

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1785.

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From the NEW-JERSEY ADVERTISER.

Mr. Printer,

**Y**OUR readers, as well as most others upon the continent, are frequently entertained with the unpleasing account of the dullness of business; the scarcity of money; and the idleness, dissipation and extravagance of the fair sex; while the other sex are supposed to be perfect patterns of industry and frugality: for not a word is said to the contrary.

In a country so lately independent, so rude of cultivation; so imperfect in the arts and sciences, and so indifferently peopled, we naturally expect of the men œconomy and simplicity of manners; of the women industry and neatness.

An European of discernment must have formed an excellent character of the Americans, had he heard only of our manly exertions for liberty and independence; but should he have seen the various publications since the peace, he must suppose us sunk irretrievably into an abyss of idleness and extravagance. The fair sex, especially, he must suppose spending nearly their whole time at the glass, and their dresses composed of streamers of gauze, feathers and ribbons.

That the great body of the people are more extravagant in their expenditures, more involved in debts, more idle and dissipated, than they were previous to the late war, is, I believe, not a fact. Do the ladies dress with more expence now, than they did fifty years ago? Let any one compare his mother's or grand mother's inventory of her wedding dress with the present. Is there a mechanic's wife in the town, who does not earn as much in proportion to her strength, and is not as plainly clad as her mate? Compare the rich cloth coat, the silk vest, breeches and stockings, the shoes, boots, buckles, spurs, hat and cane of a wealthy merchant, with his lady's dress and appendages, upon which will you find devoted the greater expence? observe a brother and sister of the same family: does she walk out for morning visits? you will see him early in the day, fauntering under his umbrella, or leaning on his cane, and if on business, he must have a servant to carry the package, should it weigh but a pound; for he, poor man, has no hands to spare, he must carry the umbrella.

The fortitude and perseverance of the American women, in refraining from the use of tea, their nectareous drink, on a simple recommendation from Congress, when it was thought it would advance their country's cause, highly deserves commendation; and shews what the women will do when they know the true interest of their country. Can a similar instance be produced of the men? did they refrain from horse races when advised by an equal recommendation? But what inducement have the women to be industrious, or to dress plainly? for they hear those only commended who dress in the most trifling and expensive manner. How lavish are the compliments bestowed upon a proper arrangement of feathers and gauze? But not even a cold nod of approbation is given to the young lady who appears in her own silken or flaxen industry. To excite industry among the fair sex, the men need only set the example—to make them economical, let the men assume simplicity of manners.

From whence originate the complaints of hard times, and the necessity of cash? not from the farmers, for they have more money than was common previous to the late war;—not from the mechanics, for their wages are considerably advanced (which is a sure indication that there is more circulating cash) not from the prudent careful merchant who attends to his business himself, for he will live within his income; but are they not from the American and European adventures, who have imported ABOUT FOUR TIMES THE QUANTITY OF GOODS THE COUNTRY WANTS OR CAN CONSUME? which being generally taken upon credit, are charged with an advanced price; and who estimate their wealth not by the nett proceeds, after the goods are sold and paid for, but by the many thousands they have in their hands; and whose expenditures are fully equal to their imaginary wealth?—If such persons fail in business, although they may no longer corrupt the community, yet the country is stigmatized with the want of that honour

and punctuality in business, so essential to an honest people. Z.

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## Foreign Intelligence.

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FRANKFORT, July 4.

The Count d'Osterman, Vice-Chancellor of the Imperial Court of Russia, has caused to be delivered to all the deputies at the Diet of Ratisbon, a circular letter, in which it is said, that the empress, far from wishing to diminish the rights and privileges of the empire, was on the contrary, determined at all times to preserve the constitution of the Germanic body and to prevent every encroachment on it.—That she farther referred to what the emperor had declared by his ministers at foreign courts, relative to Bavaria; and although in virtue of the 18th article of the treaty of Baden, 1714, in which it was expressly stipulated, that the elector of Bavaria might if he thought proper, make an exchange of his dominions, and that France did not oppose it, the elector Palatine of Bavaria had to proceed to such exchange. Letters, however, from Vienna, make no mention of any movement that can create the least inquietude; they only say, that next autumn the emperor will form a camp of 25,000 men in Moravia, one of 60,000 in Bohemia, and one of 80,000 men near Pest, in Hungary.

LONDON, July 20.

That there will soon be a war between the Russians and Turks is very probable, and that it will prove more bloody than any former war, is no less to be expected from the dispositions of the contending parties. Mean-while, the confused state of the Turkish government portends the downfall of that once mighty empire; nor is this an event which the philosopher, or the lover of humanity, will regret. What is their present government but a combination of manhaters to destroy one another; a series of cruelty perpetrated at the will of a capricious despot, and perfectly unconnected with any thing that has the semblance of justice, order, and regularity? By the last accounts, a rebellion of a very alarming nature prevails at this time in Turkey, in the course of which some hundreds of innocent men and women meet with the cruel treatment of robbers and pillagers, while others will decorate the gates of the Seraglio with their heads. Unhappy must that country be, in which the bowstring is the only method of reasoning.

DUBLIN, July 19.

The crew of the Friendly Adventure, captain Broderic, which was fitted out in the Thames, and lost last month in the Greenland seas, are brought home in the Young Eagle, arrived on Saturday in the river. The loss of this ship was in the following manner: They were in a clear sea surrounded with ice, with a moderate breeze at S. W. which on a sudden changed to the N. by S. and blew in hard squalls; the fields of ice began then to drive as is usual; and all hands were employed with their ice-poles, &c. a large piece of ice from which they could by no means escape, came at length, and stove in the larboard bow, the ship immediately closed, so that it was with difficulty they got out any chest or supplies of provisions, and in less than an hour the ship sunk. Luckily there were the Young Eagle, and two other ships in sight; the Eagle being the nearest of them, sent a relief and brought them off the ice, where they must otherwise have perished. The Beaver, captain Shelly, foundered the same day, and only part of her crew escaped. Two Dutch ships from Flushing went down in the same storm, and it is believed every soul on board perished. The weather has been exceedingly tempestuous in East-Greenland, and the ice abundantly collected. The ships that kept their situation there, were however very successful; those of the N. W. had better weather, but the fish were neither so large or so plentiful. The Friendly Adventure and the Beaver had both caught cargoes, which makes their loss the greater.

