

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1785.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

Thursday se'nnight arrived at Philadelphia the brig Commerce, from London, by which we have the following advices:—

H A G U E, June 10.

NOTHING would give us more pleasure than to satisfy the impatient curiosity of our readers upon the present state of affairs; but we are obliged to share with them in the same impatience and curiosity, without being able to gain any information to direct us in the judgment that we might be ready to form concerning what will be the final event. The present is a time of suspense: the scarcity of news and events renders our task so much the more difficult, as we renounce the common resource, which is conjecture, being thoroughly persuaded that we should very probably mistake, and that we could by no means indemnify the publick for the errors into which we might thereby lead them. We shall only observe then, that nothing as yet contradicts the opinion already formed in favour of peace, which opinion has for its foundation, that on either side there is not any decisive movement for war: mean time, the same activity continues in the cabinets, and the frequent arrival and departure of couriers, announces that matters draw near to a crisis.

FRANKFORT on the Oder, May 16.

The ravages occasioned by the overflow of the Oder are very great; 44 houses, 38 stables, and 34 barns, have been carried away by the rapidity of the torrents, and many other buildings have sustained great damage. Upon returning to their former channel the waters have left immense quantities of sand upon the fields and gardens, which are covered with it in many places from the depth of six to twelve feet.

L O N D O N, April 23.

Monday se'nnight, the ploughing match between Mr. Thomas Robins, of Bowl-down, near Tebury, and Mr. Billingsley, was decided in favour of the latter, before a large number of gentlemen and farmers, who attended on the occasion. The land was a stone brash, rather heavy than light, and had a wheat crop on it last year.—Mr. Billingsley's double-furrow plough did an acre and a half in three hours, great part of the time with three horses. Mr. Robins used his own plough, with two horses without a driver, and ploughed something more than three quarters of an acre in the same time, and declined any further contest. After the matter was decided, Mr. Billingsley's plough ploughed several furrows in a very complete manner without being held at all by the ploughman, who only drove the horses, to the astonishment of numerous farmers, and other spectators, who declared the work to be done in a most complete manner; and that without having seen it, they could never have believed it possible to be done.

June 7. They write from Auvergne, in France, that the abundant rains which have fallen in that province have entirely reanimated nature in less than 48 hours, in such a manner, that a number of flocks of sheep have been conducted to the mountains, where the pasturage is very plentiful; and it is hoped that the crops of hay will be more abundant than in the preceding years.

Two squadrons are arming, one at Brest and one at Cadiz, which are to be combined. The affair of the Musquito shore is the pretence; but some politicians give other reasons for this armament.

We hear from Carthage, that the expedition against Algiers is suspended, if not entirely given up. The unfavourable news that the plague had broke out there, is one of the causes of this delay.

The total ordinary of the navy, as made up to the 31st ult. are, 110 sail of the line, 12 frigates, 100 frigates, and 40 sloops,

The people of America are in astonishment, laughing at the lavish pensions given to the refugees from that country! Some of them, to be sure, had property, and deserve to be supported by this country;

but that the great majority of them have now double the real income in their pensions, that they ever enjoyed in their own country, is beyond a doubt.

It is somewhat remarkable, that almost all the capital portrait and historical painters, now in England, are North-Americans by birth! and, what is still more extraordinary, the greatest astronomer perhaps in all Europe, is one Dornforth, from that country, a great and able self-taught mathematician!

A variety of orders which came over by the spring ships from America, are stopt executing, till the regular remittances are made: particularly some from Boston, which the merchants have refused to execute, except for cash, or at least good bills, on some firm house in France, Holland, Ireland, or Great-Britain. The vast losses lately sustained, are the cause of this.

The court of France appears to be adopting a new scene of politics in regard to their West-India islands; for instead of having several small settlements, which occasion a prodigious expence to defend them in time of war, they now give the greatest encouragement to the new-settlers on the island of St. Domingo, in hopes of making it so flourishing, that they may, with little assistance from Europe, be able from their internal strength to repel any attempts from an enemy.

June 8. The arrival of an Ambassador from America will be the cause of sending out another to that country. Great inconveniencies have arisen for want of a Minister there in that quality, as well to the commercial as the political interests of both nations. To remedy these, it is said, the earl of Effingham is to go to America in that capacity.

An Ambassador from America! Good Heavens, what a sound! The Gazette surely never announced any thing so extraordinary before, nor, once on a day, so little expected. This will be such a phenomenon in the Corps Diplomatique, that it is hard to say which can excite indignation most, the insolence of those who appoint the character, or the meanness of those who receive it. Such a thing could not have happened in any former Administration. It was referred, like some other humiliating circumstances, to take place,

—Sub Jove, sed Jove nondum

Barbato.

JUNE II.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 25.

"Yesterday Messrs. Alban and Valler ascended with a balloon, constructed by order of the Comte de Artois, from Juvel, and passing over the river near the wood of Bologne, they navigated the aerial vehicle to Bagtelle, for the purpose of gratifying the curiosity of M. le Duc d'Angouleme, and M. le Duc de Berry. When they had been in the air about three hours, the wind became very powerful, but a calm ensuing, they renewed their manœuvres, whereby they successively transported themselves at pleasure from Bagtelle to Longchamp, and from Longchamp to Bagtelle. The discovery of the art of descending without the evaporation of gas, or the discharge of ballast, is certainly a great improvement in the art of aërostation, to which the publick are indebted to the skill of these ingenious aerial voyagers. Though the balloon had been inflated for six weeks, it appeared not to have lost any of the inflammable air at the time of its descent."

June 15. Yesterday a considerable mob assembled at the end of Downing-Street, to wait on Mr. Pitt's going to the house of commons. At a quarter past three he went down amidst much hooting and hissing all the way. His coach drove almost as fast as the horses could gallop; but the mob being stationed in rank on each side, they pressed hard upon him just as he stopped in the palace yard, crying out, No shop tax! No Irish Bill! attempted to lay hold of him as he alighted from his carriage; but he shot like lightning into the passage leading to the great stairs, and escaped without any other damage than that of the mortification of being hissed, and much terror and apprehension from the consequences of an enraged multitude.

