

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1785.

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

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable Tract of LAND,

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

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

May 28, 1785.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

IMPORTANCE

OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

AND

The MEANS of making it a BENEFIT to the WORLD.

BY

RICHARD PRICE, D. D. L. L. D.

And FELLOW of the ROYAL SOCIETY of LONDON, and of the ACADEMY of ARTS and SCIENCES in NEW-ENGLAND.

These OBSERVATIONS are comprized under the following HEADS:

- I. Of the IMPORTANCE of the REVOLUTION which has established the Independence of the United States.
- II. Of the Means of promoting human Improvement and Happiness in the United States.
- III. Of PEACE, and the Means of perpetuating it.
- IV. Of LIBERTY.
- V. Of LIBERTY of DISCUSSION.
- VI. Of LIBERTY of CONSCIENCE, and CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of RELIGION.
- VII. Of EDUCATION.
- VIII. Of the DANGERS to which the American States are exposed.
- IX. Of DEBTS and INTERNAL WARS.
- X. Of an unequal DISTRIBUTION of PROPERTY.
- XI. Of TRADE, BANKS, and PAPER CREDIT.
- XII. Of OATHS.
- XIII. Of the NEGRO TRADE and SLAVERY.

A Quantity of

Wrapping-Paper,

Of superior Quality,

To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

To the PUBLICK.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick, that the New Ferry, belonging to John Burrows and George Beatty, a little above the Falls, and nearly opposite to Trenton, is now in good repair, with good boats; where due attendance will be given by the publick's humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS,
GERSHOM MOORE.

May 24, 1785.

3m

TO BE SOLD,

A Large and valuable tract of unimproved LAND, consisting of upland, fresh and salt meadow, lying on Maurice river, state of New-Jersey. The fresh meadow, consisting of between three and four hundred acres, by being improved will produce excellent timothy or clover, which abounds in the neighbourhood.—The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; or paper securities of the state of Pennsylvania or New-Jersey will be received in payment. Enquire of JESSE HAND, at Cape-May, or JOSEPH C. FISHER, in Philadelphia. 2w

To the Publick.

WE the subscribers, being legatees chiefly named in the last will and testament of James Sexton, late of Upper-Freehold, deceased, having, by our counsel learned in the law, been informed of a defect in said will, the omission of one evidence, by which means the executors are unable to act agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the same, which we conceive will be a damage to the estate: For remedy whereof, we propose applying to the Legislature at the next sitting, for a law to establish said will; of which any person concerned is desired to take notice.

REBECCA SEXTON, widow, }
ESEK COX, } Legatees.
REBECCA SEXTON, }
ANN SEXTON, }
PATIENCE SEXTON. }

April 14, 1785.

8w†

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

In consequence of the Votes and Resolutions of the Merchants, Traders, and others, of the town of Boston, on the alarming state of their commerce with Great-Britain, the following petition to Congress, with the circular letters, were forwarded by the Committee appointed for that purpose:

Boston, 22d April, 1785.

To the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled.

May it please your Excellency and Honours,

YOUR petitioners, the merchants, traders and others, of the town of Boston, at a large and respectable meeting, beg leave unanimously to express their sentiments on the present critical and alarming situation of the commerce of this country; and to request the immediate interposition of those powers for its relief, with which Congress may be now invested. If your authority had been equal to the object of their present application, your petitioners are fully convinced that their grievances would not at this time have been the subject of your deliberation; nor would it have been matter of regret that the unfortunate delinquency of some of the states in the union, in withholding the necessary power from Congress, had hitherto precluded the enjoyment of those commercial benefits, which the happy establishment of our national independency had given us so much reason to expect.

In full confidence, however, such power will be soon, if it is not already delegated, as alone can redress the present, and prevent the impending evil:—Your petitioners observe, that the ships and commodities of that nation whose insidious conduct has long been the object of our peculiar jealousy, are received in our ports under the same advantages with our own, while our navigation, in return, is discouraged by every possible embarrassment; and our exports, on their part, are either prohibited, or if admitted to their ports, are loaded with the most rigorous exactions. In proof of our assertions, we need but point the attention of Congress to the enormous duties on our rice, oil, and tobacco; to the principle and spirit of their navigation, or to a bill lately agitated in the British Parliament, which now most probably has the sanction of a law, for the support and encouragement of their American fishery, to the direct prejudice of our own, and is intended to derive that benefit from these states, as in our apprehension and on their principles, ought only to be permitted in our own bottoms. It is indeed unnecessary to multiply examples, when the staple productions of every state feel alike the baneful influence of such regulations.

To add to these evils, already sufficient to excite our utmost disquiet, the late intervention of British factors in this state threatens a monopoly of our trade, and hastens the rapid decrease of our circulating medium—an event pregnant with the utmost mischief, not only to the mercantile interest in particular, but to the community at large.

Impressed with these ideas, your petitioners beg leave to request of the very august body which they now have the honour to address, that the numerous impositions of the British, on the trade and exports of these states, may be forthwith contravened by si-

milar expedients on our part; else, may it please your Excellency and Honours, the commerce of this country, and of consequence its wealth, power, and perhaps the union itself, may become victims to the artifice of a nation, whose arms have been in vain exerted to accomplish the ruin of America.

