

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1786.

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The POLITICAL STATE of the BRITISH NATION, and of EUROPE.

(From the European Magazine, for May, 1786.)

IN our last we left the East-India Governor's cause assuming some regular form of process, promising a termination by and by. This process was a hearing of both parties, by the prosecutor being enjoined to bring forth his specific articles of charge against the defendant; and the latter coming forth a volunteer, by permission of the house, to answer to the charges in *propria persona*, without the aid of counsel, attorney, solicitor, or other legal assistant. The articles, which are numerous and voluminous, with the answer, are both before the house and the public; it would therefore ill become us to comment or criticise upon either, or both, at the moment of writing: we must, therefore, recur to our former observation, that, in the event, somebody must lose honour or reputation, either the accuser or accused: they could not even divide the guilt between them, without fealing both the characters with infamy. In all events, may strict impartial justice take place to its extent!

We likewise noticed the splitting the amendment of the East-India regulating act into two parts, predicting that all three would want amendment in the course of two or three years. One half of our prediction has been fulfilled in the course of this revolving month: an amendment of the first amendment ran through both houses in one day! Of this we need say no more at present.

We hinted at some apparent inconsistencies and palpable errors in the report of the Secret Committee concerning the national revenue and expenditures, which we offered to point out on demand, on condition of our remonstrances being attended to. It is well we did not give ourselves that trouble; for true and solid information and correction of errors is not what our ministers want. We speak not wantonly, or at random: some, nay many of those errors and defects of the statement of finance and expenditure have been pointed out very clearly by a member of the one house to the minister's face, in one of the most matterly pointed harangues that has been delivered, at least so as to reach our attention, this session, without making the least impression upon his mind, or any visible change in his countenance; it was not even honoured with the formality of a speech from the minister in reply. Well then may our humble plain lucubrations be neglected and despised.

Some strenuous efforts were likewise made by some noble lords in the other house to open the eyes of ministers to see the errors of their way, and the weakness of the foundation on which they are fondly and vainly building the ponderous superstructure of national credit; but all to no purpose.

How shall we enter upon and treat a subject which has occurred this month, to the astonishment of all mankind, except the actors in the scene! A wild, visionary, romantick scheme of fortification, which we had the honour to reprobate in February and March, which was reprobated by parliament, which was reprobated by the whole nation, men and women of understanding and reflection—was in this month reintroduced with less ceremony than at the first, as a piece of mere routine business, and a matter of indifference to the nation!—It was instantly met by the same gentleman, who attacked it so successfully in the first instance, and with equal or more rapid success than before; in both which cases he has acquired immortal honour. Will nothing reach the minister, to bring conviction home to his mind, that he is erroneous in his conduct, and, consequently, growing daily more obnoxious to the people, whose voice and spirit ushered him into power?—If these mementoes will not do, we know not what will strike conviction upon his callous mind.

The minister perseveres in pushing through his excise scheme, let what will be the consequence! For the most pernicious, unconstitutional and oppressive measures, a minister of state never wanted a pretence. The increase of the revenue is the present minister's standing-dish, to answer all purposes.—The revenue, the revenue! is the only object he places before his eyes; it absorbs all his faculties, and engrosses all his attention. To this he seems willing to sacrifice men's liberty and property, and even their lives, with every thing that is dearly valuable to freemen, to rational beings, to Englishmen! So madly bent is he on his revenue schemes, his excise schemes, and stamping schemes, that he wants to make it criminal in the subjects to petition, to complain, to remonstrate, against the multitudinous, heavy, and oppressive burdens he is daily heaping upon their shoulders, and the galling fetters and chains which he is continually rivetting upon their arms and limbs.—To comfort them under

the pressure, or rather to mock them, he gravely tells them, their burden will be lighter a hundred years hence, by the means of his moon-shine scheme of paying the national debt GRADUALLY.—Gradually indeed! by slow degrees:—the benefit to be felt a hundred years hence; that is, if Frenchmen, and all their friends and followers, shall continue so long peaceable neighbours, and staunch friends to Englishmen; and these latter shall have an uninterrupted run of prosperity all that time, and provided the minister and his select committee have made no blunders in their calculations of debtor and creditor of the public money.—Not one of these *data*, however, do we subscribe to.—In the mean time stockjobbing acquires an additional spring to its motion, and gambling will rise in the Alley to a greater pitch than ever, under the auspices of the Right Honourable the new superintendents of that illustrious branch of traffick.

To this rapacity of revenue the poor hawkers and peddlers have fallen a total sacrifice, and are literally sinking under their burden! Lively emblem of their brethren burden-bearers, the tradesmen all over the kingdom. It is what they are all destined to come to, according to our most excellent minister's plan, in their several turns, one body of men after another, by partial pointed taxation.

