

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1786.

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

Mr. COLLINS,

IT was an opinion very anciently established among many persons, and, if we take a review of the proceedings of the governing powers of the American states for the last ten years, I should be ready to conclude it had been also adopted by them, to wit, 'That justice and policy are scarcely capable of being allied together; that a man designed for administration should not make himself a slave to the laws; that exact probity, and a scrupulous adherence to their word and solemn engagements, would often lay a prince, a minister, or a government, under great difficulties; and that it is impossible to manage publick business without committing some injustice.'—To combat this opinion, I send you the following extract from Rollin's Belles Lettres, which I wish you to publish in your useful and entertaining Gazette.

ATTICUS.

"Tully, in his books *de republica*, which is an extract from Plato's admirable work upon the same subject, has fully refuted this opinion. It is not only, according to him, a false and contradictory notion, to believe that no one can succeed in the administration of publick affairs, without sometimes acting unjustly; but he looks upon the opposite principle as an incontestible truth, and as the basis and foundation of all the rules that can be laid down in matters of politicks, namely, that A STATE CANNOT BE GOVERNED WELL, WITHOUT A STRICT OBSERVANCE OF JUSTICE IN ALL THINGS.

"To give the greater weight and authority to his arguments, he had put them into the mouth of Lælius and Scipio Africanus. These two illustrious friends, Lælius and Scipio, who were the admiration of their own age, and may well be proposed to ours as the models of great generals and great statesmen, lay down this maxim as an indisputable principle in point of government, That there is nothing more pernicious to a state than injustice, and that no republic can ever be well governed, or even subsist, without justice.

"Such were the rules and maxims of the Roman people, in the prosperous days of which we have been speaking, and this idea their allies and the conquered nations had of them. Livy observes, that the loss of the three first battles gained by Hannibal, which spread such universal terror and consternation, did not however shake the fidelity of the allies. The reason he brings for it is very glorious to the Roman people, and gives us, in a few words, the idea of a perfect government. For the allies, says he, finding they were under a just and moderate government, without difficulty obeyed a people that was far superior to them in merit, which is the only bond of fidelity. The conquered nations were of the same opinion, and comparing the Roman dominion with that under which they had formerly lived, and the Roman generals with their ancient masters, they looked upon the former as men sent down from Heaven, such justice, goodness, and humanity, did they shew towards them; and they blessed themselves for having fallen under the power of a people, who strove to engage mankind to obey them more by kindness than fear, and took pains to deserve the love and confidence of foreign nations, by a mild and just government, instead of making them bear the yoke of a sorrowful servitude.

"But perhaps it might be the interest of a Roman senate, to behave thus towards their allies, and the conquered nations which lay at a distance, and they shewed less regard to their citizens and natural subjects, who, for this reason, were less attached to the republic, and bore it the less affection. On the contrary, it is in this particular the Roman people is most to be admired; and what I am about to say, will clearly shew, that the greatest resource of a state is the affection of the people, their love to the government, and the confidence they have in the publick faith; and that to give the least blow to it, is, in point of politicks, the most capital, pernicious, and irreparable fault.

"After the battle of Cannæ, all seemed absolutely desperate. The fidelity of the greatest part of the allies was overwhelmed by so terrible a blow. The state had neither generals, troops nor money, and yet new-raised troops and fresh recruits were indispensably necessary. They were obliged to fit out fleets, to furnish provisions, arms and clothes. But though the state was in want of every thing, it did not want CREDIT, and found ready and sure supplies in the affection of the citizens.

"The consul urged, that the magistrates ought to set the example to the senate, and the senate to the people, of assisting the republick in the extremity to which they were reduced; that the way to engage the lower people to contribute of their substance to the support of the state, was to begin with doing it themselves; that thus they ought all to bring their gold and silver into the publick treasury. This was immediately done, and with so much zeal, that the receivers and

notaries were scarce sufficient to answer the eagerness of the publick, every one striving for the honour of subscribing first: The order of senators, and then the people, did the same, without requiring for all this any publick edict.

"Of the thirty colonies in Italy, eighteen sent deputies to Rome, to declare they were ready to furnish the troops required of them, and even more, if it was judged necessary; that, thanks to the Gods, they wanted neither means nor courage to do it. These deputies were received, both by the senate and people, with loud acclamations, and extraordinary marks of joy and honour. Livy has thought proper to preserve the names of these colonies in his history, that they might not, says he, want the honour so many ages after, which is so justly their due. For the other twelve colonies, who refused to raise the levies required, the senate thought it most suitable to the dignity of the Roman people, to punish them only by taking no notice of them.

"They received at the same time letters from the two Scipios, who commanded in Spain, by which, though they undertook to supply the soldiers pay of themselves, they required clothes and provisions to be sent them immediately, or otherwise it would be impossible to preserve the province. The republick was unable to supply them in the condition it then was. The prætor called an assembly, and laid before the people the necessities of the publick, and the impossibility the state was in of supplying them, if it wanted credit as well as money. He exhorted those who in times past had increased their estates by farming the revenues of the Roman people, now to lend the republick a part of the substance they had gained by it; and to make advances for Spain, with a promise, that these sums should be exactly re-paid them, as soon as the state should be in a condition to do it. Three powerful companies offered their assistance, and the armies in Spain were as plentifully supplied, as in the times of the greatest opulence.

