

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1785.

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

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

## Publick Notice is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM WATSON,  
of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

April 30, 1785.

17W†

## Foreign Intelligence.

M A D R I D, March 21.

**A**UTHENTICK letters from Tunis announce, that the plague makes the most violent ravages there. Eighty thousand persons are already dead of it, in that city alone; and three hundred thousand, at least, in the country.

L O N D O N, April 15.

The learned Dr. Lind, F. R. S. has lately made trial of medicine which has effectually and instantly removed the gout from the stomach in five different patients. The medicine is the Vitriolic Ether, a teaspoon full of which Dr. Lind gives in an ounce of camphorated julep, with half an ounce of pepper-mint water.

The above simple prescription has instantly relieved the complaint, when usquebaugh, brandy, opium, and other medicines commonly used, had failed; it was found also efficacious when no other medicine had preceded its exhibition. As this practice, mentioned by some writers, is far from being generally known, Dr. Lind communicated it to Sir Joseph Banks, who has occasioned it to be published, for the benefit of those afflicted with that dangerous and painful disorder.

The fashion now is, a large horse for a little man; both are cut and shorn close, so that the equestrian and his beast look like a steeple and a jack-daw. The ladies have got red stockings, in imitation of magpies; and bonnets that resemble that bird's nest.—There is no one to lead the fashion this season, and so every body sports their own whim and fancy.

At Coach-Maker's hall, Foster-Lane, Cheapside, this evening the following question will be debated: "Are not more women made abandoned, by the contempt of their own sex, after the slightest deviation from virtue, than by the inconstancy of the men?"—The chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen admitted at 6d each.

A literary phenomenon has, for some time past, engrossed the attention of the polite circles at Bath: A poor woman (Mrs. Yearley) about the age of 30, who has from her childhood been employed as a milk-woman; but who, notwithstanding, has found opportunities of improving herself by a few works of the best English poets, to such a degree, that she has written several ingenious pieces in prose and verse.—The primate of Ireland, the bishop of Salisbury, the Hon. Horace Walpole, Mrs. Montague, and other distinguished characters, have taken this extraordinary genius under their patronage, and are raising subscriptions for settling her in a boarding-school, for which her talents have entirely qualified her.

The following, we are assured, is a fact:—About three years since a sheriff's officer and his follower arrested a gentleman of the navy at Portsmouth, but were soon after seized by a party of sailors, and carried on board a transport ship, being charged with having deserted from the Conquistadore man of war, at the Nore. In spite of their remonstrances they were taken to the coast of Africa, and enrolled in an independent company, where they continued till the conclusion of the war. The bailiff lately found his way home, and has brought an action against the officer, which will probably occasion some curious investigations in Westminster-hall.

A short time since a person was dismissed from the custom-house, owing to some dispute; and soon after his dismissal he petitioned the board, stating, that if they would replace him, he would point out how a saving of 6000l. per annum might be made, without any injury to the publick business. The Commissioners pledged themselves to reinstate him, on condition of his proving the allegation set forth in his petition; on which he addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"There are nine of you, each receiving a salary of 1000l. per annum; seldom more than three of you attend, and the business might with care be done by three; therefore my plan is, to dismiss six of you, which would be a clear saving of 6000l."

Those who pretend to be in the secret, positively affirm, that certain advices have been received from the continent, of peace being concluded between the Emperor and Holland; or, which comes to the same thing, that the principal conditions are settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties; they add, that official information of the treaty being signed is hourly expected, and that the publick may depend on being in a short time gratified with an authentick copy of the Articles.

The depredations made by the Algerine pirates will soon be so notorious, as to convince the other powers of Europe, that instead of laughing at the Spaniards for their attempts to extirpate a detested race of pirates, they will find it their interest to assist them in this undertaking. And as the cause would not be that in which a nation was involved by the caprice of monarchs, or the intrigues of Ministers, but the cause of justice and humanity, there is no reason to doubt their success.

