

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1785.

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NEW-YORK, June 24.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled,
June 7, 1785.

Resolved,

THAT it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several states, to make provision for officers, soldiers or seamen, who have been disabled in the service of the United States, in the following manner, viz.

1. A complete list shall be made out by such person or persons as each state shall direct, of all the officers, soldiers or seamen, resident in their respective states, who have served in the army or navy of the United States, or in the militia in the service of the United States, and have been disabled in such service, so as to be incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood by labour. In this list shall be expressed the pay, age and disability, of each invalid, also the regiment, corps or ship, to which he belonged, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the office of the secretary at war, within one year after each state shall pass a law for this purpose; and a like descriptive list of the invalids resident in the respective states, shall from year to year be annually transmitted to the office of the secretary at war.

2. No officer, soldier or seaman, shall be considered as an invalid, or entitled to pay, unless he can produce a certificate from the commanding officer or surgeon of the regiment, ship, corps or company, in which he served, or from a physician or surgeon of a military hospital, or other good and sufficient testimony, setting forth his disability, and that he was thus disabled while in the service of the United States.

3. That all commissioned officers within the aforesaid description, disabled in the service of the United States, so as to be wholly incapable of military duty or of obtaining a livelihood, be allowed a yearly pension equal to half of their pay respectively. And all commissioned officers as aforesaid, who shall not have been disabled in so great a degree, be allowed a yearly pension, which shall correspond with the degree of their disability, compared with that of an officer wholly disabled: That all non-commissioned officers and privates within the aforesaid description, disabled in the service of the United States, so as to be wholly incapable of military or garrison duty, or of obtaining a livelihood by labour, be allowed a sum not exceeding five dollars per month: And all non-commissioned officers and privates as aforesaid, who shall not have been disabled in so great a degree, be allowed such a sum as shall correspond with the degree of their disability, compared with that of a non-commissioned officer or private wholly disabled.

4. That each state appoint one or more persons of suitable abilities, to examine all claimants, and to report whether the person producing a certificate, setting forth that he is an invalid, be such in fact, and if such, to what pay he is entitled; and thereupon, the persons appointed to make such enquiry, shall give to the invalid a certificate, specifying to what pay he is entitled, and transmit a copy to the person who may be appointed by the state to receive and record the same.

5. That each state be authorized to pay to the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, the sum or sums to which they shall be respectively entitled, agreeably to the before-mentioned certificates; the said payments to be deducted from the respective quotas of the states for the year on which they shall be made. Provided that no officer who has accepted his commutation for half-pay, shall be entered on the list of invalids, unless he shall have first returned his commutation.

6. That any state may form such invalids under the aforesaid description, as are citizens of the same, and are capable of garrison duty, into corps, to be employed in guarding military stores, aiding the police, or otherwise, as the state may direct.

7. That when invalids shall be formed into corps, there be quarterly returns, comprehending the pay, age, disability, regiment, ship or corps to which they severally belonged, made out and signed by their commanding officer, and transmitted to such person or

persons as the state shall direct, that their pay may be ordered according to said return.

8. That all invalids, as well those formed into corps, as those who are not, shall annually apply themselves to a magistrate of the county in which they reside or may be stationed, and taking the following oath, viz. A. B. came before me, one of the justices for the county of _____ in the state of _____ and made oath, that he was examined by _____ appointed by the said state (or commonwealth) for that purpose, obtained a certificate, or had his certificate examined and countersigned, setting forth that he had served in _____ that he was disabled by _____ and that he now lives in the _____ and in the county of _____

9. That the affidavits, drawn according to the above form, and dated and attested by a magistrate, be sent by the said magistrate, to the person or persons appointed by the state, to receive and record the same, and that a counterpart of the affidavit be preserved by the person taking it, to be exhibited to such persons as shall be appointed by the state to pay the invalids.



Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 6.

TWO East-India ships have lately been fitted out in the river Thames for the Americans. It is not believed that they were altogether owned in America; on the contrary, it is said, that some in London have chosen to open a trade to the East-Indies under the American flag, as other ports have under the Imperial flag. One of these ships was for Bengal, and the other for China.

Within the space of the month of February, there were no less than 240 burglaries committed in the city of London and its environs. From this fact there can be but two inferences drawn; either that we are the most depraved upon earth, or that our police is the worst administered.

April 13. A new coinage of guineas and half guineas, to the amount of 30,000l. is now going on at the mint in the tower, from fresh dies, by order of the lords of the treasury, and will be issued shortly.

