

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1786.

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

Mr. COLLINS,

HAVING, a few days since, been led by curiosity to visit and examine into the plan and manner of conducting your academy in Trenton, I was so much pleased, that I cannot refrain begging you to publish an account of it, both for the honour of those who have been engaged in bringing it forward, and, if possible, to stimulate others to like exertions for the publick benefit.

This academy, I am informed, was erected by the subscriptions of about thirty persons. The property is divided into a certain number of shares, worth about twelve pounds each; of these some of the proprietors hold one, two, three, and some four shares, according to their ability and inclination to the work.

The building appears to be about sixty feet front, and upwards of twenty deep, is two stories high, and contains two large square rooms on each floor, capable of accommodating about fifty scholars each, with an entry through the middle of the house, in which stands the stair-case. The upper story however is divided by swinging partitions only, so that the whole is thrown into one on publick occasions. In one of these upper rooms, Mr. Merchant, the principal teacher, is placed. He has the superintendency of the whole; but his particular business is to teach the Greek and Latin languages, mathematics, geography and the art of publick speaking, and by him the English language is taught grammatically. The other apartment in the second story, is designed, I am informed, for a French teacher, whenever the funds of the institution will admit.

In the rooms below stairs two teachers are employed, in one of which one of the teachers meets the first class of English scholars in the morning, and continues with them until ten o'clock, instructing them in spelling, reading, arithmetick, and some of the practical branches of the mathematics, while the other teacher, who is a professed writing-master, is instructing the second class in that beautiful art; at ten these teachers exchange rooms, and the second class studies spelling, reading, arithmetick, &c. while the writing-master is instructing the first class; at this time also those classes in Mr. Merchant's school, who have done reciting, come into the writing-school, where they continue one hour, then retire either to Mr. Merchant's room to pursue their studies there, or to study arithmetick, &c. with the other teacher; when they retire, the remainder of those from Mr. Merchant's school come into the writing-school, and continue till they are dismissed. The afternoon is a repetition of the morning's exercises.

Thus, by a well-judged and regular rotation, a large number of scholars are taught the several branches in order, without confusion or disturbance. The grammar-schools have, at the same time, an opportunity of being taught writing and arithmetick, without interfering with their other studies, an advantage rarely to be met with in publick seminaries; and those who are designed for an English education only, are, besides the other necessary branches, taught the English language in a purity and perfection I believe no where else to be found in America; I mean where they are not obliged to learn the dead languages to become masters of it.

Although there are more scholars in this institution, as I am informed, since the above regulations have taken place, than have ever been heretofore, yet it is evident to me that a much larger number might be taught with ease and facility; and as it is situated in a healthy and plentiful country, I make no doubt but its increase will be equal to the most sanguine expectations of its best friends.

A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

From the Pennsylvania Mercury, June 30.

Mr. HUMPHREYS,

The following petition is under consideration, to be presented for signing against the next session; and as it is generally found best to prepare the minds of the people, a publication thereof in your paper will oblige several of your subscribers.

R. N.

To the honourable the representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania,
HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners are greatly alarmed at the evil consequence resulting from the mode of policy lately adopted by our neighbouring state, New-Jersey, viz. that of issuing paper money to be a legal tender in all cases of payment whatever, within that state. Unless some mode of redress is adopted, situated as we are, contiguous and reciprocal, many of us having con-

tracts to a large amount, the recovery of which must be at their discretion, unless received in their paper. This city is their general market for produce of the most necessary kinds for support, with which they collect our specie, and in general refuse to receive our paper especially for wood. In this way we may frequently see the property of our debtors offered for sale in our markets under cover, when nothing but specie will be taken in payment, and if we cross the river to claim our due from them, their paper is pushed on us in lieu of a valuable consideration, which they will not receive in exchange for their produce in our market, nor sell us their produce until they bring it into our state, where their money is not a tender: Thus their paper money is rendered useless to us. By what has already passed, it is easy to see that great loss will ensue to the citizens of this state, more especially as we are not connected in their funds, if they have any other than the tender fund, for securing its value.

We therefore offer for your consideration, whether it may not be proper to pass a law, which may compel the inhabitants of that state to receive their own paper emissions for their produce, &c. brought into this state for sale. This may enable us to receive a value for their paper, when they push it on us in lieu of value.

This or some other mode that will relieve us from the approaching danger, is most humbly offered to your consideration, not doubting but your honourable house will take the same into consideration, and grant such redress as you in your wisdom shall see meet.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1786.

Thoughts on Religion.