"This noble disinterestedness and ardent zeal reigned equally in all the orders and bodies of the state.

"The fleet was in want of seamen and provisions. It was agreed to lay a general tax upon every member of the state, in proportion to the rank and revenue of every private man; and the thing was executed without delay or murmur.

"The publick buildings were fallen to decay, for want of a proper fund for the repairing of them. The undertakers cheerfully went about it, without requiring any money for their work, till the war should be ended.

"In this common emulation and general disposition of the state, to aid and support the publick treasury, they first brought in the orphans' money, and then the widows'; those who had it in possession, judging they could not deposit it in a more secure and sacred asylum, than in that of the publick credit.

"This generosity passed from the city into the camp. Every horseman, centurion, and officer refused their pay, and whoever took it, was looked upon as a mercenary wretch.

"The event shewed, that they had reason to rely upon the republick. Every debt, every sum of money advanced, with every obligation, WAS DISCHARGED WITH THE UTMOST EXACTNESS. They would have even paid off some of them before the term agreed on; and, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, they offered the masters of the slaves that were restored to their liberty, to pay the full price for them; but all declared that they would not receive it till the war was terminated.

"It is from such facts as these we must form a just idea of the Roman government. That single expression which I have quoted, and which might deserve to be engraven in letters of gold, *That they found no asylum more secure or more sacred, wherein to deposit the money of orphans and widows, than that of the publick faith*: This single expression, I say, is the highest encomium that can be imagined of the Roman character. We learn from thence, that, according to the constant maxim of all the great men of antiquity, the most famous legislators, and wisest politicians, the design and supreme rule of government is the good of the publick, and the safety of the people. *Salus populi suprema lex esto*; the affection of the people also, and their confidence in the justice and integrity of those who govern them, are the firmest support, and sometimes the safety and sole resource of states."

To the PRINTERS.

The Philadelphia Society, for promoting agriculture, desire you to publish the following communication relative to the culture of potatoes.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1786.

THE true knowledge of husbandry, upon philosophical principles, and a practice of that art con-

sonant to such principles, in every part of the United States of America, would make them eminently independent.

I heartily wish that some benevolent pen, equal to the task, would take up the theme, and for the good of this young world, amuse the learned, and instruct the common people in this most important art. I mean to throw my mite into the publick treasury; but, without attempting the sublime parts, shall say something only of those merely practicable.

As the seed is committed to the earth for the present season, I will make some remarks on the erroneous mode of culture among us. I have now spare-time only to mention that very useful root the POTATOE. This root delights most in a rich loam, but not too moist. Wet land produces too much top, and watery fruit, which will not keep through the winter, and is always strong and unpleasant to the taste: Very dry land produces a small crop, and knotty fruit: Land that is apt to bake (as we commonly phrase it) should also be avoided.

For this crop, the earth should be well ploughed and kept clear of weeds, and not shaded, as in an orchard, &c. But the principal error in tending a field of potatoes is enormous*. I have found, by many years experience, that if potatoes are planted in a mellow soil, they need scarcely any hilling: They will bed themselves at that distance from the surface of the ground, which gives them the greatest advantage to procure nourishment. This depth, I have observed, is generally about four inches: And this depth the plant finds by something which I will venture to call *insinæ*.

If the earth in which you plant potatoes, should be hard, and not yield to the pressure of the roots, it will then be necessary to hill them; but great care should be taken not to hill them too much; never let them be covered above four inches. And this hilling must be given with discretion; for if they have bedded themselves (as they will in mellow land, four inches, and you add four inches more of earth) you suffocate the fruit. Take an example; potatoes, just before they begin to blossom, begin to form their bulbs. If you leave them now, the fruit will grow rapidly; but if you should add earth to the hill, the young bulbs, for want of that air which can pervade four inches of earth, will cease to grow, and others will be the progress of nature, so long as you continue to burden them with earth. Therefore, to procure an early crop of potatoes, be sure to give them your last earth as soon as the plant is big enough to receive it. When they know (excuse the expression) that you have left your earning, they will begin to vegetate, and increase with great rapidity, but will make no progress while you keep burdening and stifling them.

Thus much as to the culture. A word relative to the time of gathering this crop, must conclude this essay.

Every production of the earth has its time of maturity. If you harvest potatoes before they are ripe, the juice will be crude, they will be unpleasant to the taste, and will not keep so well as if suffered to grow longer. The sign of ripeness in this fruit is the fading of the leaf and shrinking of the stalk. 'Tis remarkable in almost all bulbous roots, especially the onion and potatoes, that they receive their first nourishment from the root, and finish their growth by what they receive from the top.

AGRICOLA.

* In New-England, potatoes are usually planted not in continual rows, but in squares, like Indian corn, the plants being set from three to four feet asunder, so as to admit of cross ploughing; after which the dressing is completed by the hoe, with which the earth is drawn up round the plants; which being repeated at each ploughing, at last forms the hills here objected to.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 20---26.

