

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1784.

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

## Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, September 25.

THE Messrs. Robert and their fellow traveller, M. Hullier, returned to Paris on Thursday the 23d instant. They have given notice that they will, in the course of a few days, publish a detail of their experiments and observations. In the mean time we have the following particulars:

They descended exactly at forty minutes past six at the village of Beuvry, near Bethune, 150 miles from Paris. They went this very long journey in six hours and 40 minutes. Beuvry is the residence of the Prince de Ghistelles. It so happened that the Prince and his son had been engaged that very afternoon in giving a splendid entertainment to their tenants and neighbours, in which, among other pleasurable circumstances, they had launched a balloon filled with rarified air, 30 feet high, and which had been attended with complete success. The company were beginning to separate when the Roberts came in sight. This unexpected spectacle excited the most general shout; and with the most clamorous voices they called out to the travellers to alight on that spot. The brothers thought it an eligible place, and they descended; in coming down they were near striking their machine against a mill, and to avoid this they exercised their oars, and with an admirable manœuvre made a semicircle in the full view of the assembly, and within 30 feet of the ground; by this means they landed in the centre of the field. When the people heard that they had come from Paris since noon, they exclaimed with one voice, *vive Robert!* and they conducted them to the castle of the Prince de Ghistelles, by whom they were received with marks of the greatest delight.— They were crowned both in the castle of the Prince, and in the city of Bethune. At the latter place the Marquis of Guy, who was there with his regiment in the garrison, gave a grand fête on the Monday in honour of the brothers.

WARSAW, July 28.

About twenty years ago comte Oginsky, grand general of Lithuania, undertook the vast project of opening the navigation between the Black Sea and the Baltic, by means of a canal dug in the Palatinate of Brzesc, in Lithuania, which would join the river Brzypiec to that of Szczara, the Brzypiec emptying itself on the other into Niemen. Their union would, over an immense track of country, open a direct communication between the two seas in question, which are naturally so far asunder. After working at this amazing undertaking for some years at a very considerable expence, the comte was obliged, by the troubles of Poland, to lay it aside; he renewed the project again a few years ago, which he has now completed, and a ship and several rafts of timber have passed along the canal, which, in honour of the comte, is called Oginskigo. There never was a greater mark of true patriotism than this undertaking of comte Oginsky, who has, with a vast deal of trouble, and the expence of many millions, completed a work from which he derives no profit whatever.

LONDON, September 30.

It is now said that the Dutch have not captured any of the Imperial ships, but that their fleet of observation, which hovers at the mouth of the Scheldt, have actually stopped five ships with Imperial colours from proceeding up the river to Antwerp, by threatening to sink them if they dared, after this interdiction, to attempt prosecuting their voyage.

A private letter from Berlin, by the Dutch mail, says, that the King of Prussia is raising more men, and daily exercising them, that they may be marched at a very short notice.

A gentleman who came to town yesterday from Ostend, says, that just before he sailed, a report prevailed that two vessels, which were sent up the Scheldt with goods for Antwerp, in passing the Dutch settlements were both stopped; that the captains and crews were both taken into custody; notice of which is sent by express to Vienna.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, September 29.

"The Prince Kaunitz East-India ship, having unloaded a great part of her cargo here, is sailed for the port of Antwerp to deliver the rest; as she must sail up the Scheldt, this will necessarily bring on the question of opening the free navigation of that river; so that the state of affairs, which have long hung in suspense, must soon be decided."

October 2. The Dutch, according to letters by the last mail, begin to suspect that their new ally is playing a treacherous part with them, as they have sent excuses to some requisitions lately made them, and recommended a mediator—an accommodation is preferable to war.

Though the Dutch fleet is infinitely too powerful for the Emperor by sea, yet the Ostend cruisers being left loose upon their trade, will operate like a nest of hornets; their commerce is too universal to admit of general convoys, and the situation of Ostend is such, that they may watch the Dutch merchant ships without much danger.

The English guineas in America are cut down to the value of 17s. with a view to prevent their return. This, however, answers no purpose, as they continue to be taken by weight, according to the British standard, and therefore find their way home, though in a shabby sort of cropped and mutilated condition.

A large quantity of dollars is brought over by the Rosamond, just arrived from Boston.

The Duke of Brunswick has yet very strong interest in many of the provinces, where French influence is not so powerful as it is in the province of Holland.

Port Roseway, in the course of next year, will be able to send a large quantity of oils to the British market, to the utter exclusion of the Massachusetts traders, who formerly carried on a very profitable trade with that article at the low duties.

We are well informed, that the Minister has a plan to propose to parliament early in the next session, for raising publick credit substantially, and for keeping it upon such a respectable footing, as it never has yet experienced in this country.

The Dutch have been at uncommon pains in guarding the mouth of the Scheldt, and considering that the Emperor has no formidable navy to force a passage up that river, their barrier at its entrance is more expensive than necessary; the following ships are positively stationed there for this purpose; Liberty 70, Gueldre 64, Admiral Tromp 56, Alkeuiar 54, Haringen 44, Brille 36, Zwalluwe 16, Dauphin 14, except the two last, which cruise about the mouth of the Scheldt, the others are all guard ships, and are completely equipped, having all their guns in, and their full complement of men on board.