July 20. Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in the middle floor of

a house in Myler's alley, which was immediately productive of the most melancholy consequence.—The particulars we have been able to obtain are as follow: On the ground floor were lodged a tradesman and his family; on the first floor, a woman of the town; and on the second floor, a man who had once been in opulence, but, through misfortune, was constrained to put up with the dwelling he at this time occupied, and by what he could snatch from a small mercantile attendance, supported a wife, at this time very far advanced with child, and a grown son and daughter. It appears (if report can be credited) that the woman in the middle floor having some dispute with a man who visited her, and who was clamorous about a pocket-book, containing bank notes, which he said she had stolen from him, poured a quart of rum into a dish, and set fire to it, which communicating to the furniture, set the room in flames. The fire soon reached the other parts of the house, and the alarm being given, the unfortunate man on the upper floor threw a bed into the street, and was preparing to throw himself out, when his feelings as a husband and a father being attracted by the cries of his family, he ran back to their relief; at the instant the floor gave way, and they all perished. The occupiers of the other apartments made their escape; but when the flames were got under, a scene was presented of those who fell sacrifices, too horrid for recital. The fragments which remained of them were put into three coffins, and buried in the Hospital-fields; but the woman who is supposed to have caused the calamity was committed to New-prison.

## American Intelligence.

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Extract from the Royal Danish Gazette of August 27.

CHRISTIANSTÆD, in St. Croix.

“On Thursday the 25th instant, we have had one of the most tremendous gales of wind, which has been experienced in this part of the world, since the awful and destructive hurricane of the 31st of August 1772. Some think the last has been the most destructive of the two; and, indeed, if we estimate the violence of the storm, by the ruinous effects of it, perhaps we may have reason to conclude, that the last was the most violent, especially in this island. The threatening symptoms of the gale, began to shew themselves about the middle of the foregoing night, by heavy squalls and scuds of rain, which increased gradually in violence, till about one or two o'clock on Thursday, when the storm seemed to have arrived at its highest degree of fury. At this pitch it continued till above half after four, when it began to abate.

The damage sustained by the shipping in this harbour, are inconceivable. Four ships, sugar loaded, and most of them ready to sail, are probably lost; some of them sunk at their anchors, and others wrecked on the shore. This has also been the fate of many smaller and less valuable vessels. Not a single vessel in the harbour was able to ride out the storm, all were driven on shore. Many valuable houses in town are demolished, and we are informed the country has suffered still more in proportion, a number of the best dwellinghouses, boilinghouses and mills, being overwhelmed in one promiscuous ruin. We have not yet been able to ascertain the number of lives lost by sea and land during this strife of the elements; though we have reason to believe it has been very considerable: Perhaps in some future Gazette we may be enabled to give a more particular detail. We await intelligence of the fate of the neighbouring islands, with a trembling anxiety, and sincerely hope it may have been more favourable than ours.

Mean-while we hope it may not hurt the feelings of the few philosophical gentlemen among us, who modestly believe that the DEITY is too great a Being to have any hand in these hurliments of nature called hurricanes, but let the Old Lady swing on like a pendulum till her whole machinery goes to pieces; if we who are credulous enough to believe that the machine has still some dependence on its Maker, prefer our humble petitions to him, that he

would in future, take us under his guardian protection, and be unto us *A shelter from the wind and a covert from the tempest.*

B O S T O N, September 19.

On Thursday last, agreeable to their sentence, Thomas Mount and Jack Miller (not William Hector, as mentioned in the papers) sat one hour on the gallows, with a rope round their necks, for breaking open and stealing from the house of Colonel Battle, in Dedham, sundry goods; the former received 30 stripes, and is doomed to three years hard labour; the latter, a youth, received 10 stripes, and is doomed to hard labour for the space of twelve months.

George Johnson, for stealing a watch from Colonel Ingersol, sat an hour on the gallows, received 21 stripes, and is to be sold for three years.

Samuel, alias Peter Johnson, stood one hour in the pillory, for forgery.

William Tector (not Hector) received 20 stripes at the publick whipping post, for stealing a cable and anchor, and is ordered to hard labour for six months.

Katharine Ewers, for stealing from Perez Morton and Thomas Edwards, Esquires, received 30 stripes, and is to be sold for five years.

Rachel Wall, for stealing from Perez Morton, Esq. received 15 stripes, and is to be sold for 3 years.

N E W - H A V E N, September 21.

On Friday the 16th Holy Orders were administered, in Trinity Church, in this city, by the Right Reverend Bishop SEABURY, when three gentlemen were admitted Deacons, and three ordained Priests: And on Sunday the 18th, four were promoted to the same Holy Order in Christ's Church. The solemnity of the offices, and the devout behaviour of the candidates, impressed the minds of those who were present, with sensations of reverence and delight, more easily to be imagined than described.

N E W - Y O R K, September 27.

It is an aphorism that hoary-headed time has confirmed, that fashion and habit usurp authority over weak and little minds, because they are not capable of examining the sources from which they flow, nor the causes of which they are productive; and that women have ever been supposed to be the slaves of it, when the considerate of the male sex have studiously avoided the Siren. In vain the legislatures attempt to clog the wheels of dissipation, by laying heavy duties on articles of importation; in vain it is urged to lay by our *whimfies* till better times—Dissipation has obtained an ascendancy over reason, and luxury over economy.