John Hancock, Jonathan L. Austin,
Samuel A. Otis, Charles Jarvis,
Samuel Breck, William Tudor,
John C. Jones, Stephen Higginson,
Samuel Barret, Joseph Barrell,
Edward Payne, Perez Morton,
Caleb Davis, Joseph Ruffel, jun.
Thomas Ruffel,

(CIRCULAR.)

Boston, April 22, 1785.

Gentlemen,

WE being appointed by the merchants, traders, and others, citizens of this town, to write to the merchants of the several sea-ports of the United States, on the alarming situation of our commercial intercourse with Great-Britain, do, in their names, address you on the subject; which, we doubt not, you will think with us, requires mature and serious deliberation, as well as the most spirited and virtuous exertions, to be properly arranged.

Happy should we be, if we could devise some plan which would effectually produce and lastingly cement that union of sentiment, on which so essentially depend the advantage and stability of the commerce of this country: We do not, however, presume to dictate what is best to be done in this critical situation of our affairs; but conceive it highly necessary to have a free communication of the sentiments of the mercantile interest; as on measures which may be adopted in consequence of this correspondence, some permanent and beneficial purposes may be effected.

It is with regret we observe, that no commercial treaty at present subsists between the United States and Great-Britain: as from this source, and the foolish predilection of two many of our countrymen for the manufactures of that nation, we are principally subjected to the inconveniences we now experience: For by her navigation act, since the establishment of our independence, we are left, in common with other aliens, to the most rigorous restrictions upon our trade: In consequence of which, the heavy port charges, with other duties imposed on the productions of this country (even where we are permitted to send them) amount almost to a prohibition of our making any other remittance than that of cash, in exchange for their merchandize: A mischief, already so deeply felt by every order of citizens among us, as to produce a general complaint of the want of a sufficient medium to answer the common purposes of life.

The carrying trade, so important to this country, is also essentially affected; and Great-Britain is endeavouring, by every means in her power, to annihilate it—by prohibiting the entry of our ships in her West-India colonies—discouraging, and (by rumours which are greatly exaggerated) preventing her own manufactures, intended for our consumption, from being shipped in American bottoms, unless burthened with an extra charge—by employing her vessels—by depriving our ships of the privilege of carrying the produce of our country to Quebec, Newfoundland, &c.—and by restricting the sale of them in any part of the British dominions, confiscating the property in some instances, and subjecting it to duties equal to a prohibition in others; while the subjects of that nation are permitted to send their vessels to any part of the continent, for bread, flour, tobacco, rice, &c. and to ship them from most of the states upon the same terms with our own subjects, and from others, but with a trifling discrimination.—A trade, the balance of which is so essentially against us, must, if not speedily checked, inevitably ruin us.

Feelingly impressed, therefore, with the necessity of an immediate attention to a subject so important to the people of America, the merchants, traders, and others, citizens of this town, have held a general meeting, to consult upon measures necessary to be

adopted upon this occasion; the enclosed resolutions will acquaint you with the result of their deliberations: Some of the expedients there used are meant only as temporary remedies, and intended solely to retard the ruin which threatens us, until a general system of relief can be adopted.

Persuaded, however, that the exertions of individual cities, or even states, without the support of the whole confederacy, will be inefficacious, or at most can operate only as a partial relief, and that nothing short of vesting Congress with full powers to regulate the internal as well as the external commerce of all the states can reach the mischiefs we complain of, we would, agreeably to the directions of the enclosed proceedings, earnestly recommend to you an immediate application to the legislature of your states, to vest such powers in Congress (if they have not already done it) as shall be competent to the great and interesting purpose of placing the commerce of the United States upon the footing of perfect equality with every other nation; and to request you also to petition Congress (when they shall be thus clothed with authority) to make such internal regulations as shall have that happy effect, encourage an attention to our manufactures, and remove the embarrassments under which our trade at present labours.

We are,

Gentlemen,

With every sentiment of respect and esteem,
Your friends and brethren in a common Cause.

To the merchants of the several Sea-ports through the United States.

The committee of the merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, request the different printers to publish, in their respective papers, the following memorial, and the resolutions of the Assembly taken thereon:

To the Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met,

The Memorial of the Committee of Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT it has been considered and lamented as a fundamental defect, in the constitution of Congress, that a full and entire power over the commerce of the United States, has not been given to that body; no concern common to many being conducted to a good end, but by a unity of councils.

Hence it is, that the intercourses of the states are liable to be perplexed and injured by various and discordant regulations, instead of that harmony of measures on which the particular, as well as general interests depend, productive of mutual disgusts and alienation amongst the several members of the empire.