ERRORS and mistakes, however gross, in matters of opinion, if they are sincere, ought to be pitied, but not punished nor laughed at. The blindness of the understanding is as much to be pitied as the blindness of the eyes; and it is neither laughable nor criminal for a man to lose his way in either case. Charity bids us endeavour to set them right by argument, but at the same time forbids us either to punish or ridicule the misfortune. Every man seeks for truth, but God only knows who has found it; it is unjust to persecute, and absurd to ridicule people for their several opinions, which they cannot help entertaining upon the conviction of their reason; it is he who acts or tells a lie that is guilty, and not he who honestly and sincerely believes the lie. The object of all publick worship in the world is the same—it is that great Eternal Being who created every thing. The different manners of worship are by no means subjects of ridicule, each thinks his own the best; and I know no infallible judge in this world to decide which is the best.

Foreign Intelligence.

P A R I S, April 23.

Animal food now sells here at the exorbitant rate of 16 sols the pound, and is expected to be still dearer.

L O N D O N, April 10.

Extrait of a letter from Smyrna, March 11.

"A Venetian vessel from Alexandria has brought accounts that a certain bey, named Murat, at the head of several thousand men, had exacted from all the consuls of the Franks who reside in that city, except from that of Russia, a contribution of 125,000 patacons. Upon the refusal, the barbarian made himself master of the castle, and began to demolish the Greek and Roman catholic churches, and threatened every thing with fire and sword, if they refused his demand. The consuls, affrighted by this treatment, shipped their families and effects on board of some vessels which were in the port, and at the departure of the Venetian vessel the Russian consul was negotiating a reconciliation."

April 13. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Kings of France and Spain, are now contriving to out-do each other in commercial treaties. But trade is a fluctuating thing; it passed from Tyre to Alexandria, from Alexandria to Venice, from Venice to Antwerp, from Antwerp to Amsterdam and London; the English rivalling the Dutch, and the French are now rivalling both. All nations almost are wisely applying themselves to trade: and it behoves those who are in possession of it, to take the greatest care that they do not lose it. It is a plant of tender growth, and requires sun and soil, and fine season, to make it thrive and

flourish. It will not grow like the palm-tree, which, with the more weight and pressure, rises the more. Liberty is a friend to it, as it is a friend to liberty.

A land-sailing machine, has, for some time past, made its appearance on Barham Downs, near Canterbury.—It goes on four low wheels, with a steerage in the prow—it is put in motion solely by the wind, and runs within five and a half points of it: and it is imagined it may hereafter be of great utility in an open, extensive plain country, as it sails at the amazing velocity of 29 miles within the hour, with the wind on the beam. It is an invention of Henry Oxenden, who, with great perseverance and industry, has brought it to the highest perfection.

April 19. A young woman, near the Minorie, fell into a trance the 28th of last month, and on Thursday night her senses returned, and she is in a fair way of recovery. Her friends most wisely and humanely kept her in a warm bed, and thus retained the natural heat till the powers of life returned. Our correspondent advises, that all persons who die at this inclement season be kept in bed for thirty-six hours at least; for nurses speedily removing the bed-clothes, on account of death-bed perquisites, have brought on the positive death of thousands: and it is now an established truth, that various derangements in the system will bring on the appearances of death: and it is likewise happily proved, that care and attention to persons seemingly dead, will every now and then restore them to their friends and to society.

England may very shortly boast of her equality with France and Germany, in that extensive branch of philosophy, chemistry. Independent of the many scattered seminaries in this science, the university of Oxford has collected together a very large class of students, whose abilities and perseverance will, doubtless, equal, if not surpass, our rival neighbours.

May 5. We talk of the depravity of the age, and the increase of prostitutes in our streets, when, in fact, the principal cause of that increase is the shameful monopoly made by the men in trades for which women are peculiarly adapted. To see our shops crowded with fribbing effeminate men mercers, men milliners, men haberdashers, men linen drapers, all of which employments ought to be confined to women, is a disgrace to manhood, more especially as it excludes the other sex from those exertions of industry, which would exempt thousands from the pursuits of vice and dissipation.

Extrait of a letter from Paris, June 1.

"The Cardinal's examination and enlargement being a matter that not only interests Paris, but all Europe, I would be to blame were I to neglect giving a circumstantial detail of what took place on the occasion.