Yesterday a man wrote the following lines on the

door of the court of Requests:—

"Poor Watt Tyler now is dead,

"And no brave fellow in his stead;

"Or Pitt, this day, would lose his head!"

On most of the shop windows yesterday which were shut, there were the following words, either in writing on paper, or in chalk:—

"This shop to be let.—The owners removing shortly to Ireland. Enquire of the right hon. William Pitt, Downing-Street, Westminster."

The horse and foot guards were under orders of readiness during the whole course of yesterday, to suppress any outrages which might arise through the tumultuous meeting, which was apprehended in consequence of the shopkeepers of London and Westminster shutting up their houses.

A letter from Dublin, of June 4, says, "If you form any judgment upon the politics of the country, from the complexion of the publick prints, it will be fallacious. At this instant the voice of the people appears unanimous against the commercial alterations in their present state; those who were friends to them in their original state, charge the English minister with pusillanimity and deception; those who have always opposed them, charge him with design to overturn the independency of the Irish legislature, so that he is now unpopular with all parties.

"A remonstrance against those altered propositions has certainly been voted in the privy-council here, and dispatched to St. James's, and it is openly asserted, and no where contradicted, that Mr. Forster, who may be termed the Irish minister, has strenuously opposed the alteration of the old, and introduction of the new propositions, and that his grace of Rutland is equally displeas'd.

"While this contention rages in politics, improvements in arts and manufactures increase with astonishing avidity, and no where with a more rapid progress than in Dublin, where several magnificent edifices are erecting, many old streets widening, and new avenues making from various parts of the city to a wide convenient road which encircles it.

"The spirit of volunteering still subsists, and of late has materially increased in ardour, but their military principle is strictly defensive, and his majesty is every where revered, beloved and respected. Indeed, such is the loyalty of these people, that I am convinced the most effectual means of decreasing aristocratic influence, would be to permit some branch of the royal family to reside among them in an official capacity; it is what I hear often wished."

A letter from Dunkirk, dated June 7, says, "An American ship, the Virginia Packet, Steane, from Maryland, is seized here for carrying on a contraband trade; and as is customary, all the crew sent to prison. The American minister will probably be favoured with the release of the people, but ship and cargo are forfeited."

Yesterday being the first day of the Shop Tax, the Retail Dealers of this metropolis, agreeable to the resolution of which we gave notice in a former paper, observed it as a day of general mourning. There was darkness over all the land; the windows for the most part were wholly closed; in some places, only, they were partially opened. On one shutter was piously scrawled in chalk, *Lighten our darkness we beseech thee, O Pitt!* Another exhibited, *A good king, and a wise minister for ever!* And in all quarters of the town were to be read, *No Pitt; No tax on Trade; No tax on Shops; No Diabolical Shop Tax, &c. &c.* We observed upon one window a paper importing that the *Shop was to be let*, and a direction was given *To enquire of Mr. Premier, in Downing-Street*; but the most happy perhaps was a short intimation of *Go to Ireland!* On one of the churches in the Strand, some Christianly Spirit had written, *Hang Pitt! Burn Pitt!* which had drawn the following couplet from a ginging genius, whose poetry seems not quite equal to his patriotism;

Let Pitt, be hang'd on any tree,

But only burn his effigy.

June 17. Wednesday a balloon was launched from Boulogne in France, which took up monsieur Pilatre du Rosiers, and another gentleman; when

they were at an amazing height, the balloon took fire, burnt the cords by which the car was suspended, and the above gentlemen were dashed to pieces in a manner too shocking to mention.

L E E D S, May 24.

On Thursday, about half past eleven o'clock, Mr. Sadler ascended a second time from the ground of J. Haworth, esq. in Manchester. The day was again very fine, with a brisk wind. Without the smallest obstruction or accident, he mounted rapidly in sight of a most prodigious concourse of people, who were assembled from all parts, and who were delighted and astonished at the grandeur of the sight and the cool intrepidity of the adventurer. He sailed forward at a prodigious rate, was seen to pass through a cloud, and at last was finally lost to the eye of the spectators. He informs us, that after passing through the cloud, he rose to a prodigious height, not less than two miles and a half, which was higher than he had ever ascended before; and that he experienced a disagreeable sensation, short respiration, and a most severe pain in his ears, attended with extreme cold, to such a degree, that he was obliged to take brandy several times to warm himself. At this time the balloon, from being in such rarified air, strained violently, and was ready to burst; and he was much surprised that he could not open the valve, with the string fixed for that purpose; but, on examination, found it frozen quite stiff, and that the steam, from the air in the balloon was fallen to the bottom of it, and likewise frozen considerably. So great was his height, that he saw nothing of the earth for three quarters of an hour, and the clouds appeared to him as if rolling on the surface of it. While he was in this situation, a kind of transparent fleet hung round him, which, from the reflection of the sun, made a most beautiful appearance. The shadow of the balloon appeared upon the clouds, and seemed passing in a different direction. After travelling upwards of fifty miles, he at last alighted near Pontefract, five minutes before one o'clock. Unfortunately there was not a creature near him but a man on horseback, to whom he called; but the man immediately set off full speed, and rode from him.—He now threw out his grappling irons; but from the velocity of the motion, the cord snapped in an instant, which was his only assistant. The balloon then rebounded upon, and kept near the earth, and to raise it he threw out every thing he could, and even pulled the ornaments from the car. At last it caught between trees, where it stuck, and Mr. Sadler got out; but, unfortunately, there came a sudden gust of wind, which forced it from its security, and he was dragged holding by the car with his hands upwards of two miles, through and over hedges, and violently dashed against a cottage; till at length, overcome by fatigue, and the severe wounds and bruises he had received, and seeing no probability of assistance, he was obliged to quit his hold, and the balloon instantly ascended with astonishing rapidity, making a noise like a rocket. It is not probable it would go far, as it must speedily get to a prodigious height, where the air being greatly rarified would cause it to burst. Mr. Sadler soon procured a horse, and travelling in that manner till he could hire a chaise, arrived in Manchester in the forenoon, numerously attended, and was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

D U B L I N, May 1.

