

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1785.

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

## Notice is hereby given,

TO the officers and soldiers, who served in a detachment of the American regiment, under my immediate command; that I will attend for the settlement of their arrearages of pay, at New-Brunswick, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of August next. All those concerned may apply at that time.

DERICK LANE, late captain  
July 26th, 1785. 4w† Jersey troops.

## This Day is Published,

And to be sold by the Printer hereof—

## THE PSALMS and HYMNS

OF

DAVID,

IMITATED IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT,

AND APPLIED TO THE CHRISTIAN STATE AND WORSHIP.

By I. WATTS, D. D.

The FORTY-FIRST EDITION, corrected, and accommodated to the Use of the CHURCH of CHRIST in AMERICA.

LUKE xxiv. 44. All things must be fulfilled which were written in—the PSALMS concerning me.

HEB. xi. 32. DAVID, SAMUEL, and the prophets. VER. 40.—That they without us should not be made perfect.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

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

## GEOGRAPHY

MADE EASY.

BEING A SHORT, BUT COMPREHENSIVE

## SYSTEM

OF THAT VERY USEFUL AND AGREEABLE SCIENCE. EXHIBITING

In an easy and concise View, the Figures, Motions, Distances, and Magnitudes of the heavenly Bodies:—A general description of the earth considered as a Planet; with its grand Divisions into Land and Water, Continents, Oceans, Islands, &c.—The Situation, Boundaries and Extent of the several Empires, Kingdoms and States, together with an Account of their Climate, Soil, Productions and Commerce:—The Number, Genius, and general Character of the Inhabitants:—Their Religion, Government and History:—The Latitude, Longitude, Distances, and Bearings of the principal Places from Philadelphia and London, and a Number of useful Geographical Tables.

Illustrated with two correct and elegant MAPS, one of the World and the other of the United States, together with a Number of newly constructed Maps, adapted to the Capacities and Understanding of Children.

Calculated particularly for the Use and Improvement of SCHOOLS in the United States.

By JEDIDIAH MORSE, A. B.

“There is not a SON or a DAUGHTER of Adam, but has some concern in both GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY.” DR. WATTS.

“Among those Studies which are usually recommended to young People, there can be few that might be improved to better Uses than Geography.”  
*Essays on various Subjects.*

*Abstract of a law, passed on the 23d June, by the state of Massachusetts—For the regulation of navigation and commerce.*

THE preamble states the necessity of the commonwealth's making some commercial regulations for the encouragement of their own trade;—and therefore, the first clause enacts, that from and after the first day of August next, and during the continuance of the act, there shall not be exported from any port, harbour, creek, bay or inlet, river or shore, or any other place within the commonwealth of Massachusetts, any goods, wares or merchandize, the

growth, manufacture, or produce of that or any of the United States, in any ship, vessel, or craft of any kind, belonging (either in whole or part) to, or being the property of any of the subjects of the king of Great-Britain; with a proviso,—that as orders and proclamations have been issued by the governors of the several ports of the British dominions, prohibiting our vessels entering or trading in their ports—whenever the said restrictions shall be taken off, and the governor of the commonwealth certify the same by his proclamation, the aforesaid clause to be void.

The next clause enacts, that if from and after the first day of August next, any ship, vessel or craft of any kind, as aforesaid, be found trading contrary to the true intent and meaning of the law, the same be seized and forfeited.

The next,—That if from and after the said first day of August, any ship, &c. as aforesaid, shall be found landing any goods, wares, &c. in any port, harbour, &c. as aforesaid, within the said commonwealth of Massachusetts, except the ports of Boston, Falmouth, (in Casco-Bay) and Dartmouth, the ship, vessel, &c. so discharging, shall, together with the cargo, be seized and forfeited.

The next,—That from and after the said first day of August, the master, owner or consignee, of every ship, &c. owned either in part or whole by any foreigner, at the time of entrance, shall pay into the hands of the naval-officer of the port where they may have entered, (Boston, Falmouth or Dartmouth,) a duty of five shillings per ton, carpenters measurement;—and a further duty of two shillings and eight-pence per ton, as light money in addition to what by law they are now subject to pay.—And a further duty of six pence per bushel on salt imported in a British bottom, during the interdictment of our commerce as aforesaid.

The next; That as many impositions are committed by vessels having double sets of papers, for the purpose of enjoying the benefit of passing as the property of either nation, as convenience may suit, from and after the said first day of August next, any vessel so found with a double set of papers, to be seized and forfeited; and the captain fined in the sum of one hundred pounds:—And that previous to the naval-officer of any port admitting a vessel to entry, the captain or one of the owners shall make oath that the property belongs to the citizens of the United States as aforesaid, provided the said vessel is offered to be entered as American property.

The next,—Inflicts a fine of three hundred pounds, on any naval-officer guilty of a breach of the law,—besides rendering him incapable of any farther exercise of his office.—And provides nevertheless, that any ship built in that state may take in her first cargo, whether she be owned by British subjects or not, without any further restrictions than if she was bona fide American property.

And the last clause declares the said act shall continue and be in force until the United States in Congress assembled, shall be vested with competent powers for the purpose, and shall have passed an ordinance for the regulation of the commerce of the United States; and the period may arrive when the said ordinance is to take effect, and no longer.