May 5. By the mails from Holland we learn, that the ultimatum of the Court of Lisbon respecting the Irish trade, and explanation of the Methuen treaty, is expected by their Portugal merchants in the beginning of June: when, if all obstructions existing against any of the manufactures of Ireland, not in force against those of Britain, or the most favoured nation, are done away, the additional duties laid this session by their Parliament on the fruits and wines of Portugal, will of course subside, they being only conditional imposts.

The Irish people in general insist, that they should import ten times the quantity of Manchester goods they do at present, if the heavy duties were taken off—so widely different are opinions on this head on the two different sides of the water.

Establishing a permanent fund of a million yearly for the purpose of reducing the national debt, gives universal satisfaction; it is a measure of wisdom, and proves this fact, that it has the approbation of his Majesty.

It is now the opinion of many moderate and well-informed politicians, that without a general union of parties, no Minister can stand longer than two sessions. Lord Thurlow is said to have given it as his opinion, that no Minister could long withstand Mr. Fox.—What pity that such abilities, instead of being prostituted to the vilest interests, cannot be employed to the advantage of the country!

The East-India Company are buying up all the tea in Europe. At Lisbon there are very considerable quantities, which will shortly find their way to England.

On Monday last arrived at New-York the ship Mentor, Captain Nicholl, in eight weeks from London; and the ship Nancy, Captain White, also from London, via Halifax; by whom we have received the following particulars:

L O N D O N, May 10.

The following petition was yesterday presented to the House of Commons, by George Dempster, Esq.

To the Honourable the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES, in PARLIAMENT assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned agents for the American Loyalists, in behalf of themselves and their Constituents,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners are subjects of the British Empire, and in common with their fellow-citizens, entitled to its protection and justice.

That by the immutable principles of natural equity, and the fundamental laws of all civil societies, the expences, burthens and sacrifices, necessary to the common benefit and safety, ought to be equitably borne by all the citizens, in a just proportion.

That the duties of allegiance and protection, which form and support the union of society, are reciprocal between the subject and sovereign, and mutual considerations for each other; and therefore the subject who fulfils his duty of allegiance in times of publick danger, is certainly entitled to publick protection and indemnity.

That in the years 1764 and 1767, when a violent and riotous opposition arose in America to the sovereign authority of Parliament, both Houses by their resolutions declared, That such persons who had manifested a desire to comply with, or to assist in carrying into execution, any act of the Legislature, relating to the colonies in North-America, ought to have full and ample compensation for any injury or damage sustained on that account.—And that such persons were entitled to, and should assuredly have, the protection of the House of Commons of Great-Britain.

That in 1775, when a dangerous rebellion against the sovereign rights of the British Legislature had broke out in America, his Majesty conceived that the aid of his subjects would be necessary to reduce it; and therefore by his proclamation he called on all for their assistance; and that none might neglect or violate their duty through ignorance thereof, he further declared, That all his faithful subjects were bound by law to be aiding and assisting in suppressing the rebellion; and that there could be no doubt of the protection which law would afford to their loyalty and zeal.

That your Petitioners, in dutiful obedience to the call of their Sovereign, and the two Houses of Parliament, and relying on the justice and protection thus held up before them, have alone stepped forth from the great body of British subjects who were equally called upon and equally interested in the publick safety.—And in consequence of their loyal and zealous exertions, have been deprived of their fortunes by the insurgents, and have, besides, encountered a variety of the most imminent dangers, and suffered extreme distress, from which their fellow-subjects have been entirely exempt, and for which your Honourable House can make them no adequate compensation.

That, moreover, the estates and fortunes of your Petitioners, which the British government, by the essential laws of its union, was bound to regain and restore to them, have been devoted and ceded by that government to the American States, as the purchase and price of peace for the whole Empire.

Thus circumstanced, your Petitioners conceive that they have, under the fundamental laws of the British constitution, the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, the royal faith pledged to them in his Majesty's proclamation, and under all the precedents of Parliamentary justice on similar and much less meritorious occasions, not only an equitable, but a lawful right to a just compensation for their estates and property so devoted to the national peace and safety. And that nothing less than an equal distribution of their losses thus incurred among their fellow-subjects, who are in the enjoyment of the benefits and security so purchased at their expence, can be consistent with law and justice.