October 4. When we consider the present slender strength and peaceable disposition of the Dutch, it is by no means improbable that they will submit to the claims of the Emperor, without disputing them at the point of the sword.

The last Dutch ships were insured at a war price, a proof that the merchants are apprehensive of hostilities immediately taking place.

The last accounts from Tunis say, that a squadron of twelve ships were about to sail in search of the Venetian fleet; but that an accommodation was expected through the influence of the Ottoman Porte.

There are a great number of English seamen at Ostend, in expectation of getting engaged with the Imperial flag, and finding great profits from a Dutch war.

If it is true, as has been said, that the Dutch have permitted the Emperor's ships to sail up the Scheldt without making any resistance but that of protesting against it as an infraction of treaties, there is an end of all hostilities between Germany and Holland, till his Imperial Majesty shall discover some other reason for disturbing the *Jupine tranquility* of their High Mightinesses.

A correspondent is of opinion, that the Dutch will not go to war with the Emperor, because they have actually some justice on their side; but to commence hostilities in an open, manly manner, without violating national faith and undermining a neighbour, is quite out of their way!

The Mexico Gazette, of the 19th of May, gives a remarkable account of a centenarian, who was born in 1663, and is now living at Xalapa, aged 122 years. He was married at 75, and has since that had 10 children. Though he has constantly been employed in hard labour, they aver, that he enjoys a considerable portion of strength and health, and can still manage a horse like a man in the prime of life. They add, that he sleeps but one hour in the day.

It is the report of the day, that the Ambassador of the Emperor of Germany has, in the name of the Emperor his master, made a proposal of an alliance of a particular nature; in which also the Empress of Russia, the King of Denmark, and the King of the two Sicilies, are to be parties. The cabinet are to consider the Ambassador's proposal at their next meeting, when an answer will be returned.

Some Imperial officers, who have resided long in London, set off last week for Vienna, in consequence of orders to return home.

According to advices of the first authority from the continent, if the Emperor breaks with the Dutch, the King of Prussia will be of the league against him; as a proof that this is really the case, we need not only look to the cabinet of Paris, where Prince Henry, the brother of that monarch, is now resident, but to the movements that are making in Brandenburg and Silesia; besides which (unless reports are more than usually erroneous) the courts of Brunswick and Hesse are engaged not to let out their troops for hire to any potentate whatever, but such as the court of Berlin may recommend. All these things look very much like strengthening the hands of the different parties, a circumstance in which the powers are usually engaged on the eve of a war.

The Stadtholder has written a letter to the states of Utrecht, dated September 20, in answer to theirs of the 1st of the same month, on the subject of the report of their commissaries, appointed February 20, to examine into and give their advice concerning the means proper for the removal of the grievances complained of by the inhabitants, and for the re-establishment of peace and good harmony among them.

In this letter he complains loudly, that the committee, instead of entering into the consideration of the object before them at large, had confined themselves solely to the murmurs raised against the regulation of the Regency made in 1674, and to the proposing a plan of reform. This he declares he can by no means consent to, and trusts the states will let the report remain *prout jacet*: "especially," says he, "as we can with confidence render to ourselves that testimony which has been confirmed even by the commissaries of your Noble Mightinesses, that we never have abused the power entrusted to us by the above-mentioned regulations; and therefore we justly demand, that *this fundamental law, which your Noble Mightinesses, as well as ourselves, have solemnly sworn to maintain, may for the future make the rule of our mutual conduct.*"

The states of Holland and West-Friesland have agreed to furnish their quota of the sum of 467,000 florins, necessary to put the troops in a condition to march, and have authorized the council committee to make the payment.

October 5. Private letters from Vienna, dated September 23, says, that in consequence of some very spirited remonstrance from count d'Obdam, the Dutch Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor, he had been told his attendance at court would be dispensed with, and that the publick business would hereafter be done with the *seur duker* his secretary.

A ship has lain at Deptford for more than six weeks with the King's broad arrow, and two officers on board, attempting, contrary to the statute laws of the land, to carry out of the kingdom several workmen in different branches; among whom were curriers and tanners, with their working implements. These emigrants were intended for North-Carolina, in America, where a very large leather manufactory is established near Wilmington, of which the proprietors had taken all imaginable pains to outvie every attempt of that kind in other parts of America.

Letters from Dublin by the last mail mention, that the enormities committed by the mob every day be-

come more desperate. A reputable draper was, last week, upon a charge of importing English articles, taken out of his house, and dragged by a prodigious number of people to a place called the Tenter Grounds, near the Earl of Meath's Liberty, where he was tied to a post, and lashed by those rioters till he fainted; they then tarred and feathered him, and led him thro' the principal streets of the city. He now lies so dangerously ill, that his life is despaired of.

October 9.

Extract of a letter from Middleburgh, Sept. 29.

"Vice Admiral de Rynst, who commands in the Scheldt, has received orders not to intercept or detain any ships that pass up that river under the Imperial flag; nor to take any notice even if such vessel should not lower the top-sail by way of salute; the two sloops that were cruising at the mouth of that river are also recalled, and ordered to return thither.

"A declaration of the Imperial negociator at Brussels, that a stop would be immediately put to any further treaty of accommodation, if any insult was offered to his flag, has been one principal reason of the States General having recommended the strictest observance of respect, &c. so that we now wait anxiously to see how affairs turn out."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 28.