Owing to some secret obstruccion, which ministers do not care to publish, the progress of their money-bills on deals and battens through the house has been retarded, and the impost considerably altered, enough to shew with what little judgment the business was first entered upon.

The Americans are going great lengths in contraband trade among our West-India islands; and it is even said that the Congress, by their ambassador here, is calling our ministry to order on that subject. This we must leave to future investigation, when the fact is more firmly established, and the concomitant circumstances are more clearly developed.

The Irish parliament have been prorogued, after a most gracious speech from the throne, all pacifick and calm, undisturbed with foreign politicks or the commercial regulation with Great-Britain. It does not appear from that speech that there is any connection or mutual dependence between Great-Britain and Ireland. This puts a flat negative upon all the arguments of ministers and their friends, adduced to enforce the famous propositions being carried into a law. The fears and tremblings of our courtiers on that score are all completely done away, and we hope such arguments will never be taken up again, to terrify or precipitate our legislators into any national compact whatsoever.

The face of Europe appears at present very calm and serene. The Dutch seem disposed to settle their internal differences among themselves, without calling in foreign powers to the aid of either of the contending parties: this is one great step towards preserving the publick tranquillity undisturbed. The little progress made openly in the Emperor's schemes is another circumstance which contributes to the same salutary purpose. But the precarious state of the health of the King of Prussia seems to be the key-stone of the present pacifick state of Europe: whenever that drops out, the political state of Europe will probably assume a new aspect. If to that shall be added the demise or deposition of the Grand Seignior, the scene would become dangerous and gloomy indeed.

Foreign Intelligence.

LEGHORN, May 29.

A Report prevails here of a serious and successful attack made by the Venetian Admiral upon the town of Sfax, which, it is said, was carried on as follows: Chevalier Emo, being with his squadron off the Tunisian coast, examined what part of it was most open to an attack, and thought no place more proper than the town of Sfax, not only because it lies nearer to the coast, but also on account of its being only twelve miles distant from three small islands, where, in case of a repulse, he might find a proper harbour for his ships. The attack began with incredible ardour on the part of the Venetians, and was opposed with no less bravery by the besieged; but several of the latter being unfortunately killed, or totally disabled by four large pieces of iron ordnance bursting on a sudden, that the garrison was thrown into the utmost confusion. Chevalier Emo improved the opportunity, and, having landed 1500 men, attempted an assault, which succeeded perhaps beyond his warmest expectation; for the besieged, struck with a panic, took to flight, and all the rest were put to the sword.

VIENNA, May 10.

The Emperor dined last week at Prince Kaunitz's, where a large party of the nobility were invited; when

the conversation at table turning on the great change made by the Emperor in the system of penal laws, which, instead of punishing delinquents with death, brands them in the cheeks, and sets them to drawing barges, or such servile employments,—a lady asked, if such punishments would also be inflicted on the nobility, if guilty of like enormities? to which the Emperor replied, "Heaven forbid that people of rank, who ought to set the best examples, should be capable of such depravity:—But if a nobleman be ever found so lost to the proper sense of his character and dignity, I would first degrade him from his rank, and then the courts of justice should treat him neither better nor worse than any other rascal, who was not nobly descended."

LONDON, May 10.

America has involved this country in two wars, first to protect, and lastly to secure its dependence; in this view, the loss of the colonies is by no means to be deplored, as we have now a fairer chance for a longer peace than we have had from the beginning of the century.

The American minister flatly denies the charge of his being paid through the medium of the French ambassador, as stated by lord George Gordon, and challenges his lordship, Mr. Grant, Mr. Tufts, Mr. Gray, and all the rest of mankind, to lay before the publick whatever intelligence, evidence, or colour of suspicion, which they have, or suppose, or pretend, or imagine they have, to the contrary.

May 19. The petty states of Barbary continue to make the greatest part of the European powers tremble before them; and the most formidable of those powers, Great-Britain not excepted, still continue to purchase their friendship by an annual present. After all the expence and cost which the Spaniards have been at, they have also been obliged to send an offer of peace, which the Algerines have condescended to grant, on condition that the Spaniards pay them a large sum of money, and make the Dey a number of stipulated presents. The petty state of Tunis too has treated the Venetians, who were once so formidable, with still greater indignity, having not only set them a limited space of time to determine on peace or war, notwithstanding a Venetian fleet was ready to bombard their capital, but likewise in case their demands are not complied with, have threatened the total destruction of all their trade in the Adriatic.

The Indian colonel, Joseph Brandt, is preparing to go to Canada in a few weeks. He will take with him a number of curious weapons of war, antique and modern, as presents to the principal warriors of the six Indian nations.

MAY 29--31.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Woide, of the British Museum, was introduced to the King at the levee, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in order to present a copy of the Greek New Testament, printed from the Alexandrian M. S. in fac simile types, and was most graciously received by his Majesty, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand on the occasion.