"On the 19th of May, at eleven o'clock at night, Madame de la Motte and Mademoiselle Oliva were transferred from the Bastille to the publick prison; Villette was also brought thither loaded with irons. The day following, at four in the morning, Sergeant and Regnaut, tipstaves, went to the Bastille for the immortal Comte de Cagliostro; they put him into a hackney coach, and brought him to the courthout, le Palais. Cagliostro was in green embroidered with gold, his hair dressed *a la charolois*, hung down on his shoulders, and was tied at the end with an enormous bunch of party-coloured ribands; he wore very little powder. The Comte seemed perfectly composed; he was even seen laughing with the myrmidons of the law. He is a short, well-set man, about five feet three inches high. The Cardinal came in the Governor's coach, at six o'clock, the blinds were up; the King's Lieutenant got out first, M. de Lunai followed him, they both handed his eminence out of the coach. The Prelate was dressed in a purple cassock, and cloak lined with red, a cap and stockings of the same colour, he wore the ensign of the Order of the Holy Ghost, he looked feeble, and leaned very much on his cane; he saluted the few people, about forty, that were in the court. Horror was depicted in his countenance, and his eyes full of tears, were ready to let them drop at every step he made. Regnaut, the tipstaff, met the Governor and his Lieutenant at the top of the stair-case, and told the Cardinal that he might speak to his counsel M. de Bonnières for about four minutes before he appeared in presence of his judges. Villette was examined first, and staid in court until about eleven. After him Madame de la Motte was called; this ungovernable female appeared with the greatest *sans froid* before the august tribunal, sole disposer of her own destiny. Mademoiselle Oliva was then called in, and, after her, the celebrated Comte. The two last were interrogated at the bar of the court, but Madame de la Motte and Villette underwent their trial seated on the *ballata* (or stool on which great criminals sit) the Cardinal was the last that appeared. His eminence was shewn into the advocates bench, where there was an arm chair placed for him. The first President in-

formed him that he was free to sit if he thought proper. The Prince thanked the magistrate, and told him that he was not fatigued, and that the bench that was behind him would be sufficient if he found himself indisposed. He left the court at four in the afternoon, after having remained an hour and a half before his judges. When his eminence came out, a numerous audience shouted applause, and he then saw by himself that the nation was not against him. The court immediately broke up. The Prelate was re-conducted with Cagliostro to the Bastille, where they slept, the others remaining in the publick prison. In short, yesterday, the 31st of May, the Cardinal's enemies found themselves sadly disappointed. The magistrates were all assembled at six o'clock in the morning: what with re-examining the depositions, and confronting of witnesses, &c. it was half past seven o'clock in the evening before the house broke up; at that moment the Cardinal retired from the bar. At five in the morning of the 31st, the Rohan family paid their respects to the judges; they had the Prince of Conde, and the Duke de Bourbon, then followed the Marechal de Soubize, the Princes de Marfan, Prince Ferdinand, the Duke and Duchesse de Mont-Baton, the Comtesse de Brinon, the Princes de Lambese and de Vaudemont. After the house rose, the President, Ormesson, and M. Tiron, set off immediately to inform his Majesty of the result of the trial. The King waited their arrival at Bagatelle. The arrest was at length issued at three quarters after nine in the evening. The following is the tenor of it:

Mont-le Cardinal—acquitted and discharged.
Madame de la Motte—to be whipped, branded on the shoulders, and imprisoned for life.
Mademoiselle d'Oliva—banished from Court.
Count Cagliostro—acquitted and discharged.
Villette—perpetual banishment from the kingdom.
Le Memoire Madame de la Motte—suppressed as containing false calumnies.

"When this judgment was announced, the publick, as if with one voice, cried out *bravo! bravo! bien juge! bien juge!* so that this affair, which has so long kept all Europe in suspense, is finally concluded."

BIRMINGHAM, April 19.

The duke de Fitz James, grandson of the Pretender, accompanied the duke d'Orleans from Paris here, which journey the above two noblemen performed in 42 hours.

DUBLIN, April 27.

Notwithstanding the frequency of executions, and that an unhappy fellow-creature not long since stood in a gibbet a sad spectacle near the above-mentioned place, we are led to think that hanging loses force by its frequency—and he who visits them often, will at last have as little sensibility of it as Hamlet's grave-maker, in the exercise of his office—"custom maketh it to him a property of ease." The curtain of eternal night being dropped on the last scene of the culprit's life, or in other words, the execution being over, the multitude return to their several avocations, till the evening arrives, when some of them assemble to recapitulate the dying words and actions of the deceased: another day passes, and you hear no more of him, save that a few of his former associates had, the preceding night, lodged his body in an obscure corner of an unfrequented church-yard, or probably in unhalloved earth—where his memory and his crimes are interred with his bones! The humanity of our legislators is as conspicuous as their wisdom: what pity it is, therefore, that they cannot devise, for certain descriptions of felons, a mode of punishment short of death, which might be nearly, if not equally, replete with ignominy and horror, as well as possess the salutary advantage of being permanent and lasting—at present, alas! it is transient and momentary.

American Intelligence.

From the BAHAMA GAZETTE.

NASSAU, June 3.