April 19. About the end of January, we informed our readers, that a convention was concluded between the Emperor and the Elector of Bavaria, for an exchange of territory. The belief of such a convention soon became so strong, in the country most concerned, that the states of Bavaria addressed their sovereign upon the subject.

On the first of February the Elector published an answer to this address, wherein he solemnly declared, that "the only object of the convention, made the 31st of August, between us and the Imperial Court, and which was signed and ratified on the 3d of January, is the fixing the limits between Bavaria and the district of the river Inn, which were very uncertain, and of which convention the part which interests the country was made publick on the first of February," &c.

The states of Bavaria, we are told, are not satisfied with this answer, and the following observations may serve to shew that their uneasiness is not void of foundation.

There can be no doubt but that the supposed exchange would be greatly to the advantage of the Emperor, because the Bavarian territories are not only rich and populous, but immediately contiguous to his own; whereas the low countries are widely separated from the centre of his power, are a dead weight upon him in time of war, and in time of peace raise very little more revenue than what is expended upon their own government.

The only object of the convention is said to be the ascertaining the limits between the Bavarian territories and the district of the Inn. It is very natural that the Elector should, for the sake of his subjects, wish for a convention that would promise to secure them against the encroachments of a powerful neigh-

bour; but it is not probable, because not politick, that the Emperor should consent to such a convention, unless accompanied by some other advantages.— Upon the death of the Elector of Bavaria, the House of Austria will have a specious at least, if not a just claim to several parts of his territories; but a very powerful Prince having claims to any part of the succession to a weak neighbour, can have no interest in any measure that tends to establish the boundaries or other regulations of the several parts of that succession; superior power always prefers uncertainty, for this obvious reason, that is, determined not to be content with less, and takes the chance of obtaining more than its due.

There is something ambiguous in these words of the Elector's declaration, "The Convention, made the 31st of August, and ratified on the 3d of January,"—consistently with this expression there may exist another convention of a different date; there may exist a testamentary, or some other instrument not called a convention; there may even be another convention agreed upon and even signed, of which the ratification is not to take place till the moment of exchange.

Another expression in this declaration is no less equivocal, viz. "Of which convention the part which interests the country was published the 1st of February," a part only of this convention is made publick; there is then a part still concealed. Are we to suppose that that part of the treaty does not interest the country? But what treaty between the Emperor and the Elector can be uninteresting to the subjects of the latter? If the concealed part means any thing, it must mean something relative to a succession, which, whenever it happens, will be open to disputes and the claims of several Princes; if it means nothing, why is it concealed, or rather, why was it ever inserted?

If the fact would have warranted the Elector, why did he not at once remove all doubts and suspicions, by simply declaring, "that no exchange of territory whatever had either been treated of or agreed upon between himself and the Court of Vienna?"

As it is, we cannot help thinking the account of the reported exchange is rather confirmed than done away by the Elector's declaration.

We likewise wish our readers to recollect that we acquainted them that the consent of France to this exchange, was supposed to be obtained by the reverend cession of Flanders, upon the death of the Elector of Bavaria. This we still think highly probable, and the part the French take in the defence of the Dutch, will be the touchstone. If they remain quiet, or but feebly active, it may be fairly conjectured that they look forward to the possession of Austrian Flanders, and wish to see the Scheldt become a port in the North Seas.

A negotiation, not much known to the publick, is now going on between Administration and the East-India Company, relative to the quota of troops on government establishment intended to be continued in India. At the renewal of the charter, in 1780, when Lord North was first Minister, he bargained for the publick, that the East-India Company should pay a stipulated sum annually, for every regiment of British troops doing duty, and continuing in India at the Company's desire, as well as for every ship of the line and frigate (each proportionably) above a certain establishment, if the urgency of affairs should at any time require it. The present business is with a view of keeping up a certain ratio of troops in India, for the service of the Company, to protect their possessions and settlements at the expence of the nation, who are also to provide subsistence for such troops. The Minister seems to listen to these proposals, which are now under the consideration of the Cabinet.

Extract of a letter from Limerick, March 25.

"The approaching increase of our commerce, (thanks to the genius that inspired it!) has already brightened every visage here. We are assured that some of the great men in our neighbourhood, urged by the same patriotick spirit that has procured us the agreeable prospect of various and extensive trade, are about to render it still more splendid and enlivening by the commodiousness with which they propose it

to be conducted. They mean, we are assured, to carry into effectual execution the powers vested in the Commissioners, by an act of Parliament passed in the second year of King George the First, for the purpose of making the river Shannon navigable from the quay of Limerick to Carrickdrumrust, in the county of Leitrim.

