

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1784.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

ROUEN, June 12.

A Few days since it was advertised here, that M. Blanchard, who had made the experiment with his *batteaux volant* (flying boat) at Paris, proposed to repeat it the Sunday following in this city; the experiments of filling the balloon, and launching the batteau, were to be made in the court of the new barracks. Yesterday being the day appointed, the noblesse, and all the principal inhabitants of the city, and its neighbourhood, were early in the day assembled in the court, and made a most brilliant appearance; the towers, spires, housetops, and hills, were all covered, all waiting attentively for the *coup de canon*; which was to be the signal of the departure of the *batteaux volant*. I was in the court, and very near the spot, and distinctly saw the operation of filling the balloon, and attaching the boat; it was performed by at least ten or twelve casks, all communicated to one large one, by tin tubes; from the large one was a flexible tube of oiled or painted silk, which was connected to the bottom of the balloon, by which means the gaz was forced up with the hand into it. The balloon was in diameter about 30 English feet, and about 36 in height, made of silk; the upper hemisphere was green, the lower white; the upper one was covered with a strong silk net, at the bottom of which was a zone of cord, which served to strengthen the balloon, and to which were attached the small cords for the supporters of the batteau beneath. The batteau in some measure resembled a bird, having a fine pair of green silken wings, which Mr. Blanchard worked much in the same manner that a waterman works a pair of sculls; the rudder was at the head of the batteau, and went foremost, and something resembled the head of a bird; and he, when fixed in his boat, worked the rudder with his feet, and rowed, or rather fled, with his face foremost, feathering his wings like oars with amazing dexterity; after having filled the balloon, attached the batteau, and adjusted properly the ballast, it being near seven o'clock in the evening, he embraced, and took leave of several of his friends, who invoked Heaven for a happy voyage to the adventurous traveller, who with a determined courage commanded the cannon to be fired, and the cords unloosed; with what pleasing astonishment every one beheld him in his god-like equipage, mounting on the wings of the wind, with all the majestic sublimity attributed to the celestial powers! he ascended, nearly in a perpendicular line, till he was full three times as high as the grand spire of Notre Dame, which is equal to St. Paul's at least, and crossed over the Seine, and the ships lying there, by the vanes of which, and on the towers and spires, we saw distinctly that he made a course very near to windward, not farther than six points, and continued to fly in a direct line over the middle of the city, gradually increasing in height, and out-topped the high hills on the north side of it by nearly two miles; I had an acromatick telescope of two feet with me, with which I could distinctly see him use the wings like an eagle all the way, till he to all appearance nearly touched the horizon, and to the naked eye did not appear larger than a cricket ball. After about 35 minutes, lost sight of him, I should suppose at nearly the distance of eight miles; when over the city he let loose too pigeons, who seemed so embarrassed, that I thought they would have fallen to the ground, but they recovered themselves, and they pursued their different routes, with billets attached to their legs by long strings.

We have just now heard how far he continued his aerial voyage; he made five leagues in an hour and a quarter, and in a field of wheat, he descended near the ground, and seeing a shepherd he threw out his cord, and entreated him to lay hold of it, but the poor fellow was almost terrified to death, and durst not approach; but he told him he was only a man like himself, and he need not be afraid; the shepherd at last was prevailed on to assist him to alight, and he has brought his balloon and batteau to town to-day in a waggon, without their having received any damage. The place where he descended is called Ratterville,

and he was entertained with a supper by the Curate of the parish.

LONDON, June 10.

There is no branch of the European commerce that has made so rapid a progress as that to the East-Indies. The whole number of ships sent to Asia by all the maritime powers of Europe at the beginning of the present century, did not amount to 50 sail; of which England sent fourteen, France five, the Dutch eleven, the Venetians and Genoese together, nine, the Spaniards three, and all the rest of Europe only six: Neither the Russians or Imperialists at that period sent any. In the year 1744, the English increased the number of their ships to 27, the Venetians and Genoese sent only four, and the rest of Europe about nine. At this time near three hundred sail of European ships, belonging to the several powers, are employed in the East-India traffick, of which England alone sends sixty-eight, being the whole of the East-India Company's shipping. The French last year employed nine, the Portuguese thirteen, the Russians, the Spaniards, &c. make up the remainder; but neither the Venetians or Genoese now send one single ship to the Indies.

The following is the calculation of the trade of barter with England, proposed by the comte de Vergennes, and which has since been transmitted to our court by the duke of Dorset:

Value of Bourdeaux wines, which would be exported to England, in case the duty was no higher than on Portugal wines,	£. 335,000
do. of Burgundy,	87,500
do. of Champagne,	46,000
do. of other French wines,	15,000
	£. 483,500

R E T U R N.

