

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1784.

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Foreign Intelligence.

C O R K, April 15.

TREMBLE now, ye sons of weeping Hibernia! there is nothing left undone to render ye the most abject slaves upon earth, but to shackle the organs of expression, and the trial by jury! Are we unprotected in the year 1784? or are we no longer to exist? Is the hand of an aristocratic tyrant to prevent us from enjoying the freedom of our native soil, and the liberty of the press, that great and glorious bulwark of our privileges?—What fate is adequate to the enormity of such an infringement? Rouse from your slumbers, and suffer no innovations on the rights of a land that gave us birth: Let swift perdition seize the sons of rapine, and hurl them to *h-ll*.

It is evident, that the tyrannick and oppressive nation, to which Ireland has faithfully and unfortunately adhered in all her adversities, is now determined to irritate the companion of her affliction to acts of desperation. Unsuccessful in her attempts to enslave America, she seeks for retaliation in Ireland, confident that in case of disturbance here, she can wrest from us any little shadow of liberty we have acquired during the late contests beyond the Atlantic; but let no Irishman be duped, nor longer seek relief from depraved representatives: Force is our only resource; the gallant *bands of liberty* are ready; France and Spain wait but for invitation. Then why not at once to the field, to honour, to fame, to glory, and to liberty!

D U B L I N, April 6.

A gentleman, whose business led him to cross most of the northern counties, within the last fortnight, assures us, that notwithstanding the snow lies deep just now upon Mourne, Newry, Ballynahinch, and the county Tyrone mountains, yet there is scarce a particle discoverable upon the most northerly and sheltered sides of those near Belfast.

No English connection!—is now the prevailing exclamation. Every man pronounces it—for every man sees the damning consequences of its continuance—nor need it be wondered at, if calmly and dispassionately considered—the sense of a century's injuries still ranking in our hearts—and what their arms are now unable to do, their corrupting gold amongst our mock senators, as fully effects.—Wretched island—how long are you to be a prey to foreign foes, and domestic traitors!

The tragedy of *DE WITTS*, must be acted in this city; a blow struck at the heart of leading traitors, will intimidate the lesser rogues; and when nothing but a violent remedy can affect a violent disorder, the strong hand of the people must be called for to administer it.

If ever the wrongs of an injured people drew down a chosen curse on the heads of a nation's undoers, surely we may expect some dreadful fate will soon overtake our apostate House of Commons, who, deaf to the cries and miseries of unnumbered thousands of our starving manufacturers, have inhumanly refused them the means of getting bread. It cannot be deemed a profanation of scripture phrase to say to them, "Depart from me, ye accursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels! for I was hungry, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; I was naked, and ye clothed me not."

One of the poor manufacturers, committed to Newgate by order of our Divan, exclaimed that he was rejoiced at it, as he had not, for two days, tasted a morsel of food, and should in Newgate be entitled to at least the daily allowance of the prison.

The woollen and other manufacturers of England, intend, we hear, to return their grateful acknowledgements to their faithful representatives in the Irish senate.

April 15. Whatever heart may yet stand out to the feelings of humanity, because he does not actually see the distresses of his fellow creatures, think them all but the clamours of the day, and the noise of contending parties; or who can remain so very indolent

in the cause of charity, as not to endeavour after some speedy plan for the starving manufacturers; let him take a walk on the quay near the ships ready for America, where, unless totally lost to the common perception of human nature, he must sympathize with the objects there presented to his view: Many endeavouring to obtain a passage gratis to a foreign clime, leaving forever this, which should be the land of milk and honey, upon the expectation of what chance may produce in a wide and less cultivated country, to leave their dearest and tenderest connections forever, merely because they could not stay to see their unhappy wives and children perishing with hunger before their face. He may see too the unhappy wife, and her helpless naked infants, hanging on the distracted father, beseeching him to die with them; and when at last he tears himself from their entreaties and embraces, eagerly taking their last farewell, and with anxiety their last look, at their best friend, whom the impolitic laws of his country alone banish forever.

If a few of our members of parliament, instead of losing their temper at some paragraphs lately published, would wish to find out the true cause of the late rising of the people, they should visit the innumerable mansions of distress which are in every part of the liberty, where the wretched father and dejected mother hear their infants tease them for bread, and din their ears with hungry cries, while they lie down and weep in bitterness of want. It is not the seditious clamour, it is the pressing call of nature that urges them to madness.

We are informed that Jack the Paviour, having been ignominiously hissed and execrated in the theatre Smock alley, on Monday night, by some *libellous, scandalous, and malicious* prentice boys, is fully resolved to bring in a bill for the *security of the liberties and immunities* of the upper gallery, and preventing the *licentiousness* thereof, as tending to *sow discord among his Majesty's subjects, and injure the peace of individuals.*

Nothing could be more sudden than the quick change of the unmeaning smile on Sir Lucy O'Grin's countenance, into terror, when last Monday, on some noise arising at the door of the House of Commons (owing to the insolence of some of the door-keepers) it was thought the unhappy starving manufacturers had come down to wreak vengeance on their enemies.—O'Grin knew these poor people had been injured; his heart told him he was guilty, and it was but reasonable for him to expect the just retribution of his crime.