Last Saturday a heavy equinoctial storm did much injury to the shipping in our harbour, drove on shore at Governor's island the Swedish ship *Altromer*, but the next day she was happily got off without any material damage. A new built house in Bowry Lane was, from the same cause, blown down.

Sept. 29. The master of a vessel from Nova-Scotia, reports, that the French have sent an armament of four sail of the line, and some lighter ships, to Cape Breton, for the purpose of preventing the English from erecting any military works in that part of the world.

We are informed that an American vessel from Boston, with a *British Register*, has been seized and confiscated at Antigua.

By the Spanish Packet, just arrived from Vera Cruz and Havannah, we learn, that the frigate *Agueda* was arrived at the latter port with three millions of dollars, to pay off the last debts of that government; and that the frigate *Matilda* from Philadelphia was also arrived at that port.

The brig *Royal Midshipman* from this port, was one of the vessels drove on shore at St. Ann's, Jamaica, in the late gale of wind—but has since got off, much damaged.

Sept. 30. The independence of the United States of America is in no one instance, perhaps, a greater blessing to the world, than in its being the asylum whither the indigent and oppressed, whom the lawless hand of European despotism would crush to the earth, can find succour and protection, and join common fellowship in a country,

*Where happy millions their own fields possess,  
No tyrant awes them, and no lords oppress.*

Oct. 3. A schooner arrived at New-London from Turk's-Island, Leeds, master, on the 26th August, off Saba, met a violent hurricane, which carried away the mainmast; after the gale saw several vessels dismasted, and took up a Negro, who had been 12 hours on a plank; the vessel he belonged to was a Bermuda sloop that had foundered, and every person but himself perished.

S A V A N N A, (in Georgia) August 25.

The French frigate *le Barbeaux*, captain M. le Chevalier de Suzane, from Cape Francois, arrived at Tybee on Saturday last; she is to carry a load of ship timber from this state to Brest.

Sept. 1. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Savanna, pursuant to notice for that purpose given, held at the courthouse in Savanna, on Thursday the 25th of August, 1785, to determine on a proper application to the legislature for redress of the grievances under which the citizens of this state labour, from the restrictions and prohibitions laid on their trade by the British parliament, the honourable John Morel, Esquire, was unanimously called to the chair.

On motion by Mr. Edward Lloyd,

Resolved, That a committee of not less than thirteen be appointed, to state and put into writing the grievances aforesaid, and to obtain the necessary information, to be laid before the citizens at their next meeting; and that the honourable John Morel, Esq. Joseph Clay, Edward Davies, Thomas Newel, William O'Brien, sen. John M<sup>c</sup>Queen, Job Pray, James Haberham, Richard Wyly, James Jackson, Peter Henry Morel, Benjamin Lloyd and John Pooler, Esqrs. be that committee.

Resolved, That the sheriff be requested to call a meeting of the inhabitants of the county on Thursday the 8th day of September next, at the courthouse in Savanna.

Resolved, That the secretary do serve each of the committee with a copy of the foregoing resolves, and that the same be published in the next gazette.

Extract from the minutes,

JOSEPH WELSCHER, Sec'y.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankland, to his friend in Virginia, dated Aug. 17, 1785.

“Our assembly met the 1st instant, and will adjourn this day or to-morrow. A few necessary regulations are adopted, and a plan for calling a convention to recognize the present constitution, or introduce a new one. We have now the most friendly assurances from North-Carolina, since governor Martin's administration has expired, and we on our part have passed an act to adjust all accounts amicably, and agreeable to justice. Why does your state seem so much out of humour at these events? Did it not originate with them, the plan of having New States 150 miles square? Was it not a celebrated genius of yours, when a delegate in Congress, that drew up the scheme last year for having Ten New States, and a system adopted, as matters arrived at maturity, to lay off the remaining part of the Western country into similar jurisdictions?—What object can you have now, when your lands are all sold, to retain a people under an authority from which you nor them can derive any benefit, but contrariwise, contention and perhaps endless hatred? This don't look like acting with your usual foresight and liberality.

The Chicafas king, with several chiefs lately paid us a visit. He seems to be a man endowed with more than ordinary powers of mind and humanity, for an Indian. In his speeches, he delivered himself fluently and with great force of argument, discovering a clear knowledge of the strength and interest of the southern tribes; and of the causes and probable effects of the late revolution. These people are more comely in their persons, kindlier in their dispositions than any of the nations I have been acquainted with.—If their present temper is well improved by the commissioners of Congress, very valuable effects may be produced. The Cherokees are now become despicable; that part of them that removed to Chickamogga about the commencement of the war, still give attention to hunting, and stealing horses from off the frontiers, or the Kentucky path. The towas on the Tenasee, are chiefly subsisted by their crops, and the sale of corn to our new settlements adjoining to them.—One occurrence more, I am sure will rejoice you; a remarkable mineral spring has lately been discovered near the bank of French broad river. The waters are warm, surpassing perhaps any yet used in America; is impregnated with different substances, and proves a sovereign remedy to chronic and scurbutic disorders; several hundreds are now at this new bath from the southern states.”