Plated goods of Sheffield and Birmingham, &c.	£. 106,000
Cutlery,	98,000
Wolverhampton goods,	40,000
Hearth furniture,	26,000
Locks, keys, &c.	46,000
Queens-ware, (Wedgwood)	30,000
English broadcloths,	40,000
Yorkshire narrowes,	32,000
Manchester goods,	65,500
	£. 483,500

The following is a very exact account of the expenditure of the Empress of Russia, on an average of several years:

Establishment of the palace, kitchen, chambers, &c.	£. 260,000
Wardrobe and expenses of the person,	300,000
Presents,	256,500
New furniture,	130,000
Buildings,	270,000
Libraries, academies, &c.	67,000
Pensions to men of letters,	22,000
Stables and journies,	84,000
Allowance to the grand duke and dutchefs,	250,000
do. to their children,	67,000
	£. 1,706,500

In the new establishment formed at Czarsozelo, by the Empress of Russia, there are many departments for the encouragement of every sort of useful industry, with professors, and considerable revenues for making all kinds of experiments: The divisions appointed are,

1. Agriculture, with an office, college, farm, with six professors, besides travelling ones and élèves.
2. Inland navigation, with the superintendance of actual canals, now cutting.
3. Mechanicks, with all kinds of workshops and engines, for practical performances.
4. Botany, with a great botanical garden, and twelve travelling professors.

5. Mineralogy, with the superintendance of the mines, and travelling professors.

6. Useful architecture for husbandry, manufactures, and commerce. The whole expence of the establishment will be 150,000 roubles a year.

MIRACLES of the present Day.

IT is a miracle that lords and commoners can live without money, be eternally embarrassed, and yet always appear to be easy.

It is a miracle that some paupers are trusted with a qualification to parliament, who are not worth a guinea in the world.

It is a miracle that men who are thousands in debt, and have no incomes, can take houses of enormous rents, keep carriages, drink Champaign, and yet never get pilloried for impostors.

It is a miracle if the Dutcheffs has escaped the grossest insults in the course of her Westminster canvass.

It is a miracle if all Mr. Fox's taylor's bills have got receipts at the bottom of them.

It is a miracle that so many citizens, who keep gigs and country houses, in case of failure, can sometimes pay six-pence in the pound.

It is a miracle that lady Archer's complexion is as blooming and brilliant as it was twenty years ago.

It is a miracle that Tower-Hill and Temple-Bar have been so long neglected.

It is a miracle that the India Company escaped perdition, considering the profligacy of the minister who undertook to manage their affairs.

It is a miracle that some fashionable females, not quite lost to character, should be insensible to the absurdity of their late conduct.

It is a miracle how half Mr. Fox's friends get credit for small beer.

It is a miracle that a thousand voters should have polled for a certain candidate, who never lived within three miles of the city of Westminster.

It is a miracle to hear the prince argue against cuckoldom and fornication.

It is a miracle that lord North has escaped both the axe and the halter.

July 8. Letters from Boston mention, that a new nation of white people has been discovered about 2000 miles beyond the Apalachian mountains. They are said to be acquainted with the principles of the christian religion, and to be exceedingly courteous and civilized. This account was brought by the Indians to Boston, and concurs with others which were reported by two French missionaries at Montreal last year.

The publick have been told that Dr. Franklin is in England; so far from being able to come to England, he cannot even venture so far as Paris from his house at Passay. He is afflicted with the gravel, and cannot even go out in his carriage.

The following lines conclude the mandate of his grace the archbishop of Paris, ordering the *Te Deum* to be sung in all the churches of his diocese, in thanksgiving for the re-establishment of peace: "O! that the happy peace which we now celebrate may never hereafter be disturbed! O! that it may extinguish for all eternity that fatal rivalry which in every age has cost so many tears, and so much blood-shed, to two nations which entertain a mutual regard for each other! O! that it may be succeeded by a noble emulation between too nations so capable of bringing arts and sciences to perfection, and of extending the boundaries of human knowledge, if they would but banish from their minds that false science, and that proud philosophy, which, instead of enlightening mankind, obscures all truths, and reverses every principle! O! that France and England could be forever united, for the glory of Europe, and for the good of the universe."

Extract from the Hibernia Journal of June 21.

"We hear that a number of vessels from Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Morlaix, St. Valery, and other French ports in the channel, are busy on the mackerell fishery, at the distance of about six or seven leagues from the south coast of this kingdom; they frequently fall in with the Irish fishers, and give them brandy and tobacco, telling them that there need be no caution

of jealousy between the two nations, as they will avoid coming in the way of the Irish boats, there being plenty of game for them both."

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, May 7.

"The emigration of people to America, by means of the passes granted by the American Plenipotentiaries, has been so great, that the Court has thought proper to make a restraint, and to explain themselves to the American Minister on that head. In consequence of this, a regulation has taken place, by which no persons can now ship themselves, unless the pass is countersigned by one of the official ministers."

Thursday was exhibited before the Board of Admiralty, an invention for giving to ships an additional buoyancy, on particular occasions, such as to lift them off rocks, over the bars of harbours, keeling them for the purpose of cleaning their bottoms, and the like. This is a discovery made by Mr. South, a gentleman of fortune in Hampshire; and, we understand, it has met with such approbation as to put it into a course of being immediately adopted in the navy.

Extract of a letter from Birmingham, May 24.