"The terms which the statute holds to those acting under it, are, that this projected work is to be effected at their own expence; and their recompence is to accrue by a toll on all goods and persons conveyed and passing up or down the river.

"If the Commissioners of the inland navigation should join their efforts, a glorious superation indeed might be made, by giving this river, through cuts, canals and sluices, a communication with some other rivers in the kingdom."

As soon as ever the Irish business is settled, or put in a train of settlement by Commissioners (which last it is thought will be adopted) and the question has been disposed of, the Minister will go directly to the budget, ways and means, &c for the current year; the state of publick credit much requiring the speediest and most effectual arrangement in this department.

All the world, says one who has been at much pains to found the bottom of the subject, are astonished at the very great predilection which the English nation have discovered for the East-India trade, according to its former establishment. It is certain, notwithstanding all the chimerical benefits we may imagine to be the consequence of this system, that the balance of trade is greatly against us. It is certain that the navy of England is incredibly crippled by a commerce, which, from a variety of circumstances, proves the grave of our seamen. It is certain that for a deluge of luxuries, which equally poison our bodies and minds, we exchange good hard cash, which is the sinews of all industry. It is even certain, that since the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, the Eastern has gained from the Western world upwards, perhaps, of three hundred millions of pounds. This immense sum they possess. And it were worth the while of modern statesmen and philosophers to shew what Europe has received in return. Thus India has swallowed much of her money, multitudes of her men, and a great deal of her attention, for which she has repaid us in almost every species of dissoluteness and profligacy.

The great Handel, whose admired musick has lately brought considerable sums, was, about forty years ago, so much neglected, that all his oratorios were frequently performed to empty benches. King George the Second, however, constantly attended Handel's pieces, though they were abandoned by the rest of the Court. This attachment gave occasion to the following *bon mot* by Lord Chesterfield, who coming out of the oratorio one night, was met by Lord DeLaware; "What," said the latter, "have they dismissed? Is there no oratorio to-night?" "O yes," said Lord Chesterfield, "they are now performing, but I thought it best to retire, lest I should disturb the King in his privacies."

The blue and buff gentry extend their badge of folly even to a watch string; the Newgate link is exchanged for a blue and buff ribbon; and it is thought, when some of these gentry come to the gallows, they will petition to be hanged in blue and buff ribbons!

Last week made well for the private hoop gentry; there was a great deal of very genteel dancing, and an exhibition of some traits of puppyism of the most precious kind. In these parties the calm smile always takes the lead; a very dangerous character. "A man may smile, and smile and be a villain."

Three fashionable follies that prevail at present in London.

The first, from the eager curiosity of the publick, a man at Charing-crofs gets fourteen pounds per day to shew his learned pig to tell typographically the ladies thoughts.

Secondly. A gentleman near Westminster-bridge gives fifty guineas to Signor Maria, to teach a dog and a monkey to dance the Italian Fandango.

Thirdly. A person of distinction in Clare-Street, pays to an Italian in Upper-Mary-le-bone-street, not two feet and an half from Titchfield-street, six guineas per month, to teach a chicken to play on the guitar.

Would it not be more laudable to give the money to a charity-school, than spend it in this fashionable manner?

Sunday fennight arrived at New-York the Greyhound Packet, Captain Dunn, in 42 days from Falmouth, by whom we have the following advices:

H A G U E, April 25.

The States General have appointed M. Martin Vander Goes, Secretary to the Magistracy of the Hague, to be their Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark.

London, May 1. On Saturday evening an express arrived at the foreign Secretary's Office, St. James's,

from the Earl of Chesterfield, his Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid; which, on account of the importance of its contents, was immediately carried to the King at Windsor.

A paper in the manner of a memorial from the Court of Madrid, is come over by this conveyance, in which it seems the Catholick King is become an accuser, in the affair of the British logwood cutters on the Musquito Shore; where it is insisted the British settlers were the first aggressors; that they have gone beyond their stipulated boundaries; ill-treating the subjects of Spain, and using the officers of his Catholick Majesty with insult and insolence. This is the account which Don Galvez, Governor of the Havannah, has transmitted home to Spain, and which is likely to become a bone of contention between the two powers, unless it is speedily settled.

SINKING FUND.

The following is a rough calculation of the amount of one million annually, the sum proposed by Mr. Pitt for the purpose of raising a sinking fund, for the diminution and discharge of the national debt, with its compound interest.