THE recovery in France of debts contracted in this country being finally stopped, will in a short time become one of the most unpopular acts that any administration in this country have ever been charged with. The fact is notorious at Paris, and this story in every man's mouth, that England has been obliged to the measure, in order to encourage emigrations, and in order to prevent many hundreds of thousand pounds from being transmitted to this country, which now will circulate in the French dominions. This is no speculative matter---it is founded in several remarkable cases lately tried before the Parliament of Paris, wherein England so far interfered as to admit that all claims of British debts should be set aside in future, in the dominion of his most Christian Majesty; but that every debt contracted in France shall be recoverable from the parties, if they seek Great-Britain as the seat of liberty. This matter, no doubt, will be brought

into the House of Commons here, that the world may judge how far our present ministers pay respect to the rights of the people, and the commercial interests of the country.

The merchants and manufacturers who lately followed their noble and ignoble debtors to Paris, in order to recover their demands, have all returned with woful circumstances. The *cricketer*, instead of being their friend on the occasion, coolly admitted that those who sought protection from the French dominions, should not be insulted by imprudent English creditors. One tradesman alone by this event loses 8000l. and twenty times that eight will be spent by the same person in France of British money; for as he is allowed to set his English creditors at defiance, the income of his whole estate will be spent in France.

The circumstance of a stop being put to the recovery of British debts in France, was complained of to the Duke of Dorset; but it had no effect, and both his Grace's and Monsieur de Vergennes' letters on the subject are now in London, and will probably, to the astonishment of the publick, make their appearance in print.

Viscomte Souillac, who was bred under M. de Vergennes, and who was lately sent by that minister to Pondicherry, is one of the most able and penetrating politicians that has appeared in France for a great number of years. From many circumstances it appears certain, that the French court are meditating a deep and important game in the East-Indies; but in nothing more strongly is it apparent than in sending this man, with the most extraordinary powers, to Hindostan. There is not a petty prince in that extensive empire, with whom he is not holding a correspondence: nor have we a resident at any of those petty courts where he has not also a spy. It is the common language at Paris that Monf. de Vergennes took the hint of the policy of this appointment, and the instructions for this office, from Mr. Fox's India Bill.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, August 7.

If Lord Carmarthen's answer to our minister, Mr. Adams, be true—if a number of the states have passed acts contrary to the definitive treaty of peace, and in direct violation of it, what can we expect from step-dame Britain?—If we have broken this treaty to serve our own interest, let us not condemn Great-Britain, when it suits her turn, for giving it another shape. Nations as well as individuals choose generally to do as they *are*, not as they *would* be done by.

The captain of a brig, lately from Port-au-Prince, bound to Havre de Grace in France, arrived in town yesterday, and informs, that he was cast away, last Monday, on Nantucket shoals. The vessel and cargo were entirely lost; but the men, by taking to their boat, were all saved. The brig had sprung a-leak, and the crew were endeavouring to make a port when the disaster happened.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Aug. 11.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen concerned in the Planting Interest, at the State-house, in Charleston, on Thursday the 3d of August, 1786.

[JUDGE HEYWARD, Chairman.]

RESOLVED unanimously, as the opinion of this meeting, That it is indispensably necessary the credit of the paper medium, issued under the authority of the legislature, should be supported as equal in value to the specie, and we the subscribers do therefore engage and bind ourselves to each other, in the most solemn manner on our honours, and declare, that we will receive the same equal to gold and silver, making no distinction in receiving payment for debts due to us, or for any articles hereafter to be sold by us, and that we will not directly or indirectly purchase or suffer to be purchased for us of any person any article whatever in which an abatement is offered to be made for the payment of the same in gold or silver.

Resolved, That this agreement be printed, and that copies thereof be transmitted by the chairman to proper persons in the several parishes and districts, and such persons be requested to have the same signed by the several planters in the said parishes and districts, and returned to the chairman, that the same may be printed.

Resolved, That this agreement be left in the secretary's office, to be signed by such planters as are not present.

Resolved, That the expences attending the carrying these resolves into execution be paid by the subscribers equally.

Resolved, That upon the application of any five of the subscribers, the chairman be empowered to call another meeting.

[The above resolutions were signed by the chairman, and every planter present.]

BALTIMORE, August 15

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, Rhode-Island, to his friend at the southward, dated July 1, 1786.

"The wife doings of our legislative body are, at present, the chief topick of conversation. You have already been informed of the *small* sum of £. 100,000, paper money, issued in May last. It not being so readily taken by the merchants and wealthy farmers as the vultures wished for, they, at their session in June, passed an act inflicting a penalty of 100l. on every person who should refuse taking it, or give silver or gold the preference, or in anywise depreciate it—this for the

first offence—for the second, the same penalty, and to be disfranchised.—In consequence of which, as you may naturally suppose, the principal shops and stores in this place and Newport are shut up, and every day, in this respect, appears like Sunday. This step of the merchants enraged some of the lower class of people in Newport to such a degree, that they proceeded in a riotous manner a few days ago, to distribute among their own adherents all the corn and flour they could violently lay their hands on. Saturday last they attempted to take a quantity, the property of Topham, Bots and Newman, who, after being aided by a number of well-disposed citizens, distributed the same, agreeably to their own pleasure. This, in the evening, brought on a great disturbance. Clubs and fists were liberally made use of for ten or fifteen minutes. The rioters were quelled, they are now peaceable; but it is expected they will not long remain so, as the scarcity of provision, heretofore *ideal*, will soon become *real*, and numbers who lived from hand to mouth, must speedily be reduced to the most afflictive situation, as the country people, influenced by a few designing worthless characters, are determined, by starving us out, as they style it, to compel us to swallow the paper money, and the inhabitants of other states will withhold their usual supplies, lest they should have the paper imposed on them.—What the event will be, God only knows—This is a consolation, that He can over-rule their wicked counsels, and turn their iniquities upon their own heads. The present system of government is most certainly replete with every vice which degrades human nature.—May we not with propriety exclaim—Is there not some chosen curse, some hidden thunder, to blast the measures of an administration, whose chief aim seems to be the hurling into one general ruin every good citizen, particularly those who have a law in their consciences, superior to the law of man, who cannot take the undue advantage of discharging a debt, or debts, with what is styled money—having no value whatever in it?