Among the many who were cast in the ocean, in consequence of the sad disaster which befel the Faithful Steward, were an aged parent and his daughter. The former not being able to support himself amidst the surounding billows, was unfortunately drowned: The latter meeting with a piece of the ship's lumber, laid hold of it; and after beating to and fro for a considerable time, at the mercy of the waves, was providentially drove on shore. Quite feeble, she betook herself to an adjacent grove, to try by a gentle repose to relieve her debilitated frame; after recovering in some degree her natural strength, all forlorn, and with an anxiety of mind which is easier to conceive than represent, she walked up and down the beach in search of her aged father. After some time, she discovered his wan corpse stretched out on a sandy bed. No expressions can convey to the imagination the exquisite sorrow which then seized her. Good God! is it possible! Thus bereaved of a tender pa-

rent, an only friend. Far distant from my native shore; in a region unknown, to whom shall I fly for succour? After the first pangs of grief had subsided, she put her hands into his pocket, where she found a small sum of money; which she hoped would enable her to proceed to Philadelphia; but meeting with an inhabitant of the inhospitable Western shore of Delaware, he, instead of administering comfort to the unfortunate girl, demanded her cash, striped her father of his cloths; and walked off, seemingly callous to her lamentations. Methinks it would be difficult to adduce from the various histories of the most savage tribes, instances of greater enormities having been committed than by these before-mentioned, in various instances. Indeed it has been said by a captain of a brig who not many years since was run ashore somewhere along the aforesaid coast, that he had as leave been cast ashore on that of Barbary; with this difference only, that the people inhabiting the latter, kept the unfortunate sufferers in bondage. I will conclude with observing, that such excesses must arise either from a want of energy in government; a due observance of the laws of hospitality which should subsist between nations, or from the depravity of the people. The method of remedying which evils, I will leave to be suggested by some more able pen-man.

By a letter from St. Eustatius, dated Sept. 1, we are informed that a general hurricane took place in the West-Indies the latter end of last month.—It prevailed at that island on the 25th and 26th of August, when all the shipping laying there (24 in number) put to sea, three of which it was known were lost, and the rest had not returned; but the buildings on the island sustained little damage.—The letter also contains the following account of vessels lost at the different islands:

At St. Eustatia, 3 small vessels.

At Dominique, 4 ditto ditto.

At Antigua, 2 brigs and 4 small vessels.

At St. Kitts, 2 ships and 9 ditto ditto.

At St. Martins, 1 brig and 4 ditto ditto.

At St. Bartholomew, 3 brigs lost, and 14 other vessels stranded, but most of them will be got off.

Total lost, 6 brigs, 2 ships, and 24 small vessels; besides the 14 stranded at St. Bartholomew.

We may daily expect the particulars of this very distressing event.

Oct. 5. Monday evening, the 26th ult. DOCTOR FRANKLIN attended the meeting of the *Union Fire Company*, which he himself founded and established in this city, in the year 1736. There are only four persons now living of those who composed it at its first formation. The present members, who are chiefly descendants of his colleagues in that institution, conceived themselves greatly honoured, and were highly gratified with this venerable gentleman's presence and attention. He signed the new articles, and said he would have his buckets, &c. in good order by the next meeting.

By all accounts the gale of wind, on the 24th ult. has been very severe along this coast, as several wrecks have been seen by the vessels arrived since our last.

Capt. Griffin from St. Eustatia, on the 25th ult. off the capes of Virginia, fell in with the ship *Crown Royal* of Prussia, captain Hendricks, from this port for Virginia, who had, in the gale of wind the day before, lost all her masts and rudder, and received so much damage, that Griffin took the people, 19 in number, off the wreck. The same day he saw the hull of a vessel, supposed to have been dismasted in the same gale.—On the 26th, off the capes of Virginia, he spoke the ship *General Washington*, from London for George-Town, Maryland, who had lost her fore-mast, main and mizen top masts and boats, in the gale of the 24th. And on the 27th he spoke a Virginia pilot boat, who told him that a brig from Alexandria for White-Haven, in England, was drove ashore in Lyn-haven-bay; a brig was drove ashore at Point Comfort, and a sloop drove out of the bay that had not been heard of.

Monday last arrived here the sloop *Delaware*, capt. Warner, from Turk's-Island; in lat. 36. 30. in 25 fathoms water, met the gale on the 24th ult. and was laid on her beam-ends about 9 A. M. but by cutting away the mast, got her righted by 7 in the evening, but lost every thing off the deck; stove all the water, and were reduced to the greatest distress. The Tuesday following, spoke the sloop *Nancy*, capt. Welsh, from New-York for Charleston, who had rode out the gale under Cape-May, from whom they got some supplies. The next day went a shore at Currituck to get supplies, but the gale had been so severe there, that the sea had made a breach in the found, and laid the country under water for two or three miles; washed away many houses, together with all their cattle and ground stock; the inhabitants being obliged to take to trees for safety, notwithstanding which, many lives were lost. The shore for many miles was covered with cattle, household goods, &c. A Virginia built sloop drove ashore in the gale, without any person on board, neither sails, spars or cargo. On the 29th off cape Henry, spoke a sloop from Providence Rhode-Island, for Baltimore, capt. James Pettis, from whom they got a supply of water and other necessities; the captain informed, he that day saw a schooner about 80 tons burden bottom upwards. Last Friday, spoke a sloop from Washington for this port, that had lost her anchors and cables, at Ocracock Bar. On Saturday they met with a New-England schooner, who kindly took them in tow, till they got within our capes; they could not learn the

captain's name, but acknowledge the favour with gratitude.

On Monday the 26th ult. the freeholders of Upper Dock Ward held an election for the choice of a magistrate, in the room of Benjamin Paschall, Esquire, deceased, when the honourable Edward Shippen, Esquire, president of the court of common-pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, was chosen.

Yesterday morning we had a very heavy shower of rain, attended with loud thunder and sharp lightning; and about 6 o'clock the house of Mr. Eriss, in Fifth-Street, near Vine-Street, was struck by the lightning, which did considerable damage to the upper stories.