We are authorized to inform our readers, that letters of unquestionable authenticity, and of recent date, are received here from London, which speak, in the most positive terms, of government having determined on making this a FREE PORT, for the importation of *foreign raw materials, provisions and lumber*, duty free, including *African productions* of every species; and that such articles as can be admitted to entry in Great-Britain, may be re-exported from hence thither, in British bottoms, without being subjected to any duty or impost here; that no manufactured goods, or East-India productions, will be admitted from any other quarter than Great-Britain; that every necessary measure for making this a place of security will be immediately adopted; it being the intention of government to station a considerable naval and military force in these islands for that purpose, and for the effectual arrangement of the salt trade here and at Turks Island.

Letters from Jamaica complain much of a long-continued drought. Plantain trees, and every other species of vegetation had suffered greatly; and the young plant canes being burnt up, had totally destroyed the planters' hopes of a good crop next year.

June 17. The brigantine Friends Adventure, capt. Appleton, of Liverpool, supposed to have been lost on Sandy Key, sailed from New-York for Jamaica on the 18th of last January, with a cargo of lumber. In 17 days after making the island of Jamaica, was driven to leeward by a strong current, and spent three weeks in endeavouring to beat up, without effect. On the 11th of March made Cuba, a little to-leeward of the Ile of Pines. Being greatly distressed for want of water, on the 8th landed at Cape Corante in quest of some, but found none. A few days after discovered

the watering wells at Cape Antonio, where they filled their casks. On the 12th took their departure from Cape Antonio, intending to go through the Gulph till they could clear the Bahamas, and then make for the Windward Passage. On the 15th at half past three, A. M. steering N. the wind blowing fresh from the S. ran on a sunken reef about two miles from a Key, called Sandy Key, two leagues N. W. from the Grand Bahama; cut away the masts, and with great difficulty got ashore in the boats, with a few articles of provisions, on Sandy Key. Day discovered to them that they were cast away on a desert sandy bank, where not a shrub grew, nor was there the appearance of fresh water. A large island, Bahama, two leagues to the N. W. appeared well-timbered, but afforded no signs of inhabitants. Two boats they had, but they were insufficient to carry the whole crew off. To add to their distress, no person on board could ascertain where they were. With spars and sails they made three tents: in digging a well, they fortunately met with fresh water sufficient to supply them all: they next determined on building a vessel adequate to the purpose of transporting themselves to some inhabited place. The island in sight promised them timber, the wreck ironwork, and her cargo planks. A passenger on board, being a shipwright, encouraged them to this enterprise, which was immediately entered upon. While engaged in this arduous undertaking, two of the sailors, on the 5th of April, went off with the best boat; and, after being 18 days at sea, reached a settlement on Abaco, where making a report to capt. Stephens of the situation in which they had left their companions, he sent a small vessel with necessaries to their relief, which, after three weeks fruitless search, returned back. On the 12th of April, early in the morning, saw a large ship aground on a reef about three leagues to the N. W. and a brig standing off and on, wind blowing fresh at S. The wind having moderated, and the sea fallen, in the evening, five men went from Sandy Key in a Moses boat for the ship, which they reached, found her deserted, and her hold full of water. They were agreeably surprised to find on board a seasonable supply of live stock, bread and other provisions. In the captain's state-room, a board ripped from a bulkhead near the mizenmast, attracted their attention; and, on further search, they found it to be a concealment, where 2200 dollars still remained. These they secured, and afterwards divided equally amongst the whole crew. Some articles of wearing apparel were also found; and in order to divide the value equitably, were put up to publick sale in their camp, and the proceeds shared. The ship was a Spaniard, homeward bound, and went to pieces on the 25th. The 2d of May, the Friends Adventure was beat to pieces by a heavy gale from W. N. W. Continuing to work at their new vessel, on the 5th of May they descried a small sail in the offing: sent off their boat, and found her to be a wrecker from this port, commanded by Philip Thomson. The day after another wrecker appeared. Three of the sailors accompanied Thomson hither; the rest determined on accomplishing the work they had engaged in, building the vessel, which was nearly finished, and carrying their property in her, rather than comply with the terms proposed by the wreckers. On the 27th and 28th, 16 small craft from this port arrived at Sandy Key. Their crews assisted in launching the vessel, in which capt. Appleton and his crew arrived here on Wednesday the 7th instant.

June 24. The late severe drought in Jamaica has been followed by plentiful rains, which set in the 21st of last month.

July 1. On the 28th of May, his most christian majesty's ship La Fayette arrived at Port-Royal, in Jamaica, with the customary notifications and compliments from Monsieur le Comte de St. Luzerne, the new governor of St. Domingo, to lieutenant-governor Clark.