"Yesterday a prodigious concourse of people assembled at the Tholsel, in expectation of the appointment of delegates for Congress; but the sheriffs having declined presiding at the meeting, after having procured the opinion of counsel, the business of course was laid aside.

"The reasons, it is said, why the sheriffs of this city have not complied with the requisition delivered to them on Friday last, from a numerous and respectable body of the freeholders of Dublin, to call a meeting for yesterday, are, that having laid the same before an eminent lawyer (counsellor Whittingham) for his opinion, they received only a verbal one, the purport of which was, that he thought a meeting so circumstanced an illegal one."

David Hartley, Esq. arrived on Thursday at his house in Golden-square, from Paris, where he has been for some time as the commissioner on the part of the British court, to negotiate a commercial intercourse with America. It has not transpired what progress he has made in the treaty, or whether any treaty at all is likely to take place. He is now confined with the gout.

The Prussian monarch governs his church as despotically as he does the state; he pronounces divorces himself when man and wife wish to separate. A priest, with the utmost submission, one day citing the old testament on the subject of divorces, "Poh, poh, said the King, Moses did as he pleased, and I shall do as I please."

Authentic letters from Amsterdam, dated October 2, confirm the reports from the North, of the Empress of Russia being dangerously ill. Some of these advices say her Imperial Majesty is past recovery, and that she must soon pay the common debt of nature, which will make a considerable change in the present arrangement of European politics.

GIBRALTAR, August 20.

The cannon of the ten floating batteries which were sunk before this port, will shortly be exposed here to public sale. Three hundred pieces of different bores, 50 of them very beautiful, 26 pounders, of brass, cast in the years 1778, 1779, 1780, and 1781, at Seville and Barcelona; 150 others also in brass, very little damaged, and the rest of different sizes in iron, beside some old pieces, 42, 26, and 18 pounders, and a great number of bullets and anchors. The money arising from the sale of all these will be distributed among the regiments that were in garrison during the siege, who have, moreover, 30,000l. sterling to share amongst them, from the prizes made upon the Spaniards, which have been given up to them by government. We are continuing our labours for recovering out of the sea the rest of the floating batteries.

## American Intelligence.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) October 2.

THURSDAY, about 12 o'clock, a most atrocious act of deliberate murder, and subsequent suicide, was committed at the pen of Mr. Lewis Clarke, near Spanish-town.—Doctor Pugh, a practitioner of physick and surgery, called upon Mr. Clarke, and after the customary salutations, told him he wanted to speak to him: Mr. Clarke said, "by all means, my good friend;" called for his hat, put his arm about the doctor's neck, in a familiar way, and walked with him across the yard into a field adjoining to the offices; in an instant Mr. Clarke was heard to cry out, and the persons in the house saw him fall; doctor Pugh, with the bloody knife in his hand (it was a surgeon's instrument) stabbing himself, and after

running a few paces, fell also. So effectually had this murderer performed his bloody tragedy, that by the time a Mr. Browne (who, with a lady, happened to be in the house) could reach the bodies (and the distance did not exceed twenty yards) they were both senseless, and died in a few minutes. The neighbours were immediately sent for, and a coroner's inquest summoned, who brought in their verdict wilful murder, on the body of Mr. Lewis Clarke, and afterwards suicide on the body of doctor Pugh.

We are credibly informed, that a letter was found in doctor Pugh's pocket, dated the morning on which he committed the murder, and addressed to a widow lady in Spanish-town, inveighing in the most bitter terms, at her perfidy, in preferring the object of his resentment, for the lucre of money; and declaring, he had at last taken that justice which she had denied him. The doctor's body has been buried in the high way.

October 6. The Royal Gazette of last Saturday contains a copy of a letter, which was found, unopened, in the pocket of doctor Pugh, after the late dreadful catastrophe, which we now transcribe, for the observation of the readers, who may not have already seen it.

Thursday morning, September 30, 1784.

DEAR \* \* \* \*

"I pity you from my soul, when I reflect the unhappy consequence that ensues ere many hours are past. I pity you with a heart that throbs to serve you, and that can only cease to love when it shall cease to beat; but remember, with how much reverence I have always adored you, even to idolatry!—In return for which I am reproached with a crime my soul abhors; and shall now convince you how much you mistake me, and take my leave of you with mournful pity and regret, because I can no longer endure to be the spectator of a fall (as I thought) of so much virtue.

"You have made one miserable, and yourself guilty, by woman-like adoring that bauble riches, which to my own, as well as your sorrow, your letter of yesterday, as well as your late conduct, relates and fully declares.

"Lost, lost, unhappy woman!—for the moment that clears my innocence, will let fall upon thee despair and remorse. What a tremendous scene will that unfold, when these, my last dying words, shall declare how much you have abused me, at the expense of the most valuable and sacred vows; knowing, at the same time, how often yourself, your honour, and every thing that ought to be dear, have been reposed in my charge, the truth of which your own conscience will testify.

"The only atonement I request you will make my unhappy memory is, to declare how great my wrongs have been, and how much they required redress on the man whose perfidy and duplicity will sanctify my conduct and revenge. When law strikes short, justice must arm the hand of honesty, and will, I hope, plead at that awful tribunal I shall soon approach for my mercy. It is true, the vehemence of my affection may have out-stepped prudence, yet I hope, in the opinion of the world, I shall be named without reproach.