One million in ten years, will amount to	-	12,577,860
in 20	-	33,065,943
in 30	-	66,438,826
in 40	-	120,769,734
in 50	-	209,347,925
in 60	-	353,583,597

In the above table we have not computed interest on a less sum than 20l. to avoid fractions; but as in the administration of the fund, interest will certainly be received for the smaller sums, we must suppose the accumulation to be greater than we have stated.

Thus the present generation have a comfortable contemplation of their immediate security in the publick fund, while a most glorious prospect opens to posterity of an exemption from above two-thirds of the taxes which now lie like an incubus on the nation, enervating her powers, curbing her exertions, and loading her faculties with the most severe and dispiriting burthens.

It should further be considered that Mr. Pitt has declared, that from a mode which he intends to adopt, it will be found that the produce of this fund will be much more rapid in its accumulation than is at present imagined, even by those who have calculated the powers of compound interest; this brings the happy crisis of national vigour and prosperity still nearer to our own time, and proves that Lord Mahon's idea of a sinking fund of half a million annually, was not so inconsiderable as it at first appeared.

Mr. Pitt has declared, that the produce of this fund must be locked up by every restraint in the power of legislative ingenuity to form, lest, as Lord Mahon seems to fear, it should either become a prey to the rapacity of future Ministers, or else be used as a bait *ad captandum vulgus*; for as the people seldom look beyond the present hour, the abolishing the sinking fund, though a measure highly dangerous to the publick credit, disadvantageous to the stockholders, and unjust to posterity, may still be a means of acquiring a temporary degree of popularity; because it will reduce the immediate amount of the taxes on the publick. And here we are happy to repeat a sentiment expressed by Mr. Fox, and warmly approved by Mr. Pitt, "That a Minister of this country, who should ever in any degree sacrifice the real interests of the nation, for the purpose of procuring the applause of the people, would be guilty of the most destructive and grossest corruption."

The safest and most beneficial mode of administering this fund appears to be, to apply it as it is received to the discharge of the national debts, still applying the money intended for the payment of the interest of such debts to the purposes of the fund.

Speaking on this subject, we should be unpardonable if we omitted to congratulate our readers on the profession from all sides of the house, that "whatever opposition might be raised on other occasions, yet in every thing that concerned that grand fundamental principle of our national strength and welfare, the publick credit, all parties ought to act as if animated with one and the same sentiment, for that any obstacle thrown in the way of measures calculated to promote that end, would be a most glaring dereliction, as well of their individual as of their representative duty."

May 2. Letters arrived with the express over land from Bengal, mention, that by the last accounts received there from Madras, they learned that Lord Macartney had appointed General Braithwaite to the command of the Circars, the most important, and now the most lucrative command in the gift of the Madras government. The General was perfectly recovered from the effects of his long captivity.

May 3. The revival of the board of trade is again in contemplation; the difficulty that has been found in transacting at the Secretary of State's Office the business formerly submitted to it, proves that it was not so useless an institution as Edmund Burke, the orator, endeavoured to represent it.

Yesterday several more of the officers who compose the board of inspection into the state of the fortifications on the sea coast, set off to Portsmouth on that business—the first board is to be held there this day.

General Lord Viscount Townshend, General Lord Amherst, General Conway, and Admiral Pigot, have declined serving under the commission appointed to survey the fortifications.

May 5. Admiral Campbell takes leave of the King at St. James's to-morrow, preparatory to his going to his command at Newfoundland, of which place he is sole Governor; the Salisbury man of war, of 50 guns, now waits his arrival at Spithead, with the Hebe frigate of 36 guns, and Merlin of 18 guns, which are also going to that station. The Winchelsea and San Leocadia frigates, which are a part of the squadron, the same as last year, sailed from Spithead on Saturday last.

West-India News.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) April 6.

WE are informed, by the arrival of a turtling vessel at Port-Royal, on Sunday, that a Spanish sloop of war had made prizes of five turtles, on the Turtling Keys. The vessel that brought this intelligence made her escape by dint of sailing.

A gentleman who arrived from Hispaniola within these few days, asserts, that on his passage hither he observed a fleet of ten Spanish men of war, with several merchantmen and transports, steering westward, supposed for the Havannah. This formidable force, no doubt, must be meant for the reduction of the Musquito Indians, and, it is imagined, has brought the ultimate commands of the Spanish Cabinet, said to be expected by the Spanish commandant.