The commonwealth of Massachusetts, by an act of the 2d ult. have laid the following duties on the articles herein after enumerated, which shall be brought within the same, by land or water,—to commence on the first day of August inst. viz.

An impost of five per centum ad valorem, at the time and place of importation, on all wrought pewter, not made or manufactured in any of the United States; and an impost of seven and a half per centum ad valorem, at the time and place of importation, on all beef, pork, butter and cheese, not raised and made in any of the United States; and an impost of ten per centum ad valorem, on all foal-leather, tanned calf-skins, bound psalters, psalm-books, spelling-books and primers, and on all account and other blank books, and on nails of all sorts, not made in any of the United States; and an impost of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem, at the time and place of importation,

on all boots, boot-legs, shoes, shoe-vamps, goloshoes and slippers, and on all kinds of plated ware, hard-soap and candles, and glue, and on all coaches, chariots, phaetons, chaises, riding chairs, fulkeys, and on all parts of riding carriages, horse-harnesses, saddles, saddle-cloths, bridles, whips and canes, and on all girth-web, livery-lace, coach and chaise lace; carpets of all kinds, copperplate furniture, umbrellas, muffs, tippits, and all kinds of combs not made or manufactured in any of the United States; and an impost of twenty-two and a half per centum ad valorem, at the time and place of importation, on all beer, ale and porter, every kind of ready made cloaths or apparel, except such as are made of leather; and on all kinds of cabinet maker's work, and ready made wooden household furniture, not made in any of the United States, unless the property of some person removing into this or some other of the United States to settle therein; and an impost of two and a half per centum ad valorem, on all woolen and linen cloths and woolen stockings; and an impost as follows, at the time and place of importation, on the several articles hereafter enumerated, not made or manufactured in any of the United States, viz.—For all anchors, two-pence per pound; for every ax, hatchet, scythe, carpenter's or cooper's adze, two shillings; for every drawing knife, one shilling; for every bit for boring of pumps, six-pence per pound; for carriage hoops and tire, two-pence per pound; for every mill saw, twelve shillings; for every scale-beam, four-pence per pound; for every pair of steel-yards, for each pound they are capable of weighing, one-penny per pound; for every spade or shovel, one shilling; for every hoe, one shilling; for every pair of wrought iron andirons, four-pence per pound; for all kinds of cast iron ware, one-penny per pound; for every pair of iron shovel and tongs, one shilling; for all sorts of iron crows, spikes, tackle and other hooks, thimbles, scrapers and marling-spikes, two-pence per pound; for all kinds of pump and whaling gear, six-pence per pound; for all wrought copper (sheet copper excepted) including worms for stills, nine-pence per pound, for every hat other than beaver, beaveret and castor hats, six pence; for every pound of loaf sugar, four-pence; for every hundred pound weight of British cordage, cables and yarns, seven shillings; for every hundred pound weight of every other foreign cordage, cables and yarns, three shillings; for every ounce of wrought gold, ten shillings; for every ounce of wrought silver, two shillings; for every pair of wool or cotton cards, one shilling; for every pair of buck-skin breeches, nine shillings; for every pair of other leather breeches four shillings; for every pair of leather gloves and mitts, one shilling; for every pound of wash leather, three shillings; for every pound of painter's colours, ground in oil, two-pence; for every pack of playing cards, two shillings; for every pound of manufactured tobacco, four-pence; for every yard of paper hangings, one-penny; for every clock, twenty-four shillings; for every house jack, twelve shillings; for every gallon of New-England rum, one-penny; for every gallon of foreign rum, six-pence; for every gallon of every other foreign distilled spirits, six-pence; for every gallon of Madeira wine, eight-pence; for every gallon of every other kind of wine, six-pence; and the duty and excise of ten per centum ad valorem, at the time and place of importation, on all gold and silver watches, all kinds of jewellery and paste work; gauzes, lawns, cambricks, muslins, silks of all kinds, flowers and feathers, usually worn for ornament, silk hose, mitts and gloves, silk and gauze handkerchiefs, silk velvet, shawls, ribands, sarfenet; all kinds of wigs, cushions, and other hair manufactures; tin ware, seaman's compasses, starch, hair powder, children's toys, marble and china tile; raisins, citron, almonds, nuts, and cordials, mustard and linseed oil.

*Encouragement of Agriculture, by the Empress of Russia.*

[From Cox's Travels, lately published.]