"Since mine of last night one or two circumstances have come to my knowledge, through a channel you can easily guess, which astonished me as much as your cool philippical letter of yesterday, and admits of no choice, but choice of miseries!—which my conduct never merited from any, much less from your hands. However, I freely forgive all; and may your next choice be of longer duration than mine has.

"Adieu, from your injured friend,  
THOS. PUGH."

We shall not make farther comment on this letter, than to observe, that it appears to be written from the heart, and with perfect recollection of mind.—When that resentment has in some measure subsided, which naturally arises in the human breast, at the horror of two such atrocious deeds, as premeditated murder and suicide, some room may, perhaps, be found to drop the tear of pity over the unhallowed grave of the unfortunate, but too criminal, Dr. Pugh.

That unhappy, mistaken man, the late doctor Pugh, the evening before his bloody purpose was carried into execution, intercepted a letter from Mr. Clarke to his father, in St. Mary's; the contents of which put a period to his hopes respecting the lady, on whom he had unfortunately fixed his affections, and too fatally cherished the belief of his having engaged her's in return. The successful rival having been his confidant in this amour, appears to have been the motive that stimulated him to revenge, and which was doubtless heightened, by reading the tragedy of the Mysterious Husband (borrowed by him from a neighbour the same evening) when his mind was in a most perturbed state at the recent discovery; several passages from thence, suitable to the diabolical intent, being introduced in the letter that was found in his pocket. So effectually had this doctor Pugh stifled every feeling of humanity, subdued the stings of conscience, and with adamant bars, forever closed the doors of remorse, that he appeared all the forenoon perfectly

cool and collected; was not only cheerful, but exhibited some degree of mirth at breakfast; visited his patients, returned the play he had borrowed, went about his avocations as usual, and then deliberately made the necessary dispositions for rushing into the presence of an incensed God, with the innocent blood of a fellow creature reeking in his remorseless hands, as related in the Gazette of last Saturday.

Nov. 3. Saturday evening Benjamin Johnson, one of the Pirates concerned in the murder of five persons on board the schooner Friendship, Captain Lewis, bound from Portsmouth, in Virginia, to St. Thomas's (of which an account was given in two of that day's papers) was apprehended in Luke Lane, by two constables; he had his coat wrapped up in a handkerchief, and was hastily making his way towards the sea side, having probably heard of an account of the horrid transaction being received here; the next morning on being examined before several magistrates at the court-house, he freely confessed having, together with Morris Keaton and Joseph Twentymen, entered as passengers on board the schooner Friendship, about two hours after her leaving Portsmouth, and that near the latitude of Bermudas they made themselves masters of the vessel, by securing, binding and gagging, first the mate and a seaman, who had the watch upon deck, afterwards the captain and Mr. Wilkinson, a merchant and passenger, who were asleep in the cabin, and lastly, the rest of the people below; that these four persons, with one other seaman, were by them immediately thrown overboard, as was afterwards a negro man, who for some time they employed as a cook; and that off Manchioneal (at which port they disposed of the vessel and cargo) he and Twentymen being dissident of their bloody associate, Morris Keaton, they murdered him also. Johnson, when under examination, appeared to be a hardened villain, with great composure giving answers to every question that was put to him by the magistrates. He was dressed in a double-faced blue frock with anchor buttons, and had much the appearance of a master of a vessel; probably he personated captain Lewis at entering the vessel, as likewise in the selling her and the lumber with which she was freighted.

Captain Bartlet, with a lieutenant and a part of the town guard, went to Port Royal on Saturday forenoon, in quest of these miscreants, where he met with Johnson's two chests and a bundle, containing linen with the marks of captain Lewis and Mr. Wilkinson; and receiving information that Twentymen was probably lurking on the Palisadoes, that expensive spot was traversed by him and the party the following morning, and every vessel in the harbour searched, but without success: The magistrates having since received information of Twentymen having set off for Montego-Bay, they have sent Aston, the head constable, in pursuit of him; it may therefore be reasonably expected this villain will also be shortly secured and brought to justice.

We should not do justice to captain Bartlet if we forbore to mention, that his going to Port Royal on this emergency, was his own voluntary act; and that he speaks very respectfully of major Lawson, of the artillery, who obligingly offered every assistance in his power on the occasion.

The unfortunate captain Lewis was well known to many persons in this island, having sailed from this port during the war, as a lieutenant in one of Mr. Nevil's privateers.

B E R M U D A, Nov. 13.

Sunday night last the sloop Friendship, Captain Richard Blake, from New-York to Curacao, laden with soap, candles, butter, &c. ran upon the rocks off the West end of these islands, in a hard gale of wind, and soon after filled with water. The Captain and crew are saved, as is most of the cargo, but the vessel is lost.

The brig Sally, Captain Smith, from New-London, is put in here.

B O S T O N, Nov. 24.

We learn by Captain Roberts, in the ship Lydia, who lately arrived here from Bourdeaux, that on his outward passage, the 21st of May last, in lat. 34. 23. North, long. 71. 20, he discovered the wreck of a white-bottomed brigantine, her bowes only above water, from which they sawed a small figure head, newly painted; by which it appears to have been the brigantine Lively, Captain Chourrot, that failed from this port for Port-au-Prince, the 12th of April last. It is probable the crew and several passengers that were on board, must all have perished, as they never have been heard of.