But the more certain inconveniencies foreseen, and now experimentally felt, flow from the unequal footing this circumstance puts us on with other nations, and by which we stand in a very singular and disadvantageous situation; for while the whole of our trade is laid open to these nations, they are at liberty to limit us to such branches of theirs, as interest or policy may dictate. Unrestrained by any apprehensions, as long as the power remains severally with the states, or being met and opposed by any consistent and effectual restrictions on our part: And accordingly we at this time are under the effects of European systems, which, abridging us of the most beneficial parts of the commerce we had with them, ungenerously invite us to those only, which have a tendency eventually to impoverish and weaken our country. However tenacious some of the states may hitherto have been of the privilege in question, it is impossible not to see, that it cannot be longer restrained, but at the expence of the general welfare. We consequently are not without hopes, that a recommendation from Congress to the states, to vest that body with the necessary powers over the commerce of the United States, would be well received on their part. It is therefore the prayer of your memorialists, that your honourable house would endeavour to procure such a recommendation from Congress, giving assurances at the same time, of a disposition in the mercantile interests of Pennsylvania, favourable thereto.

Thomas Fitzsimons,	John M. Nesbitt,
Charles Pettit,	John Nixon,
John Ross,	John Wilcocks,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Samuel Howell,
Mordecai Lewis,	George Clymer,
Tench Coxe,	Clement Biddle,
	Richard Wells,

April 6, 1785.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In General Assembly, Friday, April 8, 1785, A. M.
THE memorial of the committee of the merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, read April 6th, was read the second time; whereupon,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this house, that the privilege in the degree hitherto retained by the states individually, of controlling and regulating their own trade, is no longer compatible with the general interests and welfare of the United States; reason and experience clearly evincing, that such privilege is productive of mutual inconveniencies and injuries amongst ourselves; and that the systems of several nations, by which our merchants are excluded from the most beneficial branches of their commerce, whilst the whole of ours is laid open to them, cannot be consistently or effectually counteracted but by a unity of councils, in the great representative body of the United States.

Resolved therefore, That Congress be requested to devise such a system of commercial powers as they ought necessarily to be invested with, to be recommended to the states, and that Congress be assured of finding the most suitable disposition on the part of Pennsylvania to comply therewith.

Extract from the Minutes,

SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Assembly.

It is to be lamented that Congress, instead of adopting some spirited measures relative to our trade with Britain and her refugee provinces, Nova-Scotia, Quebec, &c. have been engaged, ever since the establishment of peace, in devising plans for erecting a federal town, creating *sinecure* posts and places, with enormous salaries, and laying out and describing lines and boundaries for new states, &c. A salutary recommendation of Congress is now as great a phenomenon to the publick as a continental bill.

The supineness of Congress with respect to trade and manufactures, has rendered publick meetings absolutely necessary and indispensable; and the people find themselves obliged to form and strike out modes for that redress which long since ought to have engrossed the sole attention of that honourable body.—And it will be no wonder if we see the merchants, manufacturers, and mechanicks of the different seaport towns, uniting and forming committees to forbid the entering and unloading any British vessel whatever, until a treaty of commerce shall be fixed and settled between the two countries.

While Great-Britain derives every advantage she can possibly wish or desire from this country, none but an idiot or madman can suppose she will be anxious to make the least overture towards hastening such an event. It therefore becomes our duty to urge and insist on it, and to drop all intercourse with them until it shall be accomplished. We had better wear our old clothes over again, than suffer any longer the insults and restraints of Britain.

Our flag has been insulted, our Captains and seamen abused, and our vessels driven from their ports, and no steps have hitherto been taken to resent these indignities. Surely it cannot be from the want of power. If Congress, by the confederation, have power to declare war and proclaim peace, to form alliances, appoint ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls, to the respective courts in Europe, it is quite idle and ridiculous to assert, that they have no power to form a commercial treaty with Great-Britain or any other state or potentate. Let Congress do their duty, and trust the issue to the people, who are always ready to support and forward such resolutions as tend to the general good and interest of the country.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, April 11.

MUCH has been said concerning the reward given by the King of France to Mr. Blanchard, for his adventurous aerial voyage from Dover to Calais. The fact is, that monarch soon after his arrival at Paris, ordered the sum of 12,000 livres to be presented to him; and settled a pension on him of 1200 livres per annum.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 23.

“On Saturday the minister exchanged with the Dutch Plenipotentiaries, in the most solemn manner, the treaties of alliance offensive and defensive, between the Most Christian King and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces of Holland, and it is expected the Marquis Verac did the same at the Hague; so that this weighty business is now brought to a final conclusion, much to the satisfaction of the Envoys from Holland, who have been long pressing the conclusion of this affair. The negotiation between the Dutch and the Emperor begins again to drag heavily.”

April 8. The continent is certainly in a state of political fermentation. The Dutch and the Emperor are ready to engage immediately, if a peace cannot be concluded upon. The French prepare to assist the Dutch, but wish not to offend the Emperor. Old Frederick marches and countermarches his troops.—An intestine faction saps the vitals of the Republick of

Holland; and the Stadtholder perhaps owes his quiet tenure of his seat, to the necessity for a show of unanimity. The Spaniards, Portuguese, Venetians and Maltese, are preparing for the annual drubbing which they go to receive before Algiers. Add to this, that the Empress has every reason to suspect designs of the most hostile nature against her favourite Crimea, and from a quarter not the most agreeable. Transylvania is still in a state of inactive confusion, since the rebellion. And Old England, neighbour-like, has her trials and troubles.—Give peace in our time, O Lord!