April 16. Who can repress his indignation, when he considers the mean subterfuges of the tyrannical English! During the American war, when the spirit of the Irish nation was fired, at the sense of repeated unprovoked oppression, and bent on the recovery of our usurped rights, our insidious enemies, knowing the *foible* of the nation, appealed to our generosity, that it would ill become us to take advantage of the distresses of poor England; and we had only to await her being disengaged from the claw of her enemy, when she would make ample retribution. She is now disengaged. What is the retribution? Such as rangles the heart of every Irishman. An inundation of soldiers, flushed in the carnage of the brave Americans, and poured forth triumphant in all the parade and pomp of war, to dragoon this kingdom into unqualified slavery, by crushing all opposition to the most destructive measures imagination could devise! The important concerns of a general election, *now*, distract the attention of the British legislature to such a degree, that they cannot spare a moment to think what regulations they will permit the independent Irish nation to make for the security of their trade. How long, oh! Ireland, will your cullibility expose you to be the dupe of your unfeeling oppressors!

April 17. A privy council has been this day summoned with the utmost precipitation, to take into consideration an express which has arrived at the castle, supposed to contain orders for *DISARMING THE VOLUNTEERS*. Nothing particular has as yet transpired, but we hope that such a measure will not be taken, as it might drive to desperation a people already sufficiently roused and alarmed by the infringements of corrupt representatives.

It is recommended to the gallant assertors of liber-

ty, to seize the person of his *G—ce*, as an hostage for the conduct of the enemies towards such persons adhering to the glorious cause as may fall into their hands. May the example of AMERICA stimulate IRELAND, and may this injured country never relax until crowned with similar laurels of triumph and independence.

APRIL 19.

Saturday morning Mr. Matthew Doyle and Mr. William Bingley, who were apprehended on Friday as supposed publishers of the *Volunteers Journal*, were brought before Justice Robinson, who without hesitation discharged them upon bail. The Deputy Serjeant at Arms, who was present, then arrested Bingley, on the Speaker of the House of Commons' warrant, but the upright Judge, in the most peremptory manner, reprimanded him for his audacity, and ordered him to be safely conducted out of his house.

The Judge behaved with that noble, manly spirit, which loves the law and reveres the execution; it is not a Shakespear's warrant, or the ebullition of any individual body of men that makes law; the common law is common justice, not to be twisted to serve the turn of every *ROGUE* in office.

Poor Bingley was afterwards surrounded by a body of armed soldiery, headed by the Deputy Serjeant, and taken into custody a second time. Mr. Robinson, the high constable, behaved with the greatest spirit, but in vain, as Bingley was carried off before he could effect his release.

It is now generally admitted, that nothing can alleviate the distress the nation labours under, from the refusal of administration to concede the system of protecting our manufactures, but a general non-consumption association: The people of Kilkenny, Clonmel and Cork, have already determined to wear only the manufactures of Ireland, until a bill for effectually protecting them passes our Legislature; the whole kingdom it is thought will follow their example, and even our House of Commons, as a small atonement for having rejected the protecting duties, in compliance to the prejudices of an English administration, will, it is hoped, enter into some resolves of this kind. The idea is not new, for on their journals we find precedents of non-consumption agreements.

April 24. Thursday there was a general and most numerous meeting of the aggregate body of this city in the Tholsel. The sheriffs presided. After a long and most interesting debate, it was agreed that a committee should be chosen from the assembly present to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of that meeting, on the great and momentous questions which so immediately affected the trade, liberties and constitution of the Irish nation.

The committee, after two hours deliberation, reported to the meeting a petition to his Majesty against the bill "for the better securing the liberty of the press;" also, an address to his Excellency to forward the same. Resolutions of non-import and non-consumption of British manufactures, till the great object was obtained that secured to the people of Ireland the protection of their industry.—Resolutions of their determined perseverance in the procuring a more equal and adequate representation of the people, and their readiness to co-operate in every constitutional means with the other parts of the kingdom in that necessary work.

Friday the Hankey, Captain Cheap, sailed with a valuable assorted cargo for Philadelphia, having likewise on board 300 fine fellows, redemptioners, and other passengers, who are thus forever separated from and lost to this country. America, awake to that good policy which regulates and directs all nations desirous of the improvement and aggrandizement of their people, will undoubtedly hold forth every encouragement to the present spirit of emigration which universally pervades the kingdom, and which there is but too much reason to fear will continue, while we exhibit a supineness, a narrow, imbecile, destructive conduct, as favourable to those views and wishes as the want of humanity, wisdom, or common sense can possibly make them.

The severe frosts which have continued every night for six weeks past, have done more real mischief to vegetation than all the rigour of the past winter.—

Such fruit blossoms as have appeared are blasted, and all productions for culinary uses were never known so backward.

BELFAST, April 2.

Last Monday Captain Abraham Rahash, and his son Ali Rahash, two Turks, taken prisoners by the Spaniards in attempting to bring relief to the garrison of Gibraltar, who had afterwards escaped and got to Leith, from whence they came to this town, well recommended by the grand lodge of Scotland—visited the Orange lodge, No. 257, where they were treated with every respect, civility and love, by the brethren of that numerous and respectable body, who gave them a recommendation to other lodges, and a sum of money to enable them to return to Constantinople, the place of their nativity. How grateful to the liberal mind, to perceive the distinction of Turk and Christian—in short, all local and religious prejudices, sunk in the more sublime affection, which, as the offspring of one common parent, we all owe to one another; and which every sound principle of religion and virtue never fails to heighten into pure philanthropy, when not obscured by the rankest bigotry and ignorance.