THE free Oeconomical Society, or the Society for the promotion of Agriculture at Petersburg, is too important and useful an institution to be overlooked. It owes its origin to the following oc-

## 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

**C**HOICE 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,  
Rofin,  
Brimstone,  
Redwood,  
Snuff and tobacco,  
Soap and candles,  
Frying-pans,  
Scythes,  
Brass kettles,  
Nails,  
Copper tea-kettles,  
Brass and iron candlesticks,  
Sad-irons,  
Drawing-knives,  
Hand, tenant and fash saws,  
Hammers, augers, gouges, chisels, hinges, and screws,  
Drawer, trunk, closet, chest, and tea-table locks,  
Brass 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, worked, thread, and hemp do.  
Silk and worked mits,  
A good assortment of superfine, fine and coarse, broad-cloths,  
Superfine cassimers,  
Sagathies and wiltons,  
Black sattinet, 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 peolong,  
Blue and green ell-wide perfsian,  
Single perfsians and farfennets 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,  
All which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

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 taylors' thread of all colours,  
Balloon ribbons,  
Ferrals, binding, tapes, and bobbins,  
Brass and plated thimbles, Taylors' do.  
Pins and needles,  
Sleeve-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 strait 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 stationery, among which are  
Bibles,  
Testaments,  
Dilworth's spelling-books,  
Watts's psalms, and psalms and hymns bound together,  
Schoolmasters' assistants,  
Æsop'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 Livaot,  
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,  
Brass and leather ink-stands,  
Black lead pencils, &c. &c.

### 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

### 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 12th 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.

A FRENCH Teacher being introduced into the Academy at Trenton: All persons who wish to study that polite Language, whether in town or country, are requested to give in their names to Moore Furman Esq. as soon as possible—and to give their attendance accordingly.

Trenton-Academy, July 7, 1785.

New-Jersey, Burlington county, ff.

### To be Sold, by Publick Vendue,

(In consequence of the purchaser at a former sale held at Burlington, on the 28th June last, not complying with the conditions thereof) on Tuesday the 9th of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of James Eldall, innkeeper in Burlington,

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

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

July 11, 1785.

4w

### Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST at South-Amboy, or out of the stage-waggon, on the road to Spotwood, on the morning of the 3d June last, a brown hair trunk, belonging to a gentleman passenger in the stage, which contained the following wearing apparel, &c. viz.

One olive cloth half lappelled coat, with gilt buttons.  
One waistcoat of yellow ground silk, with a silver stripe.  
Two white dimitty waistcoats.  
Two pair do. breeches.  
Two pair nankeen do.  
One pair black silk do.  
Six shirts ruffled at the breast.  
Six cambrick stocks, marked T W.  
Four linen pocket handkerchiefs.  
Six pair white silk stockings.  
And some shaving instruments, &c. &c.

The trunk was first missed about two miles from South-Amboy, and uncertain whether left at the inn there, or dropped on the road.

Whoever has found the above, and will return the same to Mr. Ratoon, at South-Amboy; or to Messrs. Murray, Sanfom and Co. Merchants, Queen-street, New-York, shall have the above reward, receive thanks, and have no questions asked.

3w†

### BOULTING CLOTHS.

A VERY extensive and complete assortment of superfine, middling, and coarse, suitable to every branch of the Boulting Business, lately imported, and are for sale on reasonable terms, by

### Robert Lewis & Sons,

at their store on Stamper's wharf, next below the drawbridge, or in Spruce-street, three doors from Third-street.

Millers, and others, may be furnished with boulting cloths, remarkably fine, and of superior quality and texture to any we have yet known imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of such cloths as will certainly answer the several purposes for which they may be designed, according to the different qualities of wheat, and mode of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States: Also, directions for affixing them on reels in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended, as well as the different methods of laying out and dressing French bur mill-stones. Those who purchase quantities to retail, a reasonable discount will be made to them.

Mill-stones of all sizes, of the best grit for merchant or country work, or to turn with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this state; and two Cologne stones are also for sale at the lowest rates.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1785.

8w

The Clerks of the several counties in this state wish to inform all persons, who have not got their deeds recorded, that books have been provided for that purpose, agreeably to the directions of an act of the General Assembly, passed at the last sitting.

THE citizens of New-Jersey, holders of Prize-Tickets in the old Continental Lottery, are hereby further informed, that all such prizes must be produced at this office for a final settlement, before the first day of March next.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Commissioner.  
New-Brunswick, Commissioners' Office, July 4, 1785.

8w

### FOR SALE,

At WILLIAM SLOAN's, in CRANBERRY, A Large Quantity of good dry inch pine boards, cedar weather-boards, shingles, pine weather-boards, two inch plank, and tar by the barrel, for cash or country produce.

4w†

### 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

### 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†

### 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.

### JOHN FITCH,

HAVING traversed the country N. W. of the Ohio, in the several capacities of a captive, a surveyor, and a traveller—as the result of his labours and remarks, has completed, and now wishes to sell, a new accurate MAP of that country, generally distinguished by the Ten New States, including Kentucky, which opens immense sources of wealth and advantageous speculation to the citizens of the United States, and therefore is an object of general attention. Having performed the engraving and printing himself, he is enabled to sell at the very small price of a French Crown.

N. B. They are also to be sold by Enos Kelsey, in Princeton, and by the Printer hereof.

4w†

### 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, hogheads, &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, Godfry'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, japanned waiters, tea-trays and tea-caddies, looking-glasses, window glass, Turkey oil stones, &c. &c.

12w

defence of their sacred rights, stood forth and opposed the greatest power on earth, whose virtuous exertions tore down the standard of tyranny, then waved by George the third over this western land, and erected in its stead the banner of freedom and independence, should fervently copy the vices of that very nation whom we ought to detest; and thus to offer up their liberties a ready sacrifice to an accursed life of luxury and dissipation; continually groaning at the hardness of the times, the scarcity of cash, and our inability to discharge our debts, any person would suppose, that if we meant to act as rational beings, we should retrench every unnecessary expence, and that we should study economy in all our transactions. It is acknowledged on all sides, that luxury is what has ruined, and ever will ruin kingdoms and states by its effects. It then becomes us strenuously to oppose it, and not suffer it to gain more ground than it already possesses. Strangers partake of, and encourage our extravagance, at the same time they cannot but pity our imprudence.—We need only to exert ourselves, and our success is certain.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

In our paper we mentioned a report of the tower of London being burned; since which we find it to be the East-India company's stores, in which were consumed a million weight of tea, of different qualities, which at the lowest computation of 2s. per lb. amounts to 100,000l.

By sundry late arrivals at Boston from France, Holland and Bristol, we learn, that the dispute between the Dutch and the Emperor is in an amicable way of adjustment; and that a war between the king of Prussia and the Emperor is almost inevitable.—We also learn that there has been the severest drought in Europe ever known in the memory of the eldest man now living, it having rained only five small showers from Christmas, to the above vessel's sailing.

July 27. We are credibly informed, that the brig George, capt. Bernard, from this port, and two other vessels from Nantucket, on a whaling voyage, touching at St. Lucia, were seized by order of the French government.

July 28. The new histories of America, which are already, in some measure, promised to the publick, are looked for with great expectation by the literati in Europe; they are anxious to behold in what manner an historian will appear in a country where the press is really free, and not under the trammels of bigotry or ministerial influence.

Colonel Jefferson, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of North-America to the French Court, is arrived at Paris, and has had a private audience of the King, when he presented his credential letters to his Majesty. He was introduced to the King by the Sieur Lalive de la Briche, and to the Queen and the rest of the royal family, by the Sieur Segueville.

On the first of June, the Marquis of Carmarthen, son of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, introduced to his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, JOHN ADAMS, Esquire, (recently arrived from his Embassy at the Hague,) as Ambassador extraordinary from the United States of America to the Court of London. He was very graciously received, delivered his credentials, and was most affably treated by all the principal personages about the throne.

General Haldiman is expected every hour in Canada: And we hear from good authority, that a number of engineers who lately arrived from England at Quebec, passed, a few days since, through Montreal on their way to the posts on our frontiers; but whether their object is to inspect and repair the works in that quarter, or to view and lay out ground for new ones within their own jurisdiction, we leave the publick to conjecture.

A man in the Bowery-Lane, lately bit by a mad dog, is now in a distracted and dangerous situation. His life, we hear, is despaired of.

July 30. We are informed, that a worthy young man, lately returned with cattle from New-England, having been bit by a mad dog, after some days an hydrophobia commenced, baffling all medical assistance, and he died in tortures on Tuesday night. The police of this city, apprehensive of this terrific malady approaching our vicinities from the Eastward, have ordered all the dogs to be secured.

Aug. 3. By gentlemen lately from Canada, we learn, that it is the opinion of the best informed persons of that country, that the western posts will be given up the ensuing spring.

RICHMOND, July 23.

By a gentleman immediately from Harrison, we are well informed, that on the 29th of last month, seven men were surprized at the Great Kanhawa, by a small party of Indians, (headed by one Simon Girty, a white man) who killed and scalped five out of the seven. Among the killed are, Mr. John P. DuVal, senator for the district of Monongalia and Ohio, and Mr. Gallatan, a young French gentleman, who went from this city a few months ago, to that country.

BALTIMORE, July 26.

Pray, messieurs printers, give a place to the following answer to the impudent creature, who signs himself "BLUNT," in your paper of July 19.  
So Mr. RUNT—BLUNT! what is your odious name!

you have presumed to advise me, have you Mr. Impertinence? you tell me to put my feathers, muslin, gauze, silks, ribbons, &c. into the fire—upon my word, very fine indeed! what! burn my dear, dear feathers which I bought of Mr.—the other day, for which my papa gave ten dollars! and my beautiful muslin, and my charming gauze, and my lovely silks and ribbons! O you barbarous monster! nothing is bad enough for you—you ought to be hanged, you ought. And pray sir, who told you that I sauntered my time away in the streets with a parcel of idle young fellows, hah? I am sure I never walk but with Mr. Satirist or Mr. Brazen. The first I am sure is a genteel sensible young man; and as to the second—O the dear, impudent creature! I could doat upon him forever—and I am to get up at five in the morning too, yes indeed, and so I did one morning, and mama knows I had a headache for a fortnight afterwards, besides being frightfully lame with walking about the house so much. The next thing you desire me to do Mr. Saucebox! is take a (oh horrible! I tremble to think of it) broom in my hand and sweep out the house—you might as well have desired me to sweep the chimney at once, or the stable. A very pretty figure I should cut with a mop upon my head; a broom in one hand, and a dust-fifter, in the other—and then a stuff petticoat, a wrapper, and a check apron would be beautiful—O yes to be sure; novels and romances you are pleased to call nonfensical, are you Mr. Wiseacre? what do you mean, you cruel hard-hearted wretch, by telling me to go in the kitchen and see about dinner? do you take me for a cook-maid or a scullion? do you suppose I can bear the sight of raw meat, or the smell of a dripping-pan? Oh! the very thought of it makes me sick at the stomach! I should be glad to know what harm there is in sitting at the parlour-window, with a fan in my hand, in warm weather; can you tell any? In short, not to say any more about you, you awful creature; if you write any more of your nonsense you shall be sorry for it; and you may tell Mr. Printer, if he prints any more such abominable stuff, I shall acquaint Mr. Brazen, and Mr. Satirist of it, and this I will do indeed and indeed, upon the word and honour of a lady.  
FLIRTILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated July 22.

Advice from Hispaniola state, that in consequence of repeated orders from Old France, the strictest and most vigorous measures are now employed there to prevent all intercourse with foreigners, but through the free port lately established, and that only for certain articles, the ports of Cape Francois, Cape Nicola-Mole, Port-au-Prince and Aux Cayes being shut against the colours of every other nation, without exception, but their own, on pain of confiscation of vessel and cargo.

Capt. Duocan from St. Martin's, on the 21st inst. in lat. 31, 46, long. 71, spoke capt. Lytle in a brig from this port for the West-Indies, all well.

The schooner Jack and Sucky, capt. John Kilby, from Norfolk in Virginia, arrived at St. Martin's, after a passage of 24 days.

Last week arrived at Wilmington the brig Brothers, capt. Gilpin, after a passage of 17 days from St. Eustatius, laden with rum. By the above brig we have received intelligence of the seizure and condemnation of the brig Free Mason, by the British at Montserrat.

On Thursday the 2d inst. the body of Andrew Pollard, late a soldier in the Delaware regiment, was found between New-Castle and Christiana Creek, with his head, which was bruised in a barbarous manner, entirely separated from his body, and his hat lying at some yards distance. The jury's inquest, after sitting a short time, brought in their verdict, murder, perpetrated by some unknown person or persons.

July 29. His Most Christian Majesty's Packet, Le Courier de l'Amerique, Monsieur Fournier, commander, will positively sail for Port l'Orient, from New-York, with the August mail, on the 15th of that month.

TRENTON, August 8.

Since our last the brigantine New-Jersey, captain Charles Clunn, arrived here in 26 days from Madeira, with a cargo of excellent Madeira wine.

Stephen Tallman, of Shrewsbury, was last week tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, holden at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, upon an indictment which charged him with three offences; the first for breaking into a dwelling-house in the day-time, the second for entering into the enclosure of one of his neighbours in the night, and killing one of his horses, and the third, for firing a gun into the dwelling-house of his neighbour, in the night-time. The jury acquitted him of the latter charge, but found him guilty of the two first; for which the court sentenced him to pay a fine of three hundred pounds, and give security in £1,500 for his good behaviour for seven years.

Died, on the 2d inst. at the seat of Robert L. Hooper, Esq. near Trenton, in New-Jersey, EBENEZER ERKINE, nephew to the late Robert Erkin, Esq. deceased. He was decently interred in the Presbyterian burying ground, in Trenton—and his loss is much lamented by his surviving friends and acquaintances.

WHEREAS on the 15th day of last May, Zebulon Phillips of Phillips-Town, Albany county, and state of New-York, left his father, and it is supposed is afraid to return home; I the subscriber, his father, would wish to receive him home again, and I do further promise to forgive him of any past offence. By applying to the Printer he will hear from  
JOSHUA PHILLIPS.

Trenton, August 6, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA PRICE-CURRENT, July 29.

Per barrel.	Vermillion	13s
Superfine flour 43s 4/8	Anchors	9d to 10d
com. do. 37s	Per bushel.	
Bur middlings 32s 6d a 35s	Wheat	7s to 7s 6d
Indian meal, 23s	Rye	4s
Tar 10s to 12s	Barley	6s
Pitch 15s to 16s	Indian corn	4s
Turpentine 17s 6d	Oats	2s 6d
Pork Burlington 6l	Flax-seed	5s 6d to 6s
Beef Irish 4l to 4l 15s	Allum salt	3s
Country 3l 10s	Liverpool ditto	3s
Mackarel 50s to 60s	Coal (dull sale)	18d
Herring 22s 6d	Per pipe.	
Per Cwt.	Wine Madeira	50l to 80l
Ship stuff 16s	Lisbon	40l
bread 23s to 24s	Port	40l
Pilot ditto 28s	Teneriffe	22l 10s
Rice 26s	Fayal	15l
Sugar Muscov. 36s to 60s	Per gallon.	
Tobacco James river	Jamaica rum	4s to 4s 3d
York 55s	Windward ditto	3s to 3s 4d
Rappahannock 50s	French ditto	2s
40s to 45s	New-England ditto	2s 3d
Coloured Maryland	Brandy	3s 6d to 4s
45s to 60s	Sherry wine	5s to 8s
Western Shore	Malaga	5s 6d
long leaf 40s	Molasses	20d
Eastern Shore	Per ton.	
30s to 35s	Bar iron	28l
Lead in pigs 35s	Pig iron	5l
Ditto in bars 40s	Logwood 11l to 14l	10s
Shot 40s	Ditto unchipt	7l 10s
Red lead 48s to 50s	Fustick	7l to 11l
White ditto 85s to 90s	Brazilitto	18l to 20l
Spanish brown 55s	Lignum vitæ	5l 10s to 7l 10s
German steel 70s	Oak timber	40s
American 60s	* Ship-building. White-oak frames	6l to 7l
English blistered	Live-oak and Red-cedar	
Cordage 50s to 56s	ditto	2l to 9l
Cordfish 26s to 27s	Per 1000.	
Pearl ashes } none	Staves pipe	12l
Pot ditto } none	W. O. hhd.	2l
Cocoa 5l	R. O. do.	6l
Per lb.	Leogan	5l 10s
Beefwax 2s 4d	barrel	5l 10s
Feathers 3s to 3s 6d	Heading (dress'd)	10l
Hams 10d to 12d	Oak boards 4l 2s 6d to 5l	
Spermaceti candles 3s 9d	Merchant pine ditto	6l 5s
Mould ditto 10d	Sap ditto	5l
Tallow ditto 9d	Cedar ditto	5l 10s
Soap 7d	Oak plank	10l
English cheese 13d	Pine ditto	10l
Butter 9d to 12d	Short shing. 11s 3d a 12s 6d	
Chocolate 17d	Long ditto	5l to 5l 10s
Coffee 15d 1/2 to 16d	Scantling	4l to 5l
Tea Hyson 10s to 12s 6d	Skins and furs.	
Souchong 6s 6d	Deer-skin per lb.	
Bohea 2s 6d to 2s 8d	Beaver ditto	7s 6d to 15s
Indigo French 9s	Per piece.	
Carolina 6s 6d to 7s	Otters	25s
passage 5d to 5d 1/2	Minks	2s 6d
Hemp 2s to 2s 3d	Foxes grey 7s 6d	red 5s
Snake-root 2s	Martins	5s
Starch 4d	Fishers	4s 6d
Snuff 2s 6d	Cats	3s 9d
Loaf sugar 11d	Bears	10s to 20s
Havanna sugar white 8d 1/2	Rackoons	4s 6d
Ditto brown 5d 1/2	Muskrats	18d
Nutmegs 60s	T. Crowley steel per	
Cinnamon 20s	faggot	4l 5s
Mace 60s	Tin in boxes 4l 15s to 5l	
Cloves 12s 6d to 15s	Gin per case	30s
Pepper 2s 9d to 3s	Claret per doz. bot. 30s a 45s	
Pimento 1s 3d to 1s 6d	Port wine ditto	30s
Copper in sheets 2s	Lemons per box 40s to 45s	
Verdigrease 4s 6	London 7s to 80 per cent.	
Course of exchange—On	Amsterdam 3s 2d per guilder.	
	Paris 7s 6d per 5 livres.	

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Abraham Anderson, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Monmouth, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of Common-Pleas for said county of Monmouth, at the house of John Longstreet, inn-keeper at Freehold, on Saturday the third day of September, 1785, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said Abraham Anderson's estate should not be made, and he discharged agreeably to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided.

Monmouth gaol, ABRAHAM ANDERSON.  
August 1st, 1785. 4w†

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Samuel Newman, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Monmouth, to appear before two of the judges of inferior court of Common-Pleas for said county of Monmouth, at the house of Mr. John Longstreet, inn-keeper at Freehold, on Saturday the third day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the year 1785, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said Samuel Newman's estate should not be made, and he discharged agreeably to the act of the Legislature of New-Jersey in such case made and provided.

Monmouth gaol, SAMUEL NEWMAN.  
August 1st, 1785. 4w†

they were at an amazing height, the balloon took fire, burnt the cords by which the car was suspended, and the above gentlemen were dashed to pieces in a manner too shocking to mention.

L E E D S, May 24.

On Thursday, about half past eleven o'clock, Mr. Sadler ascended a second time from the ground of J. Haworth, esq. in Manchester. The day was again very fine, with a brisk wind. Without the smallest obstruction or accident, he mounted rapidly in flight of a most prodigious concourse of people, who were assembled from all parts, and who were delighted and astonished at the grandeur of the sight and the cool intrepidity of the adventurer. He sailed forward at a prodigious rate, was seen to pass through a cloud, and at last was finally lost to the eye of the spectators. He informs us, that after passing through the cloud, he rose to a prodigious height, not less than two miles and a half, which was higher than he had ever ascended before; and that he experienced a disagreeable sensation, short respiration, and a most severe pain in his ears, attended with extreme cold, to such a degree, that he was obliged to take brandy several times to warm himself. At this time the balloon, from being in such rarified air, strained violently, and was ready to burst; and he was much surprised that he could not open the valve, with the string fixed for that purpose; but, on examination, found it frozen quite stiff, and that the steam, from the air in the balloon was fallen to the bottom of it, and likewise frozen considerably. So great was his height, that he saw nothing of the earth for three quarters of an hour, and the clouds appeared to him as if rolling on the surface of it. While he was in this situation, a kind of transparent fleet hung round him, which, from the reflection of the sun, made a most beautiful appearance. The shadow of the balloon appeared upon the clouds, and seemed passing in a different direction. After travelling upwards of fifty miles, he at last alighted near Pontefract, five minutes before one o'clock. Unfortunately there was not a creature near him but a man on horseback, to whom he called; but the man immediately set off full speed, and rode from him.—He now threw out his grappling irons; but from the velocity of the motion, the cord snapped in an instant, which was his only assistant. The balloon then rebounded upon, and kept near the earth, and to raise it he threw out every thing he could, and even pulled the ornaments from the car. At last it caught between trees, where it stuck, and Mr. Sadler got out; but, unfortunately, there came a sudden gust of wind, which forced it from its security, and he was dragged holding by the car with his hands upwards of two miles, through and over hedges, and violently dashed against a cottage; till at length, overcome by fatigue, and the severe wounds and bruises he had received, and seeing no probability of assistance, he was obliged to quit his hold, and the balloon instantly ascended with astonishing rapidity, making a noise like a rocket. It is not probable it would go far, as it must speedily get to a prodigious height, where the air being greatly rarified would cause it to burst. Mr. Sadler soon procured a horse, and travelling in that manner till he could hire a chaise, arrived in Manchester in the forenoon, numerously attended, and was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

D U B L I N, May 1.

The ray of genius begins to break on this isle—an isle so long doomed to the vilest and most abject dependence.—*Charlemont* takes the lead in every thing that can tend either to establish our liberties—or diffuse science through the land, of which he is one of the most distinguished ornaments. A royal society is announced for Ireland, upon a plan liberal as extensive—to unite those objects, that are the peculiar attention of the royal society of London, with what properly may be classed under antiquities and belles lettres.—This is the general outline of the intended exertions of the royal society of Ireland—a body to consist of two hundred members—lord Charlemont, president.—This splendid establishment has already received the countenance of majesty, and letters patent under the great seal of Ireland, are now preparing.

Since the idea of a final adjustment of commerce has taken place, the non-importation agreement has slackened.

Yesterday the officers of some corps of this city, waited on several of the inhabitants, in order to procure billets for the country volunteers who shall attend the next review. This early attention on their part, and the readiness with which their fellow citizens offered every accommodation, is a still further instance how much the cause of volunteering is rooted in the hearts of Irishmen, and is a happy omen, that our king and country will never, in future, want a gallant army to chastize their enemies and defend their rights.

This country is likely soon to receive a benefit that may one day be of the highest consequence to the

morals of the rising generation.—*Law*, bishop of Clonfert, with a zeal that must ever do him honour, and a humanity that dignifies the mitre—has taken the lead in introducing *schools upon Sunday* in his diocese.—The object is solely to infuse into the tender minds of infancy, ideas of decency, sobriety, and religion.—Religion not confined to a sect, but of that which has ordained—"you should do as you would be done by."—The bishop thinks that if the lower class could be prevailed upon to send their children to school on Sunday, which is almost universally dedicated to idleness and riot—that their acquiring a little practical learning would be of infinitely more service in their future progress through life, than frequenting hurling matches and cock-fights.—We are happy to find that all religions unite in this work of love, and that the protestant and catholic's only contest is, who will most assist in carrying into effect the intentions of a worthy and enlightened Irish prelate.

June 9. Monday presented an annual spectacle, not less grateful to every heart that beats warmly in the cause of Ireland—than national and truly useful. The review of the Volunteers in the Phoenix-park was splendid, and the musters of the various corps exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine friends of that institution. The horse as usual paraded in Dawson-Street, and the infantry in Stephen's-Green. The line did not move before twelve o'clock, and when they reached the ground the review of the horse immediately commenced. Lord Charlemont was escorted by the Dublin Union, and attended by sir Annesley Steward and sir Edw. Newenham, as Aide-de Camp. Major Edwards was exercising officer of cavalry.

The infantry consisted of the Kilkenny Rangers, who marched in on Saturday from that place. The Drogheda, Dunboyne, Duleek, Screene, Canal, Brigade, Merchants, Dublin Volunteers, Dublin Independents, Dublin Legion, Goldsmiths, Builders, Coolock and Liberty, &c. &c. with the artillery of Kilkenny, Drogheda, and the Liberty. Colonel Smith was exercising officer. The plan gave universal satisfaction, and was performed by the troops in a manner that did them the highest honour, and would have appeared to infinitely more advantage had not the immense crowds encroached so much on the lines, as scarce to leave a space sufficient for the troops to manoeuvre.—The review closed at half past five o'clock, and the army were in Dublin before seven.

