

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1786.

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

From the Massachusetts Independent Chronicle.

On the debate in a certain respectable assembly, whether the Certificates should be called in at their current value, a member addressed the court thus—

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE idea of redeeming the various species of our public securities at their present depreciated value, has never till now been suggested, and I hope, for the honour of the government, will never be agitated again within these walls; as it not only affects the rights of the subject in a very interesting point, but, if it had the authority of a law, would for ever destroy all confidence in the faith and integrity of the publick. Society, sir, becomes respectable on the same principles by which the character of every individual is maintained. Dishonesty in either is equally opposed to wisdom, and equally pernicious to their true interest; it may give a momentary relief, but its favourable effects will soon vanish; distrust and even abhorrence will succeed, and the imposition once detected, will hang a perpetual clog on the progress of every future undertaking. It is not then the duty only, but the prosperity, and perhaps even the existence of a country is involved in the performance of its contracts. As to those, therefore, who assert that a measure which is *morally* wrong may be *politically* right, they hold a doctrine contradicted by the uncorrupted opinions of the world, and subversive of all political system: for it is clear to demonstration, that a disposition to take every advantage that power would give, would operate as the most cruel tyranny, however it were sanctioned by the forms of a free government. Such conduct, in my idea, would amount to little short of political suicide, and would go near to sap the foundation of the best established monarchy in Europe. The law, in our private transactions, Mr. Speaker, will always act as a collateral check on the views of the individual, and his principles and fears are both of them engaged in the discharge of his duty. But in our connection with the state, we have little else but its faith to confide in, and of course this faith should be preserved with the most sacred punctuality. When the promise is once plighted, government that moment descends to the rank of an individual, and all it has to do is to fall on some effectual measures to fulfil its engagements. It cannot hesitate a moment about the worth which the people give to its securities without incurring the odious and scandalous imputation of being *judge and party* in its own case.

Why then do we talk of the hardship of being obliged to redeem our certificates at their full value, because they are daily purchased at a far less sum than they were issued by the state. It is a misfortune, indeed, to the original proprietor, that he is obliged to sell at so low a rate; but it cannot be considered as a crime, unless it be a crime in the state so long to have *delayed the execution of its most solemn obligations*; and if this is really the case, shall the government receive a benefit, for what the law provides a penalty.

But we seem to be afraid that those who have speculated in our funds will grow too rich, and at the expence of the people at large. As to the latter part of the proposition, the people are not the poorer, let who will be their creditors; and as to the idea of wealth being accumulated by speculating in our publick securities, there is not a man who has ever trusted the state or continent, persuaded by its assurances, but has been sure to lose by it.

If we examine the policy of every other country, sir, speculations in the funds are rather encouraged than disapproved by the government. They are considered as the pulse of the body politic; and though its feeble vibrations may at any time announce both languor and decay, they still demonstrate those remains of animation which demand relief and preclude despair. They are the barometer, Mr. Speaker, of modern power, and explain the strength of a community beyond the calculations of arithmetic: they are founded in the necessities of mankind, and in the different ideas which different people entertain of the honour and resources of a government; and if those who have the most favourable opinions, and are the most firmly attached to its interest, have the best claims to its protection, then surely we are bound by every tie of honour, gratitude and policy, to reward their confidence in our promises. In fact, the warmest friends of the revolution will be the greatest sufferers by a national bankruptcy, while those who have always regarded our publick professions, as a trick to deceive them, will have kept their property.

As a proof of the justice of these observations we have only to cast our eye on the state of that nation, from whose detested yoke we are now freed, and we shall presently see that it is now owing to the implicit

confidence reposed in her promises, that she still retains her present power and reputation; and is it possible to believe, that we have neither virtue nor wisdom to adopt that policy from an enemy, from which she has undoubtedly derived such essential benefits. America, under every advantage which nature and liberty afford—while Britain but presents the mutilated remains of her former grandeur, like a statue thrown from its pedestal, its trunk entire, but its extremities forever separated.

But if we admit the *scill*, and only dispute our ability to do justice to the publick creditors, I should wish to be informed as to the evidence in support of this opinion. Are we not in the dawn of life, our population rapid, our resources many of them unimproved, and all of them increasing, perfectly free and wholly unincumbered by those oppressive and enormous establishments, whether civil, military or ecclesiastical, by which the common people of every other country are impoverished? Is not the idea of poverty, which many are fond of inculcating, absurd and chimerical, founded on partial views and erroneous calculations? A spectre raised to disconcert the measures of government, and to impede the course of justice, and for no other reason but to indulge the meanness of avarice, or to promote the views of faction.

Should we, however, be forced to confess the melancholy truth, that our country, after all, is not worth the money it has really cost to defend it, and if the peace and safety of the commonwealth demands the sacrifice of the firmest friends of our independence, in order to its preservation, let us convene our creditors and request their indulgence. Any thing would be preferable to the low wretched arts so industriously played off to perplex and embarrass, without a single expedient being suggested for the common good. In this situation we should then do as honest men ought to do. While we acknowledged our poverty, we should preserve our reputation; and though we might be justly ridiculed for our conduct, after all the parade about the superior blessings of our boasted revolution, we still could not be reproached with dishonesty.

But who are the people, Mr. Speaker, who are thus perpetually talking of our poverty, and offering it as a reason to justify the measures of the delinquent states, either as to the constitutional requisitions of Congress, or as to those federal improvements, without which, experience has already demonstrated the utter impracticability of our preserving the union? At what period have they fought, what money have they loaned or given, or what services have they rendered the commonwealth, unless murmuring is a benefit, and chicanery a virtue? In this view, they ought to be crowned with laurels for their patriotic exertions, as their zeal is unremitting. No, Mr. Speaker, there is not a person of this class who ever has, or ever will assist the country with a farthing. They stand unmoved at our distress, and are only afraid that they shall be made to contribute what they ought long since cheerfully to have performed. I blush that such citizens exist, and I lament that they are Americans, for they would be a dishonour to any country, but are the bane of an infant community like ours.