Nov. 29. The last tax granted by this Commonwealth, and which is now in collection, is for the sole purpose of paying such of the notes issued to the officers and soldiers of the Massachusetts line, for nine months service in 1780, as are made payable in January, 1784 and 1785.

To make the payment easy, and to supply the place of money, the notes themselves are made receivable in discharge of this tax, and every person may pay his

proportion of it in these notes. Every busy man may not know these facts, and in consequence of his ignorance, may pay more real money than would discharge his tax. To prevent this inconvenience, the publick are informed, that offices are established in Boston and Salem, for the buying and selling of these notes (commonly called *Army Notes*) and other government securities. The army notes may be purchased at a discount of one third of the sum which they express: Private persons, in almost every town, have them to dispose of.

#### NEWBURY-PORT, November 24.

Captain Obrien of this place informs, that on Saturday the 9th ult. being in his vessel in the river St. John, in Nova-Scotia, as he approached the town, coming within about half a mile thereof, and shewing his colours, he was saluted a number of times with a loaded six-pound cannon, and afterwards, for about four hours, with small arms, and obliged him to come to anchor.—That on Monday morning, as he went on shore to enter, they threatened to whip him; and Mr. White, their naval officer, refused him an entry, for insulting the town of Parr with Rebel Colours, and even denied him the liberty of landing a few thousand of boards to lighten his vessel, for his own safety in returning, telling him, that it was unfeeling to shew them colours there.—That every time he landed, he was insulted by stoning and abusive language—they at the same time swearing, that no rebel should ever enter that port, unless he denied his colours. Capt. Obrien says, that their conduct appeared to be countenanced by the principal men of the town.

Last Saturday Captain Jonathan Boardman, in the schooner Swan, from Port-au-Prince, arrived here, who informs, that, on the 6th inst. in lat. 27, long 73, West, he was brought too by a brig of about one hundred and twenty tons burthen, mounted with 8 carriage guns, who fired three shot at him, and hailed in Spanish, to which Captain Boardman being unable to reply, asked if they had any on board who could speak English, on which a man told him in broken English, that their Captain was coming on board the schooner, but finding themselves disappointed by the schooner's filling her fore-sail and hoisting her flying jib, they fired a shot which cut away some of the schooner's rigging, and went through the tack-piece of her fore-sail, and then asked Captain Boardman what he was loaded with, who answering, "molasses," he then made a motion to have the schooner go about her business. The brig, Captain Boardman says, appeared to have twenty-five or thirty men on board.

#### HARTFORD, November 16.

Died, at her house in East-Hartford, the 8th inst. in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Esther Pitkin, relict of the Honourable Ozias Pitkin, Esq. who was the son of the Honourable William Pitkin, Esquire, the first of the family in New-England; he departed this life the 16th of December, 1694. Mrs. Esther Pitkin now deceased, at the time of her death, stood in the relation of parent, grand parent, and great grand parent, to 262 persons, of whom are now living 214, and 48 are dead.

The general assembly of this state, at their present sessions, have passed an act for granting the continental impost, whenever twelve of the United States shall have adopted it.

#### NEW-YORK, December 1.

We are informed that a sloop with a white bottom is ashore a small distance to the southward of Cranberry Inlet.

Dec. 2. On Monday last the Hon. the Legislature of this state adjourned to the third Tuesday in January next.

We hear that the vessel which was said to be on shore a little to the southward of Cranberry Inlet, proves to be a schooner from Cape-Francois, one part of her is owned here and the other at that port.

We hear from Boston, that on Thursday night the 18th ult. in a severe gale of wind, Captain Copeland, bound to that port from Baltimore, ran on Cohasset rocks, and was lost. The mate and a woman passenger were drowned. Some part of the cargo drove on shore. Also, the same night, a vessel from Philadelphia ran ashore on the Shovels, and it is feared is lost. A great part of her cargo is saved.

On the night of the 23d ult. the house of the Honourable James Lovel, Esq. in Boston, continental receiver of taxes for the state of Massachusetts, was broke open, and an iron chest, containing a sum in interest certificates of the loan officer, of upwards of 25,000 dollars, some specie, a number of notes of hand, and other valuable papers, taken therefrom.

We may judge of the great benefit of population from the flourishing state of the Dutch Republic.—The seven United Provinces are not larger than this single state, and yet, from the number of inhabitants, which are calculated at above five millions, that little spot, by being the best peopled, is one of the most thriving countries in Europe, and now bids defiance to threats of a potent neighbour. This is a lesson for us, and points out the necessity of countenancing and protecting strangers, to encourage that spirit of emigration which pervades the kingdoms of Europe at

this time. This wise policy the Dutch have followed, and the effects are apparent from the unrivalled extent of their industry and commerce.

Dec. 3. A report prevailed in London, at the sailing of the last packet, that Tippoo Saib having ordered General Matthews should be brought into his presence (which General the Indian had detained prisoner, contrary to the faith and laws of nations, and in violation of the articles of capitulation) spoke to him in a very haughty tone, which compelled the General to upbraid him with a breach of faith, at which Tippoo was so provoked, that he drew his sabre and cut the General to pieces.