Tuesday se'night a fire broke out in the cellar of a house next to the city vendue-store, but was happily extinguished, not, however, before about forty pounds worth of painter's colours, &c. were destroyed.

A letter from St. Croix, dated August 31, says, "On Thursday last we had a most shocking hurricane. It began at nine o'clock, and continued till eight in the evening. That of 1772 did not equal it: the difference was that we had daylight. By 2 o'clock the vessels at Bassend were on shore, except two small craft which sunk in the harbour.

"Such destruction of the country was never known. Scarce a building standing from east to west end. Bassend-town did not suffer so much in the buildings as the country and West-end town.—We had only two ships at West-end; they put out; I am greatly afraid both are lost; one belonged to Philadelphia, capt. Nuttle; the other a Danish ship. We are all in the utmost distress. Our government have issued a proclamation giving liberty for all vessels to bring in lumber and building materials, with flour, bread, pease, beans, corn, corn meal, &c. at 3 per cent. duty, until the 15th November next, and to take off country produce in payment.—This will be a good market for all those articles for some time to come."

We learn from St. Croix, that a most tremendous hurricane began at 12 o'clock on Thursday the 25th of August, and continued about six hours, and either sunk or drove ashore every vessel in the port. Several large Danish vessels with full cargoes were sunk, and many dismantled—and there is little expectation of getting off but few of those forced on shore. Very considerable damage has been sustained both in the town and country, as a great number of houses have been blown down and levelled with the ground, and several plantations stripped of their crops, &c.

Captain Glover of this port, arrived at St. Croix from St. John, the day before the hurricane happened, and his vessel was ashore on her beam ends. His cargo, which was chiefly flour, will be saved, though some part of it was damaged. The vessel in all probability will be lost.

Sunday last arrived here the brig Jenny, capt. —, from Barbadoes, by whom we learn that the hurricane on the latter end of August was but slightly felt there, two or three vessels only having been driven on shore, and little damage done on land.

In our last paper, we touched on the disorderly state of affairs in Charleston. But then we had no idea of the enormous and alarming height to which the evil had arisen. We have since received Messrs. Bowen and Markland's paper, from that city, by which it appears, that the contagion has spread through the whole state of South-Carolina, where such a degree of anarchy prevails as to excite horror! Various causes have conspired to accelerate this chaos. The injurious balance of trade, which has so severely pinched the inhabitants of the whole continent, in general, has produced proportionate effects in that state, which have, we are informed, been heightened by a greater degree of luxury and profusion than elsewhere.—This has been a universal calamity—in addition to which, a vast number of people have groaned under a partial grievance.—Having lost their entire property during the war, and been compelled to fly from the state during the ascendancy of the enemy in that quarter, they returned home, on the peace, desolate and forlorn. Long accustomed to irregularity and confusion, they could not immediately betake themselves to industry—nor indeed, if they were disposed to it, could they, in such circumstances, follow the bent of their inclinations. They contracted debts wherever they could procure credit—and we are sorry to add, evidently without any intention of paying—as they did not hesitate to take up articles at six and nine months credit, charged nearly double the ready-money price. Negroes, who (we had almost said *which*)—to great is the force of habit—and so much is it the custom here to regard those miserable beings, as *household goods*, or *things*, rather than *persons* were sold at 45l. ready-money, were rated 75l. to the purchaser at 6 and 9 months credit. This affords an obvious and incontestible proof of the villainy of buyer and seller.—At length, the irksome day of payment arrives. Arrests and imprisonments become general. However, the very magnitude of the evil impedes its progress. The majority of the people being in this perilous, miserable situation, it soon became a common cause. Each man was "tremblingly alive" to the misfortune of his neighbour, which he expected to be shortly his own fate. This inspired them with the hardihood of stopping the course of justice, inasmuch that at present THE EMPIRE OF THE LAWS IS SUBVERTED throughout the state, except within the city of Charleston, and its environs; as, beyond that, no officer of justice "dare serve a writ, or levy an execution."—Our readers cannot but know, that strangers read news-papers at a great disadvantage—as they are ignorant of various little circumstances which are known to every person within the sphere of their circulation, and which tend to throw a light on their contents;—but so far as we have been able to collect from a variety of essays, the foregoing is a pretty accurate account of the disorders in the state of South-Carolina.—One essayist has even gone so far as to propose that the lawyers

shall come to an agreement to refuse pleading for creditors!

OCTOBER II.

Extract of a letter from P'orient, dated August 5, 1785.

"We heard a few days ago that the Algerines have declared War against the United States of America: the inclosed translation is a faithful copy of an authentic letter wrote to our Consuls on that subject, and by them communicated to us. Please to advise thereof any of your friends concerned in the shipping trade. We do not doubt Congress will soon adopt some vigorous measure to quell those troublesome pirates."

"Copy of a letter from the Consuls of Nantz to the Consuls of P'orient.

"Gentlemen,  
"We annex to this the copy of a letter that we have just received from M. de Soulange, by which he informs us that the Algerines have declared war against the United States of America, and that they are fitting out eight ships to take the American vessels. We request of you gentlemen to impart this intelligence to the captains of that nation who may now be in your harbour, in order for them to take some measures to avoid falling into the hands of those pirates.

"We have the honour to be," &c.

"Copy of M. de Soulange's letter to the Consuls at Nantz.

"Gentlemen, "Toulon, 14th July, 1785.

"Commodore de Ligonde's, who arrived from Algiers, on board the Minerva frigate, of which he has the command, has brought me intelligence that said state was fitting out 8 ships, both xebecs and barques, from 18 to 36 guns, designed to cruise from Cape St. Vincent to the Western Islands, in order to take the Americans, against whom they have declared war. I send you immediate advice thereof, gentlemen, both for your own interest and to request you will instantly give advice of this to the American captains.