"An artist in this town has lately invented a magazine gun, that will discharge 45 bullets separately in two minutes and a half, each bullet would kill an ox at 40 yards distance; it is only charged once, and aim is taken with more certainty than with a fowling piece."

Despatches are preparing to be sent off to his majesty's governors in the West-Indies, relative to some new commercial regulations that are to be adopted respecting the Americans; and also, to prevent the complaints that already begin to arise concerning the contraband trade carried on to the Spanish main, similar to those which laid the basis of the war that broke out between Great-Britain and Spain 40 years ago.

June 12. In the list of ordinary expenses paid from the Royal Treasury of France last year, were included 26,000 livres for the encouragement of agriculture and mining; 89,000 were allowed to the King's library, and 100,000 to the Royal Printing-Office.

Advice was yesterday received at the India House, that some Dutch ships on their passage home, near the Mauritius, saw an English ship in distress, and firing minute guns; but the wind blew so hard, they could not give her the least assistance.—*She is supposed to be the Resolution East-Indiaman, estimated at 350,000.*

Government has come to a resolution of prosecuting as pirates, with the utmost rigour, all such as are caught on the high seas, smuggling goods into this kingdom.

Three per cent. Consols have risen to 59 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 9.

"Arrived Yesterday, under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton, the Burford and Gibraltar, ships of war, with the Hound sloop, from the East-Indies.

"The St. George, of 98 guns, which is the only ship in any forwardness here, is now proceeding on with great dispatch, and may be finished by next summer, but not before."

June 30. The peasantry and other inferior descriptions of men, throughout the kingdom, are already employed in blocking up their humble windows, finding themselves, by Mr. Pitt's popular Tea Bill, obliged to renounce the light, or abandon their habitations!

The power of the Premier is surely great beyond all compare, who says, *Let there be darkness—and it is dark!*

EDINBURGH, June 8.

Last night another mob, much more numerous than the former, assembled by beat of drum, armed with sticks, bludgeons, &c. and proceeded to Cannon mills. A strong military guard was placed to protect the works, which prevented the mob from getting access. A number of shots were fired by the soldiers, by which several of the mob, we hear, are wounded. The mob burnt a hay-stack, at some distance from the works, and some empty barrels, and then dispersed. Besides the soldiers that were in the works, General Leslie, Colonel Campbell, Mr. Sheriff Cockburn, and a large body of the military from the Castle, with their pieces loaded, and bayonets fixed, attending, the riot act was read.

The above illegal proceedings are not confined to the neighbourhood of this city. Last night a large mob assembled at Ford, about ten miles from Edinburgh, and attacked the large and extensive distillery belonging to Mr. Reid, which they burnt to the ground. The dwellinghouse and cattle were saved by the activity of Mr. Reid's servants.

(For more European news see the fourth page.)

American Intelligence.

NEW-LONDON, August 13.

Monday last sailed the brig Ranger, Captain M'Kown, for London; and Capt. Pierce, in a brig for the West-Indies.

Captain Nicol Fofdic, from this port, is arrived at Martinico.

Captain Smith, in a brig from Martinico, is arrived in Connecticut river.

North-Parish, New-London, Aug. 10, 1784.
To the Printer of the Connecticut Gazette.

S I R,

If you think the following will be pleasing to the lovers of agriculture, I shall be obliged to you to insert it in your next paper.

Your humble Servant,

JAMES BAKER.

I HAVE a kind of wheat, which I believe has hitherto been unknown in this part of the country, that on one stalk is produced thirteen distinct heads. I sowed three quarts of it; and altho' I certainly lost one-third by feeding it last fall, the produce was more than two bushels:—The kernel is of a brighter colour, and much larger than any other wheat I have ever yet seen; weighs sixty-four pounds per bushel, and one straw has produced one hundred and twenty-four kernels. For the satisfaction of the curious I have reserved thirty-four straws, which, with their heads on, weigh three-fourths of a pound, and which I will shew to any person who pleases to examine into the matter.

NEW-YORK, August 20.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 6.

"We have at last got clear of the riot and outrage attendant upon general elections, and have time to inspect into the affairs of the nation, which are, I very much fear, in an irretrievable condition. Our taxes are already so numerous and oppressive, that I can honestly declare scarce a day passes without some application for rates or taxes; the hardness of the times has increased the number of the poor so much, that I pay five shillings in the pound poor-rates. I was in hopes that now peace is established we should have a respite from oppression, instead of which the minister has brought in a bill to raise the sum of six millions; the interest of which, and other contingent expenses arising from the navy debt, will be paid by a tax on coals, which are to be rated 3s. per chaldron. This tax will certainly fall heavy upon the poor, whose miseries will be aggravated by this impost—a copper per lb. on candles; they are twenty coppers per lb. already—two shillings a piece upon hats—two coppers per yard upon ribands—ten shillings a year on saddle and carriage horses—two shillings and six-pence a thousand upon bricks—one guinea on game qualifications—three-pence per yard upon printed linens—ten pounds a year for leave to brew—an addition to the duty on paper—five shillings weekly for licence to keep a hackney-coach. I do not blame our young minister for raising money—the exigency of affairs completely excuse him: I only wish that he had laid his taxes upon such articles as are consumed by the opulent and luxurious. I was in the house at the time the minister opened what is called the budget, and was very well pleased with the generous regard he appeared to feel for the natural rights of mankind. He spoke three hours, and I never heard an harangue that involved such an infinite variety of important, but dry, complicated, and difficult topics to detail with perspicuity, that had more merit, or was more easy to be comprehended and understood. His speech was an uncommon display of ability, manly spirit, and that degree of ministerial boldness, which the unfortunate situation of the country calls for."