## American Intelligence.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 27.

From Falmouth, Casco-Bay, we are informed, that the sloop *Viper*, capt. Jackman, which sailed from that place last March, was wrecked in lat. 31. 40. by a severe gale—that the master and one hand were washed overboard and perished; but the rest of the crew, after remaining on the wreck 14 days, were relieved by a French ship, and carried to Bourdeaux, from whence they arrived on Tuesday the 12th inst. safe at Falmouth.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

A nautical correspondent informs matters of vessels bound to the northward of Cape Hatteras, and especially those that fall in about the Cape, and are any wise short of provisions, that in lat. 33. 46. and about the longitude of the Cape, there is a large muscle bank, intermixed with cockles and small pebbles, lying in 50 fathoms water, and abounds with sundry fish, such as sea bass, sea trout, flounders, skate, tusk and dog fish. The sea bass here are very remarkable with respect to their largeness, generally weighing from four to six pounds each, and upon an average twenty to the hundred weight. A vessel has filled two barrels upon this bank in the space of two hours, with only three lines and three hooks, and there is no doubt if two hooks had been applied to each line, they might have got double the quantity. The water upon this bank differs very little in colour from the ocean, and in the very height of winter is very little colder. There are likewise to be caught in the winter season, fish by towing over this bank, if a person has suitable bait, such as the ballah which they have generally in the West-Indies; but particular care must be taken with regard to the quality of the tackling, as the fish are remarkably strong and smart, and generally weigh from twenty to thirty pounds each. Four or five lines have been lost in an hour, and at last been obliged to bend the dipping line to the inner end of the tow line, and by the means of having length of line, and luffing the vessel in the wind, the fish has been taken. No common towing will hold them, except using the foregoing method; they are supposed to be overgrown blue fish.

Aug. 5. Sixteen sail of vessels have been seized in the French Islands under the arret of August last.—They were more or less concerned in running goods; the proceedings were very strict, and the grounds of condemnation appear to have been legal.

In the chest of a miser, in the northern district, this state, lately deceased, was a small parcel directed to his heir, which, when opened, was found to contain the following words fairly written:—*Faithings* are the seeds of guineas, growing by gradations into pence, shillings, pounds, thousands, tens of thousands, and millions.—They are the *semina* of wealth, and may be compared to *seconds* of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itself."

A letter received from a young gentleman who left Philadelphia in company with the commissioners appointed to ascertain the western boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, dated Wheeling Creek, June 30, 1785, says, "In common with the deer, the elk, the bear, and the wolf, we inhabit as perfect a wilderness, as ever the footsteps of a jesuit or a pilgrim traversed. Here I have profited of numberless opportunities of making observations on the natural history of the country, and its productions, as well mineral as animal and vegetable. Of the latter I have met with a great variety, unknown, in my opinion, to Linnæus himself.

"In about six weeks we expect to be upon the banks of the Ohio. A more agreeable country will, I flatter myself, intervene before we arrive at that river; for the place we are now in, is extremely mountainous and in a very rude state.

"We have just received information of the murder of two white persons by the Indians, at the mouth of another creek, named Wheeling, at about 30 miles distant from us. We are, however, generally esteemed pretty safe at present; but should our situation be found dangerous, proper measures will be taken for our protection."

We have the pleasure to inform the publick, that six several mines, yielding silver and lead, have been discovered on the North-River; specimens are lately brought to this city, and the refiner to whose hands the ore is confided, has the satisfaction to find in his assay from one of them, an uncommon produce of silver.

The publick utility of industrious villages is known and experienced in all parts of the world, especially where the sciences and manufactures are cultivated with a fostering hand. They produce the best men for publick service in times of war, and for all the occupations of industry in times of peace, being uncontaminated with the corruptions incident to populous cities; and until we can be made sensible of this, our manufactures will languish, and advance, with tardy steps, in the paths of maturity. Holland, which abounds with villages, where the manufactures are prosecuted with the greatest assiduity imaginable, is, beyond a doubt, the most rich, industrious country in the world.

We should be careful, says a correspondent, to keep corruption of manners at a distance in this young empire, and every pen ought to be employed to hunt the Hydra from amongst us, as much depends on our conduct at the beginning; for there is scarcely an instance that a debauched people have ever returned to a state of innocence and virtue. We have, like our first parents, politically speaking, life and death set before us, and our conduct will preface our future fortunes.—"Heaven," says Berkeley, "has fixed it as an unalterable law, that virtue and happiness are inseparable; and no circumstance of fortune can divide them."

Aug. 10. A few days ago arrived in this city, via Jamaica and Philadelphia, the hon. Temple Luttrell, son of the right hon. Lord Viscount Carhampton, and brother to her royal highness the dutchess of Cumberland. This gentleman will embark in a few days for Europe. He is the third of the noble Viscount's sons who has visited our continent.

Accounts from London mention, that the operation of a late tax upon retail shops has greatly altered the disposition of the people of Great-Britain, in regard to their late favourite Minister, which proving odious and offensive to the nation in the utmost extreme, and following so directly Mr. Pitt's favourite object, the propositions for regulating the trade of Ireland, which are apprehended to threaten the annihilation of the British manufactures, give cause to apprehend many tumults and insurrections in those parts of the kingdom where the grievance may be most immediately felt; we have received by the Commerce, lately arrived at Philadelphia, some alarming incidents already produced by the forcing down this business, which is like to prove fatal to the political existence of its parent.

The king and ministry of Britain, have, it seems, approved the conduct of general Haldimand, during his administration of affairs in Canada; and, as a mark of their approbation, have re-appointed him to the supreme command of that province.

R I C H M O N D, July 30.

On Saturday the 23d inst. a most daring piracy was committed in Burwell's Bay, on the schooner *Sally*, Lunsford, master, from Rappahannock bound for this place, by three men, Henry Butler, Charles