permitted to enter their ports."

Saturday last arrived here the ship *Van-Berkel*, Captain Campbell, in six weeks from Amsterdam.—Letters of the 10th of May, received by this vessel, mention, that although recruiting and other preparations for war were still carried on, yet they were in great hope and expectation that the negotiations for peace would terminate happily; but we have no particulars of these interesting affairs.

From *New Lloyd's List*, from April 29 to May 3. Captain Ward, of the *Little Joe*, arrived at Liverpool, it is reported, took up the crew of the *Providence*, French, from Charleston to London, which foundered.

Captain Lyon, of the *Molly and Betsey*, arrived at Liverpool. Spoke the *George*, Curtis, on the 9th instant, about 30 leagues westward of Cape Clear, who had his upper works stove in, lost his water casks, threw three hogheads of tobacco overboard, and were at the pumps every half hour.

By the *Bahama Gazette*, dated the 11th instant, we find the utmost discontent prevails among the British merchants and loyalists, who oppose the collection of taxes, which they say are oppressive, and unconstitutionally imposed upon them, by an illegal assembly.

In the *St. Christopher's Gazette* of the first instant, are advertised the sales of the ship *Polly* (otherwise the *Friends*) and the brig *Ruth*, with their respective cargoes, consisting of lumber, condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty of that island, for breach of the laws of trade.

The Legislature of New-York, at their last session, passed an act granting a bounty on hemp to be raised within that state, of eight shillings per cwt.—and as a further encouragement to the growth of hemp, and the manufacture of cordage and linseed oil, they laid the following additional duties: viz. on every cwt. of foreign cordage, four shillings; on every cwt. of foreign white rope or yarns, four shillings; on every cwt. of foreign hemp, two shillings; on every gallon of foreign linseed oil, four-pence; on every pair of shoes, six-pence; and on every pair of boots, two shillings; the produce of these duties to be applied to the payment of the above bounties.

The above act contains a clause laying a duty of one and a half per cent. on all goods imported into the state by a foreigner, and not consigned to a citizen, more than paid by citizens of that state, or of the United States.

And another clause, subjecting to a penalty of one hundred pounds, and cost of suit, any person who shall sell as a slave any Negro or other person brought into that state after the first instant. Every person so sold to be free.

And two clauses respecting the manumission of slaves; by which, if the slaves be under fifty years of age, and of sufficient ability to provide for themselves, the manumitter shall not be obliged to give security to indemnify the state for any expence it might incur by such manumitted slave.

The last clause of this very salutary act states, that slaves shall have the privilege of being tried by jury in all capital cases, according to the course of common law.

We hear that the Legislature of Delaware has, in its last session, abolished all fairs, which were formerly held within that state.

July 6. On Monday last, sundry academical exercises were performed in honour of the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States of America, in the hall of the university, before a most brilliant audience, who assembled in such numbers, that the hall was quite full at about half after 9 o'clock, so that very considerable numbers were disappointed in their wishes of being present on the joyous occasion. Part of the Hon. Members of the Supreme Executive Council, the Trustees of the Institution, the Magistracy of the City, the Clergy, and several respectable Strangers, besides the principal Citizens, were present: the elegance and grandeur of the tout ensemble, were considerably heightened by the splendid groups of the fair, dispersed on every side.

To inspire the tender minds of the young students, with early sentiments of heroic virtue and patriotism, their exercises were very judiciously combined with the solemnization of that auspicious era, than which history presents nothing more truly grand.

Messrs. Morris and Thomas in two sensible, elegant orations, delivered in a graceful, pleasing manner, inveighed in manly language, against the ingratitude of abandoning the brave soldiery, by whose courage and perseverance, amidst the horrors of a bloody and more than savage war, the sacred temple had been erected to LIBERTY—and against the rapid progress of lux-

ury, overwhelming the mounds of industry, temperance, and economy, those truly republican virtues. They likewise adverted to the steps necessary to be pursued to dispel those gloomy prospects which

"Heavily in clouds bring on the day,"

of our career in the political race of nations. Several other young gentlemen appeared before the audience, some in dialogue, others in orations and discourses, and were all received with plaudits of unfeigned approbation.

On the eulogiums paid to the immortal chief, "who embarked a statesman in the cause of America; shone out a soldier in the war with Great-Britain; by equanimity and sweetness of temper, won the hearts of his soldiery; by humanity and truth, commanded the unwilling esteem of the enemy; and by prudence, and courage, and fortitude, and perseverance, has become the deliverer of his country;"—the hall re-echoed with the involuntary peals of applause, which this hero's exploits will command till time shall be no more.

It were unjust to conclude this account without remarking, that the performance of Mr. Adgate and his pupils gave general satisfaction, and reflected no small degree of credit on the abilities and assiduity of that gentleman. The choir of German ladies sung enchantingly. Mr. David Otts, their instructor, who was present, and sung both in concert and solo, has a very melodious voice.

Thursday morning last, about one o'clock, this city was greatly alarmed with the cry of fire, that broke out in a bake-house, in Union-street, between Front and Second-streets, but by the alertness of the inhabitants, who immediately assembled from all quarters of the city, very little damage was done.