That in the year 1783, sensible to the justice due to your Petitioners, the Parliament passed an act appointing commissioners to enquire into their losses thus sustained, for the purpose of making them due compensation. That the commissioners have investigated a large number of claims, have made two several reports thereof to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, which your petitioners have reason to believe contain their decision on what has been lost by the respective claimants, who anxiously expected that the said reports would have been laid before your Honourable House, in order that compensation might be made to those comprehended in them.

That it is impossible to describe the poignant distress under which many of the American loyalists now labour, and which must daily increase, should the justice of Parliament be delayed until all the claims are liquidated and reported; but your Petitioners would be greatly deficient in their duty to their constituents, if they should omit to represent to the humane and just consideration of your Hon. House, that ten years have elapsed since many of them have been deprived of their fortunes, and with their helpless families reduced from independent affluence to poverty and want; some of them are now languishing in British gaols, others indebted to their creditors, who have lent them money, barely to support their existence, and who, unless speedily relieved, must sink more than the value of their claims when received, and be in a worse condition than if they had never made them. Others have already sunk under the pressure and severity of their misfortunes; and that others must, in all probability, soon meet the same melancholy fate, should the justice due to them be longer postponed, notwithstanding the temporary support which we thankfully acknowledge has been given from his Majesty's Civil List, and reimbursed by Parliament. But that, on the contrary, should provision be now made for payment of those whose claims have been settled and reported, it will not only relieve them from their distress, but give a credit to the others whose claims remain to be considered, and enable all of them to provide for their wretched families, and become again useful members of society.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that your Honourable House will take their case under

your consideration, and make such provision for the payment of the sums adjudged to be due to the respective claimants, as you in your wisdom and justice shall think reasonable; or, if this cannot be done in the present session, that your Hon. House would, by a vote now, declare that the claims reported and to be reported by the Commissioners, shall be considered as a part of the unfunded debt of the nation.

And your Petitioners further pray, that if any doubt shall remain respecting their right to the sums reported to be due, that they may be heard by counsel, at the bar of your Honourable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

JAMES WRIGHT,  
THOMAS BOONE,  
THOMAS MACKNIGHT,  
DUNMORE,  
GEORGE CHALMERS,  
J. GALLOWAY,  
W. FRANKLIN,  
GUY JOHNSON,  
GEORGE ROOME,  
W. PEPPEREL,  
PAUL WENTWORTH.

The Turks have erected a line of forts on the frontiers of their dominions next to the Russians, and they have ordered a very large body of troops to march towards Crimea; there is every appearance of their having determined to drive the Russians and Emperor out of Turkey. For this great purpose they have made a concession to France, which all the negotiating addresses of the cabinet of Versailles could never procure before—they have yielded to them the free passage of the channel of the Dardanelles, and navigation of the Black Sea—a thing which the English will have occasion most seriously to lament in any future contest with her neighbour and enemy.

By the despatches which arrived this week at the East-India House from Bengal, there is an account of the safe arrival of Sir Edward Hughes at the Cape; who is preparing to sail for Europe the first opportunity.

By private letters received from the continent yesterday, we are informed that all matters are amicably and finally settled between the Emperor and the Dutch; and that the preliminaries are to be signed the 18th inst. One of the terms, as we have already stated in this paper, is a partial navigation of the Scheldt to the Emperor. The others are not known in detail; but one is said to be a retribution in florins for damages, &c.

The Minister's borrowing of the Bank, in preference to the publick, was to prevent stock-jobbing, which would be the case, if the subscriptions got into private hands; it likewise saves government at least the interest of one half per cent.

Wednesday the Directors of the Bank of England came to an acquiescence in the Minister's proposal, of lending government the sum of one million, at five per cent. In consequence of which, there is no money to be borrowed of the publick this year. Yesterday, the above fact being universally known, the stocks rose one per cent.

The French Ambassador at the Hague has received some very important despatches from France, relative to the negotiation between the Emperor and the Dutch, which have been laid before an assembly of the States General. Several members took copies in order to send to their constituents. The contents of these despatches have not yet transpired.