The intelligence respecting the establishment of a FREE PORT is confirmed. Bermuda is to have the same privilege.

ST. JOHN, (New-Brunswick, June 6.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, that an English Guinea shall pass current and be received for 23s. 4d. and a silver English or French Crown-piece for 3s. 6d. and all other English gold and silver coin in the like proportion; and that Spanish milled Dollars shall pass current and be received for 3s. each; and a Half-Johannes for 40s. in all payments to be made within this province.

PORTSMOUTH, July 13.

A correspondent wishes to be informed whether it is not as necessary that *French vessels* bound to the United States, should be furnished with *passports* from the *American consuls* residing in French dominions, as for *American vessels* to be obliged to receive such from the *French consuls* residing among us, on pain of being *refused admittance into their ports*. Notwithstanding the *plausible pretext* of British subjects imposing themselves on them for Americans—your correspondent knows of no indulgence granted to us more than to any other people; their ports (which are denominated free) being open to all nations. What necessity of our having *naval offices* established, if no credence is to be paid to them by foreigners without the *sanction of their consuls*? We may as well abolish them, and give up at once all pretensions to liberty, as to suffer such a *flagrant infringement* on our rights and privileges.—Where is our (much boasted) independence, if we tamely submit to such violations? It is almost now merely nominal, and as we go on, it will be even without the name! An imposition is an imposition, let it

come from what quarter it may, as such, it ought to be considered and repented. If we are indebted to foreigners, let us endeavour to pay them with honour, and assert our rights like freemen; not suffer such indignities, because we are under obligations; it denotes servile fear, which Americans ought to be ashamed of.

BOSTON, July 13.

A letter from one of the best men in the world, and a constant friend of America, in London, to a correspondent in this town, says, "I fear as you do, that we have entertained too high expectations from the American revolution. There are, however, among many discouraging circumstances, some that are very encouraging. I have been lately charmed with a declaration of the legislature of Virginia, on the subject of intellectual and religious liberty. Mr. Jefferson has lately been in London, and I admire his wisdom and liberality. The influence of such men, as the ADAMS'S, FRANKLIN, JAY, BOWDOIN, &c. &c. cannot but produce the happiest effects.

"Our measures are becoming more and more hostile to the trade of America. This, though the worst of policy in us, may prove a great advantage to the United States, by checking their rage for foreign finery, and leading them to seek *true independence*, by supplying their wants within themselves. When will the world see a people so wise as to prefer real to artificial wealth; simplicity of manners to the refinements of luxury, and a well-guarded internal happiness to the splendor of commerce, arts, arms and dominion.

"I shall take care to convey your letters to the society for constitutional information. Dr. JEBB is dead, and by his death this world lost one of the best men that ever lived. The letter directed to him I shall convey to his sorrowful widow."

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

We learn from Nova-Scotia, that the most vigilant eye and malicious heart, is engaged in seizing and insulting the American vessels and flag. The Sharks of the custom-houses in their several ports, even send out boats beyond their harbours in quest of vessels belonging to the States. One lately they took from Penobscot, bound to St. Peters, a French port in Newfoundland, owned by col. McCobb, of Kennebec. They have likewise seized and condemned the cargo of the brig Mary and Ann, captain Robinson, from this port. The brig was acquitted as being "British property."

We are well assured, that notwithstanding the refugees in Halifax seem virulently interested in preventing American produce from being carried there, their markets have nothing in them but carrion—Veal sells for 10d. and beef for 7d. per pound, sterling; and, was it not for the supply of fish, which is only in summer, these vultures would starve. Such is their inveteracy and subtily, that they have influenced the flexible governor Parr to prohibit the importation of provisions from the United States, except flour, and that only in British bottoms, which is distressingly experienced by the poorer sort of people, as well as much reprobated by the old inhabitants of that infant province.

TRENTON, July 31.

A gentleman, who for several years resided in Kentucky, has favoured us with the following circumstantial description of that country, for the entertainment of our readers:

Kentucky is subject to, and is the western extremity of Virginia; it is bounded by the river Ohio, which divides it from the lands yet possessed by the savages, and ceded to Congress by Virginia, on the N. W. by a small river called Great Sandy, which divides it from the county of Virginia called Montgomery, on the N. E. by the Cumberland mountains on the S. E. and by the line, which divides Virginia and North-Carolina, and which runs a due west course, on the South.

The extent of this country, from N. E. to S. W. with the meanders of the Ohio, the general bearing of which is nearly S. W. and by W. may be between six and seven hundred miles, and from the Ohio to the Cumberland mountain—about two hundred and fifty.

