

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1785.

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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 20—July 30.

It is said that there was, last week, a meeting of all the American refugees in and about London (Mr. Galloway in the chair) for the purpose of addressing the American minister upon his safe arrival in England; and of requesting his good offices with the ministry, for indemnification of their losses, in consequence of lord North's horrid war in America.

Jamaica and our other West-India Islands must in future, be greatly distressed for provisions, lumber, &c. if we do not relax a little from the rigid tenor of our navigation act, and permit the American colonies to supply them with these indispensable articles. Such a grant would render those rising states more particularly attached to the people of these kingdoms, make them forget the horrors and barbarities of the late civil war, and naturally wear off the prepossession that they entertain for their new allies the French. Perhaps the permission of importing sugars, &c. from one of our islands might still enhance the favour, which would not leave us in the smallest degree inferior in political politeness to the grand monarch, and also enable our merchants in those parts to pay for such seasonable supplies with their native produce, without exhausting their current specie; it must also encourage the further cultivation of the sugar cane, cotton, indigo, &c. as vast tracts of land which were formerly employed for this profitable culture, are now converted entirely to tillage, from the scarcity lately experienced there of the common necessaries of life.

The balloon with which colonel Fitzpatrick made the ascension, burst and came down with extreme velocity; fortunately it struck on the steep declivity of a hill, and the colonel disengaged himself from the car at the precise moment when only it was to be done with safety.

In spite of all the artifices of procrastination, &c. and other finesses of politicians, a war between the Turks and Russians seems inevitable, in which also the emperor will take a part. This will probably terminate in the further retrenchment, if not total overthrow of the Turkish empire in Europe! at all events it may prevent certain restless spirits from cutting throats nearer home.

The merchants of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, are in the greatest anxiety respecting the publication of the imperial code of commercial laws for regulating the trade of the Austrian Low Countries, being apprehensive that the many immunities which the emperor may hold out to all who shall settle in his ports, will transfer thither the most valuable branches of their internal commerce from the United Provinces.

The consumption of malt in England, by brewers, innholders, publicans, and private families, is estimated to amount to 3,500,000 quarters per annum.

It is whispered, that it is the intention of ministers, in case the commercial resolutions relative to Ireland, as amended in the house of lords, should pass the house of commons, to bring in a bill immediately, enacting, that the said resolutions shall be made the basis of a treaty with Ireland, whenever the Irish parliament shall think proper to accept of them; and when that bill is passed, report says, the British parliament will be prorogued, and it will be left to the parliament of Ireland to act as they think proper on the subject.

The dey of Algiers, who is one of the most enterprising men in the world, is forming artificial ports, the piers of which are to be shut up by gates, and fortified, by building on those piers redoubts and batteries, commanding an entrance into the harbour. The number of vessels launched to depredate on the Spanish trade, is incredible.

Dr. Franklin's proposed addition to the American code of laws, will not swell them materially beyond their present convenient size of one volume in octavo. The object of what he proposes, is chiefly commercial confidence, and the better and more safe regulation of the dealings between man and man.

There are now for trial at the ensuing Surrey assizes, upwards of one hundred prisoners, sixty of

them are for capital offences, and four for murder.

We informed our readers some days ago, that ministers did not scruple, in conversations out of the house, to assert, that the volunteer army of Ireland had been supported by French gold. We were blamed for hazard: g such imputation on ministers, and the feelings of all men revolted from the charge. Now, however, our intelligence is confirmed.—Lord T— himself, in publick and solemn debate, threw out the insinuation, and with his usual manliness did not take the trouble to disguise his meaning either with an *if* or a *perhaps*. What effect this charge may have on the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland, who have interested themselves in the cause of their country, it is impossible for us to anticipate.

Nothing can equal the impolicy of granting to the Americans an intercourse with our islands. The West-India trade employed 10,000 American seamen before the rebellion; we are well assured that the treaties the United States have entered into with France, are repugnant to our interest; it can be proved that our islands may be very amply supplied with all kind of provisions, were the Thirteen States sunk in the sea. Whatever goes from thence is just so much kept out of the purse of Britain; for every seaman employed by these Americans, a British sailor is deprived of a morsel of bread. Ought not this to awake our lethargic cabinet?

It may be depended, on as a fact, that general Washington, late commander in chief of the American army, has actually hired a house at Walworth (within two miles of the metropolis) for the purpose of his residence.

An extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 5, says, "The Spanish ambassador is just arrived here, in a large frigate from the isle of Cuba, on his way to New-York, where the Congress are now sitting. He brings with him near two hundred thousand hard dollars, or forty thousand pounds sterling, to clear off debts to individuals. As foreign nations favour us much more than Great-Britain seems to do, it is believed the English ships and goods will soon be excluded here, and we now are no longer in her power, but can easily bring her to reason. Meetings at Boston and here, &c. are holding for that purpose.—Peace is more and more confirmed among us, surprisngly so, considering the great confusions of the late war. The new crops promise well."

The quotations given from letters formerly written by the present American ambassador, at this court are incontestible proofs of his zeal, and the sincere principles upon which he proceeded in defending the liberties of his country. "I would hang my own brother (says Mr. Adams) if he took part with the enemy in that contest"—Brutus put his sons to death from a similar motive!

An express was sent down by ministers to the marquis of Buckingham, requiring his attendance on Friday in the house to support with his countenance and abilities the Irish system, which the noble lord refused to do, and he was accordingly absent.

The duke of Richmond informed his colleagues in office on Friday, that he could not in conscience, and would not support the fourth, ninth, and thirteenth resolutions.

A letter from a gentleman in the state of Maryland, dated Eastern Shore of Maryland, May 29, 1785, says, "It is now eighteen months since I left England, the greatest part of my time I have spent in this state, which is divided by a bay capable of giving security to all the fleets in the world, if assembled together. The opposite shores are distinguished by the name of Eastern and Western. On both of these I have experienced a degree of hospitality worthy Old England herself. On my arrival at Baltimore, I was not a little surprisng to find every thing so quiet and flourishing; for on your side of the water, our information had led me into the idea that the new states were void of all order, laws and government.—Nothing, my friend, can be more erroneous: industry flourishes, and its fruits are secured by every barrier that wisdom can design. In Philadelphia, indeed, parties run very high; so they do, I hear, in England, between the friends of Mr. Pitt and Mr.

Fox, but as in England, so here, the springs of the civil machine are not impeded by the late struggles for their direction. Though I was always a friend to America to a certain degree, yet considering Americans as rebels, I, among others, had violent prejudices against them, and nothing but our urgent business would ever have tempted me to visit a world, which I had conceived abounded in no novelties but those of baseness and ingratitude. But these prejudices daily wear off, and yield to those liberalities of opinion, which a larger survey of mankind naturally inspires: and I acknowledge freely, that since the dependence of the colonies could not be preserved, it gives me great pleasure to see them happy in their state of separation. Surely my friend, the love of country is not that zealous and malignant spirit which rejects philanthropy, and denies to philosophical minds a sympathy in the distresses or prosperity of alien states—with you I am sure it is not: nor do I believe it is with the present enlightened mind that prevails over the administration of my country."

The following is an authentic list of the prisoners now confined in the goal of Newgate:

Capital convicts, 22 men and 3 women.—Respite, lately under sentence of death, 46.—Persons ordered for transportation to Africa and the East-Indies, 20.—Transports ordered for America, 32.—Felons sentenced to be transported to parts beyond the seas, 156.—Total felons, 279.

Prisoners lying for fines, 64.—Persons lately committed for trial—Debtors, 181.

Total of prisoners in Newgate, July 19, 1785, amount to 563, of which 80 are females!

A letter from Belfast, dated July 12, says, "Saturday last, the tents belonging to the first royal regiment, were pitched in the lawn before their colonel's seat, Shane's castle, where they form a most beautiful picturesque scene, skirted by wood and water, and the prospect terminates grandly by the view of the castle.

"The same day, general earl Charlemont arrived at Newry, on his way to review the northern armies. Yesterday his lordship reviewed the volunteer body at Killileagh, composed of battalions commanded by colonels Ward, Savage, Forde, &c. and some detached corps; the whole number about 8000 men; who, we hear, performed their exercise and manœuvres highly to the satisfaction of the general, and a large concourse of spectators."

By advices from Holland we hear, that Mr. Blanchard descended at a village called Zevenhuit, two leagues from Rotterdam, in a meadow at a distance from any house; that the country people, armed with stakes and pitch-forks, had in a most violent manner seized upon the car, broke it to pieces, and stolen the materials of which it was made, which they divided among themselves in spite of the endeavours of the aeronauts to prevent them. Not content with this, the farmer in whose meadow they alighted, had the insolence to demand ten ducats for damages supposed to have been done to his ground. Mr. Blanchard, however, had sufficient presence of mind to tell him that he had not so much about him, but offered to give him a note payable next day at the Hague. This the farmer accepted, after repeatedly threatening to demolish the balloon. It was then put in a boat, with the fragments of the car, and in two hours the travellers arrived at Rotterdam, from whence they returned next day to the Hague, and waited on the prince Stadtholder, who kept them to dinner. The farmer has not yet been to demand the payment of his note.