Saturday Mr. Blanchard ascended again in his balloon from Langhorn's Repository in Barbican. He made a number of manœuvres for the entertainment of the spectators, which evinced more power over this machine, than it was deemed capable of acquiring. The ascension was peculiarly fine, the progress of the vessel gradual and even, and formed a majestic spectacle. Innumerable crowds were assembled on the spot, and from its course towards the south-east, afforded a full sight to the metropolis in general.

## American Intelligence.

CARTHAGENA (South-America) October 4.

JOACHIN Navarro, wife of Francis Huertas, residing in the quarter of St. Anthony in this city, was brought to bed in the night between the 7th and 8th of last month, of a monstrous child, which lived three days after being baptized, and named Jean Raymond. Don Gaspar de Villapuefe, assistant to the Surgeon Major of the fleet, and Don Vincent Ocagna, Surgeon in Ordinary, having anatomized the body, they sent it, together with an account of whatever they found extraordinary in their process, to the Society of Natural History at Madrid. In general the infant was well formed with respect to its exterior figure, and most of its members; but it had three legs, and a double or pubis, three groins, with each an orifice; in the cavity of the stomach were found two lungs attached to a single trachin artery; the great lobes being separated by the mediastinum; in size the heart was equal to two, distinguished by the

aurioles in the epigastick region in the cavity of the belly; there was no stomach, and the inferior part of the œsophagus exceeded the usual size; the colon had neither the common extension nor direction, but formed a stomach, from the lower part of which descended a membrane for performing the office of the rectum, being terminated by the anus; this kind of stomach was filled with excrement; and the two reins, which had the natural position, were of an extraordinary size.

KINGSTON, May 21.

Although no accounts have been received, which could be entirely depended on, from the Musquito-Shore, respecting the progress of the dispute with the Spaniards, but such as involved us in thick clouds and darkness, yet we have now the satisfaction to assure the publick, from indisputable authority, that a kind of treaty has been actually brought to perfection, between the English and Spanish commanding officers, who had a meeting for that purpose in the city of Truxillo, which stipulates, that the English settlers shall remain in quiet and peaceable possession of the country for two years to come, and that in the mean time proper measures shall be used, by both parties, to accelerate the conclusion of a special treaty between the Courts of London and Madrid, for the final adjustment of every difference respecting the claims of either power to the territory in that quarter of the world.

A party consisting of twelve Maroons, having formed the resolution of exploring the Blue Mountains, in hopes of falling in with the residue of that gang of runaway slaves, headed by Dagger and Toney, who have so long been the terror of the adjacent country, took their departure from Accompong-Town, about a fortnight ago, for that purpose; they for several days encountered many hardships, when at length they suddenly surprized two of them, viz. Toney and Tom, who instantly betook themselves to flight; but being closely pursued by the Maroons, one of them levelled his piece at Toney, and shot him through the head, of which he expired instantly, whilst the others secured Tom, but not till he was severely wounded. He was brought to this town on Saturday last, and secured in gaol. The gang is now reduced to three, viz. Dagger, for whom a reward of 1000l. is offered by royal proclamation, and two new negroes.

This active and well executed enterprize of the Maroon negroes, who have on many other occasions shown themselves extremely serviceable to this community, has, in all probability, given the death-blow to a nest of desperate plunderers, whose murders and daily thefts have hitherto escaped with impunity.—We are informed that the Maroons who were engaged in this expedition have already received the reward offered by his Majesty's proclamation, of fifty pounds for killing Toney, and ten pounds for securing Tom.

The head of Toney was severed from the body, and stuck on a pole on Cambridge-Hill.—J. Reeder, to whose bravery we were indebted for a riddance of that daring depredator, Three Fingred Jack, was of that party that apprehended Tom, the villain now in custody.

The ship Diligence, Captain Hay, which arrived on Sunday last from Anamaboe, with upwards of 400 slaves, was overtaken on her passage, about two degrees to the southward of the line, with a dreadful thunder storm, in which a most awful flash of lightning struck the fore-top gallant-mast, which immediately fell upon deck and killed eight of the slaves, seventeen others were so fatally wounded that they died in a short time afterwards. The Captain and crew were also stunned by the shock, though providentially none of them were materially hurt.