It is surprising to hear what a spirit of emigration pervades the devoted kingdom of Ireland. Above one million of souls now stand ready to quit their native country rather than submit to that slavery which hangs impending over them. Driven to desperation by the inroads that poverty and want are daily making on them, they have demanded of government vessels to transport them to America (the asylum of distressed virtue) to avoid their rising in insurrections—which will inevitably be the consequence if they are obliged to stay. Unhappy Hibernians! Philanthropy mourns your condition—and benevolence will stretch the charitable hand to sweeten your cup of woe. The arms of America, once your sister in adversity, are expanded for your reception. The banks of the Ohio shall welcome your arrival, and the environs of the Mississippi shall smile with your cultivation. Here nature has been liberal in her gifts.—Here all the advantages that agriculture, arts and commerce require, are scattered spontaneously. Vast regions remain yet to be explored, sufficient not only to supply you with the necessaries, but with the conveniences of life.—Here you may enjoy inviolate your rights and properties—be instrumental in founding a mighty empire—help to make America the garden of the world, and rear a paradise on its surface.

The device for an armorial achievement and reverse for the Great Seal of the United States in Congress assembled is as follows:

ARMS—Paleways of thirteen pieces—argent and Gules—a chief azure—the escutcheon on the breast of the American Eagle displayed, proper, holding in

his dexter talon, an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of 13 Arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll inscribed with this motto, *E Pluribus Unum*. For the crest: Over the head of the American Eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or breaking through a cloud, proper, surmounting 13 Stars, forming a constellation, argent on an azure field.

Reverse. A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle surrounded with a glory, proper, over the eye, these words, *Annua Coptis*. On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters M.C.C.LXXVI; and underneath, the following motto, *Novus Ordo Seclorum*.

August 24. By advices from Providence, August 14, we learn, that on Wednesday captain Christopher Whipple, in the sloop America, of that port, arrived there in 23 days from New-Orleans. He lay six months in the river Mississippi, in hopes of obtaining permission to trade with the Spaniards; and although he purchased such permission for a large sum, was forbid to trade, under no less a penalty than the confiscation of his vessel and cargo. A guard of Spanish soldiers was planted on board, and another on the shore, opposite his vessel. Various artifices were practised to induce him to sell a small part of his cargo, and some persons, disguised as soldiers, &c. went on board, offering very high prices for trifling articles, in order that a pretext might be formed for leaving the vessel, one of whom was afterwards seen on shore, dressed as a person of rank. Captain Whipple further informs, that a number of British vessels were seized while he lay in the river; and that it was said American vessels would not be permitted to trade, till a line should be ascertained between the United States and the Spanish territory on the Mississippi.

RICHMOND (Virginia) August 14.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, the 22d of June, 1784.
The address of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY to GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ.

THE Representatives of this Commonwealth would be unfaithful to the sentiments of their constituents, as well as do violence to their own, did they omit this occasion of congratulating you on the final establishment of peace, which has taken place since their last meeting, and on the opportunity which this event has given for you to return to the felicities of private life. We shall ever remember, Sir, with affection and gratitude, the patriotick exchange which you made of these felicities for the severe task of conducting the arms of your country through a conflict with one of the most powerful nations of the earth.—We shall ever remember with admiration, the wisdom which marked your counsels on this arduous occasion, the firmness and dignity which no trials of adverse fortune could shake, the moderation and equanimity which no scenes of triumph could disturb; nor shall we ever forget the exemplary respect, which in every instance you have shewn to the rights of civil authority, or the exalted virtue, which, on many occasions, led you to commit to danger your fame itself, rather than hazard for a moment the true interest of your country. In reviewing these merits, we feel every impression which they are calculated to make on grateful and affectionate minds; and we fervently pray that they may be rewarded with every blessing of which this life will admit, and with complete happiness in that which is to come.

ARCHIBALD CARY, Sp. Senate,
JOHN TYLER, Sp. H. Delegates.

The joint Committee waited upon the General at his seat of Mount Vernon, and presented the address, to which he was pleased to return the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,
WITH feelings which are more easy to be conceived than expressed, I meet and reciprocate the congratulations of the representatives of this Commonwealth, on the final establishment of peace.

Nothing can add more to the pleasure which arises from a conscious discharge of publick trust, than the approbation of one's country. To have been so happy, under a vicissitude of fortune, amidst the difficult and trying scenes of an arduous conflict, as to meet this, is, in my mind, to have attained the highest honour—and the consideration of it, in my present peaceful retirement, will heighten all my domestick joys, and constitute my greatest felicity.