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.

Extract from MARITIME OBSERVATIONS, by his excellency Benjamin Franklin.—Read before the American Philosophical Society, December 2, 1785.

"NAVIGATION, when employed in supplying necessary provisions to a country in want, and thereby preventing famines, which were more frequent and destructive before the invention of that art, is undoubtedly a blessing to mankind. When employed merely in transporting superfluities, it is a question whether the advantages of the employment it affords is equal to the mischief of hazarding so many lives on the ocean. But when employed in pillaging merchants and transporting slaves, it is clearly the means of augmenting the mass of human misery. It is amazing to think of the ships and lives risked in fetching tea from China, coffee from Arabia, sugar and tobacco from America, all which our ancestors did well without. Sugar employs near a thousand ships, tobacco nearly as many. For the utility of tobacco there is little to be said; and for that of sugar, how much more commendable would it be if we could give up the few minutes gratification afforded once or twice a day by the taste of sugar in our tea, rather than encourage the cruelties exercised in producing it. An eminent French moralist says, that when he considers the wars we excite in Africa to obtain slaves, the numbers necessarily slain in those wars, the many prisoners who perish at sea by sickness, bad provisions, foul air, &c. &c. in the transportation, and how many afterwards die from the hardships of slavery, he cannot look on a piece of sugar without conceiving it stained with spots of human blood! Had he added the consideration of the wars we make to take and re-take the sugar islands from one another, and the fleets and armies that perish in those expeditions, he might have seen his sugar not merely spotted, but thoroughly dyed scarlet in grain. It is these wars that make the maritime powers of Europe, the inhabitants of London or Paris, pay dearer for sugar than those of Vienna, a thousand miles from the sea; because their sugar costs not only the price they pay for it by the pound, but all they pay in taxes to maintain the fleets and armies that fight for it."

The following paragraphs are copied from the Pittsburgh Gazette, published at Fort Pitt on the 29th ult.

Thursday the 13th inst. Thomas Hutchins, Esq. geographer to the United States, left this place accompanied by his assistants, for the purpose of laying out and surveying the vacant lands belonging to the United States, previous to their being sold for the redemption of the certificates of the national debts.

Thursday the 6th inst. a detachment of continental troops under the command of captain Mercer, arrived here from New-Jersey, and on the Saturday following proceeded on their march for the Miami.

Monday the 17th inst. marched from this garrison, under the command of captain Ferguson, for Fort McIntosh, a detachment of continental troops.

On Wednesday the 25th inst. there came into this town about three hundred savages, men, women and children, of different nations, with a number of their chiefs and principal personages. The king of the Wiandots, with his family, a chief of the Senecas,

with several of his tribe, a number of Delawares, and several chiefs of the Chippawas, the most remote nation of Indians amongst them, and inhabiting the country westward of lake Erie, to the lake of the Woods, and the heads of the Mississippi river. The language of these savages is said to be a kind of general language understood through an extent of 3000 miles; they came to a council, as they gave out, with the Shawanese, and with one another, at this place, where they expected all to meet; a number of the Mohawks were also present. They assembled, and made a speech, with belts of wampum as usual upon these occasions; a chief of the Chippawas in the first instance, by his interpreter, who spoke the Delaware language, and which was to the following effect:

"Brothers,

"We have come a great way on behalf of our wives and children; it is on their behalf that we tread on this ground—(a belt)—the great Man above has given us a bright day to meet our brothers,—we have come a great way, and it is to make bright the chain of amity between us—we have one end and you the other—take you one between both your hands, thus, and hold it fast as we hold it—(a belt.)

"Brothers,

"We are poor, wretchedly poor, give us something to cover our backsides, and send us clothed home— a chief amongst us has seen a saddle which he wants—brothers, give us this—two strings—brothers, our young men passing through the town have smelled whiskey, after smelling we shall go unhappily away without tasting—brothers, give us a keg—three strings, and then a general hough by the different tribes."

—ANSWER—by an OFFICER— of this place:

"Brothers,

"We are glad to see you, and to establish friendship. As the streams in our country and in yours, though so far apart, run always, so let your friendship and ours be as perpetual. You are poor, and we are poor also. We have had a long war with the great king beyond the water; whose people came over into this country, and burnt our houses, and took away a great part of our clothing. We followed them and killed them all: but before we had come up with them they had burnt and torn up the blankets they had taken from us. We have not yet had time to make a great number more. We are strong in numbers; but, like you, we are poor, but of what we have we will give a part.