The promissary note, delivered by Mr. Blanchard to the greedy Dutch cannibal, who did not understand French, was worded as follows:

"I hereby certify, that I took ground at nine o'clock in the evening, in a lonesome meadow, belonging to a man who has suffered no manner of inconvenience by my descent; and who, nevertheless has had the meanness to insist upon my engaging to give him ten ducats, after he had been assisting in destroying my car and globe.

(Signed)

BLANCHARD.

July 22, 1785.

American Intelligence.

S A L E M, September 13.

On Saturday last, the ship Atlantic, commanded by capt. Prefetchen, but having on board as freighter and supercargo, capt. Jonathan Ingerfoll, of this town, arrived here from New-York. On their passage to that place from Grenada, on the 23d ult. they met with a boat, having on board captain Duncanson, his mate, boatwain, and three black boys, who were turned adrift from the schooner Amity, as related in the declaration of captain Duncanson, inserted in our last week's paper. He informed, that the next day after leaving the ship Three Cranes, captain Brown, by whom he, his mate, &c. were first taken up, they spoke with a brig from Virginia, bound to London, who informed them that they were then 60 leagues from the Capes of Virginia, which being their object, though in a hazardous situation, they declined going on board the brig. At four P. M. the same day, the wind blowing hard, the Atlantick hove in sight, when their situation was so alarming as induced them gladly to embrace this opportunity of saving themselves. They accordingly made for the ship, were taken on board, their boat was hoisted in, and they arrived at New-York as above.

While captain Ingerfoll was in with, near Sandy-Hook, a schooner answering the description given of the Amity (piratically taken possession of by Richard Squire and others) on which an armed vessel, manned with a number of volunteers, accompanied by captain Duncanson, his mate and boatwain, failed in quest of her.—Tho' this exertion for recovering the vessel, and capturing the villains, proved unsuccessful, we have the pleasure of informing the publick, that the said schooner Amity is now at anchor in our harbour, and that the piratical crew are safely lodged in the publick gaol of this town, of which event we have collected the following particulars, viz.

Captain Ingerfoll, in his passage from New-York, was three days successively in sight of the Amity, which, from the particular description he had received of her, he well knew; but circumstances did not admit of her being captured. Just before he got in, he spoke with a fisherman in the bay, who informed that he had been along side the schooner, and sold the people some fish, for which they paid the money, but that he knew not who they were. Captain Ingerfoll, on the day of his arrival, saw the Amity near Cape Ann, and concluded, from her appearance, that the crew intended to make a harbour. Immediately on his landing, and giving the above intelligence, a fast-sailing brig, belonging to E. H. Derby, Esquire, was fitted and armed, in order to go in quest of her, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. she was under sail, with 50 or 60 respectable volunteers on board. Very soon after quitting the harbour, they saw the schooner, standing in; and, that their design might not be suspected, inclined to the eastward, till finding themselves several leagues without her, they tacked, and came in after her. They discovered her at anchor a mile or two from Marblehead harbour; and, on coming up with her, several gentlemen from the brig boarded her, when they found only three whitemen and a negro; Squire Matthews, Stewart the mulatto, and a negro, having gone on shore at Marblehead. The schooner was brought into harbour, and the men taken in her committed to prison. Squire, and those ashore with him, were found at a tavern, taken before a magistrate, examined, and brought over the next morning, and the whole properly secured in gaol.

On board the schooner, one man, said to be named Wife, or Wiseman, was found in irons. It is said he was taken on board at the Vineyard, as a passenger for Newbury-Port, whither the pirates told him they were bound; but having displeased them, they tho't proper to confine him. The remainder consisted of the same persons who were on board when captain Duncanson was turned adrift. They had two pieces of cannon, and were armed, besides, with pistols, cutlasses, &c.

The following writing was found on board of the above schooner, and there is scarcely a doubt of the several names and marks subscribed, being the real signatures of the villains now imprisoned for piracy.