Its principal rivers are the Ohio, Kentucky, Green river, Salt river, Licking, the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. The Allegany and Monongahela rivers are the most considerable northern and eastern branches of the Ohio; in the Forks of which stands Pittsburg, at which place these two branches lose their names in the common name of Ohio.

The falls or rapids of this river are in 38 deg. 30 min. navigable for vessels of moderate burden—are about a mile in length, and said to be 630 miles below Pittsburg, and about 400 miles above the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi. This is the only rapid in this extensive river, which, from Fort Pitt to the Mississippi, is about 1100 miles. The Kentucky river, which gives name to the country, and in the Indian language signifies *bloody*, is navigable, excepting in the dry seasons, taking its meander measure, upwards of two hundred, and it is lost in the Ohio about seventy miles above the falls.

Green river, at present the southern limits of the Kentucky settlement, is of the same dimensions with

the Kentucky. It meets the Ohio about 200 miles below the falls.

Salt river is navigable in the wet season about 80 miles, and embraces the Ohio twenty miles below the falls.

Licking is the least considerable river in the country, but is navigable for nearly the same distance with the Salt river, and puts into the Ohio about 170 miles above the falls.

The Cumberland river heads in the mountains of that name already mentioned, and, taking a circuitous course southwesterly, visits North-Carolina, and thence running northwesterly, re-enters Virginia, and meets the Ohio about 50 miles above the junction of the latter with the Mississippi.

The Tenelee or Cherokee, is a river nearly as large as the Ohio, takes its rise from several sources in Virginia and North-Carolina, and sweeping through a large extent of fertile country, generally a southwesterly course, passing through Carolina, visits Georgia, and thence, bending northwesterly, leaves Georgia, paying a second visit to Carolina and Virginia, is blended with the Ohio about twelve miles below the mouth of Cumberland. This river is of a semicircular figure, and is said to be navigable for at least nine hundred miles.

Kentucky, at present, consists of seven counties, viz. Jefferson, Fayette, Lincoln, Nelson, Mercer, Bourbon and Madison, each of which, agreeably to the constitution of Virginia, sends two members to the General Assembly at Richmond. The county courts in Virginia are held monthly; and, as the magistrates execute their office without fees, the administration of justice in this country is exceedingly cheap. In the year 1782 it was erected into a separate district, when a general or supreme court was also established, vested with every power which the general court possesses in the eastern district of Virginia.

The inhabitants being already numerous, and their numbers daily increasing, an application was made to the legislature, at their last session, to have the Kentucky district erected into a separate independent state, in consequence of which an act was passed for that purpose; but as it lays the district under some restrictions, perhaps not altogether consistent with the genius of a free people, it is rather probable the inhabitants will decline the proposed separation for the present.

The Presbyterian and Baptist denominations are the most numerous sects of religion in this country: And our correspondent is happy to say, that these churches are generally supplied with pious rational pastors.

A college is also established in Kentucky by act of Assembly, and that on the most liberal principles. It is called the Transylvania Seminary, and is already endowed with about 10,000 acres of the best land in that country.

The Reverend Synod of New-York and Philadelphia have lately instituted a presbytery in the Kentucky country.

As this country is extensive, so its soil is various. The lands through which the Kentucky, the Licking, and some of the branches of the Salt river, run, generally speaking, exceed description. Its soil is from eighteen inches to several feet deep. It partakes of a dark chocolate colour, but in fertility exceeds the jet black. Besides the kind just described, there are four or five classes in the district of inferior qualities; and the eastern and southeasterly parts of it are little else than a collection of mountains for near two hundred miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. The western and southwesterly extremity of the country is greatly injured by being overflowed in the wet season, and some parts of it will, for a number of years, be rendered in some measure useless for want of timber.

After being reduced with a few crops of Indian corn, hemp or tobacco, the soil seems very natural to wheat, which, in a dry season, has been raised to weigh sixty-three pounds per bushel. Excepting the parts above described, it is generally a high level country; and, at a moderate distance from the large rivers, it is very healthy. A circumstance peculiar to this country is, that the farther from the rivers the better the land. The intervals are mostly contracted, and but of the second quality in point of soil.

The principal kinds of timber are black and white walnut, wild cherry-tree, locust, of which there are two kinds, white ash, oaks of all sorts known in colder climates, mulberry and poplar in great abundance; and the myrtle or sugar-tree is very plenty, and grows to an uncommon size.—The underwood is generally scarce; what there is is chiefly spice-wood and papaw, or wild cucumber-tree, so called from its bearing a fruit not unlike a cucumber in shape and size, but very luscious to the smell and taste.