"The Algerines have another division of four vessels, but too small to occasion any uneasiness.

"I am &c."

Extract of letter from Norfolk, in Virginia, dated September 25.

"A higher tide and feverer storm were never known at this place than happened yesterday; the damages sustained thereby are immense; almost all the ships in the harbour were drove from their moorings, and many warehouses were entirely carried away; great quantities of salt, sugar, corn, lumber, and other merchandise are totally lost. The lower stories of many dwellinghouses were quite filled with water."

TRENTON, October 17.

At the annual election, which commenced on Tuesday last throughout this state, for representatives to serve in council and assembly, and of sheriffs, for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were returned, viz.

Burlington. Council, William Newbold, Esquire. Assembly, Richard S. Smith, Joseph Biddle, and Joseph Smith, Esquires. Sheriff, John Hollinhead, Esq.  
Monmouth. Council, David Forman, Esquire. Assembly, Thomas Henderson, Daniel Hendrickson, and Eliza Walton, Esquires. Sheriff, David Rhea, Esquire.

Somerset. Council, Ephraim Martin, Esquire. Assembly, Edward Bunn, Robert Blair, and David Kelley, Esquires. Sheriff, John Hardenbergh, Esquire.

The returns for the other counties have not yet come to hand.

Died, on the 4th instant, at his seat at Maidenhead, Mr. DAVID BREARLEY, the elder, in a very advanced age.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 27th inst. a German servant named George-David Wortz, by trade a butcher, but is said to understand all kinds of farming labour; about 22 years of age, brown complexion, grey eyes, and has lately lost one of his fore teeth. He had on and took with him a blue cloth jacket with sleeves, a corded dimity waistcoat with double rows of small white buttons, a pair of olive coloured overalls, plated shoe-buckles, a wool hat, with a small piece eat out of the side by mice, and a fine shirt. He is the same person advertised the 20th of June last, by Mr. Christian Wirtz, of Philadelphia, from whom he ran, and was taken up in New-York, about two weeks since, and sold by Mr. Wirtz to me, but only stayed eight days before he ran away again—as he, with some others, were driving cattle from Change Water in the Jerseys to Durham, he made a pretence to go in the bushes after some of the cattle, and by that means made his escape. Whoever will secure the said servant, shall receive the above reward, and if brought to the subscriber reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.  
Durham Furnace, September 29, 1785.

B L A N K

WARRANTS,  
SUMMONSES,  
EXECUTIONS, and  
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,  
To be sold by the Printer of this paper.

PHILADELPHIA, PRICE-CURRENT, OCT. 7.

Superfine flour	43s 6d	Vermillion	13s
com. do.	38s to 40s	Per bushel.	7d to 9d
Bur middlings	35s	Wheat	8s
Indian meal	24s to 26s	Rye	3s 9d
Tar	13s	Barley	6s
Pitch	16s to 17s	Indian corn	4s 6d
Turpentine	18s	Oats	1s 10d to 2s 3d
Pork, Burlington	6l	Flax-seed	7s 6d
Beef Irish	4l 15s	Allum salt	3s
Country	3l 15s	Liverpool ditto	2s 6d
Mackarel	50s to 60s	Coal (dull sale)	16d
Herring	22s 6d	Per pipe.	
Per Cwt.		Wine Madeira	40l to 80l
Ship stuff	13s to 15s	Lisbon	40l
bread	22s 6d	Port	40l
Pilot ditto	30s	Teneriffe	24l
Rice	26s	Fayal	15l
Sugar Muscov.	40s to 65s	Per gallon.	
Tobacco James river	55s	Jamaica rum	4s to 4s 3d
York	50s	Windward ditto	3s to 3s 4d
Rappahannock	40s to 45s	French ditto	2s
Coloured Maryland	55s to 60s	New-England ditto	2s 1d
Western Shore	long leaf 40s	Brandy	3s 6d to 4s 6d
Eastern Shore	30s to 35s	Sherry wine	5s to 8s 6d
Lead in pigs	35s	Malaga	5s 6d
Ditto in bars	40s to 45s	Molasses	19d to 20d
Shot	40s to 45s	Per ton.	
Red lead	48s to 50s	Bar iron	29l
White ditto	35s to 90s	Pig iron	9l
Spanish brown	55s	Logwood	11l 5s
German steel	70s	Ditto unchipt	7l 10s
American	60s	Fustick	7l to 11l
English blistered	60s to 67s 6d	Braziletto	20l
Cordage imp.	60s to 67s 6d	Lignum vitæ	5l 10s to 7l 10s
Codfish Amer.	26s to 27s	Oak timber	40s
Pearl ashes	none	* Ship-building. White-oak frames	6l to 7l
Pot ditto	none	Live-oak and Red-cedar ditto	8l to 9l
Cocoa	5l 5s 1d	Per 1000.	
Per lb.		Staves pipe	13l
Beefwax	2s 4d	W. O. hhd.	8l 10s
Feathers	3s to 3s 6d	R. O. do.	7l
Hams	10d to 12d	Leogan	6l 10s
Spermaceti candles	3s 9d	barrel	5l 10s
Mould ditto	10d	Heading (dress'd)	10l
Tallow ditto	9d	Oak boards 4l 2s 6d to 5l	
Soap	7d	Merchant pine ditto	5l
English cheese	13d	Sap ditto	4l
Butter	9d to 12d	Cedar ditto	6l 10s
Chocolate	17d	Oak plank	10l
Coffee	17d to 18d	Pine ditto	10l
Tea Hyson	8s to 12s 6d	Short shing.	11s 3d to 12s 6d
Souchong	6s 6d	Long ditto	5l to 5l 10s
Bohea	2s 6d to 2s 8d	Scantling	4l to 5l
Indigo French	9s to 12s	Skins and furs.	
Carolina	6s 6d to 7s	Deer-skins per lb.	2s
Hemp	5d to 6d	Beaver do.	7s 6d to 17s 6d
Ginseng	2s to 2s 3d	Per piece.	
Snake-root	2s	Otters	25s
Starch	4d	Minks	2s 6d
Suuff	2s 6d	Foxes grey	7s 6d red 5s
Loaf sugar	11d	Martins	5s
Havana sugar white	8d to 9d	Fishers	4s 6d
Ditto brown	5d 1/2	Cats	3s 9d
Nutmegs	60s	Bears	10s to 20s
Cinnamon	20s	Rackoons	4s 6d
Mace	60s	Mulkrats	18d
Cloves	12s 6d to 15	T. Crowley steel per faggot	4l 5s
Pepper	3s 6d	Tin in boxes	4l 15s to 5l
Pimento	1s 6d	Gin per case	23s to 30s
Copper in sheets	1s 10d 1/2	Claret per doz. bot.	30s to 45s
Verdigrease	4s 6d	Port wine ditto	30s
Course of exchange—	On London 77 1/2 to 80 per cent.	Lemons per box	40s to 45s
	Amsterdam 38 1/2 per guilder.		
	Paris 7s 6d per 5 livres.		