April 9. Mr. Necker, the celebrated financier, observes, that England, in the worst of time, borrows more easily than France, though her money, bank-bills included, hardly amount to a tenth of the French cash. This is owing to the security and confidence in government, and activity of the circulation, by which the money lent soon comes back again; which activity again is owing to the paper currency, and the comparative smallness of England, almost all the coin being in London, which is at once the sea-port, capital, chief place of trade, and centre of the banking business.

The acute Mr. Necker divides the national debt of France into two parts, viz. the irredeemable, except by the payment of the capital, and the life annuities; the former he sets down at 125 millions, the latter at 81,400,000. in all 27 millions. The above financier laughs at all the ideas of calculating in how short a time the national debt may be extinguished, as it is a thing not to be thought of till after 40 or 50 years of peace, and an excellent Administration.

However extraordinary it may appear, it is a fact, that the finances of no power in Europe are better managed than in Russia. A short time since the French Minister Plenipotentiary (the Marquis de Verrie) ventured to ask the Empress how she did to keep her accounts in such excellent order? She answered, “She presided over the national finances herself, and had no other merit than constantly examining the papers produced by her Secretaries!”

The States General have resolved on an augmentation of 50 men to each company of foot, and have engaged for 3,600 Swiss, in addition to those they hire from some of the petty German Princes.

The question on the proposed plan of Parliamentary reform, will cause an extraordinary change of sides in the House of Commons; it will make Tories occupy the place of Whigs, and Whigs of Tories; but we fear it will not make all members of Parliament honest, or disinterested men.

While the people are corrupt, the Senate must necessarily be so likewise; so that all hopes or expectations of a patriotic and incorrupt Parliament must be deferred, till an entire change takes place in the morals of the people.

The Minister has it in contemplation to oblige every ship to stop at Gravesend, whether by night or day. At present a great number escape the revenue officers by passing in the night, and smuggling their goods on shore between that place and their moorings.

The Coalition are seriously of opinion, that the reform will pass the Commons; as to the Lords, if they reject the Bill, they will shew their independence, and confute all the reports of an aristocratic Administration.

Lord! Lord! what a number of Lords have become writers! Lord Mountmorres, Lord Stair, Lord Sheffield, have all entered themselves at the post of Parnassus, to hobble up the hill in search of fame!

April 11. The people have not yet felt the whole burthen, or been made sensible of all the expences of the late war. Near twenty millions of navy and ordnance debt are yet to be funded, for the interest of which new taxes must be imposed. What a glorious prospect would there not have been, had it continued for a year or two longer! Who is not aware of the truth of Mr. Fox's assertion in the House of Commons, that the peace was disgraceful and ruinous to Britain?

Extract of a letter from Dr. PRICE, to the PRINTER of the Volunteers Journal.

“All civil authority being derived from the PEOPLE, and forfeited as soon as it is exercised in any other way than as a trust for them, it is trifling to say, they have no right to petition for the correction of abuses. Without all doubt, they (that is a fair majority of them) have a right not only to PETITION, but to CLAIM. And possessing this right, they must also have a right to ASSEMBLE, for the purpose of exercising it, and to appoint DELEGATES and CONVENTIONS for collecting and concentrating their sentiments. I have, therefore, been surprized to find, that the DELEGATION for his purpose in IRELAND, should have been called ILLEGAL and UNCONSTITUTIONAL. If, indeed, this is true, it proves that the laws in IRELAND ESTABLISH SLAVERY, and that the constitution (in consequence of an accumulation of abuses) has deviated so far from its original principles, as to render a reformation ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, and the efforts of the People for accomplishing it, their

INDISPENSIBLE DUTY. Such efforts, if conducted with temper and firmness, must in the end succeed; for it is impossible that the ARISTOCRATICAL DESPOTS, who have an interest in maintaining abuses, and who would keep mankind forever in ignorance and abjectness, by giving the name of *innovation* to reformation, should be able always to stand their ground against the general voice and requisitions of an enlightened People. I hope, therefore, that notwithstanding repeated disappointments, THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND WILL PERSEVERE.— They have just now an encouragement of a very particular nature. Several of the friends of that *Parliamentary Reform*, for which they are struggling, are now in power. A late event has shewn our SOVEREIGN that he would be much greater and happier at the head of a *real Representation* of his people.— Our Prime Minister has assured us, that he will exert all his abilities to obtain this object. The principal leader of the opposition (Mr. FOX) concurs in this with the Minister; and Lord NORTH himself, since his coalition with WHIGS, may be expected to become a less violent enemy.

These are circumstances which render the present moment peculiarly favourable; and it ought to be anxiously improved. A liberal and virtuous People, contending earnestly and yet decently, and without tumult or riot, for the blessings of legitimate government, is one of the noblest spectacles that can be seen on this earth:—May BRITAIN and IRELAND exhibit such a spectacle, and never relax their zeal, till they have recovered their rights!

I am, Sir, with all good wishes,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
RICHARD PRICE."

Newington Green,
March 5.

To WM. NICHOLSON, Esq. Dublin.

American Intelligence.

WORCESTER, May 19.

THE scarcity of money is now the great cry in the city, as well as in the country, and yet it would be very difficult to prove, that there is any apparent scarcity of luxuries; the present extravagancies in general, were at no time more than equalled in this country. The dresses and decorations of this world, are more costly than the actors are perfect.