This country abounds in many kinds of excellent wild grass; and although English grass is not a native, yet it flourishes amazingly when introduced. What is called Foulmeadow-grass grows spontaneously here; and the cane, of which the weavers' reeds are composed, is in great abundance in this country. The cattle feed very freely on it, and, as it continues green during the winter, it affords an excellent substitute for fodder.

Iron ore, in sufficient quantities, and of a good quality, is found in the more broken parts of the country.

Its exemption from stones on the surface, while it affords the greatest abundance for all the purposes of domestic use, is a peculiarity of this country well deserving notice. The country, especially the interior parts of it, lies on a limestone quarry, admirably well calculated both as to shape and situation for building.

The number of old forts in this country are the admiration of the curious, and a matter of much speculation. They are mostly of a circular form, situated on strong well-chosen ground, and contiguous to water. When, by whom, and indeed for what purpose these were thrown up, is uncertain. They are certainly very ancient, there not being the least

visible difference in the age or size of the timber growing on or within these forts and that which grows without, and the oldest natives have lost all tradition respecting them. They must have been the efforts of a people much more devoted to labour than our present race of Indians, and it is difficult to conceive how they could have been constructed without the use of iron tools. At a convenient distance from these there always stands a small mound of earth thrown up in the form of a pyramid, and seems, in some measure, proportioned to the size of its adjacent fortification. On examination they have been found to contain a chalky substance, supposed to be bones, and of the human kind.

The salt springs, by the inhabitants called salt licks, with which this country so largely abounds, are displays of that munificence with which Heaven has distributed its bounties through this lower creation. Had it not been for the supply of salt these afforded, and the wild meat with which it was amply furnished, this country could not have been settled during the late scarcity of the former article.

The most noted of these licks are Ballet's Lick, Dunning's Lick, the Upper and Lower Blue Licks, (the former of which discharges a quantity of salt-water nearly sufficient to drive a mill) and the Great Bone Lick, which takes its name from a number of bones of an uncommon size, which are found in it, and by most supposed to be of the elephant kind.

These springs afford water sufficient to supply the whole western country with salt. It is now commonly sold in Kentucky from eight to twelve shillings the bushel, but may be made for about half that sum.

The petrifying quality in the waters of the Ohio, especially at and near the falls, may be justly ranked amongst the curiosities of this country. The rock on which the river runs has once been a soft yielding clay, as in many parts of it may be seen roots of trees, nuts, and other kinds of vegetables turned into solid stone, and which now adhere to, and are become a part of the rock.

The healthfulness and temperature of the Kentucky climate—the exuberance of its soil—the enchanting beauties of its surface, especially in the vernal season—are, to the inhabitants of the northern states, real curiosities, and would transcend the belief of the less credulous.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Western country, dated on the waters of Shanangoe, June 25, 1786.

"The heavy rains and high freshes about the latter end of May, prevented our waggon getting to Pittsburgh as soon as I expected, by at least two weeks, which retarded our business—however, we began to extend the line on Monday last, and are going on with the business without interruption.

"On my arrival at Pittsburgh the reports of the hostile disposition of the Indians, appeared not only unfavourable but dangerous for us to proceed to business. I found a number of Indians of different nations assembled there; and, after some days enquiry and deliberation, I got an interpreter to inform them, that I wished to talk with their principal Indians—the next day I was informed that two chiefs and several men of them were then waiting my pleasure to hold a council. I then explained the business I was sent on by the great men of Pennsylvania, and requested them to tell me candidly whether their nations had any objections to our running the boundary-lines of the state. They informed me that they had no objections, and that the Indians were disposed to peace, and the two chiefs and four of the men would follow us, and assist us with meat, &c. Since our arrival in the woods we have met with 18 Indians, in different parties, hunting; they also inform us that we need not be under any apprehensions of danger from the Indians. You will no doubt be surprised to find my account of the disposition of the Indians, so different from the common report; but a further confirmation that they have no intentions of going to war with us at present, is, their industry in planting Indian corn on the Shanangoe, French creek settlements, &c. so convenient to our settlements: also, they are dispersed all over this country in small hunting-parties, and discover a sociable, friendly disposition to our people, where-ever they meet them, which would not be the case did they intend to commit hostilities."

From a Norfolk paper, dated July 12, we have taken the following account of the seizure of the ship Cyrus, captain Dawson, at that port:

"Mr. Graves, one of the state searchers, having received information that captain Dawson, of the ship Cyrus, (lately from and belonging to Philadelphia) had, in order to defraud the state, made a false entry on his arrival, went over to Portsmouth on Friday last, where the vessel then lay, and seized her in the name of the state; but as he was not permitted to enter the ship, and observing that captain Dawson meant, in open violation of the law, to get under way, he thought it his duty to advise captain James, of the armed state schooner Liberty.