August the 21 = 1785

This is to Certify that the Scooner Sweet Belonging to the Seamen and officers of the Said Scooner have Taken In hand to Pursue on a Cruce In Defence of Our Selvs and Against all Other Nation and Nations or Power Powers as We on Oath Volenterley do a Grea to Stick and obey our officers Com In any thing that he or we Shall Grea to Gether In any Way or Ways to Chais or Give Chais to any Vessel or Vessels What So Ever, and Like Wife that no man Shall Get Drunk Or Be Rangellsum In any Oations What So Ever—And Who Ever boards any vessel or vessels shall do ther In Dever to Secure all Property that they Shall Get for our one Use and that they Who Ever Is found Keping any Goods Clothing Cash or Jewels of any Kind Shall forsit there Share of All Such Goods or

Goodse that Shall Be Copyvated By us In the Said Scooner—And he or any of us or us Shall Dis-Close or Give any Information or Disvolvs any agreements that we Shall Be on Othe upon either Wife We Be Long to the said Scooner or at Our Departure Shall Be Put to Deth or any Punishment that the Rest Shall think thay Justly Deserv as We this 21 Day of August In the Year of our lord 1785 Do take a Voluntary Oathe to the Said Articles as our hands Below mentions as Sealed Oppyfit to our Respective Names

Names—	Stations
Rich'd Squire	Capt.
John Mathews	Lieut.
Alex Evens	
John Rogers	his + mark
George Stewart	his + mark

[With a Seal affixed to each Name.]

N. B. The person who signed John Rogers, is supposed to be the same whom captain Duncanson mentioned by the name of John Boardman.

Captain Henry Williams, on Saturday last, arrived here from St. Martin's. The day before, a gale of wind obliged him to put into Nantucket, when a melancholy accident happened to George Gardner, Esq. of that island. He and two merchants, having a small vessel lying at the wharf, by moving her round a brig, her pendant halyard got foul of the brig's yard, which broke the stump of the small vessel, and it falling on the head of Mr. Gardner, put a period to his life before the close of the day.

An account of the ill-treatment of captain Boardman, at Dominica, in the brig Swan, belonging to Newbury-Port.

I arrived off Dominica the 22d of June last, with a cargo consisting of 22 head of cattle, 2 horses, 60,000 boards, 200,000 shingles, 100 shoo-casks, and 2000 hoops. The next day I went on shore, to obtain liberty to sell my cargo, and was told by Mr. Bollin and Mr. Albart, the harbour-master, that they then had but five cattle on hand,—that they were much wanted, and they would purchase them. My reply to them was, that before we agreed, they had better wait on the Governor, to know if we had permission to land the cattle or lumber. They waited on the governor and collector, and their answer was, that there was no difficulty on account of the stock, but the lumber would not be permitted. Bollin and Albart's offer for the stock was so low, that I could by no means think of selling to them.—I asked them, if they would not think it amiss if I should sell my cattle to any other person? They answered by no means. As I was going on the Bay side, I met with Mr. Carlil and Mr. Crawford, recommended to me by one of the principal merchants of the island: They said they would go on board and look at the cattle and horses, and if they liked them, they would buy them. I accordingly sold to them, they paying one-half of the port charges and I the other. They immediately went on shore to get a permit to land the stock, which was at twelve o'clock at noon, and then desired me to come to as soon as possible, for they should proceed to the Custom-house instantly. At five o'clock, I went in under the fort and came to anchor: The harbour-master moored the brig, and then requested some fowls for the governor and collector, and carried them on shore. He enquired of Carlil and Crawford, whether they had been to the Custom-house? Their answer to him was, that they were going that instant; that was before he came off. Carlil and Crawford requested one bullock, when they went on shore in the morning to be landed.—At half after five in the afternoon the brig was seized: At seven there was no proof of landing any thing except the fowls, and no evidence in court to confiscate the brig: But notwithstanding that, they confiscated vessel and cargo, treated as bad as the Turks would have done, and turned me ashore out of the brig, that they might have a fair swing to plunder. It appears to me to be contrived by them against me. The island is supported by running of goods from other islands; but it is death for a northward-man even to look at them; and as great a nursery for rogues as any in the world. Even after I had bought the brig, they robbed me of a forestay-sail and hawser. One merchant expressed himself in these terms, "That whatever northward-men were here might die soon, and no others might come to sow the seeds of fedition and rebellion: as to any permit from the Custom-house, they get none at all." They say that I have no business with a permit, so that I lay wholly at their mercy and that is cruelty.

N E W - Y O R K, September 16.