Dec. 4. The gentleman who inserted a translation in the *Independent Journal*, of the 13th and 17th November, the *Speeches of the Marquis de la Fayette to the Indians at Fort Schuyler*, hereby declares, that he did it without having previously obtained leave of the Marquis for so doing: Having been informed since of his being highly displeased at it, the Translator hereby assures him, that it was done with the best intention from such originals as he then thought correct, but which he has since found not to contain all the transactions of that day.

Dec. 7. We hear from St. Jago de Cuba, that some alarming advices lately reached the Havana, from the Spanish Viceroy at Mexico, which are withheld from the knowledge of the publick with every precaution imaginable, though it is thought they relate to the breaking out of fresh commotions on the continent of South-America, the natives of which have, for several years past, earnestly endeavoured to rescue themselves from the insupportable tyranny of Spain, and should they providentially succeed in any of these righteous attempts, that kingdom would be plunged into all the miseries of contempt, disgrace and poverty. Destitute equally of genius and inclination for agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the loss of the immense resources of the South-American provinces, would bring the government of Spain to irretrievable ruin.

On the 2d of October the brig Betty, Daniel Cameron, master, from St. Kitt's bound to Cork, with rum, cotton and sugar, was wrecked on the rocks of Bermuda. The Captain, crew, and most of the cargo, were saved.

His Britannick Majesty's Packet-boat Lord Hyde, Captain Robert Jones, will positively sail with the mail for Falmouth on Wednesday the 5th of January.

Dec. 9. Advices from London of the 18th October, by the ship Ceres, Captain St. Barb, arrived at Boston, mention, that the Dutch ships of war stationed in the mouth of the Scheldt, had actually fired on some Imperial vessels which attempted to pass up to Antwerp. Should this intelligence be true, it may be considered as the declaration of war, which must of course involve the several allies of the contending powers.

Tuesday arrived the brig William, Captain Lacey, from Lisbon. On his passage he fell in with the wreck of the schooner Peggy, Captain Corey, bound from Rhode-Island to Cape-Francois, with horses and provisions. This unfortunate vessel overfet six days before, during which time Captain Corey and his crew remained on the vessel, and was happily observed and taken off by Captain Lacey. The ship Cruger, Capt. Adamson, who arrived in this port a few days ago, from Bristol, saw their distress, and either could or would not afford them that succour and relief which humanity and their deplorable situation required and demanded. The sin of Omission in such cases is as monstrous and detestable as the sin of Commission.

#### ANNAPOLIS, December 2.

On Monday last our late illustrious Commander in Chief arrived in this city, accompanied by the Marquis de la Fayette. And on the day following the General Assembly, to exhibit a small token of their gratitude and attachment to those extraordinary personages, directed an elegant ball to be provided for their entertainment. The evening was crowned with the utmost joy and festivity, the whole company being made happy by the presence of two most amiable and all accomplished men, to whom America is so deeply indebted for her preservation from tyranny and oppression.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.

The Elizabeth, Atwood, from Amsterdam; Juno, Lee, from Guadaloupe; Venus, Weeks, from Port-au-Prince; Friendship, Hall, from North-Carolina; Speedwell, Low, from Virginia; Byfield, Parsons, from Cadiz; Industry, Oaks, from Baltimore; Betsey, Dwell, and Industry, Cob, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Boston.

The schooner Flying-Fish, bound to Jamaica, from Georgia, put into New-Providence, the captain having died at sea, and no other navigator being on board.

#### Extract of a letter from Dominico.

"The dissensions between the Governor and the inhabitants of this island, have arisen to an unhappy crisis. One Assembly is dissolved, and another summoned, yet the same opposition, headed by Lieutenant-Governor Stewart, constantly maintains its ground. Our ports are thin: The Captains complain of the extraordinary charges of them, and the abandoned estates make the island a very melancholy spectacle. Most of the troops from hence are sent up by order of General Matthew to St. Vincent's to suppress the Caribs, who

begin to be a formidable enemy, amounting to 1200, and well supplied by the French, who are very vigilant in each island, straining every nerve to keep an interest, in case of another war, which, in the West-Indies, is the constant discourse."

Dec. 9. We omitted mentioning, in a late paper, that Captain All, with the crew of the ship Pennsylvania Packet, arrived here in the sloop Liberty, Captain Wainwright, from Bermuda.

The Charlotte, Taylor, and Dolphin, Stansbury, from Jamaica; —, Penton, from Turks Island; Black Fish, Marshall, from Augustine; Risque, Langford, from Savannah; Two Brothers, Newell, from Georgia; Assurance, Devereaux, and Wilmington Packet, Dickinson, from North-Carolina; New-York, Smith, and Lucretia, Tinker, from New-York; Dove, Phillips, from Rhode-Island; and —, Gardner, from Boston, are arrived at Charleston, South-Carolina.

#### TRENTON, December 13.

Delegates in Congress arrived since our last.

Massachusetts. The Hon. Elbridge Gerry and Rufus King.

New-York. The Hon. John Jay, Robert R. Livingston and Walter Livingston.

New-Jersey. The Hon. Samuel Dick and Charles Stewart.

Virginia. The Honourable John-Francis Mercer.

Since our last the Hon. the Marquis de la Fayette arrived here from the southward.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Esq. one of the Masters in Chancery.