The ray of genius begins to break on this isle—an isle so long doomed to the vilest and most abject dependence—*Charlemont* takes the lead in every thing that can tend either to establish our liberties—or diffuse science through the land, of which he is one of the most distinguished ornaments. A royal society is announced for Ireland, upon a plan liberal as extensive—to unite those objects, that are the peculiar attention of the royal society of London, with what properly may be classed under antiquities and belles lettres.—This is the general outline of the intended exertions of the royal society of Ireland—a body to consist of two hundred members—lord Charlemont, president.—This splendid establishment has already received the countenance of majesty, and letters patent under the great seal of Ireland, are now preparing.

Since the idea of a final adjustment of commerce has taken place, the non-importation agreement has slackened.

Yesterday the officers of some corps of this city, waited on several of the inhabitants, in order to procure billets for the country volunteers who shall attend the next review. This early attention on their part, and the readiness with which their fellow citizens offered every accommodation, is a still further instance how much the cause of volunteering is rooted in the hearts of Irishmen, and is a happy omen, that our king and country will never, in future, want a gallant army to chastize their enemies and defend their rights.

This country is likely soon to receive a benefit that may one day be of the highest consequence to the

morals of the rising generation.—*Law*, bishop of Clonfert, with a zeal that must ever do him honour, and a humanity that dignifies the mitre—has taken the lead in introducing *schools upon Sunday* in his diocese.—The object is solely to infuse into the tender minds of infancy, ideas of decency, sobriety, and religion.—Religion not confined to a sect, but of that which has ordained—"you should do as you would be done by."—The bishop thinks that if the lower class could be prevailed upon to send their children to school on Sunday, which is almost universally dedicated to idleness and riot—that their acquiring a little practical learning would be of infinitely more service in their future progress through life, than frequenting hurling matches and cock-fights.—We are happy to find that all religions unite in this work of love, and that the protestant and catholic's only contest is, who will most assist in carrying into effect the intentions of a worthy and enlightened Irish prelate.

June 9. Monday presented an annual spectacle, not less grateful to every heart that beats warmly in the cause of Ireland—than national and truly useful. The review of the Volunteers in the Phoenix-park was splendid, and the musters of the various corps exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine friends of that institution. The horse as usual paraded in Dawson-Street, and the infantry in Stephen's-Green. The line did not move before twelve o'clock, and when they reached the ground the review of the horse immediately commenced. Lord Charlemont was escorted by the Dublin Union, and attended by sir Annesley Steward and sir Edw. Newenham, as Aids-de Camp. Major Edwards was exercising officer of cavalry.

The infantry consisted of the Kilkenny Rangers, who marched in on Saturday from that place. The Drogheda, Dunboyne, Duleek, Screene, Canal, Brigade, Merchants, Dublin Volunteers, Dublin Independents, Dublin Legion, Goldsmiths, Builders, Coolock and Liberty, &c. &c. with the artillery of Kilkenny, Drogheda, and the Liberty. Colonel Smith was exercising officer. The plan gave universal satisfaction, and was performed by the troops in a manner that did them the highest honour, and would have appeared to infinitely more advantage had not the immense crowds encroached so much on the lines, as scarce to leave a space sufficient for the troops to manoeuvre.—The review closed at half past five o'clock, and the army were in Dublin before seven.

American Intelligence.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 27.

From Falmouth, Casco-Bay, we are informed, that the sloop *Viper*, capt. Jackman, which sailed from that place last March, was wrecked in lat. 31. 40. by a severe gale—that the master and one hand were washed overboard and perished; but the rest of the crew, after remaining on the wreck 14 days, were relieved by a French ship, and carried to Bourdeaux, from whence they arrived on Tuesday the 12th inst. safe at Falmouth.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

A nautical correspondent informs matters of vessels bound to the northward of Cape Hatteras, and especially those that fall in about the Cape, and are any wise short of provisions, that in lat. 33. 46. and about the longitude of the Cape, there is a large muscle bank, intermixed with cockles and small pebbles, lying in 50 fathoms water, and abounds with sundry fish, such as sea bass, sea trout, flounders, skate, tusk and dog fish. The sea bass here are very remarkable with respect to their largeness, generally weighing from four to six pounds each, and upon an average twenty to the hundred weight. A vessel has filled two barrels upon this bank in the space of two hours, with only three lines and three hooks, and there is no doubt if two hooks had been applied to each line, they might have got double the quantity. The water upon this bank differs very little in colour from the ocean, and in the very height of winter is very little colder. There are likewise to be caught in the winter season, fish by towing over this bank, if a person has suitable bait, such as the ballah which they have generally in the West-Indies; but particular care must be taken with regard to the quality of the tackling, as the fish are remarkably strong and smart, and generally weigh from twenty to thirty pounds each. Four or five lines have been lost in an hour, and at last been obliged to bend the dipping line to the inner end of the tow line, and by the means of having length of line, and luffing the vessel in the wind, the fish has been taken. No common towing will hold them, except using the foregoing method; they are supposed to be overgrown blue fish.

Aug. 5. Sixteen sail of vessels have been seized in the French Islands under the arrest of August last.—They were more or less concerned in running goods; the proceedings were very strict, and the grounds of condemnation appear to have been legal.

In the chest of a miser, in the northern district of this state, lately deceased, was a small parcel directed to his heir, which, when opened, was found to contain the following words fairly written:—*Earthings* are the seeds of guineas, growing by gentle gradations into pence, shillings, pounds, thousands, tens of thousands, and millions:—They are the *semina* of wealth, and may be compared to *seconds* of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itself."

A letter received from a young gentleman who left Philadelphia in company with the commissioners appointed to ascertain the western boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, dated Wheeling Creek, June 30, 1785, says, "In common with the deer, the elk, the bear, and the wolf, we inhabit as perfect a wilderness, as ever the footsteps of a jesuit or a pilgrim traversed. Here I have profited of numberless opportunities of making observations on the natural history of the country, and its productions, as well mineral as animal and vegetable. Of the latter I have met with a great variety, unknown, in my opinion, to Linnæus himself.