LONDON, April 15.

We are assured, that a bill is intended to be brought into the new parliament, for making perjury, in certain cases, a capital offence.

We are assured, that orders are preparing at the war-office, for six regiments of foot to hold themselves in readiness to embark for our settlements in the East-Indies.

Letters from Amsterdam advise, that by the last accounts from Batavia, it appeared that several Jews, and other strangers, had been thrown into prison, and fined in very considerable sums, for endeavouring to raise a mutiny among the subjects of the States General.

The case of the loyalists will undergo a close consideration soon after the meeting of parliament.

April 16. They write from Yarmouth, that the blowing weather has done a great deal of damage among the shipping in that road. By the pieces of wrecks thrown on shore, there must have been two or three lost, supposed to be Dutch vessels; signals of distress were heard, but the sea ran so high that no assistance could be given. Nothing is known of their crews.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, March 16.

“One of the Queen’s ships, from Fernambuoc, is arrived here. She, on that coast, on the 1st instant, fell in with a Spanish ship, le Principi, S. Laureazo, coming from Monte Videu, which soon after sunk, with 70,000 hides, &c. but the Portuguese vessel saved all the crew, consisting of 84 persons, with the treasure, amounting, it is said, to near four millions of piastres.”

They write from Copenhagen, that several ships have lately been lost in the Baltick by the violence of the wind, particularly two Dutch vessels, and the crews with great difficulty saved.

A report is current in Scotland, that all the dukes of Scotland are to be made peers of Great-Britain.

The Spaniards are establishing a silk trade at Minorca, which bids fair in a few years, with proper encouragement, to be very beneficial; but they have totally destroyed the fortifications at Mahon, and are letting the dock-yard go to decay, no doubt on the idea that England will certainly attack it on a future war, and by this step it will be rendered an object of less consequence in future.

The *Book of the Generations of Parliament!*—Charles Fox begat the India bill, and the India bill begat opposition. Opposition begat Lord Temple, and Lord Temple begat secret advice. Secret advice begat the back stairs, and the back stairs begat the dismissal. The dismissal begat a new Ministry, and a new ministry begat a dissolution. A dissolution begat a general election, and a general election begat d—n-d lies. D—n-d lies begat a majority, and a majority begat a new parliament. All these generations are twelve generations.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

A bill is said to have been passed in the General Assembly of Connecticut, for the encouraging of trade and commerce in the cities and ports of New-London and New-Haven; as from antient prescription all state acts abound with legal tautology, a detail will, we hope, be most acceptable:

THE first clause states, that all foreigners or citizens of the United States, removing into the towns above-mentioned, on obtaining the majority of votes of the inhabitants, or the consent of the civil authority and selection of New-London or New-Haven, shall be entitled to the protection of citizens.

The second clause states, that all persons removing or residing in either of the said cities, shall, on obtaining the certificates required for the admission of freemen, and also taking the oath of allegiance and fidelity, become citizens of the state.

3d Clause recites, that all such foreigners or citizens of any of the United States shall not pay any other duties or taxes than their fellow citizens.

4th Clause recites, that if any such persons of the above-mentioned description shall import annually from Europe, Asia, or Africa, goods to the value of 3000l. sterling, or shall bring into the said states 2000l. in money, they shall, during the time of such importation, and for seven years ensuing, be exempted from assessment for faculty for the profits arising from such importation, so far as the revenue of this or the United States are interested therein.

5th Clause recites, that all vessels which shall be employed four months in an year in the European, Asiatick or African commerce, shall, for those years in which they shall be so employed, be exempted out of the list, and freed from taxes: But that no person, who has adhered to the King of Great-Britain in the course of the late war, and has been guilty of plunder or murder, or who has waged war against the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

The last clause is a provision, that no part of this act shall be construed to interfere with any regulations, orders or resolutions, that have been or may be passed by Congress; provided, that nothing herein shall be understood to imply a countenance or allowance of the SLAVE TRADE (so called) on the African coast, or else where.

Extract of a letter from Port-Roseway, dated May 15, 1784.

“Sir Charles Douglass arrived here yesterday, to take the command of his Majesty’s ships of war on this station; several vessels have arrived here of late, one in particular from London, with the pleasing account of this being a free port for seven years.”

RICHMOND, June 12.

On Saturday last a most horrid act of barbarity was committed near this city, on a negro man, who lately was condemned to die, for burglary, but the Honourable Privy Council thought fit to pardon him. The fellow, after having received the most inhuman treatment, by being tied and whipped, was carried to a remote place, where his eyes were torn out of his head, one of which, it is said, was cut out with a knife.—Two men (one of which the negro had related, while in gaol, was concerned with him in the robbery) were apprehended on Tuesday last, who it was supposed had perpetrated this cruelty, and examined before two magistrates; but as no other proof than that of negroes appeared, which, by the laws of this state, avail nothing against a white person, however apparent it may be, they were discharged for want of sufficient evidence, though the circumstances convinced every hearer that they were guilty.