April 9. There is scarcely a family in this parish but what is visited with that dreadful malady, the small-pox, though it has lost most of its horrors by the practice of inoculation, which has now become universal, to the manifest and deserving gain of every gentleman of the faculty, excepting the selfish importer, who, whilst he beholds the game he impudently started borne away by his competitors, droops like a weeping willow in December, or a mute at a solemn funeral.

April 27. They write from the Musquito shore, under date of March the 1st, that the troops, with a body of Indians attached to them, were in high health and spirits, and that their encampment extended upwards of half a league. They had begun to erect a strong work, under the direction of an experienced engineer, about twelve miles from the mouth of Black-River, which is to be mounted with heavy cannon, and will completely command the navigation of that noble stream; they had also thrown up an entrenchment in front of their line, and were making every preparation to give the Dons a warm reception, should they persist in the expected invasion.

NASSAU (New-Providence) April 9.

Extract of a letter from Kingston (Jamaica) dated the 1st instant.

"I know not what to think of this Musquito shore business; whether the *ultima ratio* will be resorted to or not. Be that as it may, we seem determined to be strong in that quarter; for in addition to the naval force already there, the Janus of 44 guns, the Flora of 36, and the Ariel sloop, sailed for that place from Port-Royal the 26th of last month."

April 23. On Wednesday last the General Assembly of these islands met here. The heats and misunderstandings that occasioned the last prorogation of the Assembly, do not appear yet to have subsided; of the twenty-five members which the Commons House consists of, only thirteen have appeared in their places; and the validity of the returns, by which six of these hold their seats, is disputed.

Tuesday the 17th instant closed the term of indulgence to foreign vessels bringing hither the produce of the American States.

The evacuation of East-Florida, it is thought, cannot be completed before the month of August. The number of people yet to come here from thence, is said to exceed seven hundred. The transports that arrived yesterday, return immediately to St. Mary's.

May 15. The seasonable and heavy rains that have fallen in the course of this month, encourage the expectations of a favourable cotton harvest: But as we have already been thought by some to hold out too flattering a picture of the prospects here, we shall only now express a wish, that these expectations may be realized.

American Intelligence.

PORTSMOUTH, June 10.

ON Wednesday fennight the Great and General Assembly of this state convened in the state-house in this town; when, after taking the necessary

oaths, and subscribing the declaration required by the constitution, they proceeded to business: And on the day following, an excellent and well adapted discourse was delivered before them by the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP, from Psalm cxliv. II. 15.

Neither of the candidates for the Presidency having a majority of votes from the people at large, the house proceeded to the choice of two out of the four candidates, agreeably to the constitution, and the Honourable JOHN LANGDON, and GEORGE ATKINSON, Esquires, were accordingly chosen, and sent up to the Senate, who were pleased to make choice of the former as President of this state the year ensuing. His Excellency being notified of his appointment to this high office, made known his acceptance; and having, in the presence of the Senate and House, taken the necessary oaths, and subscribed the declaration, as required by the constitution, he was proclaimed by the Senior-Senator, President of the State of New-Hampshire, and took his seat in the chair accordingly.

WORCESTER, June 9.

Many respectable towns in this Commonwealth have instructed their representatives to use their utmost exertions to have the stamp-act repealed. The Printers of this Commonwealth, at a general meeting, held at Boston, on the 25th ult. agreed to petition the Honourable General Court, respecting the act: Their petition was presented, and read in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last week, by his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire, and was afterwards committed.

ALEXANDRIA (Virginia) June 9.

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Irvine, now a prisoner at Mogador, South-Barbary, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 1, 1785.

"Soon after our arrival at Tangiers, we were ordered to Morocco, and carried before the Emperor, who informed us that he was at peace with our nation, but soon after ordered us to this place, where we are to remain prisoners, till Congress may think proper to send an Ambassador to our relief. This is the ultimate determination of the Emperor. We hope, which is all the comfort we have under our dreadful situation, they will be speedy and favourable to our wishes, and restore us again to our families and friends."

NEW-YORK, June 14.

Extract of a letter from Captain R. Kendal, of the Ship Brothers, dated March 14.

"I left Sierloine last month, and durst not stay any longer, as I was fearful of being stopped by a French frigate, which is arrived there full of soldiers, and seems in a great hurry in erecting batteries in different parts of the river; they have finished one battery at Gambay island, and am informed they intend having one on Taggareen Point, and one on Fory Point, as well as a battery on the Cape; two more French men of war daily expected to join this frigate, so that I fancy no more English vessels will be suffered to go into that river."

JUNE 17.

The third Wonder of the World!!!