"Brothers,

"When you are at home, hunt and collect fur, and when you come to us bring it with you; in return for which our traders will be able to give you blankets and other things.

"Brothers,

"While you are with us be sober and drink little whiskey, least you do amiss and be ashamed of it.— The great sun which you see above you when he is thirsty takes the end of a cloud and sucks the water out of it.

"Brothers,

"Do you drink water—no grunt by any of the tribes—we will give you a few kegs of whiskey—a general snort."

On Sunday evening the sixth inst. departed this life, Abraham Smith, an African, formerly the slave of Mrs. Smith, of this city, from whose humanity and generosity he derived his liberty. Of this fellow creature it may truly be said, that he was sober, industrious, peaceable, and a faithful servant of God. He lived and died in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church of this city. His funeral was attended by the Rector of Christ and St. Peter's churches, and many other respectable citizens, besides above 500 persons of his own colour. "Of a truth God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him."

On Tuesday next the General Assembly of this state meets here pursuant to adjournment.

Extract of a letter from captain Robinson, of the London, dated Honduras-Bay, Jan. 15, 1786.

"On the 30th of November, in the morning, we saw to the southward of us a boat with two square sails, and a small boat in tow; we bore down and found they were the crew of the Janet, belonging to Glasgow, captain Keer, and 13 of his people, who were wrecked on Glover's Reef four days before; I took them on board, she was chartered at Jamaica."

Aug. 19. On Thursday morning last departed this life, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. Ferdinand Farmer, a native of the circle of Suabia in Germany, and 30 years missionary of the Roman Catholic congregation.

His pastoral zeal, unremitted piety, and benevolent conduct, merit to be recorded as an example to his successors.—He lived universally respected, and died exceedingly lamented by his flock, who in him have lost a zealous and pious pastor, a tender and compassionate friend.

His funeral was attended by the clergy of the different religious persuasions in this city; the trustees

of the university, and a crowded procession of reputable citizens.

A funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Molyneux, on the mournful occasion, and on the following text:

"The just shall be in everlasting remembrance: he shall not fear the evil hearing: his heart is ready to hope in the Lord: his heart is strengthened: he shall not be moved until he look over his enemies: he hath distributed, he hath given to the poor: his justice remaineth for ever and ever." *Psalms* 111. verse 7. 8. 9.

Sufficient pains (says a correspondent) are not taken to distinguish between the distresses of the commerce, and the distresses of the merchants of the United States. While the produce and manufactures of our country command ready money, and a high price, our commerce cannot be said to be distressed, although it be carried on by foreign merchants, and in foreign bottoms. But the merchant and trader may find relief in agriculture. This is the only basis of national wealth and independence. In this employment let our sons be educated. The air of a new-ploughed field, is infinitely more wholesome and agreeable than the air of a counting-house warmed with sea-coal fires. Rome became free, powerful and happy, by the arts of agriculture. We read of many of her heroes and great men being called from the plough to protect or govern the state, but of no one being called for those purposes from handling scales and weights, or from posting his books. France was more powerful in an army, and more prosperous in citizens, before she possessed her present extensive commerce. Man is not naturally an amphibious animal. He thrives best upon land. Let the Europeans continue if they will to be the carriers of our produce, and let them enjoy, as the fruits of it, all the hardships and vices of a naval life. Let it be the business of the Americans to feed the world by staying at home. Powerful from their numbers, fortified by the ditch of the deep Atlantic which separates them from all their enemies, virtuous from the labour of cultivating the earth, free from their forms of government, and wealthy from exchanging their produce for gold and silver of foreign nations, they may (we will not say in the insolent language we learned from our British ancestors "bid defiance to the whole world") but we will say they may be the happiest people upon the face of the earth, and at the same time live in peace with the whole world.

If it should be said, that in all communities there are persons who possess a genius for navigation and a naval life, and that this genius cannot be employed while the nations of Europe export our produce, it may be answered, that the commerce which necessity or habit make necessary between the different states, will always afford sufficient employment and encouragement for that proportion of our youth who may be supposed to prefer a life at sea to the occupations of agriculture or the mechanical arts. This domestic commerce, while it gives employment to the naval genius or inclinations of some of our youth, will seem to connect the states together by mutual interests and wants, and it may moreover be carried on with much fewer inconveniences to population and morals, than the usual commerce with remote, unhealthy or corrupted countries.

We learn, from good authority, that this state has recently exhibited a fresh proof of her readiness to promote the welfare of our federal government; and has, in addition to the large balance already in her favour, advanced to Congress 20,000 dollars, which are considered and appropriated as *specie* in their requisition for the supplies of the present year. This generous grant of monies for congressional purposes, has been made since the late violent and inconsiderate *interdiction* of the board of treasury in New-York, relative to the issuing *facilities* for interest due to citizens of this commonwealth.

A few days ago a vessel arrived in this city, from New-York, with a cargo of wheat for sale, *driven* from that port by the dread of *paper money*, and *allured* to Philadelphia by the *solid coin* of the bank of North-America.

Never did a more favourable opportunity (says a correspondent) present itself to Pennsylvania, to enrich herself at the folly and inconsistency of her sister-states. Should Maryland and Delaware issue paper money, agreeably to the wishes of all the lazy and involved part of their citizens, and Pennsylvania call in by taxes all her late paper emission, there can be no doubt but Philadelphia will soon become the *Amsterdam* of the United States. Before the emission of our present paper currency, the bank of North-America was the reservoir of the greatest part of the *specie* of our country.