Some time last week, the inhabitants of the county of Warwick, in the lower part of this state, suffered much from a very extraordinary storm of hail, which destroyed every thing before it, beat down a considerable quantity of wheat, oats and corn, killed several sheep and hogs, injured many houses, and did other considerable damage. The hail was supposed, by those who saw it, to be near as large as a hen egg.

On Monday last was brought to this city, from Halifax county, North-Carolina, a male child of a prodigious size: Only three years and eleven months old, and weighs 118lb. Its limbs are larger than those of a middle sized man, and though so amazing fat, yet it looked very healthy, and seemed to move with but little difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, in Virginia, dated May 29, 1784.

“Our Assembly occupied themselves three days in debating whether they should lay an embargo on Indian corn: It was at last carried.—But, begging their wisdom’s pardon, it was three days work for nothing, corn being four times higher here than in the West-Indies or to the northward.

“A resolution has passed the Assembly, that it would be for the general good, and that of trade, that ships arriving from Europe should be restricted to the ports of Norfolk, Alexandria, York, and a port on the Rappahannock, and prevented coming up our rivers to unload and load. The view of the state in this arrangement is, that in time it will cause capital merchants to settle in those towns, who, by drawing a great trade thither, will be the means of erecting large and flourishing cities, which will give life to the whole Commonwealth, by making sure markets for all its commodities, and be a nursery for seamen, who will necessarily be employed in coasting up and down the different rivers and bays.”

JUNE 19.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated April 22.

“Several respectable merchants in the north of Ire-

land are preparing to sail for America early in the ensuing month, for the purpose of establishing a correspondence throughout the continent of America; thus may we expect shortly to have a direct and lucrative trade thither; and not an uncertain, painful one, thro’ the detestable medium of Great-Britain.”

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Virginia, dated March 5, 1784.

“As the people of your part of the globe seem very fond of importations of all kinds from foreign countries, and as you are well acquainted with my attachment to the liberties of mankind, I have ventured to give you my sentiments respecting certain political manoeuvres that may be made use of in your state; and as you may call this an importation, which if deemed worthy to be made publick, may therefore be more attended to, as it comes from this side of the Atlantick. Your enemies here hold forth an idea that the late peace was agreed to by Great-Britain only to gain a breathing spell, and that your subjugation will be certain at some future day when Britain shall be prepared to attack you. Such is the language of the refugees, and the hopes of all anti-republicans among us. In the mean time, such of the anti-Americans, who left you in the day of distress, and who dare venture to return under the sanction of the treaty of peace, are determined to make the experiment, not doubting from your good nature and unsuspecting dispositions, of being restored to the rights of citizenship. Those among them who are least obnoxious, upon being restored, will endeavour to get into your publick councils, and all of them will endeavour to get creatures of their own stamp (who have remained among you incog during the late contest) into your Legislative body, in order to pave the way for a return of numbers who otherwise would not dare to venture. It is therefore necessary for you to beware. No arts, no industry will be wanting among this class to deceive and lull you into security. Comply strictly with the terms of the definitive treaty, but be constantly on your guard against the arts of your external and internal enemies, who would wish to throw you into confusion, in order, by some means or other, to obtain their ends. Be honest. Pay your just debts, publick and private. Put your government on the most respectable footing; and though you have been so much exhausted by the late war as not to be able to pay your debts immediately, convince the world, that you mean to do it as soon as possible. Let this be done throughout the United States. You will then have nothing to fear from this quarter, or any other. The arts of the British court who are endeavouring to depreciate you with all foreign states, will then be most effectually baffled. Wishing prosperity to the United States of America in general, and the state of Virginia in particular, I remain, &c.”

Extract of a letter from London.

“The manuscripts which have been left by the late Sir John Pringle to the university of Edinburgh, are voluminous and of great value. They consist of 12 volumes folio, written with his own hand. They contain a minute and faithful account of his practice as a physician, during the course of a long and busy life. He describes the symptoms of the diseases he was called to cure, and the means he applied, distinguishing such as were successful, and also with the utmost fidelity such as were unsuccessful, and adding theoretical observations. This is an inestimable treasure to the college of physicians at Edinburgh; and the reason why Sir John chose not to publish his collections, appears to have been a strong predilection for that medical seminary. Undoubtedly the exclusive possession of such a fund of medical theory and practice is a great advantage, and must tend to draw more and more students from every part of Europe. In his manuscripts Sir John Pringle, besides an account of his practice as a physician, relates the more important conversations on literary and philosophical subjects, which he had, at different times, with ingenious men of all nations.”

Extract of a letter from London, April 6 and 7.