If the clamours of discontent, however, must be admitted as proofs of publick infelicity, the annals of every nation, and even in its happiest periods, are authentic evidence that no country has yet been happy, as every æra has been marked by the same apparent dissatisfaction in a large part of the community. In our retrospect on the past, many are too apt to view none but the pleasing parts of the picture. We think only of the advantages of our former situation, and forget the dangers we have escaped, and the real sufferings by which we have been oppressed. Instead of gratitude to the Great God of peace for his distinguished mercy, we assail the Heavens with our impious clamours.

This, however, is not a general character of the people—it is but the result of that busy and restless spirit by which faction is always marked, and to the malignant influence of which every free country is exposed, though it ought always to be reprobated.

But it will be immediately asked, whether our trade is not distressed, our debts great, our money decreasing, our imports immense, our exports inconsiderable, and our navigation annihilated. This, sir, is the gloomy portrait either of disappointed vanity, of factious views, or even sometimes of honest but unreflecting patriotism, and daily exhibited to the world as an exact representation of the present state of America. It would require too much time to investigate the subject at large, and to answer every question in its order. But it is very certain that most of these, though evidently heightened in their representations, are the natural effects of the war in which we have been engaged, and in which the labour of our citizens

has been diverted from its proper objects. This interruption of labour arising in a great measure from our having been the immediate theatre of hostile operation, together with the debt existing at the beginning, and the want of many of the necessaries, and most of the conveniences of social life, at the conclusion of the war, joined to the effects of the sanguine expectations of mercantile adventurers, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, may be considered as the efficient springs of the present difficulties. We either wanted, or fancied we wanted, what we had not the proper means of remittance to pay for, and of consequence have been drained of our specie to discharge our respective obligations. But it is easy to see that these defects are now working their remedy. Our importations have lessened, industry is substituted to expedient, and we beginning to confine our attention to our own internal resources, to our manufactures, to agriculture, and to our fishery. Our wants have lessened, and we shall infallibly deduce those habits of frugality and industry, from the very misfortunes which extravagance never fails to introduce.

If then our situation is neither so bad as has been represented, nor is likely to continue so bad as it is at present, what is it we want?—We want system and arrangement.—We want the virtue and the union of sentiment in peace, which has saved us in the war.—We want a serious, firm and permanent determination in the government to do justice.—We want the influence of an honest example, and it lies with this state to set it.—Let us not then enquire whether the other states are doing as they ought to do, but let us do our duty, and trust to the event, and if it is impossible, that justice, honour and liberty can subsist on this continent, let it never be said that it is our fault. Ours has been the post of honour on all arduous occasions, and let us not at this period of the revolution forfeit the well-earned reputation we have acquired in its early stages, by ridiculous surmises, and that absurd jealousy of Congress which at last must change the constitution itself. By such policy, confidence in the government will be restored, the publick securities will not be confined in the chests of speculators; by paying the interest they will come in demand, they will supply the place of the specie we have lost, they will get into every body's hands, the value of all our property will rise as the medium to represent it is increased, and instead of being considered as a curse, the PUBLICK DEBT will become a PUBLICK BLESSING.

Foreign Intelligence.

TRIPOLI, January 20.

THE plague which made great ravages here last year, has broke out again with redoubled violence; and the calamities consequent on this disorder are in a great measure owing to the total inattention of our government for stopping its progress, no precaution being taken with respect to the infested ships daily visiting our port. Heaven, which seems enraged against us, threatens this city and its environs with a miserable famine. Provisions of all kinds are enormously dear; a last of corn, Amsterdam measure, now costs 500 Dutch florins. If the Almighty does not speedily extend his compassion to us, not an inhabitant of this whole territory can survive; for the contagion spreads as rapidly and with as fatal effect in the country as in this city.

MADRID, January 10.

Every day is now marked with a new stride towards improvement and civilization, in which we have remained so long behind-hand with the other nations of Europe. New societies for learned or useful objects are daily established and encouraged by government. The Economical in the country called Urgel, has lately been employed in settling the much talked of plan of opening a canal from Urgel to Zarragone, and on the means of bringing a sufficient quantity of water to supply the inhabitants of the plain of Urgel, where 186 dwelling-houses and 96 hamlets are totally ruined and depopulated for want of water, which is so very scarce all about the above country, that the people are obliged to send to the river at a great distance, besides it was proved that the water thus fetched stagnated in the vessels employed for that use, and proved very prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, so far as to occasion an epidemical distemper, which has swept off a great number of people, and still continues to rage with unabated violence in that part of the kingdom.

ROME, February 25.

An edict was lately published for the suppression of drunkenness. Persons guilty of this shameful practice

are to be punished with imprisonment, being subsisted only on bread and water, with whipping and other public marks of disgrace, proportioned to the degree of the crime, and the rank of the offender.

L O N D O N, April 17.