"In about six weeks we expect to be upon the banks of the Ohio. A more agreeable country will, I flatter myself, intervene before we arrive at that river; for the place we are now in, is extremely mountainous and in a very rude state.

"We have just received information of the murder of two white persons by the Indians, at the mouth of another creek, named Wheeling, at about 30 miles distant from us. We are, however, generally esteemed pretty safe at present; but should our situation be found dangerous, proper measures will be taken for our protection."

We have the pleasure to inform the publick, that six several mines, yielding silver and lead, have been discovered on the North-River; specimens are lately brought to this city, and the refiner to whose hands the ore is confided, has the satisfaction to find in his assay from one of them, an uncommon produce of silver.

The publick utility of industrious villages is known and experienced in all parts of the world, especially where the sciences and manufactures are cultivated with a fostering hand. They produce the best men for publick service in times of war, and for all the occupations of industry in times of peace, being uncontaminated with the corruptions incident to populous cities; and until we can be made sensible of this, our manufactures will languish, and advance, with tardy steps, in the paths of maturity. Holland, which abounds with villages, where the manufactures are prosecuted with the greatest assiduity imaginable, is, beyond a doubt, the most rich, industrious country in the world.

We should be careful, says a correspondent, to keep corruption of manners at a distance in this young empire, and every pen ought to be employed to hunt the Hydra from amongst us, as much depends on our conduct at the beginning; for there is scarcely an instance that a debauched people have ever returned to a state of innocence and virtue. We have, like our first parents, politically speaking, life and death set before us, and our conduct will preface our future fortunes.—"Heaven," says Berkeley, "has fixed it as an unalterable law, that virtue and happiness are inseparable; and no circumstance of fortune can divide them."

Aug. 10. A few days ago arrived in this city, via Jamaica and Philadelphia, the hon. Temple Luttrell, son of the right hon. Lord Viscount Carhampton, and brother to her royal highness the dutchess of Cumberland. This gentleman will embark in a few days for Europe. He is the third of the noble Viscount's sons who has visited our continent.

Accounts from London mention, that the operation of a late tax upon retail shops has greatly altered the disposition of the people of Great-Britain, in regard to their late favourite Minister, which proving odious and offensive to the nation in the utmost extreme, and following so directly Mr. Pitt's favourite object, the propositions for regulating the trade of Ireland, which are apprehended to threaten the annihilation of the British manufactures, give cause to apprehend many tumults and insurrections in those parts of the kingdom where the grievance may be most immediately felt; we have received by the Commerce, lately arrived at Philadelphia, some alarming incidents already produced by the forcing down this business, which is like to prove fatal to the political existence of its parent.

The king and ministry of Britain, have, it seems, approved the conduct of general Haldimand, during his administration of affairs in Canada; and, as a mark of their approbation, have re-appointed him to the supreme command of that province.

R I C H M O N D, July 30.

On Saturday the 23d inst. a most daring piracy was committed in Burwell's Bay, on the schooner *Sally*, Lunsford, master, from Rappahannock bound for this place, by three men, Henry Butler, Charles

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

FOR SALE,

At WILLIAM SLOAN'S, in CRANBERRY,
A Large Quantity of good dry inch pine boards, cedar weather-boards, shingles, pine weather-boards, two inch plank, and tar by the barrel, for cash or country produce. 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 Lambertown, 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

Public Notice is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM WATSON,
of Woolwich, Gloucester county.
April 30, 1785. 17w†

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.

JOHN FITCH,

HAVING traversed the country N. W. of the Ohio, in the several capacities of a captive, a surveyor, and a traveller—as the result of his labours and remarks, has completed, and now wishes to sell, a new accurate MAP of that country, generally distinguished by the Ten New States, including Kentucky, which opens immense sources of wealth and advantageous speculation to the citizens of the United States, and therefore is an object of general attention. Having performed the engraving and printing himself, he is enabled to sell at the very small price of a French Crown.

N. B. They are also to be sold by Enos Kelley, in Princeton, and by the Printer hereof. 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.—glafs in boxes and cases, which he will sell by the package, as low as can be had in Philadelphia.—

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

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.

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.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

A VERY extensive and complete assortment of superfine, middling, and coarse, suitable to every branch of the Boulting Business, lately imported, and are for sale on reasonable terms, by

Robert Lewis & Sons,

at their store on Stamper's wharf, next below the drawbridge, or in Spruce-street, three doors from Third-street.

Millers, and others, may be furnished with boulting cloths, remarkably fine, and of superior quality and texture to any we have yet known imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of such cloths as will certainly answer the several purposes for which they may be designed, according to the different qualities of wheat, and mode of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States: Also, directions for affixing them on reels in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended, as well as the different methods of laying out and dressing French bur mill-stones. Those who purchase quantities to retail, a reasonable discount will be made to them.

Mill-stones of all sizes, of the best grit for merchant or country work, or to turn with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this state; and two Cologne stones are also for sale at the lowest rates.
Philadelphia, July 11, 1785. 8w

To the PUBLICK.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick, that the New Ferry, belonging to John Burrows and George Beatty, a little above the Falls, and nearly opposite to Trenton, is now in good repair, with good boats; where due attendance will be given by the publick's humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS,
GERSHOM MOORE.
3m

May 24, 1785.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Samuel Newman, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Monmouth, to appear before two of the judges of inferior court of Common-Pleas for said county of Monmouth, at the house of Mr. John Longstreet, inn-keeper at Freehold, on Saturday the third day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the year 1785, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said Samuel Newman's estate should not be made, and he discharged agreeably to the act of the Legislature of New-Jersey in such case made and provided.

Monmouth gaol, SAMUEL NEWMAN.
August 1st, 1785. 4w*

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Abraham Anderson, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Monmouth, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of Common-Pleas for said county of Monmouth, at the house of John Longstreet, inn-keeper at Freehold, on Saturday the third day of September, 1785, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said Abraham Anderson's estate should not be made, and he discharged agreeably to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided.