BOSTON, May 26.

Yesterday being the day of annual election in this Commonwealth, the Senators elected in the several counties, and the Representatives chosen in the different towns, assembled in their respective rooms.— After being qualified, they proceeded to the choice of their officers. The Senate elected the Honourable SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. for their President, and Mr. Samuel Cooper, for their Clerk. The House chose the Honourable NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq. their Speaker, and Mr. George-Richards Minot, their Clerk. His Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor, and Council, escorted by the train of artillery, then proceeded to the State-house, from whence, with the Senate and House of Representatives they went in procession to the Old Brick Church, where the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM SYMMES, of Andover, delivered a sermon adapted to the occasion, from those words in 1st Chronicles, xxviii chapter and 8th verse—*Now therefore in the sight of all Israel the congregation of the Lord, and in the audience of our God, keep and seek for all the commandments of the Lord your God; that ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance for your children after you forever.*

The conduct of our fellow-citizens of the lower class deserves the applause and commendation of all; decency and sobriety, without stiffness and formality, mirth and festivity, void of intoxication and indecorum, reigned throughout this metropolis. The rage of party was lulled asleep, the tongue of slander was locked in silence; neither was the dignity of this Commonwealth sullied by the riots of a licentious populace. Fully sensible of the importance of the ensuing election, and anxious only for the good of his country, every one set a guard on his behaviour, and the strictest attention to that order and decorum, so requisite for preserving immaculate the majesty of every free government; good humour shone on every countenance, harmony seated herself in every breast, and the day was concluded with the greatest hilarity.

June 2. The present difficulties in our commerce will, 'tis to be hoped, produce what every wise man wishes, viz. an enlargement of the power of that honourable body which alone can protect the United States from the insults and abuses of barbarians, whether civilized or uncivilized. While their tendency is to this valuable object, the friends of this country behold them with satisfaction.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

By late advices from the West-Indies we learn,

that several frigates are stationed at the English islands, for the purpose of keeping out all American bottoms, and totally excluding them from trading there; and that in consequence of this regulation, several fail of vessels were obliged to weigh anchor again immediately after their arrival, and proceed for other ports.

The brig Appollo, Tyrie, from the Bay of Honduras to London, was totally lost the 21st of February, on Glover's Reef.

A gentleman arrived from Dublin, says, that on the 20th of April, every vessel expected from America with flax-seed, was arrived.—That the Friendship, from New-York, had lost her bowsprit; and that Captain Bell died the day of his arrival.

Last Monday arrived His Most Christian Majesty's Packet Le Courier de la Martinique, Monf. Tu- vache, in 27 days from L'Orient; and the brig Peggy, Captain Dekay, from Bristol, in 49 days.

June 3. Although it remains a doubt, whether a free circulation of Mr. Neckar's publication will be permitted, or crushed in the bud; yet by means of a French correspondent, we have been favoured with an extract from it, by which we may form some idea of the power of His Most Christian Majesty, and the many resources he has on hand.

"This wealthy kingdom (says the Financier) contains upon an average 26 millions of inhabitants. Its extent is 81,000 square miles. The soil is proper to the cultivation of every thing that Europe is known to produce, and boasts of some which are peculiar to the country; a great number of navigable rivers and canals, together with near 9000 miles of open highway, tend to facilitate the inland trade, whilst part of its coasts are washed by two different seas. The climate, temperate and wholesome, might lengthen to an older age than any other part of the world, if the lives of its inhabitants were not moral causes to counteract the favourable influence of partial nature. Add to this, that the industry of the French in general displays itself in so many shapes, that this kingdom needs borrow no assistance for the resources derived from the arts and sciences.

"Some valuable colonies in the new world constitute one part of the King's domains, from whence goods to the amount of above 120 millions of livres are imported yearly. The contributions of the people, joined to the revenues of the crown, the patrimonial estates of the cities, towns, &c. constitute a total of 600 millions (about 27 millions sterling.) The clergy's revenues may be computed at 13 millions of livres annually. As to trade, the yearly balance is proved in our favour to amount to 70 millions of livres, before the breaking out of the last war. The gold and silver coin circulated in the kingdom exceeds 2,000,000,000 of livres; the increase of this wealth may be valued at 40 millions per annum, and this increase is, in all probability, equal to the augmentation of the species of all the European states put together."

The above statement, which our correspondent says is clearly proved in the body of the work, concludes with a reflection worthy of a true philanthropist, and which cannot but do honour to the feelings of Mr. Neckar.

What a wonderful extent of power, exclaims this writer; how cogent the reasons for the sovereign to content himself with the improving such prosperity by the wisest means! How strong such a shield, to resist the workings of covetous jealousy! And what an inexhaustible fund of regret does a Prince, so situated, prepare for himself, who would die the earth in human blood, for obtaining a trifling addition to his superiority, which is not wanted, and can be purchased only at the dear price of publick happiness, susceptible of so much "increase and improvement!"