I should have been truly wanting in duty, and must have frustrated the great and important object for which we resorted to arms, if, seduced by a temporary regard of fame, I had suffered the paltry love of it to have interfered with my country's welfare; the interest of which was the only inducement which carried me to the field; or permitted the sacred rights of civil authority, though but for a moment, to be violated and infringed by a power, meant originally to rescue and confirm them.

For those rewards and blessings which you have invoked for me in this world, and for the fruition of that happiness which you pray for in that which is to come, you have, gentlemen, all my thanks, and all

my gratitude.—I wish I could ensure them to you, and the state you represent, an hundred fold.
G. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

Friday last arrived here the ship Merchant, Capt. Gallilee, from Fyall, which she left the 10th of July, and brings the cargo of the Prince of Liege, Captain All, put into that island in distress, as mentioned in our late papers. In this vessel came passengers, Mrs. Bais, Miss Bais, and George Haynes, Esq.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South-Carolina, dated July 22.

"It is confidently said, that a very severe action has happened between an English and a French frigate off the Banks of Newfoundland, occasioned by the latter having refused to pay the homage of striking her colours."

Governor Guérard, of South-Carolina, issued a proclamation on the 25th of June, prohibiting the exportation of rough rice, corn and peas from that state, for the space of 30 days.

The Legislature have, we hear, appointed Colonel HARMAR, Commandant of the troops to be raised, according to the recommendation of Congress, for the defence of the frontier posts, which are still held by the British, but to be surrendered as soon as the American troops appear to take possession.

Captain DOUGLASS, of Colonel Procter's late regiment of artillery, is also appointed Commandant of the train, to be embodied for the same purpose.

TRENTON, AUGUST 30.

DIED, on Sunday evening fennight, in New-Brunswick, Joseph Hildreth, Esquire, Member of the General Assembly for the county of Cape-May. His remains were interred the evening following, attended by the Honourable the Council and the Members of the General Assembly, together with a considerable number of respectable inhabitants of that town.

Acts passed by the General Assembly at the present sitting at New-Brunswick.

1. An act to amend an act, intituled, an act for laying out a road from Newark, in the county of Essex, to the publick road leading from Bergen Point to Paulus-Hook, on Hudson's river, in the county of Bergen, and for the erecting and establishing ferries across the rivers Passaic and Hackinack, and the supplementary act thereto.

2. An act for vesting the real estate, lands and tenements, of David Henry, deceased, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by sale thereof, so much of the debts of the said David Henry as shall remain unpaid, after his personal estate is fairly and wholly appropriated thereto; and for the purpose of making distribution of the overplus monies of the amount of sales of such lands and tenements, between the several children and grand children of the said David Henry.

3. An act to suspend, for a limited time, the sale of real estates which have become forfeited to, and vest in, this state.

4. An act to revive and continue the act, intituled, an act to empower the inhabitants of the township of Elsinborough, Pilesgrove and Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem, to repair their publick highways by hire, and to raise money for that purpose, so far forth as the same relates to the township of Elsinborough.

5. An act to authorize and empower the executors of the last will and testament of James Caldwell, deceased, to perfect the sale of his real estate to answer the purposes therein mentioned.

6. An act to make void a certain road or highway in the county of Bergen, herein after mentioned.

7. An act to release Edward Griffith from the payment of a sum of publick money taken by robbers.

8. A supplementary act to an act, intituled, an act appointing commissioners for finally settling and determining the several rights, titles and claims, to the common lands of the township of Bergen, and for making partition thereof in just and equitable proportions, among those who shall be adjudged by the said commissioners to be entitled to the same.

9. An act for incorporating fundry persons as trustees of the Presbyterian church in New-Brunswick.

10. An act to pass estates in fee by certain devisees in wills and testaments, and to limit estates in tail.

11. An act to revive and continue the act, intituled, an act for building, repairing and maintaining, the draw-bridge over Crosswicks creek, in the county of Burlington, and for repairing the causeway adjoining said bridge.

12. An act to raise one hundred and ten men, in the state of New-Jersey, to serve for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

13. An act for the better securing the attendance of witnesses in the several county courts, and before justices of the peace.

14. An act to vest in Daniel Turner, his heirs and assigns, the title to a house and lot of land situate in the city of Perth-Amboy.

15. An act to confirm the charter granted to the Firstday Baptist Church in Hopewell, in the county of Cumberland.

16. An act to release John Gascoold, collector of the township of Acquackanunck, in the county of Essex, from the payment of a sum of publick money taken by robbers.

Extract of a letter from New-Brunswick, August 26, 1784.

"The House of Assembly have passed the Bill for the encouragement of trade and commerce. Perth-Amboy and Burlington are declared therein FREE PORTS, and have as many exclusive privileges granted them as could be expected from the Legislature of this state. Council have not yet concurred in the Bill."