If we are to credit the American prints, their intestine broils and commotions do not impede the progress of the arts among them; and the completion of Dr. Berkeley's prophetic Ode, "on the prospect of the arts and sciences in America," appears to be fast approaching. The distant regions of Kentucky lay claim to the discovery of that desideratum of philosophers, the perpetual motion; a citizen of Pennsylvania is said to have constructed a vessel which goes rapidly against the current by the assistance of certain mechanical powers; and amongst the contributions to the American Philosophical Society at their last meeting, we find "the model of a wheel carriage, which rolls directly against the wind by the wind's force alone;" communicated by the ingenious Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia.

On Monday last arrived at Port-Royal his Majesty's ship Swan, from the Musquito Shore. By her we learn, that the Janus, Flora and Iphigenia, had failed for Truxillo, and the Bull-Dog for the Bay of Honduras; that every thing was quiet at the Shore; but that no treaty whatever had been agreed to when she failed. The troops we hear enjoy a better state of health than could have been expected in so disagreeable a climate.

CHARLESTON, June 23.

We are happy to learn that his Excellency the Governor, in his tour through the interior parts of this

state, received every pleasure that his good wishes for the true interests of his country could form. As he passed the districts of Ninety-Six and Camden, he had the satisfaction to see peace and industry in their fullest extent, enjoyed and exercised. Few but had felt the extreme severity of the late wicked and destructive war; yet such is the situation of this delightful part of the state, that every blessing may be expected from the industry of the people, the richness of the soil, and the salubrity of the air. His Excellency met with every mark of respect, love and esteem; in fact, every breast was replete with joy on seeing a Governor of their own choice come among them.

#### PORTSMOUTH, July 1.

His Excellency the Minister of war at New-York has been pleased to direct, that the uniform of the troops raised and to be raised for the frontier service, be blue, faced and lined with white, for the infantry; and blue, faced and lined with red, for the artillery; the cockade does not seem to meet with general approbation.

#### BOSTON, June 22.

We hear from Dighton, that on Wednesday last they had a severe thunder gust, which tore up hundreds of trees by the roots, besides doing other considerable damage.

June 25. A countryman arrived in town with a cart load of rakes, to the number of three hundred, but met with a bad sale, as the town was already overstocked.

June 27. A correspondent observes, that the present time is the grand era to establish the most essential concerns of these states. We now have to plan such measures as will effectually frustrate the designs of a nation whom we have shaken off, but who are still wishing our ruin; we must therefore begin this important business by throwing aside all party views, all prejudiced ideas, all small local considerations, and join in one general principle to promote the publick welfare. The late system pursued by Britain with respect to our trade, will greatly distress our commerce, unless checked by similar duties and prohibitions on our part. We have insensibly been hurrying ourselves into a connexion with them, while they have as strenuously been prosecuting measures to embarrass us, in the discharge of those debts we have been wantonly contracting. With folded arms we have permitted every indulgence to their vessels, and have peaceably suffered their merchants to pursue a British commerce among us, without any restrictions, extra duties, or hindrance whatever.

A gentleman, who not long since sailed from this port for England, carried with him Continental securities to a large amount, purchased at three shillings on a pound, which sold in London at only five per cent. discount on the sums specified on the face of the bills.

July 4. Last Thursday the guns from the castle and fortresses were fired, by order of his Excellency Governor Bowdoin, in honour of his Most Christian Majesty; that generous monarch having been blessed with a young Prince, who is styled the Duke of Normandy. This event must give great pleasure to the grateful sons of America, who no doubt will rejoice in the happiness of their benefactor.

#### NEW-YORK, June 30.

We have the most authentick advice from the northern frontiers of this state, that the British are determined to keep possession of the posts in that quarter; and as a proof of such serious determination, they have lately reinforced the garrison at Oswego with two companies from Niagara, and arbitrarily sent back a number of persons, subjects of the United States, who were on their route to the Indian country for the purposes of trade. This conduct must naturally suggest to the states, the absolute necessity of taking effectual measures to enforce our inveterate foes to comply with their national contract, and to chastise their arrogance and presumption.