Captain Prince, who arrived in 24 days from Cayenne, informs us, that at his arrival at Cayenne, 1st of August last, he there found one captain William Griffith, who had the misfortune of being overset at sea. The following are the particulars:

Captain Griffith, master of the schooner Dart, failed from the coast of Africa the 1st of April, with 150 slaves, bound to the island of Barbadoes. But on the 19th of April, being then in lat. 11. S. long. 35. N. about 4 P. M. having all sail set, they were overtaken with a sudden white squall, which overset the vessel in an instant: Fortunately all the white people were on deck, except a passenger. The boat was washed overboard, which they got; and the captain, mate, and ten hands, with one slave, got into her; saved four monkeys and about fourteen gallons of palm oil, but neither bread nor water. At 8 A. M. they left the wreck, with seven slaves on her

side or bottom. The boat was but fourteen feet long, so that they had but just room to fit in her, being thirteen in number. They had four oars and a tarpaulin; and went before the wind constantly sometimes half full of water. In nineteen days after they left the wreck, they had some rain, but before that they had not a drop of drink. In eleven days more they made the land, about Cape North, lat. 1. 40. N. but had lost the mate and five hands, with the slave, who were unable to support under their complicated sufferings. They went up a river expecting to find some inhabitants, but did not meet with any. Here they remained seven days, subsisting on snakes, some of which were six feet long, fish, &c. They coasted along, and in twenty-eight days more arrived in the river Wyapoake, which made sixty-five days from their leaving the wreck, and the first place they met with inhabited. Here two more of these unhappy men died; so that the captain and three hands only survived. These were well taken care of, being clothed, and every other necessary provided for them, which their miserable condition required. From there they were sent to Cayenne, and put in the hospital, where every attention was paid them.

Captain Prince had the above particulars from captain Griffith, who dined on board his vessel, but who has since gone from Cayenne to Barbados. The schooner Dart was commanded by James Haslem, when she failed from Liverpool, but who died on the coast. The vessel belonged to Tatten and Blackhouse, merchants in Liverpool.

Sept. 24. We hear it is in contemplation the delivery of Mr. Sheridan's lectures on elocution in this city, as preparatory to a course of selected readings in imitation of Messrs. Sheridan's and Henderfon's in London, and Mr. Prat in Bath.—We hope the gentleman will prove to be of sufficient ability to excite the attention and encouragement of the publick, as such an institution must tend greatly to the improvement of our youth.—Such is the rage in England for lectures on elocution, that (as we lately asserted in this paper) an audience of eight hundred persons was assembled to hear those of Messrs. Sheridan and Henderfon, which produced a receipt of 400 guineas profit to those gentlemen.

We hear that Congress has elected Samuel Parsons, Esquire, one of the Commissioners for negotiating with the Western Indians, in the room of Arthur Lee, Esquire, elected a commissioner of the board of treasury.

Last Wednesday arrived the sloop Charleston, capt. M'Neil, from Porto-Rico, who informs, that on the 25th ult. there happened a most violent hurricane at that island, in which the sloop Endeavour, capt. Sample, was totally lost, and the master and a number of the hands perished. The gale began in the evening, and continued till next morning 10 o'clock, during which many vessels were lost.

On Thursday arrived the ship Four Friends, capt. Parrot, after a passage of ten weeks from Liverpool. She brings no interesting intelligence.

B A L T I M O R E, September 20.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, (Virginia) September 5, 1785.

"One night last week, as a young man of the name of Kennedy, who lived with Mr. Black, of Kempfwell, was returning from Norfolk, a Mr. Holmes happened to be returning from Kempfwell; the night was dark, and the gentlemen were riding briskly to get to their respective habitations, when unfortunately the horses met each other with such speed, that the riders were dismounted with great violence. Mr. Kennedy broke an arm, and Mr. Holmes his leg, in two places. The bruises they received in the rencounter added to their distress; for they were incapable of helping themselves, and lay on the road, till late next morning, when they were found and taken to their friends. Mr. Kennedy is mending, but Mr. Holmes is not expected to survive the disaster."

SEPTEMBER 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, to another in this town, dated July 18, 1785.

"The commercial propositions of the British parliament do not, by any means, meet with the approbation of the people in general; several counties and cities are instructing their representatives to postpone the discussion of them until the next session.

"The county of Armagh have unanimously agreed to petition parliament on the subject, and are now circulating copies, in order to take the signatures of the freeholders. Other counties are in motion, and following their example. Cork, Tipperary, Carlow, King's County, Donegall, Tyrone, have all declared against the propositions."