Monmouth gaol, ABRAHAM ANDERSON.
August 1st, 1785. 4w†

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.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the officers and soldiers, who served in a detachment of the American regiment, under my immediate command; that I will attend for the settlement of their arrearages of pay, at New-Brunswick, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of August next. All those concerned may apply at that time.

DERICK LANE, late captain
July 26th, 1785. 4w† Jersey troops.

This Day is Published,

And to be sold by the Printer hereof—

THE
PSALMS and HYMNS
OF
DAVID,
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.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton—
GEOGRAPHY
MADE EASY.
BEING A SHORT, BUT COMPREHENSIVE
SYSTEM

OF THAT VERY USEFUL AND AGREEABLE SCIENCE.
EXHIBITING

In an easy and concise View, the Figures, Motions, Distances, and Magnitudes of the heavenly Bodies:—A general description of the earth considered as a Planet; with its grand Divisions into Land and Water, Continents, Oceans, Islands, &c.—The Situation, Boundaries and Extent of the several Empires, Kingdoms and States, together with an Account of their Climate, Soil, Productions and Commerce:—The Number, Genius, and general Character of the Inhabitants:—Their Religion, Government and History:—The Latitude, Longitude, Distances, and Bearings of the principal Places from Philadelphia and London, and a Number of useful Geographical Tables.

Illustrated with two correct and elegant MAPS, one of the World and the other of the United States, together with a Number of newly constructed Maps, adapted to the Capacities and Understanding of Children.

Calculated particularly for the Use and Improvement of SCHOOLS in the United States.

By JEDIDIAH MORSE, A. B.

"There is not a SON or a DAUGHTER of Adam, but has some concern in both GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY."
DR. WATTS.

"Among those Studies which are usually recommended to young People, there can be few that might be improved to better Uses than Geography."
Essays on various Subjects.

WHEREAS on the 15th day of last May, Zebulon Phillips of Phillips-Town, Albany county, and state of New-York, left his father, and it is supposed is afraid to return home; I the subscriber, his father, would wish to receive him home again, and I do further promise to forgive him of any past offence. By applying to the Printer he will hear from

JOSHUA PHILLIPS.
Trenton, August 6, 1785. 4w†

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton—
[Price Thirty-five Shillings]

WILSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.

A L S O,
A few Copies of

ALLINSON'S

Edition may be had at the same place.

SINGING-BOOKS

Just come to hand, and to be sold at the PRINTING OFFICE in TRENTON.

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.

Moore, and one Slaughter, armed with muskets and cutlasses. They were cruising in a small schooner, and after boarding the Sally, they plundered her of her cargo of dry goods, and sailed off; upon which captain Lunsford went ashore at Hampton and acquainted commodore Baron of the circumstances, who, the next day, dispatched a boat in pursuit of them; and from the activity and diligent search of the captain and those with them, the culprits were apprehended in the county of Nansemond, where they intended to open store. The greatest part of the goods were recovered, and the pirates are safely deposited in Hampton gaol.

From Kingston, (Jamaica) June 4, we have the following paragraph: "A friend writes us from Rio de la Hache, on the Spanish Main, under the date of May 20, that the whole nation of Indians, in the kingdom of Santa Fee, have revolted from the Spanish government, and have actually commenced hostilities against their masters. Several other tribes of Indians have caught the spirit of insurrection; and it is supposed, that this business, so important to the whole world, and dreadful to the Spaniards, will be attended with the most interesting consequences. The publick may rest assured, that the above intelligence is strictly true."

BALTIMORE, August 2.

The commercial opposition of Great-Britain, against the United States of America still continues; the various accounts from the West-India islands cannot leave a doubt of their determination rigorously to abide by their navigation system. Our trade feels the effects of these illiberal measures, and it calls upon the people of America to unite in their exertions against this and every other species of oppression.

If America will be virtuous, she has nothing to fear from any nation under heaven; they may distress her for a time, but her juvenile vigour will enable her to rise and triumph over every difficulty; as her natural advantages are great, her people will increase, and her governments acquire a tone and energy; commerce, agriculture and navigation will thrive in her extensive domains, through the perseverance and industry of her numerous inhabitants; and the time will come, when her present enemies will be convinced, "that no weapon formed against her can prosper."

The ship Washington, sailed the 29th of June last, from Port-au-Prince, Hispaniola, bound to this port, and was wrecked on the 3d of July following, at two in the morning on the Great Inagua. All the people on board were saved on that desart island, and three days after were picked up by the brigantine Favourite, captain Thomas Smith from Port-au-Prince, belonging and bound to Salem. Mr. John Dumeste, merchant, of this town, and his lady, were among the number of the unfortunate. Twelve days after they got on board of captain Smith, they met at sea a Bermudian sloop, and agreed with the captain of the sloop to carry them to Hampton, from whence they arrived in this town on Thursday last. The humanity and kindness of captain Smith towards them, is mentioned with approbation, but particularly to Mr. Dumeste and family, while on board of his brig.

A letter from Belfast, dated May 3, says, "On Friday evening last, a boat that left the quay with the captain and four hands belonging to the George passenger ship for Charleston, also Mr. Greer, student of Divinity, who had taken his passage in her, overfell between Garmoyle and the Whitehouse road, at about 9 or 10 o'clock. Five persons were lost, one only having returned to the shore. Captain Morney being a good swimmer, might have escaped, had he not remained too long with the boat in hopes of saving one of the hands, his relation, who could not swim. As this unhappy event was occasioned by the boat having been overloaded (a mistake frequently committed on such occasions) it is earnestly to be hoped it will make others more cautious in future. The George is since sailed for Loughswilly to take in about 80 passengers, which added to those taken on board here, will make in all 250. Two of the bodies were found—but the captain's not; the bag of letters for Charleston lost."

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in this city.

"The executive of the state of Franklin, has lately concluded a treaty of amity and perpetual friendship with the Cherokee Indians; and a negotiation is on foot to give that nation a representation in the new legislation. The predatory excursions of some western tribes and Creek Indians have lately given some alarms here and in Kentucky; but it is hoped that the commissioners of the United States will so conciliate those tribes, during the summer, that a thorough peace will, before the end of the year, prevail on all our borders.