We hear that on Saturday the 11th inst. the question for adjourning from this place was taken in Congress and lost.

We learn by a Philadelphia paper of Saturday the 4th inst. that Congress, on the Monday preceding, met at Trenton, when they immediately adjourned to Philadelphia.

#### STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to authorize the Congress of the United States to adopt certain regulations respecting the British trade.

WHEREAS it appears by an order of the King of Great-Britain, dated the second day of July, in the year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-three, made under the express authority of his Parliament, that the growth or produce of any of the United States are prohibited from being carried to any of the British West-India islands by any other than British subjects, in British built ships, owned by British subjects, and navigated according to the laws of that kingdom: And whereas this proceeding, though but a temporary expedient, exhibits a disposition in Great-Britain to gain partial advantages injurious to the rights of free commerce, and is repugnant to the principles of reciprocal interest and convenience, which are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of friendly intercourse between states;

Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That the United States in Congress assembled shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to prohibit the importation of the growth or produce of the British West-India islands into these United States, in British vessels, or to adopt any other mode which may most effectually tend to counteract the designs of Great-Britain with respect to the American commerce, so long as the said restriction shall be continued on the part of Great-Britain, provided that this act shall not be in force until all the states in the union shall have passed similar laws.

A. Passed at Trenton, November 4, 1784.

Frankford, December 4, 1784.

#### Strayed or Stolen,

From the subscriber's pasture at Point-no-Point, a chestnut sorrel MARE,

FIFTEEN hands high, big with foal, in good order, and no shoes on. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to me living at the sign of the French Crown, at Frankford Bridge, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES MARTIN.

THE Members of the Trenton Academy are desired to meet to-morrow evening, precisely at five o'clock, P. M. at the place aforesaid, on special business.

MOORE FURMAN, Clerk.

A few Copies of

#### ALLINSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey may be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

**PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.**

*From the Bermuda Gazette.*

“Account of the loss of the ship Pennsylvania Packet, which foundered on her passage from London to Philadelphia:

“Mr. Isaac All, master of the ship Pennsylvania Packet, failed from London the 11th of September last, and proceeded to Lymington, in Hampshire, where he completed his lading, and failed from thence the 29th of the same month, bound for Philadelphia; that on the 17th of Nov. inst. she sprung a very dangerous leak, so that the water increased to such a degree, that by the 9th following, nearly one-half of her cargo (salt) was washed away, and had four feet water in the hold; that the wind was, and had been, for several days before, blowing very hard; and that in this situation the master found no other remedy for the preservation of the lives of his crew and himself, than to abandon her, having then in company a sloop belonging to Rhode-Island, Lewis Thomas, master, bound to Hispaniola, who kindly took him and his company on board, and with great humanity bro't them to this island, where they arrived this afternoon.—Captain All left his ship in lat. 34, 37; long. 67, 15.”

On the 2d of October the brig Betty, Daniel Cameron, master, from St. Kitts bound to Cork, with rum, cotton and sugar, was wrecked on the rocks of Bermuda. The Captain, crew and most of the cargo, were saved.

**TO BE SOLD,**

THE valuable mills in Allentown, in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, containing one pair French burrs, one pair country stones, two reels in the merchant box, one country cloth, and one for Indian meal, all in good repair: She grinds twenty thousand bushels country work per year, and ten thousand bushels merchant work per year:—Likewise a good kiln to dry corn for shipping. There are forty-two acres of land, fourteen acres of meadow of the best kind, seven acres woodland, and two dwelling-houses on the same, together with a barn, forty feet by thirty, a brick springhouse, and a pump of excellent water at the door, with twenty bearing apple-trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to **PETER IMLAY,** on the premises.

**Fifteen Pounds Reward.**

Ran away, on the 4th day of October, 1784, from the subscriber, living on Deer-Creek, in Harford county, Maryland, a negro man, named

**OLIVER,**

Though commonly called NOL.

HE is a well set fellow, about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, of a good black colour, a high round forehead, middling large ears and mouth, his feet and legs are of the larger size, with a small scar over and across one of his eye-brows (I think his right eye-brow)—He is left-handed. Had on and took with him when he went away, a brown cloth coat with bright-faced buttons, a white jacket, white shirt, and some kind of trowsers, shoes and stockings, with some things in a bundle. He probably will change his name and procure a pass, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. He once before ran away, and was taken up in Pennsylvania, by the above described scar. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

**FREEBORN BROWN.**

N. B. It is thought there is a yellowish fellow in company with him, who is also run away, that has been used to the water, and that they may attempt following that profession; and that they will probably make for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York or New-England. All masters of vessels and others are prewarned from harbouring or carrying him or them off.

**ALL Persons indebted to**

the estate of Samuel Henry, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts and vouchers for settlement.