\* The tonnage of ship-building is near 15 per cent. better in Pennsylvania, than in any of the eastern states.

Joseph Speakman, T I N M A N,

BEGS leave to inform the publick in general and the shopkeepers in town and country in particular, that he has removed to a house opposite to Philip Fester's on the Mill-Hill, in Trenton, where he makes and sells, by wholesale and retail, most kinds of tinware—and by whom retailers and others will be supplied upon as good terms as they can be in Philadelphia. He also mends pewter vessels—and repairs and tins those of copper and brass.  
10th month 17, 1785.

WAS left at the house of Jonathan Richmond, innkeeper, in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, on Tuesday the 27th ult. a black mare, with two white feet, about 14 hands high, and is of low carriage, with an old saddle and bridle, the stirrup irons plated. The person who left the mare is a young man with a cast in his eyes; had on a blue cloth coat, brown jean waistcoat and breeches. Any person proving their property, and paying the charges, may have her again, otherwise she will be sold according to law, by JONATHAN RICHMOND.  
Nottingham, October 8, 1785. 3†

General Post-Office, Sept. 17, 1785.

THE United States in Congress assembled, having resolved, "That the postmaster-general be authorized and instructed, under the direction of the board of treasury, to enter into contracts, under good and sufficient security, for the conveyance of the different mails, by the stage carriages, from Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire, to the town of Savannah in the state of Georgia; and from the city of New-York, to the city of Albany, in the state of New-York, according to the accustomed route."

NOTICE is hereby given, (pursuant to the directions from the honourable the commissioners of the treasury) That the postmaster general is ready to receive proposals for contracts for the aforesaid purpose.—And that the proprietors of the stage carriages already erected, as well as those persons who may incline to erect new ones between the places specified in the resolution of Congress, may be enabled to make their proposals with greater precision, they are informed that the following will be considered as essential articles of the contract, viz.

The mail to be carried (both going and returning) to every post-office in the route, three times in every week, except between the cities of New-York, and Albany, and between the city of New-York and the town of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire; on which route it will be expected only twice in each week during the winter season.

The mail to be taken from, and delivered at each post-office, by the proprietors of the stages or their agents at stated hours; and a reasonable time (after the receipt of the mail by the postmaster) allowed for receiving letters, and making up another mail to be forwarded:—This time not to exceed one quarter of an hour at small offices, nor two hours at capital ones.

In case of accidents happening to the stage, the mail to be forwarded, so as to reach each office at the stated hour, at the expence of the proprietors of the stage.

A secure and convenient place in each carriage to be set apart for the reception of the mail, and appropriated solely to that purpose. This place to be lined and covered with painted canvas, so as to keep out rain and snow—and to have a good lock and key.

The proprietors of the stages to be answerable for the care and fidelity of the persons employed in carrying and delivering the mail.

The proprietors and their drivers to be under oath not to carry, or suffer to be carried in their stages, any letters, or newspapers, but what they shall deliver into a post-office

Bond with two sufficient sureties, to be given for the fulfilment of the contract.

Portmanteaus and bags for containing the letters, to be furnished at the expence of the United States.

The sums agreed upon for carrying the mails to be paid by the postmaster-general, in four equal quarterly payments;—each payment to be made punctually at the expiration of each quarter.

The contract to continue for one year.

Any persons willing to contract for the carriage of the mails, or either of them, are desired to send their proposals (by post) to the postmaster-general, at his office, No. 55, Queen-street, New-York, on or before the 17th day of October next, after which no proposals will be received.

By order of the postmaster-general,  
JAMES BRYSON, Assistant.

\*\* The printers in the several states are requested to insert the above in their papers.

State of New-Jersey, Middlesex County.

ON the thirteenth of June last, was apprehended and brought before me, Joseph Olden, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the said county, James Lumas and John Horrock, having with them sundry articles of goods. They being examined, John Horrock, under his examination, said, James Lumas told him, he and two others had robbed a store in New-England of the said goods. They having no invoices for them, or passports, they were committed to the gaol of the said county; on their way to the gaol, the said James made his escape from the constable. Having sufficient reason to believe the facts are true, as no person claiming the said goods, I intend to deliver the same to the overseer of the poor of the township where they were taken, to be by him sold for the use of the township, after paying the costs and charges that have accrued thereon, unless the owner of the said goods appear and prove his property within one month from the date hereof.

JOSEPH OLDEN.