"I am happy to acquaint you, that the people of Kentucky have lately held a convention, and adopted decided measures for a separation. They have named their new society The Commonwealth of Kentuc-

ky. This will be an occasion of another deputation to Congress this winter."

The imports into London, from the United States of America, from the 2d to the 8th of June, inclusive, consisted of 200 lb Annatto, from New-England; 180 cwt. of pot and pearl ash, from ditto; 131 lb beefwax, from South-Carolina, and 56 lb from New-England; 2,620 lb of ginseng, from South-Carolina, 600 lb, from Philadelphia, and 571 lb, from North-Carolina; 13,197 lb of indigo, from South-Carolina; 200 pieces of oak timber, from New-England; 4 lasts of pitch, 600 lb of pink rook, and 9,733 lb of rice, from South-Carolina; 9 cwt. of saffras, from Philadelphia; 737 lb of deer skins, half dressed, from Georgia, and 1,404 lb from South-Carolina; 1,584 deer skins in the hair, from Philadelphia, 2,329 from South-Carolina, 40 from Maryland, and 1,359 from Georgia; 50 lb of snake-root, from North, and 65 lb from South-Carolina; 1,100 hogheads-staves, from ditto, and 3,000 from Maryland; 18 lasts of tar, from Philadelphia, and 8 from Virginia; 240,000 lb tobacco, from Maryland, 130,148 lb from Virginia, 10,996 lb from North, and 10,410 lb from South-Carolina, and 130 lb from New-York; 680 cwt. of turpentine, from Philadelphia, 142 cwt. from Virginia, and 89 cwt. from South-Carolina; and 150 lb of unrated roots from ditto.

Aug. 10. The riches lately discovered at Senora, in New Andalusia, in South-America, are immense. One gold mine has been discovered within twelve leagues of the Presidency del Alter, where, from 14 pits at the depth of only two feet, with very little labour, vast quantities of grains of gold have been found. Two other mines, equally rich, have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

We are informed by a correspondent that the celebrated Dr. FRANKLIN had positively determined to embark for America, about the middle of June, from Flavie-de-Grace, with his two grandsons. With what pleasure must this reverend patriot revisit his native country; and what pleasure must every true lover of it feel, at the sight of a man by whom so much has been done for it.—The passing the remainder of his life with ease and honour is the least recompense due to his services.

Were we not apprehensive of being thought inclined to paradox, we would advance as our opinion that the drain of specie from America, will infallibly produce consequences the most salutary to mankind in general, but particularly to the future inhabitants of these states. A most unbounded spirit of speculation, adventure, privateering—amazing transitions of property,—an endless fund of ideal wealth,—the disorder and licentiousness attendant on rapine and carnage,—concurrent, with various other causes, during the late war, to exile, in a great measure, economy, temperance, and simplicity, the leading characteristic virtues of the country. Had money continued to abound here for eight or ten years, as it did immediately subsequent to the peace, there can hardly be a doubt, that such inveterate habits of corruption, depravity, luxury, and all their concomitants, would have possessed the people of America, as could never, perhaps, be eradicated. Even during its short stay, the pernicious consequences of it have been but too visible.

But, on the other hand, the present scarcity of money has obliged, and continue to oblige, all ranks of people, to resign their respective luxuries, one by one; to "discharge the lazy sermin of the ball;" to retrench all superfluous expences; to become economical and temperate; to devote themselves to industry; and, in fine, to free themselves from the slavery of habits which accord but indifferently with an infant country like America.

We are informed, that Congress have appointed the rev. Dr. Rogers, an additional chaplain to their body. It is surprising that Congress have not paid attention to the coinage of copper, of which there has not been less than 30,000,000 nominal value imported into the United States since the peace.

TRENTON, August 15.

Wednesday night last the barn of the widow Howel, near this town, was struck with lightning, by which it was entirely consumed, with a considerable quantity of wheat and hay.

A friend to the deceased has furnished us with the following:

"On Monday, the 1st instant, at the Union Farms in this county, died, in the 25th year of his age, CHARLES-ALEXANDER STEWART, son of the honourable Charles Stewart, one of the delegates representing this state in Congress; and on Wednesday following his remains were interred in the Presbyterian Church-yard, at Bethlehem, in the presence of a very numerous and respectable attendance of his fellow citizens.

"Panegyrics on the dead are ceasing to be the fashion of the times; yet all who knew this amiable young man will read with pleasure a few reflections intended to bring to their recollection, and propose to their imitation, his shining virtues. Blessed with a happy genius and refined affections, his sentiments on religious, moral and political subjects, would have done honour to experience and age, and his attachments formed with dignity, were cultivated with zeal

and liberality. His prudence and wisdom gained those friendships which his probity and truth rendered unalterable. In full health and bloom of years, at a period of life when the gaiety of the spirits too often tempt us into scenes of amusement, diligence in business, and serious impressions of his duty to God, his neighbour and himself, gave a different complexion to the character of the departed. His conduct during a short and violent illness, which in eight days put period to his life, furnished a shining example of the principles he possessed. A disconsolate father has, in him, lost a most dutiful son; his connections a tender and faithful friend; his country a rising patriot and guardian of her liberties and prosperity."

A list of the numbers of the final settlement notes, given to the officers and soldiers of the continental army, belonging to the state of New-Jersey, which the interest for one year is payable by the treasurer, annually.