We hear from Bucks county (Pennsylvania) that a most horrid murder was committed there on Tuesday, the 21st ult. on the body of a woman, and an infant about one year old, by a servant man belonging to the house. The villain has made his escape; several of the neighbours are in pursuit of him, and we hope, in our next, to have the pleasure of informing the publick, that he is apprehended; for which purpose the Supreme Executive Council have offered a reward of Fifty Pounds.

TRENTON, July 11.

The Society of the Cincinnati, of the state of New-Jersey, held their anniversary Meeting at the City of New-Brunswick, on the 4th inst. when the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year, viz. —

The Honourable General Dayton, President.

The Honourable Colonel Brearley, Vice-President.

Reverend Mr. Hunter, Secretary.

Major Cox, Treasurer.

And the Honourable Elias Boudinot, General Ogdén, and Colonel Brearley, were chosen to represent the Society at the General Meeting.

Monday last being the Anniversary of American Independence, the same was celebrated here.

A FRENCH Teacher being

introduced into the Academy at Trenton: All persons who wish to study that polite Language, whether in town or country, are requested to give in their names to Moore Furman, Esq. as soon as possible—and to give their attendance accordingly.

Trenton-Academy, July 7, 1785.

THE citizens of New-Jersey, holders of Prize-Tickets in the old Continental Lottery, are hereby further informed, that all such prizes must be produced at this office for a final settlement, before the first day of March next.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Commissioner.

New-Brunswick, Commissioners' Office, July 4, 1785.

8w

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A House and Lot in Trenton,

Next door to Mr. Alexander Chambers's. The lot is about 43 feet in front, and 170 feet deep. The house has four rooms on a floor, with an entry through it, and is in good repair. There is a stable adjoining, and a good pump of water at the door. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES MACHETT.

July 9, 1785.

4w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Trenton, on the 27th day of May last, an apprentice lad named John Horner, in the 19th year of his age, a taylor by trade; about five feet six inches high, slender made, and is very fond of liquor and snuff, has short light hair: Had on and took with him one snuff-coloured coat and vest, one pair of blue broadcloth breeches, a round wool hat bound, white cotton stockings, half worn pumps, with some other clothes. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CONROD KOTTS.

July 9, 1785.

3w

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

TO BE SOLD,

A Large and valuable tract of unimproved LAND, consisting of upland, fresh and salt meadow, lying on Maurice river, state of New-Jersey. The fresh meadow, consisting of between three and four hundred acres, by being improved will produce excellent timothy or clover, which abounds in the neighbourhood.—The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; or paper securities of the state of Pennsylvania or New-Jersey will be received in payment. Enquire of **JESSE HAND**, at Cape-May, or **JOSEPH C. FISHER**, in Philadelphia. 8w

LANDS.

A Few tracts of 500 acres each, will be sold on very moderate terms, to persons disposed to settle on them. The titles indisputable. They are conveniently situated on the Little Kanawa river, about 15 miles above the mouth. The lands are of the first quality, well timbered and watered. Tradesmen and farmers will find it their interest to apply immediately, as a number of families already engaged will set out the middle of July. For particulars apply at the store of Reed and Ford, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, Philadelphia. 4w†

Six Dollars Reward.

SUPPOSED to be run away from the subscriber, an indentured Irish servant named Joshua Greer, a labourer, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, goes stooping, clumsy made, dark hair, black eyes, marked a little in the face with the small-pox: Had on when he went away a coarse blue cloth coat, green and red striped camblet overalls, old cotton linen jacket, with small specks, much faded; coarse white linen shirt, thick shoes, and castor hat. Said servant left home on the 27th day of May last, with a written pass to go as far as Trenton, and to return in five days.—It is likely he may go towards Philadelphia, or some part of the state of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by **JACOB MARTIN**. Piscataway, Middlesex county, New-Jersey, June 6, 1785. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable Tract of LAND, CONTAINING 300 acres, situate within three miles of Trenton, in the county of Burlington, and township of Nottingham, and within 2 miles of Lambertton, where it is expected the federal town will be erected. On said tract there is clay and wood sufficient to make brick for the building, it being all woodland, except twelve acres; one hundred of it may be made good meadow, which may be laid from six inches to one foot under water, or kept dry all winter, as the purchaser shall please; and contiguous to it there is great range for cattle. Paper money, notes given to the officers and soldiers of the jersey line, and final settlement of their pay, loan-office certificates, and notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of Robert Pearson, in Nottingham, Joseph Milnor or the subscriber in Trenton. **JOSEPH HIGBEE**. N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded. May 28, 1785. t f

KENTUCKE LANDS.

TO be Sold, Five Thousand Acres of Land, in tracts of one thousand acres each, lying in the flourishing district of Kentucke, to which many thousand settlers have gone, and more are daily going. The said lands are excellent in quality, and situate upon the waters of the great river Ohio, and must soon become very valuable, as the emigrations to that country are astonishing. The deeds, with the plots, are lodged with the Printer hereof, who is empowered to sell the said lands—to whom any one inclining to purchase will please to apply. April 15, 1785. t. f.