July 11. Saturday last General Richard Butler, one of the Commissioners for Indian affairs, left Philadelphia, on his way to the mouth of the Big Miamie, where the Commissioners have ordered the Indians to be assembled on the 1st day of October next, at which time the treaty with the western nations will commence.

A letter from Norfolk in Virginia, dated June 24, gives us a melancholy account of an accident that just happened in that town. That in a remarkable thunder storm, the loudest ever known there, a house in which was deposited a quantity of gunpowder, was struck with lightning, and immediately blew up; it entirely took away the whole building, except the sleepers of the lower floor. Many of the goods were found in the river, and some fragments of the house near a mile off; two men were killed, and one much wounded; a vessel in the river much damaged, as were several houses in Portsmouth.

After the various remarks we have at different

times submitted to our fellow-citizens, respecting the declension of the trade and resources of these states, the consequent pinching distress almost universally prevalent—and the most effectual remedy to be applied to so alarming a disorder—it may appear a work of supererogation, to retouch the matter, particularly as the publick, almost to a man, seem “unanimous in sentiment on the topick.” However, a paragraph which appeared in a Boston paper of the 18th ult. induces us to trespass once more on the publick patience.

The introduction of foreign manufactures into this country, particularly such as she could have supplied herself with, and such as were not indispensably necessary, has been prejudicial in a three-fold point of view: First, as it has deprived useful hands of employ in various branches. Secondly, as it has drained away the specie of the land. And thirdly, as it has engendered and disseminated a pernicious taste for luxury, the consequences of which make the reflecting part of the community shudder.

These dangerous effects being obvious to every, even the most superficial observer, it follows incontrovertibly, that every principle of sound policy requires the severest checks to be opposed to the introduction of those pestilential commodities amongst us.

But surely it will not follow hence, that any bars or hindrances should be opposed to the migration into, or settlement and naturalization in, this country, of foreigners, from whatever nation they may come.

The very novice who has not gone through his political horn-book, must have heard, and must be convinced, that people constitute the wealth of a country. And even the infatuated Europeans, many of whose governments appear to have united incompatibilities and direct contradictions, in order to arrive at the highest possible degree of absurdity and folly, have ever been so firmly convinced of the justice of this maxim, that they have made various efforts, at different periods, as it were to chain the people down to the soil. To this day, in some countries on the continent of Europe, no person can emigrate without express license from his despot. And in Ireland, during the present sessions of Parliament, there has been introduced a bill (the fate whereof we have not yet heard) subjecting emigrants to a tax of five pounds each.

Spain and France, at two periods of their infatuation, furnished the world with an instructive lesson on the importance of population. The former, by the expulsion of the Moriscos, entailed on herself such a debility, as to expose her to the insults of the surrounding nations, possessed as she is of the mines of Potosi, and the wealthiest portion of the known world. France, when at the summit of her power, by similar impolitic conduct, expelled 500,000 of the most valuable of her inhabitants, who imparted to different rival powers, various arts, whereof she had an exclusive monopoly.

Notwithstanding threatenings, punishments, and every precaution to prevent them, above 500,000 made their escape, carrying along with them not only immense sums of money, but likewise industry and manufactures, by which the kingdom was enriched. The people in the N. of Germany, Holland and England, received these useful fugitives with open arms—the loss of people was, perhaps, of less detriment than the loss of commerce; for a part of those commodities, which used to be purchased in France, was from that time manufactured in foreign countries, by French refugees.” Millot's Elements, V. 246.