June 4. It was expected that soon after the departure of the Halifax packet, Lord Shelburne (now Marquis of Lansdown) would be promoted to the head of the treasury; vice Mr. Pitt, who is to continue Chancellor of the Exchequer. This arrangement (which we mentioned in a former paper) was, many months ago, agreed on with Chancellor Lord Thurlow, at a negotiation at Aix la Chapelle; but a letter per packet of the 9th of April mentions, that the opposition from the British Manufacturers to Mr. Pitt's Irish propositions, will oblige that gentleman to abandon them, and may probably drive him from the helm of administration; so unstable is the situation of even the most popular Premier in that country.

June 8. By a Savannah paper we learn, that on Thursday the 5th of May, arrived there the long boat of the brigantine l'Amiable Renette, of Nantz, Augustin Carassin, Commander, with the officers and crew, being 16 persons, belonging to the said vessel, which sprung a leak, and foundered at sea, 200 leagues to the eastward of this coast, on the 28th April, at 8 o'clock in the morning; she sailed from Port-au-Prince the 15th of April, and was bound to Bourdeaux with a cargo of sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton, mahogany and tortoise-shell.

The expected war upon the Continent, owes its origin to two causes, which till very lately have been kept secret. The first is, a solicitation made by the capitalists of Antwerp to the Emperor, of a revival of their port, for which they offered him a large revenue. This was done with the knowledge and participation of some merchants in London and other places. The other cause is, a desire of several Powers to make a Ninth German Electorate. At present, there are only eight Electors; and these are equally divided upon certain points; a ninth is therefore wanted. France and Prussia are for the Landgrave of Hesse. The Emperor, and the Empress of Russia, are for the Prince of Wurtemberg.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

On Thursday evening last, a number of the citizens met at the College-Hall, to take into consideration the declining state of our commerce and manufactures, when a Committee was chosen to call a Town-Meeting.

Extract of a letter from London, April 9.

"As our letters from the Continent, by the last mail, give, perhaps, a clearer sketch of the state of politics among the European powers, than you will find in the common newspapers, we enclose a translation for your use:

"Vienna, March 19. From Constantinople we receive constantly advices that the Turks are making extraordinary preparations for war, by sea and land. A corps of 6000 Janissaries has been put in quarters of cantonment in the environs of Belgrade.

"The Venetians continue to arm against the States of Holland. The Prussian Ambassador's memorial, delivered to the Venetian Minister here, has made very little impression. Most likely the Dutch and Venetians will be the first to commence hostilities this season. It is said that the Empress of Russia has already settled with her powerful allies the means to ascertain the crown of Poland (when vacant) to one of the great Duke's children; and that, for this reason, France has done all in her power to raise the Turks out of their usual inactivity. In case of a war, Russia is to assist Austria against the Turks; and very likely a Russian army will appear on the Turkish frontiers, even before the negotiation of the war with Holland begins."

PHILADELPHIA PRICE-CURRENT, June 10.

By the barrel.		By the bushel.	
Flour super. 1C.	37. 45s.	Wheat	8s. od.
com. do.	36s. 6d.	Corn	3s. 6d.
Bur middlings	32s. 6d.	Rye	4s. 6d.
Pork Burlington	5l. 10s.	Oats	2s. 6d.
Beef Irish	4l.	Flax-seed	6s.
Country	3l.	Salt coarse	2s. 3d.
Tar	11s. to 12s.	fine	2s. 3d.
Pitch	16s. od.	By the pipe.	
Turpentine	18s.	Wine Madeira 40l. to 100l.	
By the Cwt.		Lisbon	35l. to 40l.
Ship stuff	15s. to 16s.	Port	40l.
bread	24s.	Teneriffe	22l. 10s.
Indian meal	12s. od.	Fayal	15l.
Sugar Muscov. 40s. to 60s.		By the gallon.	
common 42s. 6d. to 45s.		Spirit Jam.	4s. to 4s. 3d.
Rice	26s. od.	Barbadoes	3s. to 3s. 2d.
Tobacco best James river	55s.	Antigua 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d.	
York	50s.	Rum Philadelphia 2s. 5d.	
Rappahannock	40s. to 50s.	New-England 2s. 5d.	
Coloured Maryland	45s. to 60s.	Molasses	20d.
Western Shore	long 40s.	By the ton.	
Eastern Shore	30s. to 35s.	Bar iron	30l.
By the lb.		Pig iron	9l.
Hemp	4d.	By the 1000.	
Mould candles	1s.	Staves pipe	13l.
Tallow	9d.	W. O. hhd.	8l. 10s.
Gammons	11d.	R. O. do.	7l. 10s.
Single refined loaf sug.	11d.	Leogan	6l. 10s.
Coffee	15d. 1-2.	barrel	5l. 10s.
Tea Hyson	10s.	Heading (dressed)	10l. 10s.
Souchong 6s. to 6s. 6d.		Short shingles 12s. 6d. a 14s.	
Bohea	2s. 9d.	By the 1000 feet.	
By the case.		Merchant pine boards and	
Gin per quantity	30s.	scantling	7l. to 7l. 10s.
		Sap do.	5l. to 5l. 10s.
		Ship-building by the ton.	
		W. O. frames	6l. to 7l.
		Live-oak and Red-cedar	8l. to 9l.

Six Dollars Reward.