From number	to	Inclusive
1,120	-	1,286
8,109	-	9,670
22,636	-	24,684
24,757	-	25,331
55,373	-	56,178
80,365	-	80,370
80,374	-	80,482
84,117	-	84,139
87,401	-	87,422

Also the numbers

420	32,290	37,218	38,861
421	32,332	37,254	38,868
661	32,335	37,332	38,890
662	32,338	37,333	38,945
663	32,412	37,337	39,188
682	32,413	37,338	39,215
1,341	32,414	37,340	38,580
3,614	32,461	37,343	58,581
3,619	32,464	37,614	62,878
3,620	32,468	37,681	62,887
3,642	32,536	37,683	62,888
3,643	32,539	37,696	64,329
3,644	32,542	37,700	64,795
3,645	36,247	37,721	64,863
3,666	36,248	37,776	64,892
3,667	36,253	38,224	67,286
3,668	36,262	38,296	67,316
3,669	36,658	38,300	67,321
3,670	36,728	38,308	67,340
3,717	36,732	38,315	67,346
18,438	36,740	38,337	67,361
18,439	36,747	38,393	67,364
18,440	36,769	38,772	83,643
32,250	36,825	38,849	83,644
32,254	37,109	38,853	83,851
32,260			

Notice is hereby given,

TO all those who have any just demands on the estate of Hannah Quick, deceased, to bring in their accounts to the subscribers, and they shall be paid; and all those who are indebted to the said estate; are requested, without delay, to discharge the same; to
JOHN FORRESTER, } Execut.
MARY QUICK, }
Quaker-Town, August 12, 1785. 2w*

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Samuel Willitt, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Hunterdon, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of Common-Pleas for said county, at the Court-House in Trenton, on Tuesday the 13th day of September next, 1785, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said Samuel Willitt's estate should not be made, and he be discharged agreeable to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL WILLITT.
Hunterdon gaol, August 12, 1785. 4w

TO BE SOLD,
A likely young
NEGRO WENCH,
Fit for town or country. Enquire of the printer.
August 10, 1785. 4w†

GOOD CEDAR BOARDS

MAY be had, on reasonable terms, at Ridgway's Sawmill, on Tom's River road.
29th of the 7th month, 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.

t: f.

country. This is looked upon as no great mark of the delicacy or politeness of Congress; but, when the matter is duly attended to, it will appear they could not well get past it. Who could have such a claim, as Mr. Adams, to be the representative of a body he was so instrumental in creating? And how could his or their triumph be complete, unless that representation was to be in Great-Britain? Gratitude required no less from them; and the boldness of his patriotism could not otherwise have been so well manifested. As to any umbrage we might take at such an appointment, there was no occasion to think much about it.

June 18. In Twickenham church-yard is an inscription to the memory of an old woman, who nursed Alexander Pope; remarkable for occasioning the following sarcasm, soon after it was put up, by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, which was written under it with a piece of chalk:

No wonder that he's so stout and so strong,
Since he lugg'd and he tugg'd at the bubby so long.

* To the memory of

MARY BEACH

Who died Nov. 5, 1725, aged 78.

Alexander Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy, and whom she affectionately attended for twenty-eight years, in gratitude for such a faithful old servant, erected this stone.

The Emperor has lately published a law, which it would be worthy of the wisdom of the British legislature to adopt. It declares that in future no clergyman shall hold two benefices to which cure of souls is annexed, because it is impossible that they should duly attend to the duties of one without neglecting the functions of the other; and so strictly is the law to be observed that it is to extend even to bishops and prebendaries of the metropolitan churches, so that those who had hitherto been permitted to hold several rectories which were served by curates, must now resign them all but one. Were this law to take place in England, how many fat pluralists would become thinner; and how many half-starved curates turn rectors, and gather flesh?

St. JAMES'S, June 9.

This day John Adams, Esq. minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had a private audience of her majesty.

To which he was introduced by the earl of Ailesbury, lord chamberlain to her majesty, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrel Dormer, knight, master of the ceremonies.

DUBLIN, May 31.

The following is a list of places, from a trade with which Ireland is shut out, by the extension of commerce granted us in the noble arrangement brought into the British House of Commons:

From the island of Madagascar, on the coast of Africa, abounding in plenty of valuable gums, semi-metals, dye stuffs, and rich ores and ivory.

The Cormorra islands in Africa, abounding in gold dust and rich gems.

The Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, in Africa, producing the finest sugar in the world.

The entire sea-coast of Ethiopia.

The city and port of Mocha, so famous for its coffee and rich drugs, together with the entire coasts of Arabia Felix.

Combron, Ormus, and the whole coast and kingdom of Persia.

All the East-Indies, whether its lands or continents.

The empire of China and Japan.

The Phillipine islands; and all the coasts, and the islands whether Asiatic or American, that border on, or lie in the great South Sea; making in the whole an exclusion of trade with two thirds of the terra-queous globe.

A large vessel is now taking in a cargo of wheat for Cadiz.

American Intelligence.

St. CHRISTOPHER, July 6.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, dated in Roseau, July 2, 1785.

"There has been more rain here those four weeks last past, than you have had in St. Christopher's for two years. On Thursday morning last, about eight o'clock A. M. the river came down with greater force than ever was known before, it overflowed the whole town except the market place, filled the cellars, and carried away several houses, and did considerable damage to many houses that resisted the flood; damaged vast quantities of dry goods and sugars, the river was several feet higher than it was in the great flood of 1768, it could not have rose less than from 15 to 20 feet; no lives were lost; it was happy for us that we had daylight for it."

We are informed that the above flood was occasioned by a water-spout, breaking on the mountain

above the town, the water of which poured down in a vast sheet on all sides; a vessel that arrived here from Europe, and was then under the island of Dominica, informs, that the torrent of water on the opposite part of the island to Roseau, was immense, and poured down the mountains with astonishing rapidity. The Latona frigate within three miles of Roseau perceived the water-spout break on the mountain, and the amazing body of water making directly for the town lowered and hoisted her topmasts several times and fired alarm guns to give the inhabitants notice of the approaching danger.

BOSTON, August 3.

The a true state of the fracas that happened on Sunday evening last, and which designing men may wish to represent to the disadvantage of this town, may be known, we beg leave to present the following which we had from persons on the spot:—The officers belonging to the British frigate in this harbour, walking in the Mall, were met by a seaman, who during the late war had been extremely ill used on board this frigate: the recollection of his treatment operated so far against his civility, as to induce him in passing one of them to brush so hard against him, as to urge him out of his walk; some words here ensued, and the people collecting to enquire what the matter might be, the officers thought it prudent to make a decent retreat; some boys, &c. who were near the Mall followed them into State-Street, where they demanded and received protection; but not before they gallantly drew their swords, and bid the crowd keep off. No injury, that we heard of, was offered the officers, nor were the crowd armed with any offensive weapons.