Princeton, October 6, 1785. 3w

A JOURNEYMAN  
P R E S S M A N

WILL find constant employment, and receive the highest wages, by applying at the Printing-office in Trenton.

October 10, 1785.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE LET,  
A VALUABLE plantation, lying in East-New-Jersey, in the county of Somerset, Bedminster township, about 20 miles from New-Brunswick, containing 186 acres, 36 acres of it good meadow and may be easily watered, well timbered, in good repair, two bearing orchards of excellent fruit, viz. apples, peaches, cherries, pears and mulberries; an excellent grist-mill and saw-mill, all in good repair, and on a never failing stream of water; a large dwelling-house, two stories high, and five rooms on a floor, and a good well of excellent water, a large storehouse, with a cellar under the whole, likewise a good Dutch barn, with barracks and an excellent cowhouse 60 feet long, with a calf-pen, sheep-pen and horse-stables, &c. The terms will be easy for either purchaser or tenant, who, on the first of March or April, may have possession; for terms apply to the owner, living on the premises.

NICHOLAS ANGLE.

September 22, 1785. 6w

TO BE SOLD,  
A VALUABLE farm, within two miles of Princeton, containing 280 acres, the greatest part of which is covered with excellent timber. The dwellinghouse and barn on the said farm are commodious, and with a few repairs may be made equally convenient to a farmer, or a citizen disposed to retire. The terms of payment will be made easy. For particulars enquire of Richard Stockton, Esquire, at Princeton, or of Doctor Benjamin Rush, in Philadelphia.

September 22, 1785. 7w\*

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the Falls township, Bucks county, in Pennsylvania, on Sunday last, an Irish servant man, named Matthew Clark, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, brown swarthy complexion, sandy coloured hair, straight and short, two scars on his forehead, lost one of his under fore-teeth, very talkative, fond of liquor, is about 23 years of age: had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, made very short, and a light coloured buff vest, both new, with metal buttons, a new wool hat, linen trowsers, and a pair of brown corduroy breeches under them, new shoes and steel buckles. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall be intitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARVEY.

P. S. It is supposed he is gone to Greenwich iron-works, or to New-York state.  
October 3d, 1785. 3w\*

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

On Thursday the 20th of October next, A VALUABLE house and lot, with a convenient stable erected thereon, bounded by lands of Abraham Hunt, Samuel Henry, deceased, and others, in Trenton township, in the county of Hunterdon; also beds and bedding, horse and cart, hogs, with sundry articles of household furniture, too tedious to enumerate, the time of a servant boy who hath got three years and better to serve. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES CHAPMAN.

Trenton, September 23, 1785. 4w\*

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

CONROD KOTTS.

July 9, 1785. t. f.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, at Trenton, in October or November next, for an act of assembly to enable her to fulfil the contracts entered into by Israel Pemberton and Joseph Pemberton, formerly of Philadelphia, deceased, or either of them, for the sale of certain lands in New-Jersey aforesaid, and to make deeds to the purchasers, pursuant to such contracts. And further to enable her to make sale of all the real estate of her late husband the said Joseph Pemberton, deceased, in New-Jersey, for the payment of his debts.

ANN PEMBERTON, Adms.

September 16, 1785. t. f.

THE publick are desired to take notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the laon-officer of this state, to renew two continental loan-office certificates, No. 2120, for 300 dollars, and No. 4768, 600 dollars, issued by Joseph Borden, Esquire, and dated February 11, 1779, payable to William Baker, which certificates were destroyed in his house in the county of Hunterdon, in this state, on the night of the 15th September 1783, by the rats, the drawer in which they were kept having been unfortunately left open. Any person having objections against the renewal of the said certificates, agreeably to an act of Congress of May 10, 1780, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

WILLIAM BAKER.

N. B. The above certificates were advertised in this paper in March 1784.  
September 15, 1785. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable Tract of LAND, CONTAINING 300 acres, situate within three miles of Trenton, in the county of Burlington, and township of Nottingham, and within 2 miles of Lambertton, where it is expected the federal town will be erected. On said tract there is clay and wood sufficient to make brick for the building, it being all woodland, except twelve acres; one hundred of it may be made good meadow, which may be laid from six inches to one foot under water, or kept dry all winter, as the purchaser shall please; and contiguous to it there is great range for cattle. Paper money, notes given to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, and final settlement of their pay, loan-office certificates, and notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of Robert Pearson, in Nottingham, Joseph Milnor or the subscriber in Trenton.

JOSEPH HIGBEE.

N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded.  
May 28, 1785. t. f.

Burlington } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias county, // } to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on Friday the 28th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Thomas Kerling the elder, at the Black Horse, feather beds, bedding, chairs, tables, with a variety of other household and kitchen furniture, also horses, cows, and sundry other articles. And on Saturday the 26th day of November next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Vansiver, innkeeper, at the place aforesaid, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a very valuable piece or tract of land, containing about 22 acres; situate, lying and being near the place aforesaid, in the township of Mansfield; all late the property of said Thomas Kerling; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Smith, and to be sold by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

September 23, 1785. 8w

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue.

On Tuesday the 25th day of October next ensuing, at the late dwellinghouse of Ralph Hart, in Hope-well township, and county of Hunterdon, deceased, THAT very pleasant and well improved farm, whereon said Hart dwelt; situate about three miles above Pennington, on the great road leading to Amwell, containing about 122 acres, on which there are a convenient large stone dwelling house, a large frame barn, a valuable orchard of apple and other fruit trees, a large proportion of the best watered meadow, and a sufficiency of timber land. The tilable land is esteemed to be of the first quality, and in fine, may justly be said to be as valuable a farm, for the number of acres, as any in the county. The payments will be made easy. Sale to begin at ten o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by

MOSES HART, Surviving Exec.

September 26, 1785. 4w¶