SUPPOSED to be run away from the subscriber, an indentured Irish servant named Joshua Greer, a labourer, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; goes stooping, clumsy made, dark hair, black eyes, marked a little in the face with the small-pox; Had on when he went away a coarse blue cloth coat, green and red striped camblet overalls, old cotton linen jacket, with small specks, much faded; coarse white linen shirt, thick shoes, and castor hat. Said servant left home on the 27th day of May last, with a written pass to go as far as Trenton, and to return in five days.—It is likely he may go towards Philadelphia, or some part of the state of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB MARTIN.

Piscataway, Middlesex county,
New-Jersey, June 6, 1785.

4W

LANDS.

A Few tracts of 500 acres each, will be sold on very moderate terms, to persons disposed to settle on them. The titles indisputable. They are conveniently situated on the Little Kanawa river, about 15 miles above the mouth. The lands are of the first quality, well timbered and watered. Tradesmen and farmers will find it their interest to apply immediately, as a number of families already engaged will set out the middle of July. For particulars apply at the store of Reed and Ford, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, June 1, 1785.

4W†

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MADE their escape from out of the gaol of the county of Burlington, on Saturday night the 26th instant, March, the two following described fellows, to wit: John Sharp, committed on suspicion of the murder of his wife—he is about 25 years of age, this country born, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a lightish complexion, round full face, light brown hair, a small scar on the end of his nose: Had on when he went away brown corduroy jacket and breeches, a blue Purfer's upper jacket, the skirts lined with leather, a pair of wax calf-skin shoes, about half worn:—The other goes by the name of John Brown, committed for felony, this country born, about 27 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, the little finger of his right hand entirely off, the next finger very crooked, and turns over his other fingers: Had on when he made his escape a homespun wilton, moss coloured, and white upper jacket, a pair of old brown fustian overalls, and old shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellows in any gaol, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them, paid by

JOHN WOOD, Gaoler.

Burlington, March 28, 1785. 786† t f

To the PUBLICK.

MR. HILLS returns his most sincere thanks to those gentlemen that did him the honour to call and point out the errors that he was making in his map of the state of New-Jersey, and he is very sorry he was not at home, and hopes they will excuse him, for he was busily employed in surveying the city of Perth-Amboy, and its environs. As he has returned, he shall esteem it as a particular favour if gentlemen will call on him as they travel thro' Princeton, to point out any more errors, or can any way give him any information: And I do assure the publick, that it will be shortly finished, and I hope it will meet with general approbation.

J. Hills, Surveyor, Architect, & Draftsman.

Landed estates surveyed, planned or estimated, with the specific valuation of parks, farms, or any parcel of land, &c. either for letting, sale or purchase; and all boundary lines run and settled, though ever so mountainous, marshy, or the bowels of the earth full of iron ore.

Plans of estates and houses neatly drawn or copied, by application or letter, post paid, directed to him at the Post-Office, Princeton, in the state of New-Jersey; or at No. 201, Water-street, New-York.

Princeton, December 10, 1784.

To be Sold, by the Subscriber,

THE house in which he now lives, with the spacious lot whereon it stands, the water lot and new wharf of 78 feet front; it is known to be as good a stand for business as any in the city of New-Brunswick. Likewise the house and lot on Water-street, adjoining next below Colonel Taylors, in possession of William Nevius; the lot is in front on the street 75 feet, and extending the same breadth about 175 feet, with a water lot in front of the whole, as advantageously situated, and as capable of improvement, as any lot on the river:—A number of lots and water lots lying on Water-street and the river Raritan, between Doctor Cochran's house and the mine-pits; with a number of lots on Albany-street, New-street, and other streets to be laid out. Also, the freehold right to several lots and houses in Albany-street, upon ground rent.

The city of New-Brunswick is perhaps more advantageously situated for an inland trade, than any town in New-Jersey; it being a thoroughfare between Philadelphia and New-York, and at the head of the navigation of the river Raritan; distant from the former about 60 miles, one half of which is water carriage; and from the latter, about 35 miles by land, and 40 by water. The stage-waggons from both these cities pass through every day in the year, except Sunday; and vessels of very considerable burthen afford daily opportunities of transportation to New-York. It is remarkable for being a healthy spot, and situated in the heart of a well settled fertile country, which affords daily supplies of provisions of all sorts, at lower rates than any town in New-Jersey: No place can be better situated for storekeepers, mechanics or manufacturers, as tradesmen of all kinds may find constant employ, and send or carry their manufactures either to New-York or Philadelphia, at very little expence.—So fine a situation is really an object for a company of honest Germans, whose industry the proprietor wishes so much to encourage, that if their families will become citizens by purchase, he will give them a proper lot to build a church on, and a convenient lot of four or five acres for a parsonage. This place is likewise distant, by land or water, about 12 miles from the city of PERTH-AMBOY, situated at the mouth of the river Raritan, lately made a free port, and endowed by charter with privileges, and by nature with advantages, that cannot but be the means of promoting commerce very rapidly in this state. A number of lots and water lots are likewise to be sold there. Those that incline to purchase, may know the terms and conditions of sale, by applying to

JAMES PARKER.

State of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick, March 1, 1785. } t f

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton—

[Price *Thirty-five Shillings*]

WILSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.