The drought (mentioned by the Centinel a few days since) in the inland provinces of France, was so great, when the last accounts came from that quarter, that whole ponds of water were dried up; the canal of Bordeaux was so empty of water between Chateaux la Mere and San Santoine, that the barges can no longer navigate. The peasants were obliged to drive their cattle three miles or more for water, and many people had been obliged to kill or dispose of their beasts for want of drink. In many fertile provinces they are threatened with a great scarcity of the fruits of the earth, unless rain should have come down soon after. The same complaints are made in Spain, Italy and Piedmont. While every generous breast must condole with the sufferers by this severe calamity, we ought not to be regardless of, or backward in gratitude, to that Being, who has bestowed on this part of the globe, showers and sunshine, as bid fair for a plentiful harvest.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

Yesterday, Mr. JAMES WILSON, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, by the Rev. Presbytery of New-York, and installed as Co. Pastor with the Rev. Dr. Rodgers of the United Presbyterian congregations in this city. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. M. Whorter, from Acts xx. 28. Dr. Rodgers presided and gave the charge to Mr. Wilson, and the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon gave the charge to the people. The whole was conducted with great solemnity and propriety, in the presence of a numerous assembly.

During the last sitting of the late grand court of the island of Jamaica, upwards of 1700 actions were brought, and above 1500 writs were marked. This too plainly shews that their credit, finance, trade and commerce, are at a low water mark.

An useful hint.—The difference between rising every morning at six, and at eight, in the course of 40 years (supposing a person to go to bed at the same time he otherwise would) amounts to 29,200 hours, or three years 121 days and 16 hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that it is the same as if ten years of life (a weighty consideration) were added, in which we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds, and the dispatch of business.—This calculation is made without any regard to Bixestile.

Aug. 12. The politician may scribble, and the republican may rail, but unless we reduce ourselves to the discipline of the Lacedemonians, and like them subsist on black broth, the refinement of manners will never change to simplicity, nor our national character bear the hardihood of antiquity.

Aug. 14. The latest advices from Europe mention that the following ships were preparing to sail the first fair wind for the harbour of Mahon in the Mediterranean, which is to be the rendezvous of the squadron designed for Algiers; El Serioso, 70 guns, La Infanta 70, La Plata 60, and La Regina 60: with La Renombrade, Imperiale and La Sobre, frigates; Jupiter, Sacre and Tonante, bombs.

Aug. 15. Congress have appointed Major-General Robert Howe, one of the Commissioners for Indian affairs.

This day arrived the ship Theresia Geltrude, Taddei, from Leghorn, in 11 weeks; on the 7th inst. in lat. 39. 21. long. 71. 19. in a violent gale of wind

at W. S. W. lost his mainmast, and was obliged to throw part of his cargo overboard.

By the Theresia Geltrude we learn the prevailing opinion at Leghorn is, that the expedition against Algiers will be postponed this year, as the season will be too far advanced before the necessary preparations can be made.

Aug. 17. If we were to credit the reports that every day circulate, we might reasonably suppose, a scarcity of money was felt among all classes of citizens; but is the conduct of any consonant with the fact? It is no extraordinary occurrence for a person who has not seen a dollar for a month, and perhaps in the same minute invite you to take a dinner with him, when you will see his table piled with every luxury, and covers garnished with all the rarities the world affords—his family dressed in every costly vanity that might impress the idea that the master of the mansion was one of those happy mortals who had discovered the long sought stone that transmutes whatever it touches to gold—the labourer too acts his part in the drama of inconsistency—his wife must be dressed in her satins, and his daughters in silks, altho' he were certain of being obliged finally to go to gaol for the debt incurred by procuring them—These, though they may appear absurd, are nevertheless undeniable facts.

CURIOSUS EPITAPH.

Here cool the ashes of
MULCER GRIM,
Late of this parish, blacksmith,
He was born in Seacole lane,
And bred at Hammer Smith;
From his youth upwards he was much
addicted to vices,
And was often guilty of forgery.
Having some talents for irony,
He thereby produced many beats in his
neighbourhood,
Which he usually increased by
blowing up the coals;
This rendered him so unpopular, that
When he found it necessary to adopt
cooling measures,
His conduct was generally accompanied
with a hiss;
Tho' he sometimes proved a warm
Friend; yet, where his interest
was concerned,
He made it a constant rule to
strike while the iron was hot,
Regardless of the injury he might do
thereby;
And when he had any matter of moment
upon the anvil,
He seldom fail'd to turn it to his own
advantage.
Among numberless instances that might
be given of the cruelty of his
disposition,
It need only be mentioned that he was
the means of hanging many
of the innocent family
of the Bells,
Under the idle pretence of keeping them
from jangling;
And put great numbers of the Hearts of
Steel into the hottest flames,
Merely (as he declared) to sustain the
obduracy of their tempers.
At length, after passing a long life in the
commission of these black actions,
His fire being exhausted, and his bellows
worn out,
He filed off to that place where only the
fervid ordeal of his own forge
can be exceeded;
Declaring with his last puff,
That "man is born to trouble as the
sparks fly upwards!"

CHARLESTON, June 18.

A correspondent observes, that he read with the highest indignation, a paragraph in this Gazette, of the 15th instant, under the London head, which contains a general reflection on the Congress, army, marine, &c. of the United States.—People in England may amuse themselves with such idle tales: Let them remember that by giving credit to such they lost these Thirteen States. Great-Britain to her sorrow has known, that every citizen in America is a soldier, and if we keep no standing armies no power on earth dare invade our land. If they attempt it, let them remember we are allied to his Most Christian Majesty, and cannot share the fate of the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis.

RICHMOND, August 6.

The brig Molly, Capt. —, from Rappahannock river, is put back to Norfolk, having sprung a leak at sea, where she is discharging her cargo.

On Wednesday last was brought to the public gaol in this city, by the sheriff of Cumberland, Susanna and Sarah Beachman, mother and daughter, for the murder of a male bastard child, born of the body of the latter. The body of the infant was found in the bushes, with a black silk handkerchief about his neck, by which it is supposed, he was strangled.