The Legislature have granted the sum of £. 300 for procuring buildings for the accommodation of the Hon. the Congress of the United States, who are to meet at this place on the 31st day of October next.

From a New-York paper of the 25th Instant.
L O N D O N, July 7—12.

Some time ago Ministers were in treaty with Sir Guy Carleton, for the purpose of investing him with the civil and military command of the province of Quebec, and also of Nova-Scotia. The negotiation is for the present broken off, and Sir Guy is gone into the country in disgust. The terms required by Sir Guy are said to be an English Peerage, and the entire patronage of the two provinces. To the first condition Ministers had nothing to object. A peerage was a boon which they refused to nobody. The patronage, however, was of a very different quality.—They could not exist without patronage; it was the corner stone of their system; and refusing it peremptorily, Sir Guy declined all further correspondence on the subject.

Ministry have it in contemplation to divide Canada into two governments, as they have done Nova-Scotia, and appoint a Governor-General with authority similar to that possessed by the Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, June 26.

"The assembly of this province has given fresh instructions to its deputies in the States-General, to give their utmost assistance to procure an answer to the last memorial of his Prussian Majesty, concerning the affair of the Stadtholder, the time fixed being nearly elapsed; and the most disagreeable consequences are to be apprehended, if it should be permitted to expire without a determination.

"The Prussians are already preparing a camp to be stationed on the border of the Dutchy of Cleves, the particular occasion and circumstances are not declared; but it is easy to guess the meaning. However, it is hoped prudence may still avert the numerous storms that seem to be gathering."

A CAUTION to the FAIR SEX.

(From a London Magazine.)

THE swallowing of pins, &c. has often been the cause of many grievous and dangerous effects, and it is presumed often fatal; for upon dissecting patients who appeared from the symptoms to have died of the iliack passion, colick, &c. they have been found to have been killed by pins, &c. In April 1777, a young woman who had swallowed a very large pin (which stuck fast in that part of the *oesophagus*, which enters into the *thorax*) was brought to the hospital at Bambrough Castle, in Northumberland. As I then had the honour of the principal management of that hospital, I was sent for, and found the patient in very great pain. Having some time before considered the nature of this accident, and concluding that if any thing could be given, that would pass easily, and when in the stomach coagulate into a glairy mass, it might probably bring up any thing lodged in the passage. I immediately gave her four grains of tartar-*emetic* dissolved in warm water, and then made her swallow the whites of six eggs, and in about three minutes she brought up the coagulated mass, with the pin, and was effectually relieved.—The same method was attended with similar success in an instance nearly resembling the above. A maid-servant to the Honourable Mr. Baillie, of Milerstain, in Scotland, went to bed with twenty-four pins in her mouth.—The consequence of which was, that in the night the family were alarmed with her cries.—Mr. Baillie ordered her an *emetic* and the whites of eggs as above, and the whole number of pins came up, and are now preserved in the family, as a curiosity. The same method I have used with success for fish and other kinds of sharp bones.

W. Turnbull, M. D.

W A N T E D,

Journeymen Shoemakers,

GOOD workmen, who are industrious and sober; such will meet with encouragement by applying to
OGDEN WOODRUFF.
Trenton, August 27, 1784. t. f.

AS the credit and utility of the paper-money emitted by the act of the Legislature of the 20th December, 1783, for raising a revenue of Thirty one Thousand two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds Five Shillings per annum, for paying the interest and principal of the publick debts, depends principally, if not wholly, upon the strict and punctual collection of the taxes, all township and county collectors are called upon, in the most pointed terms, to make their payments at the day. The subscriber is determined, as far as depends on him, to execute the law to the utmost; the county collectors have a proper remedy against the township collectors; and the latter against the taxables.—On the execution of the law depends its use and effect; a compliance with it is easy; and, after this notice, no person can complain of consequences.
JAMES MOTT, Treasurer.

Trenton, August 30, 1784.

House of Assembly, August 20, 1784.

THE House being informed that the petitioners for appointing commissioners for running and ascertaining the North side lines of what is called the Society's Great Tract, in Hunterdon county, extending from Alamatunck falls to Delaware river, and for dividing such parts of said tract into allotments, as has not hitherto been divided, had omitted giving the notice directed last sitting, previous to their bringing in a bill agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.—Whereupon,

Ordered, That said petitioners have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of Assembly, agreeably to the prayer of their petition, upon advertising the purport of such bill in the publick news-papers of this state, for at least six weeks previous to the meeting of the Legislature.

Extract from the Minutes,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That in pursuance to the leave given by the foregoing order of the House of Assembly, a bill will be presented to them at their sitting in October next, for appointing commissioners for running and ascertaining the North side lines of what is called the Society's Great Tract, in Hunterdon county, extending from Alamatunck falls to Delaware river, and for dividing such parts of said tract into allotments, as has not hitherto been divided.

JOHN STEVENS, for himself and others.

August 23, 1784. zm

BENJAMIN PITFIELD

Has opened a store in Trenton, opposite the sign of the Blazing Star, where he has for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash or produce, CHINA in cases, glass in boxes, &c.