“The contents of our candidates here for seats in Parliament, have changed our metropolis into a theatre of wild confusion. From the palace of the King, down to the cobbler’s bulk, every corner is become an academy of politicks, where the statesman can learn the principles of legislation; at one time, from the maid of honour soliciting votes for Pitt; at another time, from the barber and butcher, whetting their razors and knives to cut any one’s throat who should attempt to run down the Fox. In a word, the people here are politically mad. Nothing can be seen but coaches and livery men decorated with ribbons, displaying the name of Hood, Wray and Fox. No musick is heard in the streets, but that concert so familiar to our Englishmen, “G-d-d-n whoever is not of my party.” You might easily forgive the offence offered to your eyes and ears. The eye is not polluted by the sight of a ludicrous shew, nor the ear hurt by the barking of an English bull-dog; but the

most disagreeable sensation arises from the touch, when you are saluted with a stroke of a stick, or of a brickbat, in the name of *Hood* or *Fox*; or any one, were he even the King. And such is our present situation in London. Every morning Lord Hood's party parades to the hustings, attended with a number of tars, armed with hammers, bludgeons, and the Lord knows what, preceded by a band of musick, and the tattered trophies of old greasy colours taken in the late war from the Dutch, French, Spaniards and Americans. A poor compensation for the loss of *Thirteen Provinces*, and our western island! The air re-echoes to the sound of *Great George our King, and Britons strike home*. The opposite party advances to the hustings, preceded by a number of butchers and chairmen, playing on marrow bones and cleavers, *the roast beef of Old England*. When both parties meet a battle is the consequence; if the passenger does not keep at a distance, he must share the dangers of the scuffle. No lives have been lost as yet; there are only a few bones broken. The generality however are for the court party, and seem inclined to make some reparation for their ancestors outrages on royalty, which bled on our scaffolds, by their attachment to his present Majesty. Lord North with much difficulty obtained his borough of Banbury; but his son is dismissed her Majesty's service."

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 5.

"In my last I informed you of the disagreeable situation publick affairs were then in, on this side the water; but since that period, they have become more alarming, and new dangers threaten us from a quarter least expected. The example of your independence has become infectious, and not only Ireland, but Scotland also, seems desirous of dissolving the union between us, and becoming again separate kingdoms. Should these two nations persevere at this moment of publick distraction, they will probably accomplish their end. Thus stripped of America, Scotland and Ireland, with our East-India possessions in danger, to what a contemptible compass will our former greatness be reduced. In addition to this distressing picture, the tumults in all parts of the kingdom, on account of election, for a new parliament, run higher than was ever before known. The two parties are prosecuting their different ends, with the utmost rancour, and each seems determined to carry its point, at the hazard of our national existence. Thus is the publick interest sacrificed to party rage, and the people with a blind zeal, are lending a hand to accomplish their own destruction. To complete the scene, the uneasiness between the King and Prince of Wales continues to increase, which each party will be sure to improve to their own benefit. In this perilous and alarming situation, the eyes of every good man are turned to your rising empire, as an asylum from the fury of civil discord, and a refuge from the gathering storm. Numbers are daily embarking for those happy shores, to partake with you the inestimable blessings of liberty and peace."

Saturday the 12th inst. arrived at New-London, Captain Nathan Sage, in a brig from Port Morio, Jamaica: He informs, that five vessels belonging to the United States, were seized by the custom-house officers a few days before he sailed; and that the fear of meeting with the same fate, hastened his departure from the above island.

On Sunday the 6th inst. a very heavy and sudden gale of wind, attended by a strong shower of hail, from the northeast, did much damage at and near Evesham, in Burlington county, New-Jersey. The hailstones being large, and falling with great force, beat down vast quantities of the standing grain, and otherwise materially injured the vegetation, so that the inhabitants of the above neighbourhood have sustained a considerable loss and disappointment. As it seemed to fall in a vein, extending in breadth about two miles, it is most likely to be the same gulf which did so much injury at Poughkeepsie, as mentioned under the New-York head.

Besides the vessels already arrived here with passengers from Ireland, the following are advertised in the late papers of that kingdom for America, viz.
 Ship Favourite John, Hughes, for Philadelphia.
 —Helen, Alcorn, ditto.
 —Sophia, Blythe, Baltimore.
 Down Packet, Pendleton, Norfolk.

JUNE 23.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, May 29, 1784.

The report of the Committee, and the powers with which the Committee of the States should be invested, was taken up. Whereupon,

Resolved, That the Committee of the States, which shall be appointed pursuant to the ninth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union, to sit in the recess of Congress for transacting the business of the United States, shall possess all the power which may be exercised by seven states in Congress assembled, except those of sending Ambassadors, Ministers, Envoys, Residents, Consuls, or Agents, to foreign

countries or courts—establishing rules for deciding what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces, in the service of the United States, shall be divided or appropriated—establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in cases of capture—constituting courts for deciding disputes and differences arising between two or more states—fixing the standard of weights and measures for the United States—changing the rate of postage on papers passing through the post-offices established by Congress—or appointing civil or military officers, unless to supply the places of such within the United States as the Committee may suspend for misconduct, or to fill up vacancies which may hereafter happen, by death, resignation, or otherwise, within the said States, provided such appointments shall not continue more than one month after the assembling of Congress in November next, unless confirmed by them.

That no question, except for adjourning from day to day, shall be determined without the concurrence of nine States.

That a Chairman, to be chosen by the Committee, shall preside.

That the officers of Congress, when required, shall attend on the said Committee.