It is said the principal reason why suits for debt and executions have been so frequent of late, is owing to creditors dreading a tender law to enforce the circulation of paper money.

Captain Towers, in a brig with passengers, sailed from Cork for this port about the middle of July, and may be hourly expected.

TRENTON, August 28.

A letter of July 26, from Cape Francois, says, a hot press has begun there, in consequence of the capture of a French frigate in the British channel.

On the 19th of May last, the British House of Commons granted the following sums to their sovereign, viz. 62,059 5s. to make good money issued to the American sufferers.---3750l. 14s. to pay fees on the receipt of 150,000l. granted last session to American loyalists.---2426l. 9s. for the passage of Mr. Dundas and Mr. Pemberton, commissioners for American claims, to Nova-Scotia---And, 21,560l. 5s. 7d. for maintaining convicts on the river Thames.

It is reported, that the French are about to open all the ports in the island of Tobago, and to render the island free.

We are informed that a silver mine has lately been discovered in the town of Lee, state of Massachusetts-Bay, which promises to be of great public utility, as the ore is found in great quantities, and of an excellent quality.

A correspondent, who is a friend to the fair sex, observes, that the malignant and thoughtless make a practice of stigmatizing female weakness. We are told that the ladies dress their heads extravagantly large, but do not the men do the same? --It is said, and with an air of triumph too, that ladies use *lotions* to make their skins fair, and do not the men do the same? --In short, ransack every female imperfection, display them to view, exaggerate their extravagance ---and then dispassionately examine the imperfections of men, and you will find them no less absurd---with this difference, that the men have hardiness and impertinence to excuse themselves at the same time that they condemn the women, and for smaller faults than they themselves are guilty of.

A Dublin paper of June 15 says, "A letter received yesterday by a mercantile house of this city, contains the following important news, that the Algerines have declared war against the French; a piece of intelligence that, if true, will be of the utmost consequence to Great-Britain, as it will give a monopoly of the Levant trade, which France has for some years superseded her in."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, June 20, 1786.

"Last night's post brought an account, that Mr. Fox having made the following motion in the House of Commons, that "there are sufficient grounds for impeaching Warren Hastings, *esq.*" after a long debate, the house divided, ayes 118, noes 79, majority for impeaching Mr. Hastings of high crimes and misdemeanors 39."

Extract of a letter from one of the Assistant Surveyors belonging to Providence, dated at Fort Pitt, July 1, 1786.

"We arrived here the 19th of last month, and Mr. Hutchins, the Geographer-general, on the 25th; and as he is determined to begin surveying immediately, we expect to go down the river in a few days to the place where we are to begin.

"Captain Martin, Surveyor from the state of New-Jersey, is now at Fort M'Intosh; he will take the first range, and we shall take the second.

"Mr. Hutchins appears to be very much of a gentleman, a man of good judgment, and a mathematician.

"If we do not meet with any hindrances in surveying, we shall continue in that business till late in the fall; which will make it late before we shall go down to take a view of Kentucky.

"There has been more or less boats going down the river with families ever since we have been here. I have been informed there have been near four hundred large flat-bottomed boats with families gone past here this spring. These boats generally carry from fifteen to forty persons.

"By all the accounts I have been able to get from people who have been in Kentucky, the country is full as good, or better, than I heard it was before I left Providence. The country we have come through since we left Philadelphia is excellent, and we find much better fare than I expected; indeed a good part of the distance, the houses of entertainment are as good (if not better) than those between Providence and Boston. Part of the distance the land is mountainous and hilly, but take the whole together, the road is perfectly good.

Extract of a letter from Oldman's creek, in West-Jersey, twenty-five miles from this city, dated August 10.

"Yesterday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, this neighbourhood was affrighted by a severe thunder-gust. The house of Mr. William Miller was struck, his only daughter, of 14 years of age, killed on the spot, and himself severely hurt. He complains of acute pains in his bones and joints, especially about the arms, and is confined to his bed; the face of the girl appeared purple, but not bruised. The lightning melted small spots on a row of pewter plates that stood near her on the shelf. Another person in the room was knocked from his chair, and stunned for a few minutes. A strong smell of sulphur filled the house. This afternoon the funeral of the innocent victim was attended by a numerous assembly, that lamented her untimely fate, and sympathized with her distressed parents, especially the mother, who has for several years been deprived of sight, and is now bereft of an only

daughter, that with the tenderest solicitude attended to her wants, and shed a cheering ray on her perpetual night. A suitable sermon was preached on the occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, PRICE-CURRENT, Aug. 18.