A L S O,

A few Copies of

ALLINSON'S

Edition may be had at the same place.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Readington, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the 17th of this instant, a negro man named John, about five feet seven inches high, middling black: Had on when he went away a blue coat, green knap jacket, corduroy breeches, and blue knit stockings: He is a well set fellow—speaks both Low-Dutch and English well. Whoever takes up said negro and brings him home, or commits him to gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, from

SIMON WYCKOFF.

May 27, 1785. 4w†

LAMPBLACK,

Of the best Quality,

May be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in the township of Hopewell, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the fifteenth of May, a negro wench named Jane, about thirty-five years of age, five feet two or three inches high, lusty made, not very black, very talkative and loves liquor: She took with her a green calimanco petticoat, a red and white calico short gown, check apron, and other clothes. She is supposed to be about Allentown, or else crossed the river into Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up said negro and secures her in Trenton gaol, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward; and if taken in Pennsylvania, Eight Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILSON STOUT.

June 1, 1785. 4w†

Money Advanced.

FORTY Thousand Pounds ready for immediate advance, in different sums (not less than 200l. will be lent to one person) on the security of insurance of lives, the borrower to have his life insured at one of the offices of assurance of lives in London, and the policy to be lodged in the hands of the lender for the time the cash is wanted, which may be had for any length of time. Insurances of lives is similar to that from fire; the one paid at the office at the death to the holder of the policy—the other, if burnt out; it will cost 5l. for every 100l. the borrower may insure for, which must be paid at the office before that security can be obtained—good bills, cash'd, that are drawn on a good house in London—Any lady or gentleman that may wish to have any business settled, whether in law or otherwise, will meet with an indefatigable agent, whose integrity may be most confidently relied on; any letters that may be received, that are post paid, will be duly answered, pointing out the mode to put the business in execution, and what time nearly the advertiser's agent will arrive in your quarter to conclude it. Any lady or gentleman that may answer this, it will be needless for them to send to their agent, or any other person; but the principal, as he will not do any business but what he may conduct himself for his own safety; and has no objection to centre double the sum in America, if he can get a proper security for it, as it is his intention to settle his two nephews on the continent—the advertiser having great connection in the first county of Great-Britain, in the manufactory of shoes, would wish to make a good and safe correspondence in that line.—Direct, post paid, to "RICHARD CHILD, Esq. Park-street, Coffee-house, south side of St. James's Park, London, England."

January 5, 1785.

12w

Publick Notice is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM WATSON,

of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

April 30, 1785.

17w†

TO BE SOLD, A second Hand riding Chair, And harness complete. Enquire of the Printer.

KENTUCKE LANDS.

TO be Sold, Five Thousand Acres of Land, in tracts of one thousand acres each, lying in the flourishing district of Kentucke, to which many thousand settlers have gone, and more are daily going. The said lands are excellent in quality, and situate upon the waters of the great river Ohio, and must soon become very valuable, as the emigrations to that country are astonishing. The deeds, with the plotts, are lodged with the Printer hereof, who is empowered to sell the said lands—to whom any one inclining to purchase will please to apply.

April 15, 1785.

t. f.

Eight Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, on the 17th inst. a certain negro man named Dan, about twenty-one years of age, about five feet six inches high, well made, not very black, generally apt to smile when spoken to, plays tolerably on the violin, and a very good waiter in the house; was born and brought up on Long-Island—had lived some time with Mr. John Vanlew, near Jamaica on said island, and of him bought: he had on when he went away a wool hat, light-coloured cloth coat and jacket, a pair of white plush breeches much worn, lined with sheep-skin, woollen stockings and good shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

RALPH PHILLIPS.

May 21, 1785.

4w†

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Samuel How, late of the city of Burlington, Esq. deceased, are once more requested to come to the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, and settle the same, or they may depend that their bonds, bills, notes, &c. will be put in the hands of an attorney to recover, to enable the executors to fulfil the will of the said deceased:—And those who have any demands against the said estate, are likewise requested to bring them in, in order to have them adjusted and paid, by

JOHN HOW,

DANIEL ELLIS, } Execut.

Burlington, May 10, 1785.

7w*

Barnt De-Klyn,

Has for Sale, At his Wholesale and Retail STORE, opposite the Blazing Star, Trenton, A new and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ironmongery, & Groceries,

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, and just come to hand.

N. B. Revenue money taken equal to gold or silver. Trenton, May 28, 1785. 3w

State of New-Jersey, to wit,

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the court-house in New-Brunswick, on Monday the twenty-seventh of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Patrick Dennis, Esquire, one of the naval officers for the Eastern District of the state of New-Jersey, against a certain schooner called the Two Sisters, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel and cargo, should not be condemned to the captor, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By Order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington, May 31, 1785. 3w

Burlington county, ss.

To be Sold, by Publick Vendue,

On Wednesday the 15th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Jacob Vanciver, innkeeper in Mansfield,

A Very valuable piece of meadow (known by the name of the Hunt Meadow) lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, containing about 13½ acres: Seized and taken in execution as part of the estate of Peter Tallman, Esquire, and to be absolutely cried off to the highest bidder on the day and at the place aforesaid, by

JACOB PHILLIPS,

late Sheriff.

May 27, 1785.

3w