Notice is hereby given,

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

By Order of the Council,
JAMES PARKER, Register.
Perth-Amboy, April 18, 1785.
N. B. Amongst the papers formerly in the hands of John Smyth, Esq. late Register, and delivered over to me as his successor in office, are a number of original deeds, returns of surveys, and other papers of consequence, belonging to persons of different counties in the state, to whom they are ready to be delivered upon the fees being paid, if any prove due thereon. 13w **J. PARKER**.

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Abraham Skirm, late of Nottingham, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts and vouchers for settlement. **ELIZABETH SKIRM, } Execut.**
JAMES COALMAN, }
JAMES WOOLLEY, }
Nottingham, June 15, 1785. 4w*

Benjamin Pitfield,

Has for Sale, at his Store in Trenton, (Formerly occupied by Mr. Pinkerton,) A large and general Assortment of **QUEENS WARE**, In crates, hogheads, &c.—glass in boxes and cases, which he will sell by the package, as low as can be had in Philadelphia.—

A quantity of (imported) genuine Anderson's pills, Daffy's elixir, Godfry's cordial; with a generous allowance to such as purchase by the quantity.—China, hard ware, cutlery, nails, jewellery, plated candlesticks, casters with plated and silver tops, japanned waiters, tea-trays and tea-caddies, looking-glasses, window glass, Turkey oil stones, &c. &c. 12w

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, by **Charles and Andrew Pettit**, And now opening for Sale, at their Store in Water-Street, a few doors below Market-Street, An elegant Assortment of **GOODS**, Suitable to the Season: Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

- | | |
|--|--|
| C ASSIMERS of the first quality and most fashionable colours, | Ell-wide tambour mullins, |
| Cassinets, | Yard-wide and 6-4 thick mullins, |
| Ladies' cloths, | 6-4 humhums, |
| Bombazeens and bombazets, | Silk and thread gauzes, |
| Ruffels and ruffellets, | Silk handkerchiefs, |
| Corduroys and cordurets, | Soufflee ditto, |
| Superfine black twilled lastings, | Tiffany and gauze handkerchiefs, |
| Ditto fattinets, | Black China taffeties, |
| Calimancoes of different colours, | Black and white modes in squares, |
| Durants, shalloons, moreens, &c. | Perfians, farlenets and peelongs, |
| Half yard and half ell-wide low priced fustians, | Mantuas and taffeties of the most fashionable colours now wore in Europe, |
| Ditto jeans and jeanets, | Cambricks, |
| Imperial, royal, herring-bone, and a variety of other ribs, | Mens' and womens' coloured gloves, |
| Checks and stripes of a variety of patterns, | Mens' and womens' thread and cotton hose, |
| South wallets, | Mens' thread and cotton gauze ditto, |
| Corded dimities, Dutch cords, &c. | Bobbins and tapes, |
| Marseilles quilting, | Coloured threads, |
| Ditto with borders, | Sewing silk, |
| Elegant Marseilles bed-quilts from 9-4 to 10-4, | Silk twist, |
| Cotton counterpanes, | En elegant variety of metal buttons, |
| An assortment of 7-8 and yard-wide Irish linens, | An assortment of cutlery, Dutch looking-glasses, Plated buckles and spurs, Plated crewet stands, Silver top ditto, Tea caddies, Ditto urns, Shaving apparatus, Japanned waiters. |
| 9-8 Irish dressings, | |
| Linen and cotton handkerchiefs of a variety of patterns, | |
| Calicoes and chintzes, a variety of the newest patterns and lowest prices, | |

Where also may be had, by the ton or larger quantity, Batsto hollow ware, consisting of pots, kettles, and skillets, noted for being the neatest and lightest in America; also, Batsto pig-iron of superior quality for making bar-iron and fine castings, and is in high estimation in Europe. Philadelphia, May 30, 1785. 3w†

ALL Persons who have just

demands against the late partnership of Sharp and Brown, of Sharpsborough iron-works, in the county of Sussex, in the state of New-Jersey, and the estate of Abia Brown, late of the same place, deceased, either by bond or simple contract, are requested to exhibit them to Edward Dunlop, of Newtown, in the county aforesaid, who is in possession of the books and papers, for settlement, at any time before the 10th day of August next; and all persons who are indebted to the said partnership of Sharp and Brown, or estate of Abia Brown, on any contract whatsoever, are also requested to discharge their respective debts to the said Edward Dunlop by the said time, in order to enable the executors to make dividends, or discharge the debts due from the said estates, or either of them. **JOHN HATHORN, } Execut.**
EDWARD DUNLOP, }
Sharpsborough, June 22, 1785. 4w

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the 15th of May last from the subscriber in Middleton, Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, a negro man aged about 22 years, this country born, a short fellow: Had on when he went away a short lightish coloured over jacket, a pair of purple coloured trowsers, an old shirt, old felt hat, &c. has a remarkable scar on his chin. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by **JOHN TAYLOR**. Middleton, June 6, 1785. 4w

COLLINS & EWING,

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

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