A large and general assortment of queens-ware in crates, &c.

Childrens' complete sets of tea ware,

Window glass, 10 by 8, in boxes and half boxes,

rod, 8d, 6d and 4d nails in casks,

Looking-glasses and pocket do.

Japanned tea trays and waiters,

China mugs, bowls, and tea-sets complete,

China tea-cups and saucers, custard-cups, &c.

Glass decanters, wine glasses and tumblers,

Salts, sugar dishes, cream jugs, &c.

Turkey oil stones,

Polished iron candlesticks,

Flat irons, fire shovel and tongs,

Nutmeg graters by the gross or dozen,

Post and box coffee-mills, steel snuffers,

Chafing-dishes and steelyards,

Brafs curtain rings, temple spectacles,

Nail and spike gimblets,

Steel and japanned spectacle cases,

Silver and plated top castors,

Bone and wood top do.

Barlow and other penknives,

Pewter chamber-pots and close stool pans,

Tin ware, butchers' and table steels,

Table knives and forks, pocket knives,

Scissors, sugar nippers and nutcrackers,

Scythes, chisels and gouges,

H and HL hinges, hones, &c.

Dovetail, desk and table hinges,

Plated candlesticks and japanned tea caddies,

Parlour door and stock locks,

Copper and patent fauce-pans,

Hammers, trowels and saws,

Drawing-knives, files and fish-hooks,

Carpenters' rules and broad-axes,

Padlocks, brushes, &c.

A small invoice of combs.—

Some JEWELLERY, consisting of gold lockets,

rings, seals, handkerchief slides and pins, set stock and

knee-buckles; gentlemen's complete travelling shaving

cases, genuine Godfrey's cordial, Daffy's elixir,

and Anderson's pills; some groceries, dry goods, &c.

A valuable PLANTATION in Bucks county, one

mile from the Falls meetinghouse, and about 3 miles

from Trenton Upper Ferry, to be sold.—Enquire as

above.
Trenton, August 20, 1784. 6w

L I S B O N, June 16.

A negociation has lately been concluded with America, in virtue of which 4000 tons of American wheat is to be delivered into her faithful Majesty's granaries every year, between the 29th September and February, at a stipulated price, for seven years to come.

L O N D O N, June 30.

The King of France, during the present peaceful interval, has determined on pursuing discoveries in the Northern hemisphere. A small Squadron is now fitting out at Brest, for the purpose of finding a North-West passage thro' Hudson's Bay, for which the British Parliament, in the year 1745, voted a reward of 20,000l.

Three frigates are also to sail from Dunkirk in the course of next month, in order to determine how far navigation is practicable towards the North pole.

To be Sold, by adjournment,

At the dwellinghouses of Jesse Hart and Nathaniel Hart, in the township of Hopewell, in the county of Hunterdon, on Monday the 20th of September next, sundry goods and chattels, to wit,

BEDS and bedding, tables, chairs, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, waggon and gears, ploughs and harrows, wheat and rye in the sheaf: Also between the hours of twelve and five of said day, will be sold the plantations whereon the said Jesse Hart and Nathaniel Hart now lives, containing about 300 acres; 100 acres in possession of Jesse, 200 acres in possession of Nathaniel: There are a good dwellinghouse, barn and orchard, on each of said farms, with a great proportion of the best of watered meadow and excellent timber, and is very conveniently situated to meeting, mill and market; late the property of John Hart, Esquire, deceased: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John Knowles and others, and to be sold by JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

August 16, 1784. 3w

A F A R M

TO be sold cheap, and the payments made easy to the purchaser—situate in Middlesex county, at Mapletown, within three miles of Princeton, containing about 400 acres, one hundred of which is woodland well timbered, the remainder meadow and arable; the whole conveniently laid out into fields, and most of them watered:—There are on the premises two very comfortable dwellinghouses, a well and spring of water at the door, a large garden, asparagus bed, peach, plumb, cherry and quince trees; between six and seven hundred apple-trees, great part of them of the best grafted fruit; two as large barns as any in the county, one 54 by 38, the other 36 by 31 feet, the whole covered with cedar; a chairhouse, cowhouse, and many other necessary houses; a large pond, which is replenished by a brook, from which may be drawn a thousand loads of manure yearly, and is far preferable to horse or cow-dung. The farm was formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Vandyke, and is so well known for its fertility that makes it needless to say any thing of the many advantages it is capable of: The farm is in good fence, and to be sold at the low rate of five pounds ten shillings the acre. For further information enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at Flat-Bush, Long-Island, or at the premises of DAVID CLARKSON.

Another cheap Farm to be sold,

AND payments as above, situate in Somerset county, near the North-Branch of Raritan, now in the tenure of Fulkert Douw, containing two hundred acres, 50 of which are the very best of timber, 20 acres of good meadow, and the remainder arable land; the whole conveniently divided into fields, and in very good fence:—There are on the premises a dwellinghouse, a barn, a weaver's shop, and a large framed barrack; 70 peach and 250 apple-trees, some of them of the best grafted fruit, which will be sold for four pounds ten shillings per acre.—For particulars enquire as above of Levinus or David Clarkson.