Messrs. GODDARD and LANGWORTHY,

GENTLEMEN,

Respect for the worthy characters who have served in the army of the United States, whose necessities often oblige them to part with their certificates for the most trifling considerations, constrains me to request you to give the following extract a place in your use-

ful paper. Your compliance will much oblige a constant Reader.
Extract of a letter, dated New-York, September 10, 1785.

"IN answer to that part of your esteemed favour, of the 1st instant, respecting *Pierce's Final Settlement Notes*, I am authorized by several members of Congress to assure you, that it is the intention of that honourable body to recommend it to the several States to make immediate provision for paying the interest on those notes, by facilities, in the same manner as the interest has been paid, in some States on loan-office certificates, and other publick securities.—The back lands, which are appropriated for the redemption of the notes, are fixed at a high price, in consequence of the notes having been purchased by speculators so much under their value, yet it will be at the option of the present holders to buy the lands at the affixed price, or to retain the notes and receive the annual interest.—I would therefore recommend it to you, by all means, to keep your notes until the interest is paid up, which will probably take place in a few months, and you will then be able to dispose of them to a much greater advantage than at present."

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.

It is as much in vain (says a correspondent) to force money into circulation by the powers of government, as it is to force a religion upon the conscience.—They must both depend upon their intrinsic merit, and the characters from which they are derived.—It is to no purpose to attempt to push the new emission of money, while the present test law continues in being, or while the non-jurors remain among us. Either repeal that law, or banish the non-jurors. A few capital merchants or millers (and how many of those are non-jurors) refusing the paper money, are sufficient to throw it out of circulation in spite of all the laws that can be made to enforce it.—Had the test law been repealed last week, instead of the law for incorporating the Bank, it would have removed the only original obstacle to the circulation of our new money, and have given happiness to thousands.—It is remarkable that the value of the new money passes equal to gold and silver in certain payments, with common consent. It wants nothing but a credit, or a universal confidence in the justice of government, to make its circulation as extensive as gold and silver, and this it never can have, while one half the State are unjustly deprived of their privileges as freemen, and of course are opposed to every act of government.

It is a well known and an alarming fact, says a correspondent, that more petitions have been presented to the present assembly for a redress of grievances, than have ever been presented to any assembly since the revolution.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 15, 1785.
"The slavery of the Negroes was lately given out by the University of Cambridge as a subject for one of their annual prize medals, and, I am told, no less than 200 essays were produced. The author of the successful one is translating it from the Latin, with a view to publish it: I hope shortly to be able to send thee a copy. Another instance, shewing this business is likely to speed, lately occurred, in an application to us by some individuals of the societies of Presbyterians, Baptists and Independents, who, for the better conducting some of their joint concerns, hold half yearly meetings in London. And being urged, from several parts of the nation, to consider the propriety of taking some steps to discourage the slave-trade, desired advice in what manner to second their views; whereupon a few of us gave some of them a meeting, which on the 7th instant, was attended by Dr. Kippis, Dr. Rees, Dr. Mahew, Dr. Davis, and two other clergymen, all of respectable characters and eminent among the dissenters. They were informed of the nature and consequence of the trade; of the various steps which, in America and here, our society, collectively, had taken respecting it: that, without having any specific plan in view for effecting the benevolent purpose, they satisfied themselves with embracing every favourable opportunity of diffusing the sentiments which more experience and better information had suggested: and that there was no room to doubt the same attention in them would greatly facilitate the happy accomplishment of an object equally interesting to every honest man,—though this was rather to be expected by a steady perseverance than any hasty effects. They expressed much satisfaction with the interview, and, I hope, left us with impressions, which, as they are spread, will at least increase the number of well-wishers to this righteous cause.—I am also pleased to observe, that Dr. Tucker, the political dean of Gloucester, has lately earnestly interested himself in it, and that the town of Bridgewater has petitioned parliament on the occasion, in its corporate capacity."

SEPTEMBER 24.

THE ROAD TO FREEDOM!

Major-General Sullivan, of New-Hampshire State, at present dresses in regimentals,—white, faced with blue,—which are entirely the manufacture of his household, and the produce of his farm!—Americans, attend! imitate this example universally!—You will thus be wife, happy, and really independent!
Could any thing rouse America from the lethargy she appears to have fallen in, with respect to foreign manufactures, which have been since the peace rivet-

ting more irksome fetters on her, than those she ately lost to much blood and treasure to rend asunder, it must be such great examples as that set by General Sullivan.—Plausible forever as theory may appear, it must always give way to fact—Here is undeniable proof that she may, by a little policy and perseverance, become as independent of Europe's manufactures, as she is of her legislation.—The progress of almost every art and manufacture during the war, cannot leave a shadow of doubt of the matter in the mind of any man—It seems, therefore, difficult to assign one solid or even specious reason, why this country should not turn her attention to supply herself with those necessary articles, for which she now stands indebted to Europe—more particularly as the marts for her great staples, are so far restricted as in some measure to amount to a prohibition.