"About two o'clock, P. M. captain Dawson, taking advantage of a fresh breeze from the S. W. passed the town, and the schooner being under way at the same time, came up with the ship off Lambeth's Point, and ordered the captain to bring to, to which he replied, that, should they attempt to board him, he would fire into the schooner, being prepared for the purpose.

"Captain James finding that he would be under the disagreeable necessity of using hostile measures, bore away for Hampton, where, speedily collecting a number of volunteers, he made sail, and about ten o'clock came up with the ship between the Clump Hills and the Capes, when he again ordered the captain to come to, warning him of the dangerous consequences attending a refusal; this request not being complied with, he endeavoured to grapple the ship, when captain Dawson immediately fired a six pounder loaded with langridge into the schooner, which did her considerable damage, and slightly wounded one of the hands. Captain James immediately returned the fire, boarded her, and, after a feeble resistance, took possession of the ship, and brought her back into Hampton Road.

"She will prove a valuable seizure, having no less than 680 hogheads of tobacco on board, which, with the ship, it is expected will be condemned at our next court of admiralty, the captain having had the temerity to sail without a clearance from the custom-house. We are sorry to learn, that during the action a gentleman on board the Cyrus was dangerously wounded."

We must not fret ourselves because we do not advance faster towards political perfection. Children must wait a course of growth and education before they can be men. What if we are guilty of some follies and blunders, we shall mend as we grow older; and it is worse to mature fast than slowly. Trees of a lively and quicker growth, are of less solidity and shorter duration. Perhaps this remark holds, with few or no exceptions, throughout the vegetable world, and does it not in the animal too? In states and nations, unless history deceives us, quick and early maturity is to be regarded as productive of quick and early dissolution. If therefore we wish to live long, let us not be in too great a hurry; or blame those who, as we jog on, are inclined to shew a few state-capers, or try a few state-projects.

Nothing has contributed more to the improvement of mechanic arts in Britain, and to raise them to the high perfection in which they are at this time in that country, says a correspondent, than a prohibition of interlopers, or such as have not served regular apprenticeships. But in this country any person, although he may have been bred a scavenger or a chimney-sweep, may set up any trade he pleases, without giving any previous proofs of his skill, or undergoing any examination for ascertaining his abilities; and what is astonishing is, that such often meet with more encouragement from the unwary publick, especially if they be foreigners, than better workmen, to the great damage of the natives, and those who have, perhaps, sacrificed seven years of their youth in learning some particular art, and expended considerable sums of money during this time in their support, in order properly to qualify themselves for business.—Till lately this was the case in this state with respect to the practice of physick and surgery; but, by a judicious act of the legislature, to prevent impositions, no person can follow either of those professions without first undergoing a strict examination. Our correspondent adds, that if a like law extended to mechanics, he believes the publick would be better served, especially in point of workmanship, if it would not have a tendency to reduce the prices to the proper standard, as it would then be more worth the while for men of property to educate their sons for, and bind them to, useful callings than it is at present.

THESE are to inform all persons that have demands against the confiscated estates in this state, who have had them adjudged and deposited with the Auditor agreeably to law, that the notes for their respective claims are now ready, and will be delivered when applied for. Each applicant will be particular in observing, that no note can be delivered without their producing the original mortgages, bonds, notes or accounts, properly endorsed and certified by the Judges, provided they have not already been left with the Auditor.

JAMES MOTT, Treasurer.
Trenton, July 31, 1786. 4w

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Eaton, John North and Joseph Cosgrove, insolvent debtors now confined in the common gaol of the county of Monmouth, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas, for said county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 31st day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. John Longstreet, innkeeper, at Freehold, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said John Eaton, John North, and Joseph Cosgrove's estates should not be made, and they discharged, agreeably to the act of the legislature in such case made and provided.

JOHN EATON,
JOHN NORTH,
JOSEPH COSGROVE.
Monmouth gaol, July 27, 1786. 2w*

W A N T E D,
A good MILK Cow. Enquire of the
Printer.

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.

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.

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.

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

Publick notice is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM WATSON, of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

May 15, 1786.

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 Gunckle'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 15, 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.

JOHN PORCH.

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.

SARAH PENIER.

July 18, 1786.

PURSUANT to the direction

of 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 Suñex, the 24th of July; at Willis's, Suffex Courthouse, the thirty-first; at the widow Swazey's, in Oxford, the seventh of August; at David M'Pherson'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 Halfey'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 superintendent 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 CONDUCT, Commissioner.

March 15, 1786. t. f.

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.

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 Hillsborough, 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.

Hillsborough, May 22, 1786.

BROGUN HUFF.

Blank Books,

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