The New Testament, lately presented to his Majesty, printed agreeably to the Greek types in the manuscript at the Alexandrian Library, was indeed a curiosity of the most particular kind. It had been written on what was called the Charta Pergamena (or parchment) so called from the city of Pergamus in Phrygia, where it was invented, or rather improved, by King Eumefis, when he was about making collections for a library equal to that of Alexandria. He had recourse to the skins of animals, properly dressed, whereon to transcribe his manuscripts; as through the envy of Ptolemy, King of Egypt, the exportation of papyrus, or ancient paper, had been at that time interdicted, where alone it was fabricated. The papyrus was an aquatick reed or rush, almost peculiar to the rivers Nile and Euphrates, from the inward pellicles of whose stem, very artificially prepared and polished, a great part of the paper of the ancients was formed. Besides which, they often used for the same purpose, the white rinds between the bark and the wood of the maple, beech, elm, and the linden trees: of these we have still several of their books remaining. Hence bark and book in Latin, is signified by the same word. And from the city of Byblos in Syria, where this kind of paper was first used, the Greeks had their term for a book, and we from them our word Bible. As for linen, hempen, and sometimes cotton rag paper, they were of Arabic extraction, and first brought to Europe by the Saracens of Barbary or Spain, in the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. The first paper-mill in England was erected in queen Elizabeth's reign.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 4.

"One of the secretaries to his Highness the Prince of Albania, had taken up, in the name of his master, goods to the value of between four and five thousand

Florins, of several merchants of this city, whom the Prince had never seen nor known. That secretary having absconded, the merchants whom he had cheated, grounding themselves on their rights as citizens, one of them thought proper to arrest the Prince himself, in quality of a stranger. Notice was given to his Highness that he would be arrested. He foresaw all the inconveniencies attached to confinement, but, fearing to commit his name and reputation by his departure, he thought it would be better for him to sacrifice his liberty to his honour, and to remain exposed to his arrest.

"The Prince was arrested at the French theatre, the 7th of April, at nine o'clock at night. He was conducted to a private apartment. He sent for M. Ploos Van Amstel, a lawyer of great reputation, who settled the affair, and the Prince recovered his liberty, by abandoning to the usurer merchant and his followers a chain and a Christ of gold.

"No sooner had the Prince got out of this hobble, than he was again apprized that the other creditors of his secretary had thoughts of troubling him again. "Let them arrest me," replied the Prince, courageously, "I will stay; I will see what will be the acknowledgment and the reward with which the republic of Holland will pay my services, after her resolution of the 28th of December, 1784, and that of the 11th of January, 1786, signed Estevenon and Fagal."

"He was told that the master of the house in which he lodged was a traitor; that though he called himself a Roman-Catholic, he would for money permit to be arrested in his house not only the four Patriarchs of the Greek orthodox church, but even God himself. "Let them arrest me," answered the Prince again; "let me be conducted to the Town House; if I am delivered up by my host, I shall be safer there than in the house of a rogue."

Extract of a letter dated Amsterdam, May 29.

"The foreigner who styled himself Prince of Albania, and who being arrested for a debt, had, in a very curious memorial, claimed the assistance of the States General, as a recompence for supposed services, is no more. Having been transferred from the civil to the criminal gaol upon suspicion, he found means to anticipate the hand of justice, though the greatest care had been taken previous to his confinement to search his pockets, &c. that he might carry no concealed means of destruction. He has effected his rash purpose, by tearing the artery in his left arm with the tongue of a small belt buckle. His body is now exposed to view in the hospital here. The reason of his being transferred amongst the malefactors was, a strong suspicion that he was the identical *Zanowich*, who, by the frauds practised upon *Chomel* and *Jordon*, had like to have occasioned an open rupture between this Republic and that of Venice. The desperate end of the culprit, seems to justify the surmise, or at least to indicate that the consciousness of his being guilty of some other crime, cognizable by the laws, the rigour of which he had no hopes to escape, made him resolve upon so atrocious a deed."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 16.

Baron Thulemeyer, Envoy Extraordinary of his Prussian Majesty, remitted to the president of the States General the following memorial:

"High and Mighty Lords,

"The under-signed Envoy of his Prussian Majesty is desired to assure your High Mightinesses of the invariable and sincere friendship which his Majesty bears towards them; and to assure them, at the same time, of the pleasure he has in expressing himself a friend and ally of the Republic, in the re-establishment of the internal peace and tranquillity of the United Provinces. His Majesty applauds and sincerely agrees to these resolutions. It would be highly agreeable to him, that they would zealously and firmly persist in putting, not only the constitution and sovereignty of the state, but also the rights and privileges of the hereditary stadtholdership, upon a permanent basis. His Majesty does not intend, by these resolutions, to interfere in the government of the United Provinces. His past conduct proves him the friend and nearest neighbour of the Republic, and as such particularly interested in their welfare; and willingly offers his services, counsel and assistance, in whatever may contribute to their peace and happiness, internal or external.

(Signed)

Hague, May 15. DE THULEMEYER."

Letters from Vienna, dated May 12, mention, that in case the House of Austria should think proper to make an alliance against the Porte, in favour of Prussia, the states of Venice had voluntarily requested to be included in the treaty; and were, supposing a war inevitable, preparing for it with the utmost alacrity. They had eleven new galleys on the stocks, and had purchased of the Emperor at Trieste 15,000 quintals of gun-powder.

The Duke d'Orleans has established, at the place from whence he derives his title, a philanthropic society, and endowed it with an annual income of 16,000 livres, for the service of the poor in general. His Highness proposes to erect similar societies in the principal places of his sovereignty.

June 8. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Lawton, an American gentleman, who went to visit an officer on board the Royal-Admiral East-Indiaman, at Deptford, walking across a plank which led from that ship to another, unfortunately fell into the river, and, notwithstanding many endeavours were used to save him, he was carried down by the rapidity of the tide, and his body has not since been discovered.

The Governor Hancock, Brittell, from New-York for Malaga, is taken by an Algerine corsair, and sent into Tetuan, where they are endeavouring to procure her release from the Emperor of Morocco. The Hancock is a large ship, and mounts sixteen guns; she fought the Algerine an hour and an half; and it was her being so much disabled that obliged the captors to carry her into the first port.

American Intelligence.

HALIFAX, (Nova-Scotia) May 9.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN PARR,

Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, the islands of St. John, Cape Breton, and their dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Majesty has been pleased by order in council, dated 24th of March, 1786, to direct "That no goods or commodities, being the growth or manufacture of the United States of America, shall be imported into this province or its dependencies, except horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and all other species of live stock and provisions, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, flour, bread, biscuit, rice, oats, barley, and all other species of grain; also lumber of every sort; and that the above articles shall be imported by British subjects only, and in none other than British built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law; and during such limited times only as the Governor or Commander in Chief shall, with the advice of council, by proclamation, declare the importation of any of the said articles to be necessary for the supply of the inhabitants of this province."

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his Majesty's council, to publish this proclamation; hereby declaring the permission of the aforesaid articles to be imported from the United States into this province, as by his Majesty's said order directed, and during such time as the importation of said articles shall appear necessary: of which all persons whatever are to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at Halifax, this twenty-third day of June, 1786, in the twenty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign.

JOHN PARR.

By his Excellency's command,

RICHARD BULKELEY.

GOD save the King.

BOSTON, August 1.

By all the late letters from Europe, some of which are as late as the 26th of May, and from the highest authorities we are informed, that no treaties of commerce, beneficial to America, are likely to take place, Congress not having powers to regulate trade, to form treaties, or to procure a compliance with them when formed: Great-Britain complains, that we do not comply with the definitive treaty, and that we defraud her merchants; she will therefore have no treaty of commerce with us. The other powers, to whom we are in debt, seeing the low ebb of our publick credit, and the disgraceful situation in which we place the HEAD of the union, are anxious for their interests, and forming deep designs against ours; while our divided councils, mean practices, and feeble federal government, invite all the nations of the earth to despise, insult and tread upon us.

NEW-YORK, August 5.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.
Wednesday, June 21, 1786.

On motion of Mr. Grayson, seconded by Mr. Sedgwick,

Resolved, That the postmaster-general be informed, in answer to his letter of the 19th, that Congress approve his conduct in directing the deputy postmasters not to receive the paper money of any state for postage of letters.

The secretary at war, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Grayson, having reported the following resolution:

"That the secretary at war direct the commanding officer of the troops to detach two companies to the rapids of the Ohio, to protect the inhabitants from the incursions and depredations of the Indians."

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Sedgwick, that the report of the secretary at war be referred to the committee to whom is referred a report of the commissioners for treating with the Indians in the northern and middle departments.

And on the question for commitment it was lost.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

Ordered, That the secretary for foreign affairs have leave of absence for ten days.

Thursday, June 22, 1786.

Mr. Daniel Huger, a Delegate for South-Carolina, attended and produced credentials, by which it appears, that he is appointed a Delegate to represent that state until the first day of February, 1787.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, seconded by Mr. Carlington,

Resolved, That the secretary at war direct the commanding officer of the troops, to detach two companies to the rapids of the Ohio, to protect the inhabi-

tants from the incursions and depredations of the Indians.

AUGUST 8.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

AUGUST 2, 1786.

Resolved, That for the services of the present year, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, for the payment of the interest, and two instalments of principal on the French and Dutch loans, that are payable, according to the contracts, in the beginning of the year 1787, and for the payment of one year's interest on the domestick debt, it will be necessary that three millions, seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand, and sixty-two dollars 43-90ths, be paid into the common treasury, on or before the first day of January next, to be appropriated to the following purposes.

	Dollars.
For the civil department,	169,352. 86
Military department,	168,274. 50
Contingencies,	94,294. 65
Indian affairs,	6,000.
The department of the geographer,	8,953.

FOREIGN DEBT.

For the payment of interest due this year on the French and Dutch loans,	317,985. 10
For ditto of principal and interest due in the year 1787, which ought to be provided for this year,	1,392,059. 17
For a balance of interest due on the Spanish loan,	2,396. 55
For one year's interest on debts due to foreign officers,	11,185. 55
Domestick debt, one year's interest thereon,	1,723,626. 47
	1,606,560. 65
	Dollars, 3,777,062. 43

That the QUOTAS of the several STATES be as follows:

	Indents.	Specie.
New-Hampshire,	-	76,268
Ditto,	56,452	-
Massachusetts,	-	324,746
Ditto,	240,370	-
Rhode-Island,	-	46,764
Ditto,	34,613	-
Connecticut,	-	191,135
Ditto,	141,474	-
New-York,	-	185,567
Ditto,	137,434	-
New-Jersey,	-	120,619
Ditto,	89,279	-
Pennsylvania,	-	296,908
Ditto,	219,765	-
Delaware,	-	32,475
Ditto,	24,037	-
Maryland,	-	204,775
Ditto,	151,570	-
Virginia,	-	371,136
Ditto,	274,707	-
North-Carolina,	-	157,732
Ditto,	116,749	-
South-Carolina,	-	139,017
Ditto,	103,015	-
Georgia,	-	23,288
Ditto,	17,167	-
	2,170,430 Specie.	1,606,632 Indents.
	Total,	3,777,062

That the foregoing requisition is made in virtue of the powers of the confederation, and when paid, shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolve of Congress of the 6th day of October, 1779, and shall be applied in conformity to the statement in the preceding part of this requisition, giving preference according to the order in which they are placed in the estimate.

As one million, six hundred and six thousand five hundred and sixty dollars called for, is to be applied to the payment of the domestick debt, that the several states be allowed to discharge the same by indents for interest on loan-office certificates, and upon other certificates of the liquidated debts of the United States: And to ascertain the evidences of interest due upon loan-office certificates, the holders thereof respectively, shall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they issued, and the holders of other certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the same to the loan-office of that state wherein they are inhabitants, or if foreigners, to any loan-office within the United States, and to have the interest thereon settled and certified to the last day of the year 1785.

Provided that the commissioner of the continental loan-office in any state, shall not, on any pretence whatever, settle or issue any certificate or certificates for the interest due on any continental loan-office

certificate, or other certificate of liquidated debts, until the state, for which he is continental loan-officer, shall have passed a legislative act, thereby providing adequate funds for complying with this requisition; nor shall the commissioner aforesaid, in any state that shall have complied with the requisition, issue any certificate, or take any other measure whereby a discrimination may be made by such state, between the holders of loan-office certificates issued from his office, who are citizens of that state, and foreigners, or the citizens of any other state that shall have complied with this requisition. Provided always, that any continental loan-officer shall issue certificates for interest as aforesaid, due on continental loan-office certificates issued from his office, and belonging to foreigners, and also to the citizens of such states as shall have passed a legislative act complying with this requisition.

That every commissioner of the continental loan-office, previously to settling and issuing certificates as aforesaid, for the interest due on certificates of liquidated debts, other than loan-office certificates, shall administer an oath or affirmation, or require a certificate signed by one of the persons whom the state in which the commissioner resides, shall, in the legislative act complying with this requisition, appoint, that he has administered to the owner or possessor of every such certificate, an oath or affirmation, that the same is bona fide the property of the particular state in which the said commissioner resides, or of a citizen or citizens of the said state, or of some corporate body or charitable institution within the same, or of some person who is not a citizen of any of the United States, describing the certificate or certificates alluded to in every such oath or affirmation, in such manner as shall be necessary to identify the same, or as may be prescribed by the legislature of the said state.

And, for preventing the depreciation of certificates to be issued as aforesaid, the legislature of each state is required to provide in the act complying with this requisition, that if on the first day of July 1787, the said state's quota of the said certificates to be issued, shall not be in the hands of the state treasurer, or other proper officer, the deficiency shall be collected and paid into the continental treasury in specie, which, when so paid, is hereby appropriated to the redemption of such surplus certificates.

That the board of treasury furnish the several loan-officers with certificates to be issued for interest as aforesaid; and also with such checks and instructions, as they from time to time shall judge necessary, to prevent counterfeited certificates of debts from obtaining a settlement of interest, and to detect counterfeit evidences of interest, and thereby to avoid receiving them in discharge of taxes; which certificates of interest being parted with by the holders of the principal, shall be deemed evidence that he has received satisfaction for the same; and therefore shall be receivable from the bearer in lieu of money, in the proportion of one dollar and one third in specie for one dollar in indents, in any other state in the union, as well as in the state in which they were issued.

That the state receiving such certificates, and paying the same into the publick treasury, with a proportion of specie as aforesaid, shall have credit therefor, which payment shall be considered as a discharge of the interest on the domestick debt, in the proportion that each state avails itself of the said certificates of interest. That all loan-office certificates, issued after the first day of March 1778, shall be reduced to their specie value, conformably to the resolution of Congress of the 28th June, 1780, and the interest shall be ascertained and settled agreeably to the specie value of the certificate.

Provided, that so far as relates to the state of South-Carolina, this requisition be considered as including one million of dollars, being that part of the requisition of the 30th October 1781, which hath heretofore remained uncalled for, so far as to entitle the said state to the benefit of paying the same in such manner, as she was entitled to pay her quota of the said requisition.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

It is currently reported, that Congress have come to a determination of raising troops for the purpose of taking the western posts, with-held by the British. Should this be the case, another war with Britain will very probably be the consequence—for the British troops in Canada, will in all likelihood be ordered for the defence and support of those contested forts—and thus it is easy to see the flames of war will be kindled anew. One of the volunteer companies of light infantry of this city, have tendered their services on the occasion.

The necessity of some federal adequate regulation of the commerce of the United States, has been so often enforced and descanted on, that the subject appears to be worn thread-bare. The pens of the ablest writers and best men on the continent have been employed to shew what a speedy alteration it would make for the better in the state of affairs here: but

all in vain. America, after the exertions she made for securing her independence; seems to have sunk into a state of lazy apathy and torpor, indifferent to her most valuable interests. It may be safely predicted, that unless such a regulation takes place, things will go on from bad to worse, until the measure of her calamities are filled. However, though Americans are blind to the line of conduct they should adopt at this crisis, their enemies see and laugh at their folly. A writer in the Royal Gazette of Jamaica, of the 8th ult. thus delivers his sentiments by way of triumph over the madness and stupidity of America: "So various, so incongruous, and so INADEQUATE are the powers to regulate the foreign trade of the United States, with which they have respectively invested Congress, that that body has recommended to them to re-consider the acts passed for that purpose: IT IS, THEREFORE, PROBABLE THAT NO EFFECTUAL STEPS WILL BE TAKEN, FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME, TO INTERRUPT OUR PRESENT MODE OF INTERCOURSE WITH THEM, OF WHICH THEY SO LOUDLY COMPLAIN. Their commercial convention, to which most of the states seem disposed to send delegates, meet at Annapolis, in September. They are then to report a general system of regulations for the consideration of Congress, which that body, jealous of the interference of a power unknown to the confederation, will most probably take up *ad referendum*, after the manner of their great prototype, the States General of the United Provinces."

A letter received per the snow S. S. Sacramento N. S. de Rozario, captain Domingos Carvallo, which arrived in our river on Thursday last from St. Ubes, mentions, that his most faithful Majesty of Portugal departed this life on the 24th of May, after a long illness.

A letter from Ellineur says, that a fleet of ships of war, most of them carrying from 60 to 70 guns, are getting ready for sea, and are to sail for Algiers to demand the release of a ship and crew, and afterwards to cruize in the Mediterranean jointly with the Portuguese and other powers, in order to clear those seas of the barbarians. The same letter says, that the King has ordered two 90 gun ships to be built, as soon as possible, upon the same construction as the English men of war.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 25, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"In a committee appointed by the French cabinet, to examine into the commerce of France with America, the Marquis de la Fayette very warmly contended for the abolishing the farm of tobacco. This bold attack flamed the farmers, but could not overthrow them. Government heard both sides, and have taken measures to ensure the annual sale of twelve or fifteen thousand hogheads of tobacco, to be shipped in French or American vessels, an event which, while it reflects great honour on the Marquis, must prove extremely advantageous to our planters and merchants, as the price given by the farmers under their contract is much higher than what tobacco can be sold for in other European markets; and our information adds, is expected to become a standard for its sale to the farmers."

TRENTON, August 14.

At a meeting of the justices and chosen freeholders at Robinson's tavern, late Ringo's, in this county, (Hunterdon) on Monday last, Joseph Reading, Joseph Beavers, and William Phillips, Esquires, were chosen Loan-Officers, in pursuance of the act for striking and making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit.