It is most earnestly recommended to the various branches of manufacturers who have experienced the protection of the legislature in the enactment of the late impost law, that they will not take advantage of the opportunity it affords for raising the prices of their goods.—This will be as impolitic as unjust—it will afford their enemies a most plausible pretence for raising an outcry against the extortions of "rapacious mechanics," as they have been frequently termed, and may be the means of a future repeal of the only law that could rescue this country from the precipice into which she was precipitating herself.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, August 19, 1785.

"Our third convention have, with a little more bustle, and with the concurrence of some more important personages than were in the last, confirmed the decree of separation from Virginia.—The Indians perfectly pacific all this summer, on the path through the wilderness."

The ship United States, captain Thomas Bell, left Pondichery the 22d of February, 1785, bound for this port; intended to stop at the Cape of Good Hope, but meeting with several heavy gales of wind, and the season being far advanced, rendered it impracticable for them to go in; were therefore obliged to pass it in hopes of reaching the continent of America, but several of her people being shortly after taken ill of the scurvy, many of her hands being dead, they bore away for the West-Indies, and went into Barbados, with the signal of distress hoisted, several boats came off from the shore, whose people navigated the ship into Carlisle-Bay. Captain Bell immediately waited on governor Parry, who sent his servant, a negro boy, to demand his papers; shortly after he returned them, with orders to proceed to sea immediately. Captain Bell, knowing his inability to go to sea in his present situation, requested to see the governor, who at last came in and accosted him in the most cavalier manner, with, Well sir, what do you want? Captain Bell told him he had put into that port in distress, and claimed his protection for a few days to procure a few refreshments and a little water. The governor ordered him to be under way by sundown, or he would seize his ship; captain Bell urged the impossibility of going to sea, as he had not hands sufficient to weigh his anchor; the governor asked, why he did not go to his friends the French? and observed, we had thrown off the English, and now come to them for succour. Next day captain Bell sent a petition to the governor, who did not return an answer until five o'clock in the evening, which ordered him to sail in forty-eight hours from the time of her coming too, twenty-nine hours of which time was elapsed before captain Bell received the answer.

The governor, to add to their distress, sent the collector on board to examine the people, and to take all British subjects out of her that he could find. The inhabitants in general behaved with the greatest humanity, and particularly the house of Hall and Old-ton.

TRENTON, October 3.

Departed this life, at Middletown, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the 2d ult. after a short illness, Mr. JOHN BURROWES, in the 67th year of his age. During his illness he fully apprehended his approaching dissolution, and shewed the most perfect resignation to the divine will.

Mr. BURROWES was well known for many years, both in this State and New-York, as a merchant of the greatest probity and honour.

While he lived he was a patroniser of the christian religion. As a patriot, he was the most disinterested and determined. As a citizen, exemplary in executing the laws of his country. As a friend, sympathetic, generous and sincere. As a neighbour, ever ready to render kind services when needed. In private life he was the most tender husband, affectionate parent, and benevolent master.—It may, with justice to the memory of Mr. BURROWES, be said, that he filled every station in life with integrity and reputation;

and that the virtues he possessed are worthy recognition, and merit the approbation and highest emulation of all men.

An account of the commencement at Princeton, held on Wednesday last, came to hand too late for this day's paper, but shall have a place in our next.

* * * If 'A citizen of New-Jersey' had not been so long-winded, his piece would have found a place in this day's gazette; it shall, however, be inserted in our next.

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

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

September 23, 1785.

8w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT there will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the house of Mr. Jacob Vansciver, innkeeper, at the Black Horse, on Saturday the 29th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon; two pieces or lots of very valuable meadow ground, containing 12 or 13 acres; being the remainder of the 25 acres lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield; which two pieces or lots were not sold, and which were advertised for sale this day, at the house of James Esdall, in Burlington; late the property of Peter Tallman, Esquire; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Smith, and to be sold by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

September 22, 1785.

2w

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue.

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

MOSES HART, Surviving Exec.

September 26, 1785.