The British restraining our trade, keeping possession of our frontier posts, carrying away our money, and laughing at us—and likely to do so forever.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland hath given the royal assent to "An act for the further continuing an act, intitled, An act for facilitating the trade and intercourse between the kingdom of Ireland and the United States of America, and for furthering the said trade and intercourse, and for prohibiting the import of tobacco not being the growth of the said states, or of the British plantations, or of Great-Britain."

It is reported, that the British parliament have agreed to the commercial propositions in favour of, and in justice to, the kingdom of Ireland, after a long discussion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

We are informed, that the venerable Dr. FRANKLIN is momentarily expected from Europe. It is suggested, in case of his safe arrival, that, as no person can be better qualified, he will be called to fill the chair of state in this Commonwealth, at the ensuing election. The faculties of this second Newton, notwithstanding his advanced period of life, are perfectly found and unimpaired; and the community will doubtless continue to experience every advantage that can arise from the superior talents and abilities of so distinguished a philosopher and statesman.

It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that new negroes in Charleston fell for 45l. to 50l. in cash; but for 75l. at six or nine months credit.

There has taken place at Hudson a most benevolent institution, under the title of "The Society for promoting the manumission of slaves," whereof the Hon. John Jay, Esquire, is appointed President, and Samuel Franklin, Esq. Vice-President.

It is a most afflicting consideration, that the distress felt in this city, pervades, as we have from indubitable authority, almost every state on the continent.—From the north to the south, the general complaint is, a total want of money to carry on trade, and this merely in consequence of the prodigious quantities of foreign gewgaws and luxuries, with which, as it were to be avenged for casting off her yoke, the old world has deluged us. The short-sighted man of trade and

business, blind to every object but those which threaten to affect his immediate interest, looks no farther than the stagnation of trade, and poverty consequential thereof. But the politician, the moralist, the divine, the philosopher, who combine the past, present, and future, and from the two first draw conclusions for the last, take a more enlarged prospect of the fatal consequences, which impend from these luxuries, and in comparison of which every other consideration is beneath notice: that is to say, a deprivation of morals and character, and a taste for dissipation, prodigality and extravagance, which bid fair to exhibit in the new world a political phenomenon, such as history may be ransacked for in vain: viz. a nation in the outset of her dominion, being in a very advanced stage of depravity and corruption. Let history be examined, and there will hardly be found an exception to the observation, that the founders of empires have been untainted with the vices we speak of, which are characteristic of states in the last stage of decadence. The introduction of luxury in a state has ever invariably precipitated it from the summit of power. What a melancholy prospect, then, that the emancipation of these countries from a foreign yoke, and the prevalence of a most unbounded taste for luxury, may be referred to one and the same era!

That what is here advanced, is not the croaking of an omening, ill-boding raven, we have but too many proofs: of an infinity, however, we shall only advert to the most glaring, that of bankruptcies: it will hardly need an argument to prove, that if our merchants and traders had not fatally indulged themselves in the costly produce of the east for their raiment, and had not vied with the depraved Europeans in their sumptuous and epicurean banquets, there would not have been one-third of the failures which have happened here lately; nor would so many persons have had recourse to *swindling*, to reimburse themselves for the sums swallowed up in the vortex of pomp and luxury.

These things being incontrovertible, it is obvious, that the primary object in all the states should be, to recal as speedily as possible that amiable innocence and simplicity of manners, which engendered the noble spirit of independence that emancipated this country. To this end, the introduction of every commodity, which only serves to minister to luxury, should be guarded against, as the most noxious of the contents of Pandora's baneful box. Sumptuary laws are, perhaps, incompatible with the spirit of a free constitution; otherwise, this would be a very easy means to oblige people to live within their income: however, some plan might easily be devised, to banish that spirit of dress and shew, which at present sets out the shop-boy in such a style, that it is hardly possible to distinguish between him and the first merchant in the city.

June 22. The river Potowmack empties into the Bay of Chesapeake, and divides Virginia from Maryland. It passes through a fertile country, and if the proposed improvements in its navigation are carried into effect, will perhaps be of greater importance in the commerce of America than any other river in the United States. It has hitherto been navigable for only ten miles above Alexandria, where there is a fall of thirty feet; eleven miles above there is a second of 70 feet; and ten miles above is a third fall of 70 feet, beyond which the river is navigable to its sources nearly; but the distance from its mouth to the head of navigation, we are not able to mention. A canal of a few miles in length, will unite the Potowmack with a branch of the great river Ohio, and by ascending the said river, boats may approach within forty miles of lake Erie, in the passage between which and lake Huron is situated the fortress of Detroit. Perhaps there never was a plan of more importance undertaken. It will serve to transport the productions of the fruitful banks of Potowmack to Alexandria, and may be the means of securing the rich fur trade of the lakes to the state of Virginia.

TRENTON, June 27.

We hear that Congress have been pleased to appoint His Excellency GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON, Ambassador to the Seven United Provinces; but we have not yet learned whether he has accepted the appointment.

DIED, On Sunday the 12th inst. at his house in Greenwich, Cumberland county, JOSHUA EWING, Esq. one of the late Members of the Legislature of this state—he had for many years laboured under a decay, which at length carried him from this world to a better—he had the exercise of his reason to his last hour, and expired with this joyful observation, "There is a glorious rest laid up for the saints of God."

Wednesday last his Excellency Don Gardoqui, Ambassador from his Most Catholick Majesty to the United States, passed through this town on his way to New-York.

New-Jersey, Mid- } NOTICE is hereby given, that
dlesex county, } the vendue held for the sale
of the lands situate in my bailiwick, of and belonging
unto Humphry Wall, taken in execution at the suit
of Samuel Stevenfon and others, is adjourned for want
of buyers to Monday the first of August next, at Benjamin South's tavern, near the premises, when it will certainly be sold if any buyers, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, &c.—All that plantation and tract of land, said to contain 320 acres, house and barn, with other necessary improvements; a good bearing orchard of about 300 apple-trees, about 150 acres of tiable, the remainder timber-land; very valuable swamp, some of which is cleared for meadow; it is very convenient to mill and market, the road leading from Allentown to Trenton going through the same: The said farm will admit of great improvement, &c.
ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, Sheriff.

June 20, 1785. 5W

COLLINS & EWING,

Have for Sale, at their STORE in TRENTON, An elegant and very general assortment of European, East and West-India Goods, suitable to the season, among which are

CHOICE old Jamaica spirit,
West-India and New-England rum,
Bottled claret,
Molasses,
Best hyson and bohea teas,
Loaf and muscovado sugar,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Indigo,
Pepper,
Alpice,
Rohin,
Brimstone,
Redwood,
Snuff and tobacco,
Soap and candles,
Frying-pans,
Scythes,
Brafs kettles,
Nails,
Copper tea-kettles,
Brafs and iron candle-sticks,
Sad-irons,
Drawing-knives,
Hand, tenast and fash saws,
Hammers, augers, gouges, chisels, hinges, and screws,
Drawer, trunk, closet, chest, and tea-table locks,
Brafs nob locks,
Files, bolts, and padlocks,
G B wool cards,
A variety of queens and earthen ware,
An assortment of hosiery, consisting of
Mens' and womens' cotton stockings,
Woollen, worsted, thread, and hemp do.
Silk and worsted mits,
A good assortment of superfine, fine and coarse, broad-cloths,
Superfine casimers,
Sagathies and wiltons,
Black fattinet, lasting and ruffel,
Corduroy,
Royal rib,
Superfine and common, spotted and plain, jeans and fustians,
Beaveret,
Nankeens,
Brown and white Russia sheeting and duck,
Scotch sheeting and oznaburghs,
Apron-width, yard-wide, and 7-8 cotton and linen checks,
Yard-wide and 7-8 Irish linens,
Brown holland,
Black taffety, sattin, modes and peelong,
Blue and green ell-wide persian,
Single persians and farfenets of all colours,
Black, blue, pink and green moreens,
Blue, pink and green joan's spinnings,
Calimancoes,
Durants, tammies and camblets,
Poplins,
Bengals,
Rattinets,
Shalloons,
Striped, plain and cross-barred muslins,

Cambricks and lawns,
Black and white, striped and plain, gauze,
Dark and light ground chintzes,
Printed linens of the most elegant patterns,
Olive, purple and light ground calicoes,
Cottons and cottonets,
Furniture fringe, cord and tassels,
Barcelona, Bandano, Bilboa and Irish silk handkerchiefs,
Check and spotted linen ditto,
Fans,
Mohair, sewing silk, and taylor's thread of all colours,
Balloon ribbons,
Ferrets, binding, tapes, and bobbins,
Brafs and plated thimbles; Tailors' do.
Pins and needles,
Sieeve-buttons,
Watch-keys and seals,
Shoe and knee-buckles,
Knives and forks,
Pen-knives,
Childrens' speckled knives,
Family shears and scissors,
Table and tea-spoons,
Razors,
Cork-screws,
Temple spectacles,
Crooked and straight combs,
Ivory do.
Snuff-boxes,
Balloon wire,
Mens', boys and childrens', beaver, castor and felt hats,
White do. and white lined with green,
Mens', womens' and childrens' leather shoes,
Stuff shoes of all colours, very neat.

A L S O,
An assortment of books and stationary, among which are
Bibles,
Testaments,
Dilworth's spelling-books,
Watts's psalms, and psalms and hymns bound together,
Schoolmasters' assifant, Alop's fables,
Bailey's dictionary,
Gibson's surveying,
Buchan's family physician,
Wilson's edition of the Jersey laws,
Religious courtship,
Joseph Andrews,
Ali Bey,
Independent,
Eloisa and Livarot,
The mirror,
Dr. Price's observations,
Almanacks for 1785,
Janeway's token for children,
Familiar dialogues,
Watts's divine songs,
And a variety of small books for children,
Parchment,
Writing-paper,
Pasteboards,
Ink-powder and ink-cake,
Sealing-wax and wafers,
Brafs and leather ink-stands,
Black lead pencils, &c. &c.

All which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

On Monday the 11th of July next, at 9 o'clock, at the house of Stephen Johnes, deceased,

A Valuable flock of horses, milch cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs: Also one half of the wheat, rye, corn and flax on the ground; some hay in stack, household goods and kitchen furniture. The conditions made known at the day of sale, and attendance given by

DANIEL JOHNES, } Execut.
DAVID JOHNES, }

Maidenhead township, Hunterdon county, June 24, 1785.

2W†

SINGING-BOOKS,

Just come to hand, and to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON.

Four Dollars Reward.

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

SIMON WYCKOFF.
4w†

May 27, 1785.

Four Dollars Reward.

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

WILSON STOUT.
4w†

June 1, 1785.

Money Advanced.

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

January 5, 1785.

12w

Publick Notice is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM WATSON,
of Woolwich, Gloucester county.

April 30, 1785.

17w†

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable Tract of LAND,

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

JOSEPH HIGBEE.

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

May 28, 1785.

t f

KENTUCKE LANDS.

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

April 15, 1785.

t. f.

ALL Persons indebted to the

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

JOHN HOW,
DANIEL ELLIS, } Execut.

Burlington, May 10, 1785.

7w*

ALL Persons indebted to the

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

ELIZABETH SKIRM, } Execut.
JAMES COALMAN,
JAMES WOOLLEY, }

Nottingham, June 15, 1785.

4w*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Proprietors of the Eastern Division of the state of New-Jersey, at a Council convened at the city of Perth-Amboy, on Tuesday the 18th instant, did order and determine, that dividends of rights of location of unappropriated lands should take place at the next stated meeting of the Board, which will be on the second Tuesday in September next, at this place.

By Order of the Council,

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, April 18, 1785.

N. B. Amongst the papers formerly in the hands of John Smyth, Esq. late Register, and delivered over to me as his successor in office, are a number of original deeds, returns of surveys, and other papers of consequence, belonging to persons of different counties in the state, to whom they are ready to be delivered upon the fees being paid, if any prove due thereon.

13w

J. PARKER.

Benjamin Pitfield,

Has for Sale, at his Store in Trenton,
(Formerly occupied by Mr. Pinkerton)

A large and general Assortment of
QUEENS WARE,
In crates, hogsheds, &c.—glass in boxes and cases, which he will sell by the package, as low as can be had in Philadelphia.—

A quantity of (imported) genuine Anderson's pills, Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial; with a generous allowance to such as purchase by the quantity.—China, hard ware, cutlery, nails, jewellery, plated candlesticks, casters with plated and silver tops, japaned waiters, tea-trays and tea-caddies, looking-glasses, window glass, Turkey oil stoves, &c. &c.

12w

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

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

JOHN WOOD, Gaoler.

Burlington, March 28, 1785.

786† t f

**JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—
OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
IMPORTANCE
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION,**

AND
The MEANS of making it a BENEFIT to the WORLD.

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

These OBSERVATIONS are comprized under the following HEADS:

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

To the PUBLICK.

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

JOHN BURROWS,
GERSHOM MOORE.

May 24, 1785.

3m

TO BE SOLD,

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

8w

LANDS.

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

Philadelphia, June 1, 1785.

4w†

Six Dollars Reward.

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

JACOB MARTIN.

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

4w

**A Quantity of
Wrapping-Paper,**

Of superior Quality,

To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.