That the Committee shall keep a journal of their proceedings to be laid before Congress, and that in these journals, which shall be published monthly, and transmitted to the Executives of the several States, shall be entered the yeas and nays of the members, when any one of them shall have desired it before the question be put.

That if it shall happen, that any of the United States shall not be represented in Congress at the time of electing the Committee of the States, or if no delegate shall be elected by Congress for any particular state, such state or states may be represented therein by any one of the delegates of such state or states, and the members of the delegation of any state may relieve each other, in such manner as may be agreed on by themselves, or directed by their state.

In case any unexpected and very important business occurs, in which the Committee may think the happiness or peace of the United States is involved, and to which they are not competent, it shall be their duty to appoint a day for the meeting of Congress prior to that to which they stand adjourned, and to give notice of the same to the Supreme Executive of the several states, that the delegates may have notice to attend.

That the Committee shall have power to receive communications from foreign Ministers, and lay them before the Congress when they shall convene, but shall transact no business with them, unless authorized thereto by particular acts of Congress.

Resolved, That the Committee of the States be, and they are hereby authorized and instructed to prepare and report to Congress, an ordinance for making the necessary arrangements of the treasury, and also to revise the institution of the office for foreign affairs, and of the war office, and to report such alterations as they may judge necessary.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to his Excellency Thomas Mifflin, for his able and faithful discharge of the duties of President, whilst acting in that important station.

TRENTON, JUNE 28.

The Honourable Ephraim Harris, Esq. Speaker, has summoned the General Assembly to meet at New-Brunswick on Thursday the 5th of August next.

From Somerset county, in Maryland, we learn, that a few weeks ago died at that place, in the 29th year of his age, Capt. EBENEZER FINLEY, the third son of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, President of the College of New-Jersey. This accomplished young gentleman served from the beginning to the close of the late war, as Lieutenant and Captain of the artillery of the Maryland line. He discharged the first field-piece in the famous battle of Monmouth, and exhibited on that memorable day many marks of skill in his profession. He shared in the danger and glory of every battle fought in the southern states under General Greene, and often received from that officer and Colonel Henry Lee, the most flattering praises for his singular and virtual exertions in the field. He was modest, brave, learned, polite, and in every respect worthy of the name and education he received from his pious and venerable father. His remains were interred at Princess Ann, attended by a large concourse of the principal inhabitants of the county.

"How sleep the brave—who sink to rest,
 "By all their country's wishes blest!
 "When spring with dewy fingers cold
 "Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
 "By fairy hands their knell is rung,
 "And FREEDOM shall a while repair,
 "To dwell a weeping hermit there."

On Saturday the 19th inst. sailed from Philadelphia the ship St. James, Captain Cain, for Europe:

In her went passenger his Excellency the Chevalier de la LUZERNE, who has for several years resided in that city, in the exalted station of Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Versailles.—His amiable deportment, during his residence in this country, has endeared him to every class of citizens, and his departure is universally regretted.

Governor Maxwell, of New-Providence, by a proclamation of the 18th ultimo, has promised full protection to all American vessels carrying provisions to that place.

On the 2d instant the schooner Lark, Captain John Gavet, arrived at Salem, in 32 days from Demarara. Captain Gavet, who had been sick several months previous to his getting home, was suddenly seized, while steering his boat ashore, with an illness which immediately deprived him of his senses, and put a period to his life in fifteen minutes after he was carried to his house.

A sailor belonging to Captain Gavet's vessel, on her passage home, while laying in his birth, not answering when called, a boy was sent to awake him; but on examination, it was found he was dead, having cut his throat from ear to ear. His name was George Thomas, and belonged to the West of England.

Sunday the 20th instant the ship Cruger, Captain Jones, sailed from New-York for Bristol, in whom went Henry Cruger, Esquire, Mr. Mullet, and several other gentlemen.

A Dublin paper of the 20th April has the following paragraph:

"The virtue of Ireland shall soon triumph over the enemies of liberty. There are FIFTEEN THOUSAND PATRIOTS armed in ULSTER, ready for the onset. The province of CONNAUGHT is also in array, and in LEINSTER and MUNSTER, the bands of freedom will not be tardy; so that with a FRENCH FLEET we may defy Britain and the enemies of Ireland."

An Irish vessel, lately arrived in the Delaware, is said to bring an account of three engagements between the British Soldiery and the Irish Volunteers. In the two first, the Volunteers being overpowered, were obliged to give ground; but numbers collecting from all quarters, the victorious conquerors of America, now in Hibernia, "advanced backwards" to their strong holds, with as much activity as they did nine years ago from the Plains of Lexington.—What audacity! to treat British omnipotence so cavalierly.

A London paper of the 22d April has the following paragraph:

Accounts were last night received at the Secretary of State's office, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of a very alarming nature; a dangerous insurrection has taken place in Dublin, and the Duke of Rutland been much insulted in his efforts to quell the tumult: But farther particulars we were not able to learn. The cause of this outrage was the restriction intended to be laid on the press.

On Saturday the 19th inst. at the Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery holden at Gloucester, for the county of Gloucester, Patrick O'Bryan was convicted of a rape, and received sentence of death. He was to be executed as on Thursday last.

To be Sold,

The following tracts of land, lying in the county of Sussex, in the Delaware state, late the property of General John Dagworthy, deceased, viz.