N. B. If the above farms are not sold by the 1st of March next, they are to be rented from the 1st of April following. The farm of 400 acres will be divided if it should best suit the purchaser.

New-Jersey, July 20, 1784. t. f.

A Person properly qualified for teaching the English Language, Writing, Arithmetick, Surveying and Navigation, and who can come well recommended, may find employment by making application at TRENTON-ACADEMY.

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Doctor DAVID COWELL, late of Trenton, deceased, either by bond, bill, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement: It is expected due attention will be paid to this notice.

CHARLES AXFORD, junior, acting Executor.

June 10, 1784. 3m

A Book, necessary for all Families.

Just published, and now selling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street, ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia, by ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton, by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Booksellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Physician, OR DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

BEING a treatise on the prevention and cure of diseases, by regimen and simple medicines; with a dispensatory and complete Index, for the use of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, necessity and advantage of possessing this extraordinary treasure of health, must be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family physician, at the moderate price of Two Dollars.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers in Trenton in the night of the 12th inst. two indented Irish servants, one named William Graham, a labourer, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, much marked with the small-pox on the nose: Had on when he went away an old short drab-coloured coat much patched, one pair old cloth breeches, and cloth jacket; also took with him a blue coat, corduroy jacket, and a red and white striped Holland jacket. The other named James M'Coy, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, short light brown hair, marked with the small-pox a little in the face, clumsy built: Had on and took with him when he went away, one old brown coat and jacket, one pair of green ribbed Bergen breeches, one old black pair of plush do. one ruffled shirt, two plain shirts, and one felt hat. It is likely they have changed their clothes and forged passes—and it is thought they are gone to the Nine Partners in New-York state, or New-England. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, so as their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

BERNARD HANLON, ROBERT SINGER.

Trenton, April 13, 1784. c. t. f.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the Council of East-Jersey Proprietors are to meet at Perth-Amboy, the second Tuesday in September next, on business of importance to their general interest.

JOHN STEVENS, President.

August 18, 1784. 4w

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away last night from the subscriber in Trenton, an English servant man named Thomas Ferguson, about 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, round shouldered, long visaged, fair complexion, brown hair, has a wife and child with him, the child he had by a former wife, and is about six years old; he has been in the American service—is addicted to swearing and other ill language, drinking strong liquor to excess, &c. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward; or if taken out of the state THREE POUNDS, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN WHITMER.

N. B. Said runaway is supposed to be gone with his wife towards Cohansey creek, where the formerly lived, and was known by the name of Hannah Heritage.

August 16, 1784. 3w

LATELY PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—The **LADIES FRIEND;** Being a Treatise on the Virtues and Qualifications which are the brightest Ornaments of the Fair Sex, and render them most agreeable to the sensible part of mankind.

TO B E S O L D,

By PRIVATE SALE, Valuable Plantation, situate in the township of Dearfield, and county of Cumberland, containing one hundred acres of good upland, besides allowance for roads: There are on said premises a good brick house and kitchen, a good apple-orchard and peach-orchard, and some upland meadow: There are cleared of said plantation sixty acres, and the rest good woodland; is a convenient place of worship for several societies; is handy to mills, and excellent land for grain. An indisputable title given. The terms of payment will be easy, with paying some of the purchase money.

JOHN DILSHAVER.

August 5, 1784. 3w

TO B E S O L D,

And may be entered upon next spring, TWO improved plantations, situate in Roxbury township, Morris county, one whereon John Rose now lives, containing 200 acres and upwards; the other whereon Jacob Miller lives, containing near 240 acres; the two places join each other, the land of Morris Credar, and the stone tavern. Another valuable plantation whereon John Stockton and Peter Geary live, containing about 280 acres, in Hunterdon county, at the place called the Great Swamp, the great road leading through it; about 70 acres cleared land in good fence, the remainder well timbered:—There are erected on the premises several good log houses, and other improvements; the whole for goodness of soil not exceeded by any thereabouts. For particulars enquire of Christopher Wetherill, in Burlington; or of SAM. WETHERILL, jun. } Philad. JOSEPH WETHERILL, }

August 11, 1784. 6w†

Notice is hereby given

TO the creditors of James Hagaman, an insolvent debtor now confined in the gaol at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common-Pleas of the said county, on Friday the 10th of September next, at the house of Daniel Randolph, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his confinement, pursuant to an act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

Monmouth county, May 10, 1784. 4w†

TO B E S O L D,

By ADJOURNMENT,

At the dwellinghouse of Edward Henderson, in the township of Bethlehem, about two miles from Daniel Buskirk's tavern, on Friday the 3d of September next,

A PLANTATION containing about two hundred and fifty acres of choice land:—There are on said premises a dwellinghouse, barn, and a bearing orchard, consisting of about six hundred bearing trees, with a variety of cherries, peaches, pears and plumbs; late the property of William Garner: Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Anthony White, Esquire, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

August 4, 1784. 3w

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 SIMON JOCELIN.

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

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