A Caution.—The following circumstance happened about three weeks since at Wych-cross, near East Grinstead: A daughter of Mr. J. Gregg, master of the inn there, a child about three years old, was one night found in bed by the maid-servant, who usually slept with her, and was then retiring to bed, in a very alarming situation, being in appearance almost dead, with her face and cap much stained with blood; the pillow on which her head lay was very bloody. The servant immediately called the family to her assistance, who, as it may be supposed, were much affrighted and shocked at the sight, and for some time totally at a loss to account for it; but, on a more minute inspection of the bed-clothes, they discovered some marks of blood, as if left by the feet of a cat, which led them to suspect that the one they kept had been there, and which, on her being caught and examined, appeared clearly to be the case, for her feet, face, and other parts of her were bloody.—As no wound or laceration was to be seen on the body of the child, it is supposed, while asleep, the cat applied herself to its mouth, and by suction drew from its internal parts the blood that was found about the bed, over and above what she had swallowed; and from circumstances that have since occurred to the family, it is thought it was not the first time she had practised it, though in a less degree. The cat was immediately killed: And the child, being providentially discovered before she was too far gone, and properly treated, afterwards recovered. The above, it is to be hoped, will prove a useful caution to nurses and others, and make them particularly careful not to leave infants either in bed or in the cradle, exposed to such dangerous attacks.

April 25. On Wednesday morning as George Kelway, a labourer, was filling an old saw-pit, which had been dug amidst the ruins of a house at Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire, he discovered three small oak chests, containing an immense quantity of gold and silver coin, to the amount, as it is said, of 2000. and upwards, chiefly of the coinage of Charles I. and II. and is supposed to have been buried there at the time of the Duke of Monmouth's invasion, who landed at or near Lyme, in the year 1685.

The poor fellow, upon discovering this treasure, immediately loaded himself home with a part, and informed his landlord of the event, they both went and took another loading, but unfortunately having taken too much, one of their pockets burst on the way, and the secret being thereby discovered, all the neighbourhood flew to the spot, and such a scene of disorder and confusion arose, that they may be literally said to have rolled in money: hats, caps, pockets and every vehicle that could be procured, overflowed with the golden harvest, and scarce a person was present who did not reap to the amount of sixty or seventy pounds in value; even the gleanings were considerable. Kelway and his partner had secured about 140 pounds weight; but the next day Kelway, having entrusted the major part of this treasure (secured in a strong chest) to the care of his landlord, whilst he went to a neighbouring town to purchase clothes, &c. an artful tinker found means to defraud the landlord of the whole; and poor Kelway, on his return home, found himself again reduced to poverty. The tinker, whose name is Roe, was taken into custody the same day, and is now confined in Lyme-Regis gaol, whence he is to be removed to Dorchester to take his trial at the next assizes. A great part of the money has been re-gained and secured.

To the Printer of the Publick Advertiser.

SIR,
HAVING seen, in your paper of this day, a copy of a letter, &c. signed G. Gordon, asserting that I was possessed of undeniable intelligence, that John Adams, esq. has his salary paid him quarterly by the comte d'Adhemar, the French ambassador, please to inform your readers of the true state of the case, which is as follows:

I had the honour of being introduced by an acquaintance, by mere accident, to lord George Gordon, in Bond-street. We stepped into the Blenheim coffee-house, where, in the course of conversation, I happened to mention that I heard from a gentleman, whose name I have mentioned to the parties, that the American ambassador, as he heard, was paid through the French ambassador.

Without any further authority the above publication appeared. I leave the world to judge how far his lordship's conduct is consistent with propriety.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

May 3, 1786.

S. TUFTS.

Extract of a letter from Tangiers, March 7.

The Emperor of Morocco, before he arrived in his capital, went on an expedition against a formidable gang of robbers, who used to retire to the environs of a castle, situated within four days journey of Sallee, and was the residence of a person who passes for a saint. These banditti thought themselves the more secure there, as they imagined that the Emperor would not dare to violate the territory of the holy man. His majesty surprized them in the night, invested the castle of Ellmati, and sent him word, that his enterprize had no other object but to protect him effectually against the depredations of the villains that had retired upon his territory.

At break of day the Emperor ordered the attack, and the robbers made an obstinate defence. Two hundred of the Emperor's soldiers were killed in the field

of battle. This resistance exasperated his majesty; he gave orders to surround them, and 500 of them were hanged or beheaded on the spot. Their habitations were destroyed, and the soldiers made an immense booty. The saint was dislodged from his castle, and obliged to retire to another province.

D U B L I N, April 27.

An old miser of this city lately advanced a young gentleman two hundred pounds, after deducting the moderate premium of twenty-five per cent, on condition that he paid him four hundred pounds on succeeding to the estate of his father, who was an infirm man, and in his 84th year. Not a fortnight had elapsed before the young gentleman was carried off with a fever, which has so affected the old miser, that it is expected he will speedily follow him to that country where neither money nor discount, nor interest are of the least value or consequence.

Every day's packet brings further accounts of the numbers sentenced for execution in the different assize towns throughout England. That there have been twice as many felons convicted during the present assizes, as there have been at any former period, is universally agreed to by the several English prints; some of them attended with circumstances of barbarity shameful to human nature.—And is it not strange, that we have heard of no rumours of riot, no high-seas stories of disturbances in the sister-country—while this unfortunate kingdom, for ever the dupe of misrepresentation, was published to be nearly in a state of insurrection, and the theatre of outrage, although by the returns of the trials in several counties, it is evident that the offences committed in this country, bear but the proportion of one to forty! with those that have occurred in England.

In the insignificant town of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, no less than seventy-four persons have been arraigned for felony, the greater part of these are under the age of twenty-one.

Two gentlemen, who lately happened to have some words in company, instead of determining their difference by sword and pistol, agreed to submit the matter in dispute to three friends they named, and that the party who should be adjudged in fault, should pay a rum and dozen to the other, the three umpires, and six other friends that should be invited on the occasion. As this method of settling personal disputes tends to promote good fellowship, it is strongly recommended for general adoption, and as a very excellent method to put a stop to, or at least greatly lessen the horrid practice of duelling.