4w

T O B E S O L D,

BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

On seventh-day the eight of October next, on the premises:

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 74 acres of good land, situate about half a mile from the Black Horse, in Mansfield. There are on the premises a new two story dwellinghouse, a two story kitchen, a barn, well of water at the door, and other improvements; about six acres of meadow, and more may be made. Vendue will begin at two of the clock in the afternoon.

The creditors of John Black, of the city of Philadelphia, are desired to meet the subscribers at the house of Jacob Vansciver, at the Black Horse, on the 7th of October, at 10 of the clock, with their accounts properly attested, and all debtors are requested to make immediate payment, to

EZRA BLACK,

NATHAN FIELD,

JOSHUA HARLER,

} Assignees to J. B.

September 20, 1785,

2w*

S I N G I N G - B O O K S

To be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON.

General Post-Office, Sept. 17, 1785.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The contract to continue for one year.

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

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

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

THE publick are desired to

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

WILLIAM BAKER.

N. B. The above certificates were advertised in this paper in March 1784.

September 15, 1785. 6w

LAMPBLACK,

Of the best Quality,
May be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

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.

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Arney's-town, Monmouth county, a large sorrel Horse, with a large star, a good deal mare faced, and spavined in both his hind legs, has been galled on his shoulders, and shews the marks. The thief calls his name Jeremiah Brush, but his real name is George Rofs, much pitted with the small-pox, brown hair, says he was born in Germantown, in Pennsylvania, his head is very bald, has black eyes, chunky made, wore a dark blue grey coat, with slash sleeves, a black jacket with white trowsers. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them, shall have the above reward, or three pounds for the horse only, and forty shillings for the thief when convicted, with reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES SHINN.

September 14, 1785. 4w*

T O B E S O L D,

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

JOSEPH HIGBEE.

N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded.

May 28, 1785. t f

T O B E R E N T E D,

A LARGE and convenient tanyard, in Trenton, sufficient for tanning 1500 hides annually, formerly the property of Stacy Potts. Apply to Isaac D'Cow, Esquire, in Trenton, or to the subscriber at Change Water.

MARK THOMSON.

September 2, 1785. 5w*

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the County of Burlington.

GENTLEMEN, BY this I make known to you my intentions of standing a candidate for the sheriff's office, at our next election; and, having served you in sundry publick appointments in this county heretofore, flatter myself I have discharged the trust reposed in me with candour and fidelity.

Therefore as this is the first office I have solicited you, I now request your votes and interest at the next election.

Should I have the happiness to obtain your votes, I intend Burlington to be the place of my residence.

JOHN WOOD.

Chesterfield, September 7, 1785. 3w

T O B E S O L D,

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

September 22, 1785. 7w*

B L A N K

WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS, and
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,

To be sold by the Printer of this paper.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

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

JAMES CHAPMAN.

Trenton, September 23, 1785. 4w*

T O B E L E T,

A COMMODIOUS house and lot, at Lambertton near Trenton, to be entered on this fall. For terms enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN CLUNN.

September 16, 1785. 4w†

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

On Tuesday the eighteenth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock on said day, all the moveable estate of James Chambers, late of Cranberry, Middlesex county, deceased, consisting of the following articles, viz.

- SUPERFINE, fine and second cloths,
- Drabs,
- Forest cloths,
- Baizes of different colours,
- Spotted velvets,
- Black denims,
- Dove-coloured jeans,
- Nankeens,
- Moreens of different colours,
- Durants do.
- Calamancoes do.
- Tammies do.
- Shalloons do.
- Camblettes do.
- Camblets do.
- Dresdenets,
- White serge,
- Black prunella,
- Curtain checks in pieces,
- Striped linens,
- Bed-bunts,
- Striped tickings,
- Apron checks,
- Bandano handkerchiefs of various sorts,
- Perfians of different colours,
- Black taffeta,
- Printed linens,
- Teas of different kinds,
- Butter by the firkin,
- Pork by the barrel,
- Large quantity of cedar shingles,
- Ditto of pine and cedar boards,
- Mullins of different sorts,
- Kentings,
- Aprons and handkerchiefs,
- Lawns of different kinds,
- Alfo beds and bedding, and other household goods, with a variety of other merchandize too tedious to mention.

The sale of all the above goods will be continued from day to day till all is sold, when attendance and six months credit will be given for all sums exceeding forty shillings.

JOHN CHAMBERS, } Adms.
DAVID CHAMBERS, }

Cranberry, Sept. 20, 1785. 3w†

Notice is hereby given,

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

ANN PEMBERTON, Adms.

September 16, 1785. t. f.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

CONROD KOTTS.

July 9, 1785. t. f.