1st. A TRACT of land called Bashon, containing 1000 acres, situate about three miles below Doggsbury, within a mile of navigable water; the soil is chiefly a deep rich bottom, suitable for arable land and meadow, and is covered with the finest timber, calculated for all uses, particularly ship-building.

2d. A tract adjoining the former, called Timber Land Enlarged, containing 1946 acres, of the same quality as the former, and equally well timbered.

3d. A tract adjoining the two former, called Dennis's Folly, containing 50 acres, on which there is a house and small improvement.

4th. A considerable part of a large tract called Dagworthy's Conquest, containing in the whole 6,000 acres, lying on the branches of Indian River, of an excellent quality, and well timbered.

The above lands are situated in the neighbourhood of three sawmills and two gristmills; and if not sold in the great, will be laid off to suit the purchasers.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said John Dagworthy, are desired to make payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are requested to produce them to the subscribers properly proved.

MARTHA DAGWORTHY, Phila.
 LAMB CADWALADER, Trenton.
 LEWIS DERRICKSON, } Suffex, } Execut.
 GEORGE MITCHELL, }

June 10, 1784.

4W†

A N E C D O T E.

THERE is at this time existing in France as singular an instance of penitence and self-denial, as is to be met with in the annals of ancient or modern history. The Princess Louisa, daughter of the late King of France, embraced the resolution of quitting the world, and retiring into a convent, at a time when she was in the prime of life, and equally distinguished for the brilliancy of her wit, and the magnificence and splendour with which she dispensed the honours of a court, where luxury never was carried to an higher pitch of extravagance. Her royal father used every means to dissuade her from a resolution so very disagreeable to himself, and the whole French nation, to whom she had endeared herself by unbounded acts of charity and condescension: But all arguments were in vain, she renounced the world with a stoicism and apathy very difficult to be accounted for. She chose for the place of her retreat a convent, in which the austerities practised are sufficient to appal and stagger the resolution of the most biggotted devotee. A course hair shift—lodging at night upon the cold ground—abstinence from all kinds of flesh meat, and her short slumbers perpetually interrupted by calls to acts of devotion, were preferred by this pious Princess to all the gratifications attendant upon exalted situations. When her father lay upon his death-bed, he expressed a desire to embrace his favourite daughter, and leave was obtained from the Archbishop of Paris, for permitting the Princess to leave the convent for the purpose of comforting the King in his last moments. A messenger was immediately dispatched from the court, requesting her attendance, but she returned for answer, “that having long weaned herself from carnal things, she should affront her spiritual father by visiting her earthly one:—She should never cease to pray for the soul of the King, but declined returning again into a world which she had long renounced.”

T O B E S O L D,
By PUBLICK VENDUE,

On the premises, on Saturday the 3d of July next, if not sold before by private sale,

A certain valuable tract of woodland, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Delaware, within 6 miles of the city of Burlington, adjoining the lands of Thomas Biddle, Joseph English, Samuel Bullus, and the river Delaware, containing about seventy-six acres, on which is a good shad fishery. The said tract of land will be sold in lots of ten acres, or otherwise, as may best suit the purchasers; and the fishery in a lot by itself. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber, or to Daniel Ellis, Esq. in Burlington, who will inform them the conditions of sale, and describe the premises, so that they may view the same before the day of sale.

A L S O,

To be sold, by private sale, a piece of woodland in Burlington county, on the road that leads from Mount-Holly to Slab-Town, containing about six acres. Enquire of

JACOB PHILLIPS.

Trenton, June 9, 1784. 3w

An elegant SOFA,
Full trimmed with Fringe and
Taffels, to be sold.
Enquire of the Printer.

Moore Furman & Company,

HAVING established a store at Lambertton (commonly called Trenton Landing, one and a half miles below Trenton) beg leave to inform the publick, that they are now opening a general assortment of merchandize, which will be disposed of wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, for cash or country produce.

June 21, 1784. 4w

Burlington county, New-Hanover.

ALL Persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a note of hand I gave to Joel Gibbs, the last of January or the beginning of February last, for Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

THOMAS WILLSON.

June 15, 1784. 3w*

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

A general assortment, just imported in the Olive-Branch, Captain Willet, from London, and now on sale by

DAVID JACKSON,

In Second-street, midway between Market and Chestnut-streets,

ALSO, very elegant surgeons' pocket instruments, scalpels, best crown and spring lancets, neat lancet cases, catheters, trocars, bolus knives, apothecaries' scales and weights; a general assortment of shop furniture, smelling bottles, marble mortars, phials, pill boxes, cammel hair pencils, a few sets of Crayons, fine carmine, drop lake, flake white, &c.

Likewise the following patent medicines, viz. Godfrey's cordial, Anderson's, Hooper's, and Lockyer's pills, Turlington's balsam, British oil, essence of peppermint, and Hill's American balsam.

N. B. With the above assortment is also arrived a quantity of that most excellent drug, the RED BARK, which is now in the highest reputation, as a perfect cure for intermitten and other fevers.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1784. 4w

THE subscribers having obtained certificates for the deficiencies of clothing, to the amount of upwards of Twenty Dollars, for each non-commissioned officer and private in the late JERSEY LINE, who served the full term of the war, do hereby notify to all concerned, that they mean to attend at BRIDGE-TOWN, in Cumberland, on the 28th of June next; and at TRENTON, from the 1st to the 3d of July.

J. PECK, } Agents.
J. BLAIR, }

May 7, 1784. 8w

THE Subscribers beg Leave

to inform their friends, and the publick in general, that they have a new sloop conveniently calculated both for freight and passengers, which plies between New-Brunswick and New-York. She sails every Tuesday for New-York, and returns from thence the Friday following: They likewise have good sufficient stores for the reception of goods. All gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands, may rely on every exertion in their power.

THOMSON & TEN-EICK.

New-Brunswick, May 24, 1784. 6w

T O B E S O L D,

THE farm lately belonging to Colonel Charles Stewart, situated in Hunterdon county, on the Raritan, containing near 700 acres. The soil, situation, and improvements on this tract, are equal to any in Jersey.

Also two other tracts of land in the same neighbourhood; one containing 200 acres, and the other 146 acres. For terms apply to John Emley, Esquire, White-Hall, Hunterdon county; or to the subscriber near Philadelphia.

4w

W. M. HAMILTON.

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Doctor DAVID COWELL, late of Trenton, deceased, either by bond, bill, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement: It is expected due attention will be paid to this notice.

CHARLES AXFORD, junior,
acting Executor.

June 10, 1784. 3m

T O B E S O L D,

For want of employ,

THE time of a healthy Irish servant man, who has better than three years to serve—fit for farming business. Enquire of the Printer.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers in Trenton in the night of the 12th inst. two indented Irish servants, one named William Graham, a labourer, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, much marked with the small-pox on the nose: Had on when he went away an old short drab-coloured coat much patched, one pair old cloth breeches, and cloth jacket; also took with him a blue coat, corduroy jacket, and a red and white striped Holland jacket. The other named James M'Coy, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, short light brown hair, marked with the small-pox a little in the face, clumsy built: Had on and took with him when he went away, one old brown coat and jacket, one pair of green ribbed Bergen breeches, one old black pair of plush do. one ruffled shirt, two plain shirts, and one felt hat. It is likely they have changed their clothes and forged passes—and it is thought they are gone to the Nine Partners in New-York state, or New-England. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, so as their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

BERNARD HANLON,
ROBERT SINGER.

Trenton, April 13, 1784. c. t. f.

Publick Notice is hereby given

To whom it may concern,
THAT the subscribers intend to apply to the supreme court agreeably to law, for an assurance of their lands, the title deeds whereof were burnt by the enemy in the month of April, 1780. These lands lie in the precinct of New-Barbadoes, in the county of Bergen.

ALBERT P. VAN-VOORHEES,
ALBERT A. VAN-VOORHEES.

May 11, 1784. 3m†

Collins & Ewing

Have for sale, at their store opposite Mr. Tucker's in Trenton, a general assortment of European, East and West-India goods, which they hope to convince those who will be so kind as to call on them, that they are determined to sell on the lowest terms, for cash or country produce; among other articles they have

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|---|---|
| JAMAICA spirits, | boxes, mohair and metal buttons, |
| West-India and New-England rum, | Knives, razors and scissors, |
| Teneriffe and Malaga wine, | Beaver, castor, felt and chip hats, |
| Molasses, | Leather breeches and skins, |
| Sugars of all kinds, | An elegant lady's hunting saddle, |
| Tea, coffee and chocolate, | Brass kettles, |
| Spices of various kinds, | Copper tea-kettles, |
| Indigo, | Pewter mugs and cans, |
| Alum, | 8d. rod. and 20d. nails and sprigs, |
| Brimstone and copperas, | Iron shovels and spades, |
| Linseed oil and tar, | Frying-pans, |
| Glass and china ware, | English scythes, |
| Queens ware in crates, well assorted, | Window glass, |
| Sagathie, | Knives and forks, |
| Camblets and camblettees, | Steel-plate, hand, tenant and fash saws, |
| Moreens, | Plane-irons and augers, |
| Calimancoes, | Morticeing, heading and firmer chisels, |
| Shalloons, | Spike and common gimblets, |
| Durants, | H. and HL. Hinges, |
| Everlasting, | Butt hinges, |
| Jeans and fustian, | Coffin and other screws, |
| Nankeens, | Tea-table locks, |
| Dutch cord, | Chest, cupboard and padlocks, |
| Russia drilling, | Coffee-mills, |
| Russia and Irish sheeting, | Iron candlesticks, |
| Irish and other linens, | Flat-irons, |
| Fine French chintzes, | Half round, flat, three square, mill, cross-cut and hand-saw files, |
| Calicoes and cottons, | Wool cards, |
| Mens' and womens' cotton and thread stockings, | Powder and shot, |
| Bristol shoes, | Chalk, |
| India taffety, | Shoemakers' hammers, nippers, pincers, knives, tacks, awl-hafts and blades. |
| Sattin, peelong and mode, | |
| Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, | |
| Linen do. | |
| Sewing silk, | |
| Taylor's and Scotch threads, | |
| An assortment of shoe, knee and stock-buckles, sleeve-buttons, snuff- | |