American Intelligence.

B O S T O N, July 10.

A letter has been received by his excellency the governor, from our Delegates in Congress, containing an intimation of the propriety of postponing the ascertaining the boundary line between this commonwealth and New-York, until October next.

Diffentions of a very alarming nature now prevail in our neighbouring state of Rhode-Island, occasioned, it seems, by its late emission of paper bills. The assembly, which met at New-Port on the 26th ult. passed an act, whereby every person who shall, by declining to receive them at their nominal value, or by any ways, means or manner whatsoever, discourage or discountenance the passing of the said bills, or in any degree depreciate them, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, lawful money; and if convicted of a second offence, to be rendered incapable to elect, or to be elected to any office of honour, trust or profit, within the state, and to forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds.

The above act was passed, in the lower house, by a majority of six. The deputies of the town of Providence protested against it, conceiving it to be introductive of such penalties to enforce obedience as would disgrace the courts of Tripoli or Algiers. The protest was rejected by the two houses as disrespectful, and, by a large majority, refused an admission on the files.

N E W - Y O R K, July 11.

Extract of a letter from Danbury, June 20, 1786.

On Friday last as Mr. Nathaniel Barnum of this town was riding with a scythe in one hand, and sundry articles in the other, his horse stumbled and threw him upon the scythe, which opened a gaffly wound, beginning within three inches of the back-bone, on the left side, cut the third lower rib in two, and passing across the pit of his stomach to the right side, destroyed the midriff. This let out a great part of the bowels and caul, but the unhappy man had the fortitude to attempt to put them back, being however unable to do it, he took them up in his hands, rose from the ground, and walked with them in this manner about three rods into a house that was near. Dr. Wood being immediately called, informed him that his case was desperate, especially as his lungs were wounded: he however immediately put back the bowels, and sewed up the wound, which was about ten inches in length. The person remained in excruciating pain about twelve hours, in the full exercise of reason, and then expired, leaving a sorrowful widow and six small children to bewail their loss.—A serious warning this against the dangerous practice of riding with naked scythes.

R I C H M O N D, July 12.

By the severe gulf on Wednesday last, the ship St. Thomas, lying in Portsmouth road, was upset, receiving considerable damage; many vessels suffered there, as well as at Norfolk, being driven from their moorings. About the same time a ship at Bermuda Hundred was struck with lightning, having her main-mast shivered to pieces, damaging her rigging, &c.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 7.

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, June 28.

On Sunday last arrived here from the western country, Schodoth, a chief of the Wyandots, and half-brother to the king of that nation; he is well known for his humanity in protecting several of our people from the malignity of the savages, and is the greatest speaker in their councils; also the widow of the late celebrated White-Eyes, king of the Delawares; they are on their way to New-York to talk with Congress; Mrs. White-Eyes intends paying a visit to her son, who is a student of Princeton college these six or seven years past.

They were accompanied by an interpreter, capt. Drolleyer, a Canadian, who relates that he left Detroit about the middle of May, which was garrisoned by seventy privates of the British; and that there was not any hostile appearances in that quarter.—Some of the officers informed him they expected to be called away shortly, as matters were in a train of accommodation between Congress and their court.

July 19. Tuesday afternoon the 19th inst. a shower of rain from the west, attended with hail, fell in and near this city: since which we learn the hail has done much damage in different parts of the country.—At Moyamensing some fields of wheat were considerably injured by it; but in Hartford township, Chester county, about fifteen miles from this city, the hailstones were so large, and descended with such violence, that one field of wheat was entirely beat down level with the ground; thirty-seven lights of glass were broken in one house, and all the glass and many of the sashes in another house which faced the storm, were destroyed. Our informants add, that the hailstones were in many places as large as turkeys eggs, some of them measuring six inches round, but of irregular shape; in other places they were of the size of walnuts.—Those that fell in this city were not larger than hazel nuts, and we are told, that no hail was seen above the Northern-Liberties.

The dauphin of France is spoken of as a young prince, who discovers early very bright talents.

T R E N T O N, July 24.

Notwithstanding the flattering prospect of great crops of wheat and rye this season, we are informed by several of our country correspondents, that the former is considerably injured by the rust, and the latter rendered very light in some places by the exuberance of the straw, owing to the uncommon wet weather in May and June.

Education, says a correspondent, has been more promoted and encouraged in America, since the conclusion of the late war, than at any period before the revolution. This circumstance, he adds, has given him a lively hope, that the morals of the rising generation will, in some measure, escape the temptations concomitant on war, and a depreciated paper currency. These have been the ruin of the morals of but too many of those who are now upon the active stage of life; and who, for want of having their minds enlightened and enlarged by literature and science, have been overcome by temptations, and committed acts of injustice, which would disgrace the aborigines of America in their most uncultivated state.

In spite of their murmurs and almost in spite of themselves, these American States are destined to national importance and to national felicity. The great Father of nature has chequered their condition with the passing clouds of temporary dejection; but their natural force will soon burst them into being—they shall then look back with astonishment at the trivial causes which have impeded their progress, and blush for the pusillanimity with which they ascended the steps of empire.

How cautious she should be that her infant reputation be stained with no vices, which may be cast in her teeth on any future day, or that may excite a blush on the face of her posterity, let her rulers and guardians judge and determine.

On Saturday the 15th inst. Felix Hammel and William M'Lone, the persons who were convicted of robbing and cutting off the hand of Clement Terry, in the county of Burlington, as mentioned in our paper, No. 425, were executed agreeably to their sentence. They declared, when under the gallows, that they were perfectly innocent of the crime for which they were about to suffer. This declaration appears the more extraordinary, as the evidence was very full against them; and Hammel swore on the trial, that he saw M'Lone cut off Terry's hand.

His Britannic majesty's packet Portland, Sampson Spargo, esquire, commander, will sail from New-York with the mail for Falmouth, on Wednesday the 2d of August next.

His Britannic majesty has been pleased to appoint colonel M'Arthur, governor and commander in chief of the Bahama-Islands, in the room of colonel Maxwell, who has resigned.

On Saturday the 8th inst. died at Philadelphia, in the seventy-second year of her age, Mrs. JOYCE BENEZET, relict of the late Mr. A. Benezet; and on Sunday evening her remains were interred in the Friends burying-ground, attended by a large and respectable number of citizens. A few days before her death, she was struck with the palsy, and remained in a state of apathy until she died. She was pious and benevolent, and, as she passed along the decline of life, "meek resignation gently slop'd the way."

Mr. Benezet, who died about two years ago, in his last will, bequeathed the annual income of his whole estate, for ever (after the decease of his wife) for the instruction and education of negro and mulatto children. In the humble and obscure vocation of teaching those children, he spent several years of his benevolent life, from a desire to make them useful members of society.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
 And ev'n his failings lean'd to virtue's side;
 But in his duty prompt at every call,
 He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt for all.
 And, as a bird each fond endearment tries,
 To tempt its new-fledg'd offspring to the skies,
 He try'd each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
 Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way.

The university of Edinburgh has presented the celebrated Mr. HERSCHEL with the degree of doctor of laws, as a testimony of respect for his talents and ingenuity, which, by discoveries no less astonishing than important, have enlarged the sphere of human knowledge, and enabled men to form more exalted ideas of the extent of nature, and of the power and wisdom of the Creator.

Paragraph of a late speech of his excellency John Sullivan, Esquire, governor of the state of New-Hampshire, to the legislature of that state:

"As our national character, and even our political existence, depends in a great measure upon the punctual compliance with the requisitions of Congress, nothing can be more necessary than the adopting measures which will answer the demands and wishes of that honourable body, with as little delay as the nature of things will admit.

On Saturday the 8th inst. the governor of Massachusetts-Bay was pleased to adjourn the general assembly of that commonwealth to Wednesday the 31st of January next, after signing his assent, among others, to the following bills:

An act empowering the agents appointed by this government, to defend the territory on the west side of Hudson's river, against the claims of the state of New-York, to settle the controversy relative thereto otherwise than by a federal court, if they shall judge it expedient.

An act for rendering the decision of civil causes as speedy, and as little expensive as possible.

An act for granting to the United States a tax upon the polls and estates within this commonwealth, to operate as a supplementary fund to the continental impost, agreeably to the recommendation of Congress of the 18th day of April 1783.

An act to enable the citizens of this commonwealth to discharge the debts due from them to the citizens of certain other states, in the same manner as the citizens of those states are enabled by law to discharge debts due from them to the citizens of this commonwealth.

An act for continuing in force an act made in the year of our Lord 1783, intitled, 'an act laying duties of import and excise on certain goods, wares and merchandize therein described; and for repealing the several laws heretofore made for that purpose; and also for continuing in force all other acts made in addition to, or for the explanation of the said recited act.

An act for suspending the operation of an act, intitled, an act for the regulation of navigation and commerce.

On the 18th inst. arrived at New-York, the Antelope packet, capt. Kempton, in 36 days from Falmouth, by whom we have the following advices, viz.

L O N D O N, July 6-8.

The negotiators for peace between the Algerines and Americans have returned, without having effected their purpose, and even without any hopes of success. M. Lom remains at Carthage, and M. de Randal is arrived at Madrid.

Yesterday being appointed for the celebration of his majesty's birth-day, who entered into the forty-ninth year of his age, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells; at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired; there was a drawing-room at St. James's, where the ode was performed. In the evening there was a ball at St. James's, and illuminations in different parts of Westminster and London.

At one o'clock their majesties, accompanied by the prince's Royal, princess Augusta, prince Edward, prince Ernest, and the rest of the royal children, came from the queen's palace to St. James's, where his majesty received the compliments of a very numerous and brilliant drawing-room.

After the drawing-room, which broke up about six o'clock, their majesties, and the rest of the royal family present at the drawing-room, dined at St. James's.

Their majesties entered the ball-room with the prince's Royal, princess Augusta, and princess Elizabeth, a little before nine o'clock. His royal highness the prince of Wales, and the prince of Mecklenburgh were there a few minutes before them. As soon as the king and queen had in the accustomed manner taken notice of the company within the circle, the minuets commenced.

Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, died at his house at St. John, in the 74th year of his age, the most noble Hugh duke and earl of Northumberland, earl Percy, Baron Warkworth and Louvaine, lord lieutenant and custos Rotulorum of the counties of Middlesex and Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, knight of the most noble order of the garter, and baronet; who, with a most princely fortune, sustained his exalted rank through life with the greatest dignity, generosity and splendour, and will ever be considered as one of the first characters of the age, of which he constituted so distinguished an ornament. His grace's extensive charities to the poor, his constant encouragement of literature and the polite arts, and his generous patronage of every kind of merit, make his death truly a public loss, and will cause it to be long and sincerely lamented.

The duke of Northumberland, in his last moments, experienced every proof of filial attachment from earl Percy, and lord Algernon Percy, who remained in his chamber till a few minutes before he resigned his breath.

His grace was attended by Sir Richard Baker; but his malady baffled the aid of skill, as it was a decay of nature.

PHILADELPHIA, PRICE-CURRENT, July 14.

Per barrel.		Per bushel.	
Superfine flour	43s	Wheat	3s
com. do.	38s	Rye	4s 6d
Bur middlings	35s to 36s	Barley	5s 6d
Indian meal	28s 9d	Oats	3s 6d
Tar	8s	Flax-feed	8s 4d
Pitch	11s	Allum salt	20d to 22d
Turpentine	12s	Liverpool ditto	22d
Pork, Burlington	51	Coal (dull file)	16d to 18d
Beef Irish	51	Per pipe.	
Country	41	Wine Madeira	40l to 80l
Mackarel	50s to 52s 6d	Lisbon	40l
Herring	20s to 22s 6d	Port	40l
Per Cwt.		Teneriffe	27l
Ship-stuff	10s to 14s	Fayal	17l 10s
bread	18s 6d to 20s	Per gallon.	
Rice	27s 6d	Jamaica rum	4s to 4s 6d
Sugar Muscov.	50s to 60s	Windward do	3s 3d to 3s 6d
Tobacco James river	30s to 40s	French ditto	2s
York	30s to 40s	New-England ditto	
Rappahannock	25s to 35s	Brandy	2s 3d to 2s 8d
Coloured Maryland	40s	Sherry wine	3s 6d to 4s 6d
Western Shore		Malaga	5s 6d to 6s 6d
long leaf	20s to 30s	Molasses	23d to 24d
Eastern Shore	20s to 30s	Per ton.	
Lead in pigs	35s	Bar iron	25l to 26l
Ditto in bars	43s to 45s	pig	9l
Shot	45s	Logwood	11l 5s
Red lead	48s to 50s	unchipt	7l 10s
White ditto	85s to 90s	Fustick	9l to 12l
German steel	65s	Braziletto	30s
American	55s	Lignum vitæ	5l 10s to 7l 10s
English blistered	90s	Ship building, White-oak frames	5l to 5l 10s
Cordage imp.	52s 6d to 60s	Live-oak and Red-cedar	
Codfish Amer.	26s to 27s	ditto	6l 10s to 7l
Cocoa	4l to 4l 5s	[The Philadelphia tonage is 10 to 15 per cent. better than any other port on the continent.]	
Per lb.		Per 1000.	
Cotton	3s to 3s 3d	Staves pipe	12l
Beefwax	2s 4d	W. O. hhd.	7l 10s
Feathers	3s to 3s 6d	R. O. do.	6l
Hams	8d to 10d	Leogan	6l 10s
Sper. candles	3s 9d to 4s 6d	barrel	4l 10s
Mould ditto	12d	Heading (drefs'd)	10l
Tallow ditto	11d	Boards oak	4l 2s 6d to 5l
Soap	7d	pine	3l to 3l 10s
English cheese	13d	lap	40s to 45s
Butter	9d	cedar	3l to 3l 10s
Chocolate	15d to 16d	Plank oak, 2 inch	8l
Coffee	16d	pine 2 do 6l to 6l 10s	
Tea Hyson	8s to 12s 6d	Scantling oak	3l
Souchong	8s	Shing. short	3s 4s to 11s 3d
Bohea	2s 9d	long	3l 10s to 4l
Indigo French	9s to 12s	Skins and furs.	
Carolina	6s 6d to 7s	Deer-skins per lb.	2s
Hemp	6d	Beaver do.	7s 6d to 15s 6d
Ginseng	2s	Otters	per piece 22s 6d
Starch	6d	Minks	2s 6d
Snuff	2s 6d	Foxes grey	6s 6d red 4s 6d
Loaf sugar	13d	Martins	5s
Havanna sugar white	8d 9d	Fishers	4s 6d
Ditto brown	5d 1/2	Cats	3s 9d
Nutmegs	60s	Bears	10s to 20s
Cinnamon	17s 6d	Rackoons	4s 6d
Mace	60s	Muskrats	15d
Cloves	12s 6d to 15s	Tin in boxes	4l 15s to 5l
Pepper	3s 6d	Gin per case	28s
Pimento	1s 10d	Claret per doz. bot.	30s 4 1/2s
Copper in sheets	1s 10d 1/2	Port wine ditto	30s
Anchors	8d to 9d	Course of exchange—On London	77 1/2 to 80 per cent.
			Amsterdam 3s 2d per guilder.
			Paris 7s 6d per 5 livres.

Causes of a country's growing rich and flourishing—By DEAN SWIFT.

THE first cause of a kingdom's flourishing is, the fruitfulness of the soil to produce the necessaries and conveniences of life, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for exportation into other countries. The second cause is, the industry of the people in working up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. The third is, the conveniency of safe ports, and havens, to carry out their own goods as much manufactured, and to bring in those of others as little manufactured as the nature of mutual commerce will allow. The fourth is, that the natives should as much as possible, export and import their goods in vessels of their own timber, and made in their own country. The fifth is, a free trade with all foreign countries which will permit them, except those who are at war with their own prince or state. The sixth is, by being governed by laws made with their own consent; for otherwise they are not a free people—And therefore all appeals for justice, or application for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous impoverishments. The seventh is, by improvement of land; encouragement of agriculture, and thereby increasing the number of people, without which, any country however blessed by nature, must continue poor. The eighth is, the residence of the prince or chief administrator of civil power. The ninth is, the concourse of foreigners for education or pleasure, as to a general mart of trade. The tenth is, by disposing of all offices of honour, trust or profit, only to the natives, or at least with very few exceptions, where strangers have long inha-

bited the country, and are supposed to understand and regard the interests of it as their own.

The eleventh is, when the rents of lands and profits of employments are spent in the country which produced them, and not in another, the former of which will certainly happen where the love of our native country prevails.

The twelfth is, by the publick revenues being all spent and employed at home, except on the occasion of a foreign war.

The thirteenth is, where the people are not obliged unless they find it for their own interest or conveniency to receive any monies except of their own coinage, by a publick mint, after the manner of all civilized nations.

The fourteenth is, a disposition in the people of a country to wear their own manufactures, and import as few incitements to luxury, either in clothes, furniture, food and drink, as they can live conveniently without.

A statement of the arrearages of taxes now due, which were payable into the treasury BEFORE the year 1785.

Counties.	State money.	Specie.
Bergen,	£. 163 0 11	
Essex,		£. 967 9 8
Middlesex,	100 0 0	949 1 6
Monmouth,	2065 19 11	
Somerset,		
Burlington,	4895 8 10	3864 5 11
Gloucester,		
Salem,		227 13 4
Cape-May,		
Hunterdon,	3045 13 11	1606 11 7
Morris,	1894 17 6	1312 4 10
Cumberland,	649 11 5	227 10 6
Suffex,	3784 9 1	6186 18 0
	£. 16,599 1 7	15,341 15 4

July 18, 1786.

Arrearages of taxes due the United States, from the several counties in this state, with the times when the same became due.

Counties.	Due Dec. 1, 1782.	Due Dec. 1, 1783.	Amount.
Bergen,		524 16 5	524 16 5
Essex,	1898 5 0	2180 2 4	4078 7 4
Middlesex,		2200 0 0	2200 0 0
Monmouth,	3866 16 4	2931 0 0	6797 16 4
Somerset,	3178 5 0	2586 0 0	5764 5 0
Burlington,	3477 9 1	3080 12 8	6558 1 9
Gloucester,			
Salem,		1090 1 6	1090 1 6
Cape-May,		188 17 6	188 17 6
Hunterdon,	4194 5 5	4063 0 0	8257 5 5
Morris,	4518 7 9	2478 13 4	6997 0 11
Cumberland,	652 17 6	1350 0 0	2002 17 6
Suffex,	4362 16 0	2400 0 0	6762 16 0
		Total,	£. 50,922 5 8

July 18, 1786.

JAMES EWING, Receiver of continental taxes.

New-Brunswick and Elizabethtown church Lottery-Tickets may be had of John Singer, in Trenton.

PRINTING,

IN general, performed at this office in a correct, neat and expeditious manner. The proprietor having an elegant set of new types, and every other apparatus in complete perfection for carrying on his business extensively, would be glad to engage in any work of consequence which may now be in the contemplation of any gentleman or society in the United States. He flatters himself he can produce such specimens of his ability, in the line of his profession, as perhaps none in this country, and but few in any other, have excelled. It is far from his wish to boast of his talents, his object being solely to claim the attention of those who may have it in their power to oblige him with their business.

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A Lot of land, situate in Trenton, containing twenty-seven acres, three rods and twenty five perches, bounded by Maidenhead roads, land late William Plasket and Samuel Henry's, deceased, on which is a young orchard of grafted fruit, now in perfection, and an excellent spring of water; ten acres or upwards may be made meadow: Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to David Brearley, esq. or the owner at Langhorn park in Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, by whom an indisputable title will be given.

July 18, 1786. SARAH PENIER.

4w*

A few copies of the
 L A W S,
 passed at the last sitting of the legislature, may be had of the printer hereof.

THE partnership of COLLINS AND EWING being dissolved, their remaining stock in trade, consisting of a very general assortment of goods, suitable for the season, will be sold in quantities, or the whole together, on very reasonable terms.
Cash, country produce, or Thompson's notes, will be received in payment.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

June 27, 1786.

RESOLVED, THAT the judges of the court of appeals be, and hereby are authorized and directed, in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals, and grant re-hearings or new trials of the same, where-ever justice and right may in their opinion require it; provided that an order for a re-hearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour it may have been, shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the court on re-hearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said judges be intitled each to ten dollars per day, during the time they shall attend the fitting of the said courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

RESOLVED, That the said court assemble at the city of New-York, on the first Monday in November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

** The printers in the several states are requested to re-publish the above resolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all persons concerned.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

THE HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, FROM A BRITISH PROVINCE TO AN INDEPENDENT STATE. By DAVID RAMSAY, M. D. Member of the American Congress. IN TWO VOLUMES.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to the estate of Henry Hoffman, junior, late of Lebanon, county of Hunterdon, deceased, to pay off their respective accounts immediately to the subscriber, to prevent being sued—also all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly proved for payment before the 15th day of August next, as it is proposed to settle the accounts of the said estate by that time.

HENRY HOFFMAN, Admr.

Lebanon, July 15, 1786.

By the United States in Congress assembled,

NOVEMBER 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of the 24th October, from J. Pierce, commissioner of army accounts:

RESOLVED, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the commissioner of army accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above-mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period, shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of army accounts, give publick notice of this resolve, in all the states, for the space of six months.

6m CHA. THOMSON, Sec'y.

A number of JOCELIN'S SINGING-BOOKS To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

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 Watfon, the father of the subscriber, in fee by the same Shevers, and now belongs to WILLIAM WATSON, of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

May 15, 1786.

3m*

PORT WINE, PORTER, BEER and CYDER,

In bottles, by the dozen or hamper, to be sold by the subscriber in Trenton.

JOHN SINGER.

N. B. Philadelphia price given for barley, and cash paid on delivery. 4w*

American Blistered Steel,

Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported from Europe, and to be sold by

John Nancarrow and White Matlack,

Under the FIRM of

NANCARROW and MATLACK,

AT the stores of John Helling's on Stamper's wharf, and in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets; at Greenfield and Humphreys' store on Chestnut-street wharf, at Baker, Potts and Co's. store in Third-street, at Michael Gunkle's store, the north east corner of Race-street, at Casper Singer and Sons in Market-street, and at Benjamin Davis's store in Arch-street, between Front and Second-streets; and also by most of the merchants in Trenton.

The great encouragement given the said John Nancarrow, by the rapid sale of the steel he has made, previous to and during the late war, has induced the said Nancarrow and Matlack to assure the publick, that as they intend to carry on the steel manufactory in an extensive and spirited manner, they are determined to spare no pains to render their steel worthy the character given it.

Trenton, Jan. 3, 1786.

t. f.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, May 1, Anno Domini 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscriber John Porch, of the county of Gloucester, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, on the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, intituled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands;' intends to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in November next, or where-ever the same court shall at that time be held, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments in writing, concerning his title to a tract or tracts of lands, containing by estimation two hundred and fifty acres of land, lying and being in the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester aforesaid, one hundred acres of which were formerly surveyed unto Thomas Langley, deceased, on or about the 16th February, Anno Domini 1714, or thereabouts, and is recorded or supposed to be recorded in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, in a book called Bull's Book, folio 22; the remaining one hundred and fifty acres whereof, were surveyed unto a certain William Arrell, on or about 17th March, Anno Domini 1737, and recorded in the same office; in book M. folio 343, that is to say,

1. A deed from Andrew Jones to his son John Jones, in fee for one hundred acres, part of the tract so surveyed as aforesaid, unto Thomas Langley.
2. A deed from Richard Arrell, son of the aforesaid William Arrell, for fifty acres (part of the aforesaid lands so surveyed to the said William) unto John Jones in fee.
3. A deed from John Jones, for the one hundred and fifty acres aforesaid, unto John Porch in fee.
4. A deed from the said Richard Arrell, for one hundred acres (residue of the one hundred and fifty acres so surveyed as aforesaid, unto William Arrell) unto Jonathan Williams in fee-simple.
5. A deed from the said Jonathan Williams, unto William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres in fee.
6. A deed from the said William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres to John Porch. All which said deeds have been lost by the devastation of the enemy, or other unavoidable accident.

3m**

JOHN PORCH.

PURSUANT to the directi-

ons contained in the act, intituled, 'An act to call in all contractors and surplus certificates, to issue state notes to the holders, and to procure a more accurate estimate of the state debt.'

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose, at Hoagland's, in Sussex, the 24th of July; at Willis's, Sussex Courthouse, the thirty-first; at the widow Swazey's, in Oxford, the seventh of August; at David M'Pherfon's in Quaker-Town, the fourteenth; at Thomas Bulman's, in Pennington, the twenty-first; at Skilman's, in Somerset, the twenty-eighth; at Samuel Annin's, the fourth of September, and continue in each of these places one week; and at Daniel Halsey's, in Morristown, the eleventh of September, and continue until the first day of October, at which time his office will be closed. At the above times and places he will settle and adjust all such certificates as shall be presented to him, which have been given by the superintendant of purchases, contractors, collectors, agents, and commissioners, for the payment of which the state is accountable. All persons holding such certificates are therefore requested to take particular notice of the above times and places, as the law limits the time for transacting this business to the first of October aforesaid, and all those will be finally excluded which are not brought in before that time.

SILAS CONDICT, Commissioner.

March 15, 1786.

t. f.

T O B E S O L D,

Cheap for specie, Pennsylvania or New-Jersey revenue money,

BY the subscriber, at his store on the second wharf below Market-street, excellent

TAUNTON ALE,

In hampers of three dozen each,

A L S O,

A few bladders of prime SNUFF, of Hayne's make.

PEARSON HUNT.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1786.

4w*

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, July 1, 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all

persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscribers John Porch and Patrick Flanningham, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, on the 8th day of October, Anno Domini 1782, intituled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands, intend to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton, or where-ever the same court shall be held, on the second Tuesday in November next, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments of writing, concerning their title to twenty-five acres of cedar swamp, in Deptford township, in the county of Gloucester, being part of a larger tract formerly surveyed to one Henry Roe, deceased.

1. A deed from the said Henry Roe to Benjamin Cheesman, in fee for the aforesaid twenty-five acres of cedar swamp.
2. A deed from the same Cheesman for the same twenty-five acres to James Collins in fee.
3. A deed from said Collins to John Lewis in fee, for the lands last aforesaid, who by his last will devised the said twenty-five acres to Peter Mancape in fee.
4. A Deed from Peter Mancape to Joseph Cowgill, for the same twenty-five acres in fee.
5. A deed from the said Cowgill to the subscribers in fee for the said land. All which deeds were accidentally burnt in the house of John Porch.

JOHN PORCH,

PATRICK FLANNINGHAM.

3m 10s*

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons concerned, that the subscriber, having, by unavoidable accident, lost the deed of conveyance, executed to him and his wife Frances, by Abraham Duboys, deceased, father of the said Frances, for two hundred and sixty-four acres of land, situated in the township of Hillborough, and county of Somerset, means to apply to the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, in September term next, in order to have the said lands assured to him, according to an act of the legislature of this state, in such case made and provided.

BROGUN HUFF.

Hillborough, May 22, 1786.

3m

Blank Books,

Ruled and unruled, of several sizes and forms, to be sold at the Printing-Office, in Trenton.

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