His most Christian Majesty's packet, Courier de New-York, Chevalier de Jaubert, commander, will sail with the mail from New-York, for l'Orient, on Saturday the 19th inst.

From a late London News-paper.

"A person, who is interested in every thing that can be useful to humanity, is desirous of giving the publick a remedy, that chance has discovered.

"An officer, who had a consumptive complaint in his breast, was dissolving over a chafing-dish of fire, in a very close room, an equal quantity of white pitch and yellow bees-wax, with an intention of soldering some bottles; and, after having breathed for some time in the vapour arising from it, he found the complaint of his breast greatly relieved. This observation (extremely interesting to himself) determined him to continue the same fumigation some days. He soon perceived a very considerable amendment, and at length was entirely cured.

"This cure was very much talked of. Madame la Margrave de Bade was informed of it, and she was desirous that a trial might be made of this remedy in Dourlach's hospital, upon a soldier whose life was despaired of. The success equalled every hope that could be conceived, and the patient was perfectly cured; in consequence of which the Princess gave orders, that this fact should be put in the Caribbee Gazette of October last, and the following December. The same publick paper confirms this recital; adding, that this remedy has been experienced with equal efficacy upon different people, who were attacked with complaints in the breast; and that very many, when even the lungs were ulcerated, and who were

entirely given over; had been cured by this single remedy.

"It must be observed, that the room in which the fumigation is to be performed, ought to be very closely shut up, and that the person should walk about, to suck in the vapour by degrees."

The synod of New-York and Philadelphia, viewing with serious concern, the decay of vital religion, and the prevalence of immorality, have appointed the third Thursday of August, inst. to be observed as a day of solemn fasting, humiliation and prayer, by all the churches under their care.

On Monday, the 31st ult. was married in Washington county, state of Maryland, Major-General HORATIO GATES, to Miss MARY VALLANCE, a lady most deservedly distinguished for her good sense, liberal education, and amiable disposition, with a handsome fortune.

A sumptuary edict has been published by his honour Lewis Henry de Schimmelman, governor of the Danish West-India islands, for regulation of the dress, conduct and expences of the people of colour, free and slaves, under his government. He forbids them the use of diamonds, embroidered silks, wrought or painted stuffs, chintzes, cambricks, muslins, gauzes, fine linens, all kinds of dimity, fine laces, gold and silver lace, silk stockings, silk shoes, all kinds of ornaments, buckles of Piere de Strace, or such like stones, all kinds of hair dressing, with or without caps, together with all sumptuous dress whatever.

On Saturday the 22d ult. the mayor, aldermen, commonalty, and citizens of the city of Albany (State of New-York) celebrated that day as a JUBILEE, in commemoration of the Charter of the city being then 100 years old.

The list of ships expedited from the different ports of France to the most distant parts of the globe, in the course of the year 1785, proves, beyond a doubt, that the French are making hasty strides to rival Great-Britain in trade.

Nantes	sent off	167	ships.
Bordeaux	-	257	
Marseilles	-	153	
Havre de Grace	-	110	
Port L'Orient	-	46	
Rochelle	-	30	
Total			763

The situation of the inhabited territory of the United States is not favourable to Liberty. Commerce will produce riches—riches, luxury—luxury, corruption—and corruption, despotism. Beyond those western mountains will be found the regions of liberty. The forward eye of speculation is pleased with the idea, but to sober reflection it is asked with pain, Why cannot all be free?

A correspondent remarks, that there is a great deal of good sense in the old Spanish proverb, "The man who has injured you, will never forgive you." At first thought, this seems like a solecism in ideas, and would almost be taken for a mistake in speech. Reflection will set the matter in a very clear light—Few men have lived long in the world whose experience will not tell them, that those who receive injuries very commonly forgive them, but they who do them rarely forgive.

A modern essayist has made the following judicious observation: "With a kind of pity, that is nearly allied to contempt, we look upon that person who is convinced a certain measure will injure him, but who has not steadiness of soul to reject the impulses of passion and prejudice. In private life, compassion may be due; in publick, justice disdains the tear of pity; her demands are integrity, capacity and firmness; and if these are not satisfied, the feeble hand that holds the sceptre must tremble at her approach."

MR. COLLINS,

DO be so good as to procure some one of your observing and thoughtful friends, to inform me, through your paper, what the reasons are which induce people to set school-houses so generally on the most publick highways—whether the custom is judicious; and the reasons available to support it?

PEREGRINO.

Wilmington, New-Castle county, Delaware state,
August 4, 1786.

THIRTY DOLLAS REWARD.

RAN away from this place, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, a negro man named Tom: he is a strong, square built, well-set fellow, talks strong and coarse, pretty forward, and easily made to laugh, about five feet four inches high, and between thirty-five and forty years of age; has lately had his right arm broke, and when he went away carried it in a sling; he is by no means fond of rum, but will drink cyder; and as he is but just from Motherkill Mills, Kent county, about nine miles below Dover, on Delaware, and has a wife thereabout, he may possibly talk of that place: Had on, when he went away, a light-coloured, short, coarse cloth coat and waist-coat lined with green baiz, and trousers of the same, a wool hat, and good shoes tied with strings, but possibly may change his drest, as he had other clothes with him: It is supposed he is intending for East-Jersey, and possibly New-York, as he was seen about sixteen miles from Philadelphia on his way thither: Whoever secures said negro in any gaol; so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

6w 7/6 pd.

JOHN STOW.

N. B. It is requested that, if he should be apprehended, intelligence may be sent to Mr. Charles Stow in Coombs's Alley, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, by post or otherwise, in Wilmington, as soon as possible.

CONTENT. A Pastoral.

O'ER mairlands, and mountains, rude, barren and bare,
As wilder'd and weary'd I roam,
A gentle young shepherdess sees my despair,
And leads me o'er lawns to her home.
Yellow sheaves, from rich Ceres, her cottage had
crown'd;
Green rushes were strew'd on her floor;
Her casement, sweet woodbines crept wantonly round,
And deck'd the sod-seats at her door.
We sat ourselves down to a cooling repast—
Fresh fruits!—and she cull'd me the best:
While thrown from my guard by some glances she cast,
Love flyly stole into my breast.
I told my soft wishes: she sweetly reply'd—
(Ye virgins! her voice was divine)
"I've rich ones rejected, and great ones deny'd;
"But take me, fond shepherd—I'm thine."
Her air was so modest, her aspect so meek;
So simple, yet sweet, were her charms;
I kiss'd the ripe roses that glow'd on her cheek;
And lock'd the lov'd maid in my arms.
Now, jocund, together we tend a few sheep;
And if, by yon prattle, the stream,
Reclin'd on her bosom, I sink into sleep,
Her image still softens my dream.
Together we range o'er the flow-riding hills,
Delighted with pastoral views;
Or rest on a rock whence the streamlet distils,
And point out new themes for the muse.
To pomp or proud titles she ne'er did aspire;
The daniel's of humble descent:
The cottager, Peace, is well-known for her fire,
And shepherds have nam'd her—Content.

PURSUANT to the directi-

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose, at David M'Pherson's in Quaker-Town, the 14th of August; at Tho. Bulman's, in Pennington, the 21st; 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 Cheefman, in fee for the aforesaid twenty-five acres of cedar swamp.
- 2. A deed from the same Cheefman for the same twenty-five acres to James Collins in fee.
- 3. A deed from said Collins to John Lewis in fee, for the lands last aforesaid, who by his last will devised the said twenty-five acres to Peter Mancape in fee.
- 4. A Deed from Peter Mancape to Joseph Cowgill, for the same twenty-five acres in fee.
- 5. A deed from the said Cowgill to the subscribers in fee for the said land. All which deeds were accidentally burnt in the house of John Porch.

JOHN PORCH,
PATRICK FLANNINGHAM.

3m 10s*

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. 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 1, Anno Domini 1786.

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

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

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

JOHN PORCH.

3m**

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.

BROGUN HUFF.

Hillsborough, May 22, 1786.

3m

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.

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.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, state of New-Jersey, two negroes, one named Gilbert, a mulatto, 40 years old, a shoemaker by trade, is well set, about five feet six inches high, very much marked with the small-pox, has a large scar on his breast, is much troubled with the rheumatism in wet weather, can read very well, pretends to be religious, and sometimes undertakes to preach; had on, when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, and corduroy vest and breeches.

The other named Jack, about 16 or 17 years old, well grown, a smart active fellow, slender legs, remarkable long feet, and knock-knee'd; had on a light-coloured fagathy coat, and red jacket, his other apparel not known. Any person taking up said negroes, and securing them, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, as also reasonable charges if brought home, or Twenty Dollars for either. All masters of vessels are forewarned not to take said slaves off.

JOHN BRYAN.

Bedminster, June 2, 1786. 4w*

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of David Cock, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common goal of the county of Hunterdon, to appear before two of the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas for said county, at the courthouse in Trenton, on Wednesday the sixth of September next ensuing, at X o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said David Cock's estate should not be made, and he be discharged, agreeably to the act of the legislature in such case made and provided.

DAVID COCK.

Hunterdon gaol, Aug. 5, 1786. 4w*

Just PUBLISHED,

And sold by the Printer hereof,

AN ESSAY

ON MONEY,

As a MEDIUM of COMMERCE;

WITH

REMARKS on the ADVANTAGES and

DISADVANTAGES of PAPER ad-

mitted into a GENERAL

CIRCULATION.

By a CITIZEN of the UNITED STATES.

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