Per barrel.		Per bushel.	
Superfine flour	41s	Wheat	7s 8s
com. do.	35s	Rye	3s 9d to 4s 3d
Bur middlings 30s to 32s 6d		Barley	5s 6d
Indian meal	30s	Oats	2s to 2s 6d
Tar	8s	Flax-seed	8s 4d
Pitch	11s	Allum salt	18d to 22d
Turpentine	12s	Liverpool ditto	22d
Pork, Burlington	5l	Coal (dull sale)	16d to 18d
Beef Irish	5l		
Country	4l	Per pipe.	
Mackerel 50s to 52s 6d		Wine Madeira	40l to 80l
Herring 20s to 22s 6d		Lisbon	40l
		Port	40l
Per Cwt.		Teneriffe	27l
Ship-stuff 10s to 13s		Fayal	17l 10s
bread 18s 6d to 20s			
Rice	27s 6d	Per gallon.	
Sugar Muscov. 50s to 60s		Jamaica rum	4s to 4s 6d
Tobacco James river	30s to 40s	Windward do	3s 2d to 3s 6d
York	30s to 40s	French ditto	2s
Rappahannock	25s to 35s	New-England ditto	
Coloured Maryland	40s	Brandy	2s 5d to 2s 6d
		Sherry wine	3s 6d to 4s 6d
Western Shore		Malaga	5s 6d to 6s 6d
long leaf 20s to 30s		Molasses	21d
Eastern Shore			
		Per ton.	
Lead in pigs	35s	Bar iron	25l to 26l
Ditto in bars	43s to 45s	pig	9l
Shot	46s 50s	Logwood	11l 5s
Red lead	48s to 50s	unchipt	7l 10s
White ditto	85s to 90s	Fustick	9l to 12l
German steel	65s	Braziletto	30l
American	55s	Lignum vitæ	3l 10s to 7l 10s
English blistered	90s	Ship-building. White-	
Cordage imp. 52s 6d to 60s		oak frames	5l to 5l 10s
Codfish Amer. 26s to 27s		Live-oak and Red-cedar	
Cocoa	4l to 4l 5s	ditto	6l 10s to 7l
		[The Philadelphia tonage	
Per lb.		is 10 to 15 per cent. bet-	
Cotton	3s	ter than any other port	
Beefwax	2s 4d	on the continent.]	
Feathers	3s to 3s 6d	Per 1000.	
Hams	8d to 10d	Staves pipe	12l
Sper. candles 3s 9d to 4s 6d		W. O. hhd.	7l 10s
Mould ditto	12d	R. O. do.	6l
Tallow ditto	13d	Leogan	6l 10s
Soap	7d	barrel	4l 10s
English cheese	13d	Heading (dress'd)	10l
Butter	9d	Boards oak 4l 2s 6d to 5l	
Chocolate	15d to 16d	pine	3l to 3l 10s
Coffee	16d 17d	fap	40s to 45s
Tea Hyson 8s to 12s 6d		cedar	3l to 3l 10s
Souchong	8s	Plank oak, 2 inch	8l
Bohea	2s 9d	pine 2 do 6l to 6l 10s	
Indigo French 9s to 12s		Scantling oak	3l
Carolina 6s 6d to 7s		Shing, short 8s 4d to 11s 3d	
		long 3l 10s to 4l 5s	
Hemp	6d	Skins and furs.	
Ginseng	2s	Deer-skins per lb.	2s
Starch	6d	Beaver do.	7s 6d to 15s
Snuff	2s 6d	Otters per piece	22s 6d
Loaf sugar	13d	Minks	2s 6d
Havanna, white, 8d to 9d		Foxes grey 6s 6d red 4s 6d	
Ditto brown	5d 1/2	Martins	5s
Nutmegs	70s	Fishers	4s 6d
Cinnamon	17s 6d	Cats	3s 9d
Mace	60s	Bears	10s to 15s
Cloves	12s 6d to 15s	Rackoons	4s 6d
Pepper	3s 6d	Muskrats	15d
Pimento	1s 10d		
Copper in sheets 1s 10d 1/2		Tin in boxes 4l 15s to 5l	
Anchors	8d to 9d	Gin per cask	28s
		Claret per doz. bot. 30s 4 1/2s	
		Port wine ditto	30s

Course of exchange—On London 77 1/2 to 80 per cent. Amsterdam 3s 2d per guilder. Paris 7s 6d per 5 livres.

NEW, CORRECT and HANDSOME
Edition of DILWORTH'S
SPELLING-BOOK
For sale, at the Printing-Office,
in Trenton, by the thou-
sand, hundred or less
number, either in
sheets or
bound.

C H O I C E
M O L A S S E S,
IMPORTED IN THE
BRIG NEW-JERSEY,
And to be sold, by
M. FURMAN.

4W*
THE Time of an Irish Servant Girl
to be sold. She is fit for Country
Service. Also a good young Mare.
4 W Enquire of the Printer.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, July 1, 1786.

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

THAT the subscribers John Porch and Patrick Flanningham, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, on the 8th day of October, Anno Domini 1782, intituled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands, intend to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton, or where-ever the same court shall be held, on the second Tuesday in November next, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments of writing, concerning their title to twenty-five acres of cedar swamp, in Deptford township, in the county of Gloucester, being part of a larger tract formerly surveyed to one Henry Roe, deceased.

1. A deed from the said Henry Roe to Benjamin Cheefman, in fee for the aforesaid twenty-five acres of cedar swamp.
2. A deed from the same Cheefman for the same twenty-five acres to James Collins in fee.
3. A deed from said Collins to John Lewis in fee, for the lands last aforesaid, who by his last will devised the said twenty-five acres to Peter Mancape in fee.
4. A Deed from Peter Mancape to Joseph Cowgill, for the same twenty-five acres in fee.
5. A deed from the said Cowgill to the subscribers in fee for the said land. All which deeds were accidentally burnt in the house of John Porch.