If then, in European countries, between which and America there cannot be formed any analogy, with respect to population, a drain of inhabitants has been found so eminently pernicious, and has been guarded against with so much care, it is evident, that an increase of population should be the primary object here, and that every conceivable allurement should be held out to foreigners to induce them to renounce their native countries, and settle their residence here. If this inference appears reasonable, as we flatter ourselves it will, to be candid and judicious, what idea shall we form of the shallow politician, who, in the paragraph above mentioned proposes, “that such residents,” (i. e. British merchants, factors and agents) “should not frustrate the intentions of any alien acts of this state (Massachusetts) by naturalization; and that such interlopers should be obliged to pay 1000l. to the Commonwealth for this privilege.” This short sighted politician differs widely from Machiavel, who, among a diversity of rules which he prescribes for the aggrandizement of states, insists particularly on the following, as the most efficacious: “Tenende le vie aperté et sicure a forefieri, che designaffero venire ad habitare, acchioche ciascuno vi habiti volentieri.” That is to say, to render the country easy of access, and secure to strangers, in order that they may be induced willingly to settle there.

What our paragraphist can advance to invalidate this maxim, it is hard to divine. But this is clear, that his tax of 1000l. would to the end of time operate as a total and effectual bar to naturalization. Indeed his view seems to extend no farther than to prevent British subjects from disposing of British manufactures; for, if we understand him right, he conceives no apprehension whatever from British manufactures, provided they be confined to American subjects. But all those who, having freed themselves from the disgraceful trammels of prejudice and partiality, judge for themselves, must regard the bare importation of the manufactures, as pregnant with so many evils of enormous magnitude, that whether they are disposed of

by native or foreigner, can make no very material difference to the state at large.

Let us suppose, for instance, that there are ten thousand pounds worth of goods exported from Britain to this country: It is evident, that whether sold by British or Americans, it produces exactly the same effect on our manufactures; and also on the taste and morals of the people—therefore, what remains to be considered, is the drain of money. Now it is obvious, that whether consigned to natives or British subjects, the value must be remitted. And as there are few articles of produce that will, as affairs stand at present, bear remittance without very sensible loss, the natives, as well as the British, will, if possible, remit in hard cash. It follows consequently, that the only difference is, that in the one case the profits centre here; and in the other are carried off with the invoiced value of the goods. Now, though we allow this disadvantage all possible weight, it will not appear of such vast consequence, as to call for such an extraordinary exertion as the levying 1000l. on persons desirous of naturalizing themselves.

Those writers who have made political economy their particular study, have, in summing up the aggregate wealth of nations, calculated that every industrious tradesman and labourer is worth 50l. to a state. If this calculation be accurate, when applied to countries in Europe, it can hardly be deemed an exaggeration to state, that every person of the above description, settling in this country, must be a clear gain thereto, of at least 1000l. considering the difference in value of labour in America and Europe. From this we may draw a conclusion of the value of those persons who bring over a property here.

Perhaps, then, instead of discouraging naturalization, the time is not very remote, when so liberal a plan of policy will prevail, as to hold out substantial advantages to encourage it. It may be thought advisable to appropriate a fund for the purchase of necessary utensils for poor emigrants, who could produce a certificate of their sobriety, industry and integrity, from the pastor to whose flock they belonged in their native country. This might be attended with most salutary consequences, particularly, if, to guard against impostors, who might have the art to provide themselves with those certificates, a certain time of probation was appointed here, before they were entitled to the above advantages.

July 14. On Monday last, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a heavy shower of rain came on from the south east, attended with dreadful peals of thunder, and awful flashes of lightning; during which the steeple of the French church was struck; also, the chimney of a house in Broad-street, both of which sustained very little damage.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Monday, at the Supreme Court, Francis Courtney received sentence of death, for committing a rape, on Sunday the 3d inst. near Frankford. He confessed his crime (which on his trial he denied) and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.—And four others were ordered a flagilation.

### 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†

New-Jersey, Burlington county, ff.

### TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLICK VENDUE, (In consequence of the purchaser at a former sale held at Burlington, on the 28th June last, not complying with the conditions thereof) on Tuesday the 9th of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of James Esdall, innkeeper in Burlington,

A Very valuable piece of meadow ground (known by the name of the Hunt Meadow) lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, containing about 13½ acres: Seized and taken in execution as part of the estate of Peter Tallman, Esq. and to be absolutely cried off to the highest bidder on the day and at the place aforesaid, by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

July 11, 1785.

4w

### TO BE SOLD,

That noted and well accustomed Tavern in Trenton, known by the Sign of

### GENERAL WASHINGTON.

THE house is large and commodious, and well situated for the business in which it has been occupied upwards of fifty years—the yard and stable are convenient, with a hay-loft capable of containing ten or twelve tons of hay. There are on the lot two excellent gardens, and the noted Yards' Spring, which is about twenty paces from the door. It is under lease to Mr. Joseph Smith, at 75l. a year, whose lease will expire the first of May, 1787: With the above may be had a five acre lot of excellent meadow, about one mile distant. The purchaser, on paying one-third part of the money, may have a considerable time for the payment of the remainder, on giving security with interest. For further particulars enquire of John Jones, health-office, in Philadelphia, or of James Ewing, Esq. in Trenton. 3w\*

### Money Advanced.

**F**ORTY Thousand Pounds ready for immediate advance, in different sums (not less than 200l. will be lent to one person) on the security of insurance of lives, the borrower to have his life insured at one of the offices of assurance of lives in London, and the policy to be lodged in the hands of the lender for the time the cash is wanted, which may be had for any length of time. Insurances of lives is similar to that from fire; the one paid at the office at the death to the holder of the policy—the other, if burnt out; it will cost 5l. for every 100l. the borrower may insure for, which must be paid at the office before that security can be obtained—good bills, cash'd, that are drawn on a good house in London—Any lady or gentleman that may wish to have any business settled, whether in law or otherwise, will meet with an indefatigable agent, whose integrity may be most confidently relied on; any letters that may be received, that are post paid, will be duly answered, pointing out the mode to put the business in execution, and what time nearly the advertiser's agent will arrive in your quarter to conclude it. Any lady or gentleman that may answer this, it will be needless for them to fend to their agent, or any other person, but the principal, as he will not do any business but what he may conduct himself for his own safety; and has no objection to centre double the sum in America, if he can get a proper security for it, as it is his intention to settle his two nephews on the continent—the advertiser having great connection in the first county of Great-Britain, in the manufactory of shoes, would wish to make a good and safe correspondence in that line.—Direct, post paid, to "RICHARD CHILD, Esq. Park-street, Coffee-house, south side of St. James's Park, London, England." January 5, 1785. 12W

### To the PUBLICK.

**T**HE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick, that the New Ferry, belonging to John Burrows and George Beatty, a little above the Falls, and nearly opposite to Trenton, is now in good repair, with good boats; where due attendance will be given by the publick's humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS,  
GERSHOM MOORE.

May 24, 1785. 3m

### Fifteen Pounds Reward.

**M**ADE their escape from out of the gaol of the county of Burlington, on Saturday night the 26th instant, March, the two following described fellows, to wit: John Sharp, committed on suspicion of the murder of his wife—he is about 25 years of age, this country born, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a lightish complexion, round full face, light brown hair, a small scar on the end of his nose: Had on when he went away brown corduroy jacket and breeches, a blue Purser's upper jacket, the skirts lined with leather, a pair of wax calf-skin shoes, about half worn.—The other goes by the name of John Brown, committed for felony, this country born, about 27 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, the little finger of his right hand entirely off, the next finger very crooked, and turns over his other fingers: Had on when he made his escape a homespun wilton, moss coloured, and white upper jacket, a pair of old brown fustian overalls, and old shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellows in any gaol, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them, paid by

JOHN WOOD, Gaoler.

Burlington, March 28, 1785. 786† t f

### Benjamin Pitfield,

Has for Sale, at his Store in Trenton,  
(Formerly occupied by Mr. Pinkerton.)

### A large and general Assortment of QUEENS WARE,

In crates, hogheads, &c.—glass in boxes and cases, which he will sell by the package, as low as can be had in Philadelphia.—

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

### 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

### THREE POUNDS REWARD.

**R**AN 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

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

### ALL Persons who have just

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

JOHN HATHORN,  
EDWARD DUNLOP, } Execut.

Sharpsborough, June 22, 1785. 4W

### Notice is hereby given,

**T**HAT 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.

J. PARKER. 13W

### Ten Dollars Reward.

**R**AN 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

**T**HE 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

### 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

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.