**ABRAHAM HUNT,**  
**CHARLES AXFORD, jun.** } Execut.  
Trenton, November 22, 1784. 3m

**Charles and Andrew Pettit,**

In Front-street, a few doors northward from Walnut-street, facing the city vendue store,

Have for sale, a fresh assortment of goods, adapted to the season, amongst which are,

<b>M</b> IDDLING and low-priced cloths,	7-8 and yard wide ticking, German dowlas, Irish do.
Baizes,	Do. linen,
Flannels,	White Russia sheeting,
Grey coatings,	Do. drilling,
Carpeting,	Tapes and bobbins,
Camblets,	Ivory combs,
Joans spinning,	Best mixed pins, by the pound,
Moreens,	Calicoes and chintzes,
Taboreens,	Silk and check handkerchiefs,
Ruffels,	Ribbands,
London shalloons,	Low-priced looking-glasses,
Calimancoes,	Plated and plain cruet stands,
Fine worsted ribbed and plain hose,	Plated bits and stirrups,
Cotton and thread do.	spurs,
Striped 6-4 and 7-4 duffil blankets,	buttons of the newest taste,
7-8, 3-4, yard wide, and yard and 3-8 linen and cotton checks,	buckles,
Furniture checks,	Knives and forks,
Cotton counterpanes,	Finer cutlery of all sorts,
Linen and cotton stripes,	Tea urns,
Jeans and fustians,	Tea caddies,
Royal and imperial ribs,	Shaving apparatus,
Stockinets, fatinets, and denims, &c. &c.	J-panned waiters and card racks.
9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed-ticks,	

Where also may be had, by the ton or larger quantity, **BASTO** hollow ware, consisting of pots, kettles, skillets, &c. noted for being the neatest and lightest iron-castings in America. Also **BASTO** pig-iron of superior quality for making bar-iron and fine castings. Philadelphia, November 1, 1784. 6w

**TO BE SOLD,**

**N**INE Thousand acres of land, situate on the river Lachawaxen, about ten miles from Delaware river, and about one hundred miles from Trenton-Landing. On this tract there is a very great quantity of white and yellow pines of every size, from an eighty feet mast to the size of a spar.—It is accommodated with four millseats, on which sawmills may be erected to great advantage—from either of which large rafts of boards and masts may be sent down the Lachawaxen and Delaware to Philadelphia. The title is indisputable. For terms, apply to Michael Hilligas, Esquire, Reuben Haines and Mr. Richard Wells, merchant, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or to Robert-Lewis Hooper, junior, in Trenton. 9w

Trenton, Nov. 4, 1784.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**LUCERNE, red and white CLOVER, TIMOTHY and RYE, GRASS-SEEDS.**

Letters by post or otherwise, shall be immediately attended to, by

**GEORGE MORGAN,**  
Near Princeton.

Nov. 10, 1784. 7w

**TO BE SOLD,**

By wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

**DUTCH ALMANACKS**  
For 1785.

**WANTED,**

**A MILLER.**

Enquire of the Printer.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

[Price Thirty-five Shillings]

And to be sold by **ISAAC COLLINS,** at his Printing-Office in Trenton,

**A C T S**

OF THE

**C O U N C I L**

AND

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OF THE STATE OF

**N E W - J E R S E Y,**

FROM THE

Establishment of the present Government, and Declaration of Independence, to the End of the first Sitting of the eighth Session, on the 24th day of December, 1783;

WITH THE CONSTITUTION PREFIXED.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

**AN APPENDIX,**

Containing the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION of the UNITED STATES, &c.

With two alphabetical TABLES and an INDEX.

Compiled under the Appointment of the LEGISLATURE, by

**PETER WILSON, A. M.**

**ALL Persons indebted to the**

estate of Reuben Armitage, late of Hope-well, deceased, either by bond, bill, note, book debt, or vendue contracts, are requested to make payment by the first day of January next, otherwise they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs.

**BENJAMIN VAN-KIRK,** } Adm.  
**ENOCH ARMITAGE,** }

4w

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And to be sold by **ISAAC COLLINS,** at his Printing-Office in Trenton, the **NEW-JERSEY**

**ALMANACK,**

For the year of our Lord 1785.

CONTAINING,

Beside the usual astronomical observations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter in prose and verse.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**T**HAT very commodious house and lot of ground next to Jonathan Deare's, Esq. in Princeton, some time ago occupied by Major John Berrien. The house has, on the first floor, three very excellent rooms, besides kitchen, pantry and servants bedroom, and cellar underneath; on the second floor three commodious bedchambers, besides a garret over the kitchen, adjoining a large store, completely fitted for the reception of goods, which communicates with the house by a door opening into one of the back rooms—behind the house a new stable, capable of holding three horses.—The lot contains upwards of an acre of land, with a front of more than eighty feet on the main street:—The situation is an exceeding eligible one for a person inclined to open a store, the stand being esteemed an exceeding good one, or for a family who may wish to take in students of the College to board, for which the house is well calculated, as well from the number of rooms it contains, as from its being so convenient to the College.—Publick securities of all descriptions will be taken at the current value—also the paper currency of Jersey.—For further particulars, apply to the Rev. Mr. James Armstrong, in Princeton, or to Major William M'Pherson, in Philadelphia. 6\*

**Just come to Hand,**

And now selling at the **PRINTING-OFFICE** in **TRENTON**—The

**CHORISTER'S COMPANION;**

OR,

**CHURCH MUSICK** revised.

CONTAINING,

Besides the necessary Rules of Psalmody, A Variety of plain and fuging Psalm Tunes; Together with

A Collection of approved **HYMNS** and **ANTHEMS,** Many of which were never before published.

By **SIMEON JOCELIN.**

These **SINGING-BOOKS** are allowed, by the best Judges, to be equal to any extant.