JOHN PORCH,
PATRICK FLANNINGHAM.

American Blistered Steel,

Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported from Europe, and to be sold by

John Nancarrow and White Matlack,
Under the FIRM of

NANCARROW and MATLACK,

AT the stores of John Helling's on Stamper's wharf, and in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets; at Greenfield and Humphreys' store on Chestnut-street wharf, at Baker, Potts and Co's. store in Third-street, at Michael Gunckle's store, the north east corner of Race-street, at Casper Singer and Sons in Market-street, and at Benjamin Davis's store in Arch-street, between Front and Second-streets; and also by most of the merchants in Trenton.

The great encouragement given the said John Nancarrow, by the rapid sale of the steel he has made, previous to and during the late war, has induced the said Nancarrow and Matlack to assure the publick, that as they intend to carry on the steel manufactory in an extensive and spirited manner, they are determined to spare no pains to render their steel worthy the character given it.

Trenton, Jan. 3, 1786. t. f.

The following Books and Stationary may be had at the Printing-Office:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| MILLER's gardener's dictionary, | Cole's Latin dictionary, |
| Rapin's history of England, | Bailey's English do. |
| Large quarto or family Bibles, | Entick's poetical do. |
| Thomson's poetical works in folio, 2 vols. | Tale of a tub, |
| Moore's navigation, | Salmon's geography, |
| Preceptor, 2 vols. | Tytler's do. |
| Tooke's pantheon, | Rowe's devout exercises of the heart, |
| Hervey's dialogues, 2 vols. | Scot's lessons, |
| — meditations, 2 do. | Crusoe's life, |
| Ramsay's revolution of S. Carolina, 2 vols. | Dodley's Etop, |
| Rambler, 4 vols. | Art of speaking, |
| Spectator, 8 do. | Psalms and hymns, |
| Adventurer, 4 do. | Schoolmaster's assistant, |
| Rollin's belles lettres, 4 do. | Young man's best companion, |
| Sterne's works, 5 do. | Buchanan's English grammar, |
| Pope's do. 6 do. | Spelling-books, |
| Young's do. 4 do. | Primers, |
| Thomson's do. 4 do. | Greek grammars, |
| Goldsmith's history of England, | Latin do. &c. &c. |
| — of Rome, | A L S O, |
| Churchill's poems, 3 vols. | Demy writing-paper, |
| Chrysal, or the adventures of a Guinea, 4 vols. | Best gilt do. |
| History of Charles 12th, | Common do. |
| Telemachus, 2 vols. | Parchment, |
| Gentle shepherd, | Quills, |
| Emma, 2 vols. | Wafers, |
| Stone's Euclid, | Best sealing-wax, |
| Cunn's do. | Slates, |
| Emerson's algebra. | Lead and slate pencils, |
| Emerson on fluxions, | Ink-powder and cake, |
| Gibson's surveying, | Ink-stands, |
| | Pen-knives, |
| | Gold leaf, |
| | Copper-plates, |
| | Message-cards, &c. |
- Also a great variety of childrens' books, &c. &c.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, May 1, Anno Domini 1786.

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

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

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

JOHN PORCH.

Just PUBLISHED,

And sold by the Printer hereof,

E S S A Y O N M O N E Y,

As a MEDIUM of COMMERCE;

WITH

REMARKS on the ADVANTAGES and DISADVANTAGES of PAPER admitted into a GENERAL CIRCULATION.

By a CITIZEN of the UNITED STATES.

PURSUANT to the directi-

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose, at Skilman's, in Somerset, the 28th of August; at Samuel Annin's, the fourth of September, and continue in each of these places one week; and at Daniel Halsey's, in Morristown, the eleventh of September, and continue until the first day of October, at which time his office will be closed. At the above times and places he will settle and adjust all such certificates as shall be presented to him, which have been given by the superintendent of purchases, contractors, collectors, agents, and commissioners, for the payment of which the state is accountable. All persons holding such certificates are therefore requested to take particular notice of the above times and places, as the law limits the time for transacting this business to the first of October aforesaid, and all those will be finally excluded which are not brought in before that time.

SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.
March 15, 1786. t. f.

THE partnership of COLLINS AND EWING being dissolved, their remaining stock in trade, consisting of a very general assortment of goods, suitable for the season, will be sold in quantities, or the whole together, on very reasonable terms.

Cash, country produce, or Thompson's notes, will be received in payment.

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

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

6w 7/6 pd. JOHN STOW.

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

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

JOHN BRYAN.

Bedminster, June 2, 1786. 4w*

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

DAVID COCK.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

THE HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA,

FROM A BRITISH PROVINCE TO AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

By DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

Member of the American Congress.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons concerned, that the subscriber, having, by unavoidable accident, lost the deed of conveyance, executed to him and his wife Frances, by Abraham Duboys, deceased, father of the said Frances, for two hundred and sixty-four acres of land, situated in the township of Hillsborough, and county of Somerset, means to apply to the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, in September term next, in order to have the said lands assured to him, according to an act of the legislature of this state, in such case made and provided.

BROGUN HUFF.

Hillsborough, May 22, 1786. 3m

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition