

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1784.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

C O N S T A N T I N O P L E, July 16.
 ON the 5th of last month there happened at Nicosia, capital of the island of Cyprus, a publick tumult, in which the Governor lost his life. According to report, yet vague and uncertain, the Porte had sent to Nicosia a Commissary to examine the complaints preferred against the Governor. The next day after his arrival, the Commissary held a kind of Council, to which the Governor was cited; but the latter refused to appear, and called upon the Commissary to wait upon him at his palace, in order to give him some account of his commission. That officer complied with the Governor's request, and went there followed by proper attendants. The Governor gave him a very handsome reception, and had assembled his Divan on the occasion. The examination on his conduct had just begun, when the roof of the hall fell in, and either hurt or buried under its ruins above 300 persons. The people already discontented with the Chief, and attributing to him a misfortune, which perhaps was occasioned only by the ruinous condition of the building, turned all their fury against the Seraglio, pillaged it, fired it, and killed the Governor. This revolt has determined the Porte to send into the isle of Cyprus the Grand-Admiral Mustapha Aga, with the professor of the law, to make some fresh enquiries. He will soon be followed by Hadgy-Aly-Effendy, who has just been appointed General of Cyprus in the room of the deceased.

C O P E N H A G E N, July 18.
 By several vessels lately returned here from Iceland, we receive the most deplorable accounts of the melancholy situation to which the inhabitants are reduced. The disasters that country has undergone, are such that all hopes of an harvest are entirely at an end. The extremities of famine and distress are equally felt by the men and cattle, and a great number of both have fallen victims to their complicated miseries. The fire, which broke up in several places, rages as violently as ever; and the new island, which had lately emerged from the sea, has totally disappeared.

N A P L E S, July 20.
 In the night of the 30th ult. we experienced here the most formidable storm in the memory of man, the lightning fell eleven times on different parts of the city in the space of one single hour, but did not occasion any considerable damage. All our anxiety was turned to the safety of the queen our sovereign, who was supposed to be in Castlemore-road, on board her royal yacht; but we have the pleasure to learn that her majesty, on the first appearance of the threatening clouds, had been set on shore, and came safely by land to this capital.

M A D R I D, August 2.
 The Marquis d'Almodovar, who resided in London as ambassador from Spain before the late war, is again appointed by the Catholic King to visit Great-Britain, in the same capacity; a house is taken for his reception at Whitehall.
 By the Spanish accounts, they expended in the several attacks on Algiers, 3,373 bombs, 2,145 grenades, 10,680 cannon, and 401 case-shot; which were returned by the Algerines with 1,020 bombs, and 10,181 cannon and case-shot. Their loss they make to amount only to ten men killed, eleven dangerously wounded, and twenty-four slightly, among whom is Don Michael de Montemagor. It would be much for the credit of that nation, if they would learn to give accounts that bear at least some semblance of truth; but though they have been for ages the ridicule of all Europe, on account of their spirit of rodomantade, they seem to be as much attached to it as ever.

S T O C K H O L M, August 3.
 Yesterday, at seven in the evening, arrived here, in perfect health, our much beloved Monarch, after a long and tedious absence. His Majesty was received by his faithful subjects with every token of joy and gratitude.

G E N E V A, August 4.
 On the 15th ult. arrived here his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia. It was not his intention to make any stay at this place, but, owing to the presence of a certain Prince, brother to a great Monarch (the duke of Gloucester) we have had the pleasure to keep him here for a whole week. Nothing but so powerful an attraction could detain here, even for a single hour, a visitor of so great consequence. Yesterday his Royal Highness left this city, and took his way to Paris, where he is expected the latter end of this month.

B E R G E N - O P - Z O O M, August 16.
 Mynheer Gideon Salomon Deutz, Governor of the fort, and Lieutenant-General of infantry, in the service of the Republick, died here yesterday in a very advanced age.

H A G U E, August 18.
 By our last letters from Paris we are informed, that on the twelfth instant our Plenipotentiaries at Versailles, amidst the discharge of several pieces of small ordnance, and the sound of martial instruments, presented to Monf. de Suffrein the magnificent sword voted to that Vice-Admiral by the States-General.—It is estimated at 50,000 livres; a gift very inferior, indeed, to the services rendered to the Republick in the East-Indies by that great and successful Commander.

The states of Holland and West-Friesland assembled the day before yesterday, and resolved to dismiss Monf. Field Marechal, the duke de Wolfenbuttle; this resolution has been carried unanimously; and as the measure has been long agreeable to the majority, there is no doubt that it will soon take place.

L O N D O N, August 23.
 According to letters from Hamburg, there are now three powerful squadrons in the Baltic, viz. the Danish, under Rear Admiral Comte de Moulcke, which consists of seven ships of the line and two frigates; the Swedish, lately sailed from Carlesroon, consisting of one ship of 80 guns, three of 70, and three of 64, besides frigates; and the Russian squadron of observation, under the command of Vice-Admiral Borrislow, whose object is chiefly to watch the motions of the other two. Such a large naval force has not been seen on that sea for more than forty years. Time only can determine the views of the two powers, whose differences, though not clearly understood, are said to be of a very trifling nature. The Queen of Sweden is sister to the King of Denmark; but the two courts have been on indifferent terms for many years. In the year 1769, they were on the eve of coming to a rupture, when our court, with whom the Danes had made a new alliance (in consequence of the marriage of the Princess Caroline Matilda with Christian the VIIth) interposed, and for that time healed the breach, though they had nearly fallen by the ears in two years after. The present dispute is said to arise from the same cause as those in 1769 and in 1772.

The states of Holland and West-Friesland have resolved, that the troops destined to escort the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the late disturbances at Rotterdam, shall take the following oath, which shall be administered to them by the Burgo-masters of that city: "We, the field, subaltern, and non-commissioned officers and privates of the company here present, promise and swear to serve with obedience and fidelity, the Commissioners of their Noble and Great Mightinesses, as well as the Burgo-masters of this city, and to execute the orders which shall be given us by the abovesaid Lords Commissioners, during their stay here, conjointly with the Burgo-masters of this city, in every thing that they shall command concerning the maintenance, the service, and peace of this city, and in an especial manner against all revolt and popular sedition; nevertheless saving the orders that shall be issued to us by their Lordships the states, his Royal Highness the Prince Stadtholder, or the Counsel-Committee. *This is the truth, help us God.*"

The emigration of our shipwrights to America is alarming, and requires immediate care and cautious

attention in the Lords of the Admiralty to put a stop to it; added to their own prejudices, it is certain that persuasion has induced many of our artificers thus to secede from their own country; and for this they may deserve pity; but those who are employed here as artificers of these men to leave home and their honour, should be detected and fined under the act of Parliament.

August 25. The Lisbon letters, which are seldom over-explicit, intimate, that the late miscarriage at Algiers has amounted to a positive defeat, and that a great number of the Spanish seamen had been slaughtered.

They write from the Hague, that the treaty of alliance with France gives universal satisfaction to all descriptions of people throughout the provinces, who now expect to see the glorious day arrive, when another Van Tromp shall carry a broom on his mast-head to sweep the channel.

We are well informed, that the first object with the French Ministry in uniting with the Dutch, is to extend their settlements in the East-Indies, whenever they have a pretext for another war.

The houses of Austria and Brandenburg cannot see, with indifference, such an acquisition of strength to the House of Bourbon, and may therefore probably be inclined to interfere with so unnatural a friendship, whenever an opportunity shall offer.

Half our merchants of the present day were clerks of yesterday; hence arises that spirit of enterprise and speculation for which English traders are so distinguished abroad.

It is at this time peculiarly incumbent upon Government to watch over the American trade, and to prevent them from sharing any indulgences which may be injurious to this country. As to the Nantucket oils, it will be the very extremity of madness to suffer the import of it on the old duty, as the new states are now a distinct power, and have no more claim to an exemption from foreign duties, than any other foreign power in Europe.

In consequence of the treaty of alliance between the French and the Republick of Holland, and which was first given in this paper, we learn from the Hague, that orders have been sent to the Dutch Ambassadors at Paris, to lose no time in filling up the blanks, and (as the resolution of the states expresses it) to bring to a final and happy conclusion, an alliance so truly desirable, and in every respect advantageous to the Republick of the United Provinces.

There is scarcely an object of more national consequence, than the prevention of emigrations; added to the number of persons which should be employed by Government to keep a look out in the neighbourhood of every populous town, there should be occasional advertisements on the subject, inserted in all the newspapers.

The Lieutenant Field Marechal de Browne, who died at Vienna on the 27th of last month, has left 189,000 German florins, 64,000 of which go to his heirs, and the remainder to the institution for the maintenance of the poor. In this will he expresses himself thus:—"That he had been a pauper before entering the services of his Imperial Majesty; that having amassed this sum in the space of 66 years, he deemed it just to bequeath the greater part to the poor of Austria."

August 20. A letter from Copenhagen says, that it being discovered that many of their mechanicks had a design of emigrating to America, the King has issued an edict, that whoever depart his dominions without leave, shall have their effects confiscated, and their persons imprisoned whenever taken.

A calculation has been just made at Paris, *par ordre du Roi*, of the clergy in the kingdom of France, which was found upon the best authority to amount to 169,007 persons.

A general alarm has been excited among the religious orders in France, in consequence of regulations which the King proposes to make in the Ecclesiastical department. The Abbe Foujan and two canons have been taken into custody for seditious behaviour on that account.

The new establishment for the island of St. John's, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, is finally adjusted, and

instructions have been dispatched to John Parr, Esq. the Governor of Nova-Scotia, under whose jurisdiction this settlement is placed. The present Governor, Mr. Patterfon, is not to be recalled, but to remain and receive his instructions from Nova-Scotia, until such time as an opportunity offers of removing to some other settlement, as it is intended to annihilate the office of Governor in the island of St. John's.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 14.

"The notorious proceedings of the mob continue to rage here with violence, and the unhappy quarrel between the Viceroy's aid-de-camps and a citizen, in which several were wounded, has considerably increased their insolence, the officers having been in the wrong, which gives the party against them every advantage. Scarce a day passes without the tarring and feathering of some person who had been in the English import trade; and material orders for British goods have been countermanded."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, August 4.

"The failure of a Portuguese house, who have stopped payment here, is said to be for upwards of 450,000l. sterling, of which more than two-thirds fall upon London."

August 24. On Thursday Mr. Stanley, member for the county of Lancafter, accompanied by the Earl of Derby, presented to his Majesty at St. James's a petition, signed by upwards of 10,000 manufacturers of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, praying that the intended tax upon the fustian manufactures might not pass into a law. The petition stated, that the tax would be in the highest degree ruinous and oppressive to the manufacturer, and by no means productive to the revenue.

The spirit of sedition which has been lately cherished, for the purposes of advancing parties into power, has introduced every species of wickedness into our manners. Persons who have been idols of the populace, are branded with the imputation of all the vices that can dishonour human nature. The idea of retaining a minister of good principles and decent manners was laughed at as ridiculous and extravagant.—Before the introduction of Mr. Pitt, it was the custom for the members of the cabinet to keep up a constant enmity of intention against one another. No promise was strong enough, no oath sufficiently solemn, to banish such reciprocal diffidence. Will not this diffidence return, the instant Lord S——ne is called in? And will not the coalition chuckle at an event, which, by exchanging publick satisfaction for dissatisfaction, will give them hopes that the places they have lost may yet be brought within their reach.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, August 18.

"Some time ago mention was made in the papers of a famine raging in Shetland, for which parliamentary aid was given. The following letter affords a recent and melancholy testimony of their situation:—"I never saw such distress, and yet I fear more to come; but I am hastening away to avoid seeing it. We have had only two days of summer, one only of sunshine. No sowing, and what crop is on the ground is a month too late. In very many places no crop at all, as none was sown. There is meal to be sold, but nothing left to give for it; and the people are dying of hunger. About 1300 head of horned cattle died in the parishes of North Maving and Unst; in others nearly in the same proportion; and about half the sheep in the county."

The English character has suffered greatly in Europe by the events of the late war, which are considered as the proper punishment of its haughty tyranny and selfishness. There is some justice in this opinion; and it is mentioned, that the grounds of it may be removed by our conditions of connection and communication with other nations, particularly those which bear our name, and are united to us by consanguinity. It is said by historians, that the Lacedaemonians were destroyed for acting on principles which have been long fashionable in England. The Lacedaemonians gave ample proofs of honour and virtue amongst one another, and in observing the laws of their country. But in regard to the rest of mankind, they reputed as honourable the things which pleased them, and as just, the things which promoted their interest.

August 25. A gentleman, who left Holland on Tuesday last, says, the madness of politicks supercedes even the consideration of interest, which, with the Dutch, is a miracle indeed! All is clamour and discontent, which the French agents are assiduous to cultivate, with a view of promoting some serious consequences, which may distress all the provinces.

The Kitty came up with a large body of ice in Davis's Straights, on which were some dogs of the country, among which were four with harness on, and a bitch with four young puppies. They were in a very starved condition, and suffered themselves to be taken on board very quietly, one excepted, which was so fierce, that the crew were under the necessity of killing it. They were brought safe to Shields.

D U B L I N, August 14.

The late-seasonable arrival of a large quantity of

wheat from Bourdeaux, is a happy preface of the supply that may be expected from France, should any accident intervene to injure our present crop. Letters from that kingdom have announced the abundant harvest with which it has been favoured, most of which was got in, especially in the southern provinces, about the middle of last month; and as it is an established law, that no grain shall be exported when bread rises above 1d. a pound, we may conclude that that wise government were sufficiently apprised of their ability, otherwise they would not have satisfied any foreign demand.

American Intelligence.

N E W - Y O R K, October 28.

The respectful Answer of the Senate of the State of New-York to the Speech of his Excellency George Clinton, Esq. Governor of the said State, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the navy of the same.

S I R,

WE, the senate in legislature convened, return your Excellency our thanks for your speech.

However inconvenient it may prove to our private affairs to attend at this season, the reasons assigned by your Excellency for convening the legislature are entirely satisfactory.

After all the severe calamities by which this state hath been distressed in the progress of a vindictive war, we flattered ourselves, that the period was at length arrived, when we should have an opportunity to repair our misfortune without envy or interruption. Among the first to make a common cause with our sister state of the Massachusetts—Among the first in strenuous and expensive exertions to maintain the war; and distinguished above all others by the weight and duration of our sufferings, we flattered ourselves that we had some claim to her friendship: At least, that pretensions under a charter which had been annihilated and cancelled a century, and which, but for the revolution, could never have been brought into view, would not have been revived to interrupt our tranquility. We agree with your Excellency, that the claim which that legislature hath been pleased to announce, is so indefinite, that it exposes us to great disadvantages in our defence; but such is our confidence that the jurisdiction of this state can be supported by conclusive testimony, that we shall submit it with the utmost cheerfulness to an impartial tribunal.

The several important acts of Congress to which your Excellency refers, are entitled to our attentive consideration; and you may be assured, that the result will be dictated by a regard to the sacred rules of justice, the honour of the state, and the principles of the federal compact.

The injury which the state sustains by the claims of absentees and aliens to large tracts of uncultivated lands, is too manifest in itself, and too strongly enforced by your Excellency, not to make a deep impression. While we wish to pursue this subject in strict conformity to the spirit of the treaty, and the principles of equity, we do not hesitate to agree with your Excellency, that it is our duty to provide an effectual remedy.

We have, sir, long experienced the want of fixed principles of taxation, and we acknowledge that our endeavours to attain this desirable object have hitherto proved unsuccessful.—But the difficulty with which it is attended ought not to discourage us from farther attempts, especially as the restoration of peace will render an estimate of the wealth of the state, and the comparative value of its respective counties and districts, which is so essential in imposing and apportioning the publick taxes, much more practicable.

The management of our publick revenue with more system, and a revision and digest of our laws which your Excellency so earnestly recommends, as well as the several other matters contained in your speech, require our serious deliberation. We wish, however, that the business of the present meeting may be drawn into as narrow a compass as a due regard for the publick safety will admit: And your Excellency may be assured, that whatever may now remain unprovided for, will, in the course of our winter sitting, meet with all the attention which the great weight and importance of the several subjects require.

By order of the Senate,

ABRAHAM YATES, jun, President, pro hac vice.
Senate-Chamber, Oct. 21, 1784.

To his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esquire,
Governor of the State of New-York, General and
Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Ad-
miral of the Navy of the same.

The respectful ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY of
the said State, in Answer to his Excellency's
Speech, at the opening of the Session.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Representatives in Assembly, beg leave to assure your Excellency, we are fully con-

vinced that a due regard to the interesting affairs of the state, has been your only inducement to convene the Legislature at this early season; and we shall proceed in the more pressing business committed to our charge, with cheerfulness and dispatch.

The claim of Massachusetts to lands supposed to be somewhere within the ancient jurisdiction of this state, being of so important and unexpected a nature, will command our most serious and immediate attention.

The election of delegates to Congress, and members to compose a council of appointment, have already been subjects of our deliberation.

The acts of Congress, respecting the arrears of interest of the national debt, and the expences for the year 1784, and a requisition of money to discharge the same, as they involve not only the faith and credit of the state, but also of the whole union, will be subjects of our attention.

We approve the reasons assigned by your Excellency, for not convening the Legislature on your receipt of the act of Congress, recommending it to this and some other of the states, to raise a proportion of their militia for taking possession of the western posts, guarding the publick stores, and protecting the treaties with the Indians. We however regret, that those posts have not yet been delivered up by the British commander in Canada, as the withholding them evidently tends to the injury of this state.

We are well convinced, that, the right to large tracts of unimproved lands within the state, being vested in absentees and aliens, is detrimental to its settlement, population and prosperity; because, under such circumstances, the lands remain uncultivated and unprofitable, and are increasing in their value for the benefit of strangers, by the labour and expence of our industrious citizens: We shall therefore consider it our duty to adopt measures productive of their speedy improvement.

It is evidently necessary to ascertain the value of taxable property within the state, not only that harmony may be preserved among our citizens, but also that we may be enabled to establish a mode of taxation which may in future be more equal and efficacious in its operation.

From the fullest conviction we concur with your Excellency, that hitherto no adequate system has been adopted for drawing the revenues, expenditures or debts of the state, to a point, nor any effectual means pursued for ascertaining either its resources or expences. This matter is so essential to the preservation and respectability of government, that it shall be ranked among the objects of our serious discussion.

The revising and digesting the laws of the late colony and of this state, and such of the British statutes as are adopted by the constitution; the general regulation of highways, and the internal economy of districts and precincts, appear to us so necessary and useful, that we have already taken them under consideration; as also the defects in the acts for establishing an university in this state, and the impost act.

The various and important matters which your Excellency has been pleased to recommend to us, shall in their order be duly attended to; and you may be assured, that we meet with the most cordial disposition to pursue every measure tending to advance the interest and honour of the state, or the convenience and advantage of our constituents.

By order of the Assembly,

JOHN HATHORN, Speaker.

ASSEMBLY-CHAMBER,

October 22.

To which his Excellency the GOVERNOR returned the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my sincere thanks for this polite address.—Your approbation of my conduct, in calling you together at this time, affords me great satisfaction; and the sense you entertain of the importance of the several matters recommended to your attention, with the disposition you discover to adopt every measure which may tend to advance the interest and honour of the state, cannot but be highly grateful to your constituents.

Permit me to assure you, that it will give me the highest pleasure to facilitate the deliberations of the Legislature, and to render their acts effectual by a due execution.

GEORGE CLINTON.

New-York, October 23.

On the 15th inst. the Right Hon. the Marquis de la Fayette arrived at Boston. He was received with every mark of grateful respect and esteem; Monarchs, say they, may boast of the plaudits of their subjects; and Kings may be dragged in the triumphal car by the hands of their vassals; but they are the dictates of servility, not the effusions of gratitude. Merit must be truly apparent, and the virtues that adorn human nature must be abundantly conspicuous, when the whole body of freemen of an extensive continent, who view the man, and not the title, voluntarily join in congratulations, and welcome, in the most distinguished

manner, any personage to their habitations. This being premised, the splendid reception which the Marquis met with, throws eulogy aside, and renders panegyric useless.

On the night of the 1st inst. two boats, with nine men, in coming ashore at Ipswich, from a fishing vessel which lay off, were overfet, and eight of the men unfortunately drowned.

As two men were lately mowing together, at Cape Elizabeth, near Falmouth, Casco-Bay, one of them accidentally struck the point of his scythe into the inner part of the other's right thigh, whereby he bled to death in less than ten minutes.

At the same place, on Thursday the 30th ult. one Nathaniel Jordan, jun. cut his throat with a jack-knife, and died instantly. He had been for about a month before under concern lest he should come to want. While the family, where he lived, were at dinner, he went out of the house, and was seen by some of the children to commit the awful deed. He first took the knife in his right hand, and cut deep from the left ear—then put it in his left hand, and cut from the right ear, so effectually, that, although he was after this seen standing, with the blood flowing from his throat, he soon fell to the ground and expired.

The General Assembly of the state of Connecticut met at New-Haven on the 14th inst. They have admitted the privilege of spectators attending in the Lower House of Assembly to hear their debates; and for that purpose have erected a gallery in the state-house.

Late advices from Shelburne, in Nova-Scotia, are, that the markets are overstocked with our produce, except Indian corn and oats; that money is scarce there; and that they have nothing but dry goods to purchase our produce with.

Friday arrived the ship Mentor, Capt. Laughton, in seven weeks and four days from London, by whom we have received papers as late as the 24th of August:—They contain nothing but what is more entertaining than interesting; observing, with great truth, the inequality of our trade with them, and fatirically appear to be concerned for us—but their concern originates only in the fear of our resenting their impositions, that seeking more generous mercantile connexions, they will be the dupes of their own folly, as losing thereby their American trade, in whole or in part, they will be punished by the ill effects of their present avaricious system of trade. How long we shall continue to let them or their mercantile agents amongst us reap the profit of our trade, bringing us daily into debt, is an affair of such consequence as ought to be attended to. Our ports are open to them, but their's are shut against us:—And a tacit acquiescence implies a timid inferiority.

Last evening arrived the British Packet Roebuck, Capt. Richards, in seven weeks and four days from Falmouth; the Gustavus, Capt. M'Gee, in 40 days from Hamburgh; and the brig ———, from St. Martins.

NOVEMBER 3.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, October 5.

"Last Saturday night was lost, in a violent storm of wind, on the North Rocks, the brig Betsey, Captain Cameron, from St. Kitts to Cork, laden with sugar, rum, cotton, &c. Most part of the rum was saved yesterday by the boats from shore. The Capt. crew, and Mr. Morgan (passenger) were with the greatest difficulty saved."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated August 18.

"Wednesday, at a numerous meeting held at the Royal Exchange, the Haberdasher's of the city of Dublin came to a general non-importation agreement for four years, or until protecting duties shall be obtained. In consequence of which there were bonfires and other rejoicings in the Liberty, for this important acquisition, and encouragement to the long-neglected manufactures of Ireland.

"The outline of Mr. Ord's system of protecting duties, is to lay duties equal to prohibitions on the following articles, viz. on all blankets, rugs and flannels; on all frizes, râteaux and coatings; on camblets and ferges; on stuffs, poplins and tabbinets; on shags, worsted velvets and everlastings; on gartering and girth webs; on all coarse livery cloths under 6s. a yard.

"The Lord Lieutenant and Council have issued a Proclamation, ordering that the prohibition on the exportation of oats, oatmeal, and barley, be taken off."

RICHMOND, October 23.

On Monday last the Hon. General Assembly of this Commonwealth met at the publick buildings in this City, agreeably to adjournment; but a sufficient number of members have not yet appeared to proceed to business.

On the 4th inst. just without the Capes, was discovered a large schooner, dismasted, loaded with flour and plank, supposed from Philadelphia, and no soul on board: She was carried into a port on the Eastern shore of this state, by a pilot from Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 11.

"Yesterday a mob armed with swords, pistols, &c. seized Mr. Cromie, merchant, on the Old Bridge, and hurried him into Purcell's Court, where they stripped, tarred and feathered him. Sheriff Smith came to his assistance when the operation was over, and the mob dispersed. One of the villains wounded Mr. Cromie in the neck, with a sword, in a very dangerous manner.

"So fast has our trade increased with the French, since the last peace, that there are now in our harbour a considerable number of ships of that nation, loading for Bourdeaux, Nantz, Rochelle, St. Maloes, and Morlaix, most of which have nearly completed their cargoes, and will sail in a few days.

"The French openly espouse the cause of the Republick, who have powerful opponents in the Emperor, and the King of Prussia, not to mention another power, with whom we are far from being on friendly terms."

NOVEMBER 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Haven, dated October 25.

"The Assembly of this state, now sitting in this place, have passed an act empowering Congress to lay a continental impost, if twelve states accede to it."

Capt. M'Faden, in the Fair American, arrived here yesterday, in 35 days from Fayal. On the 17th October, in long. 56, lat. 38, he spoke the brig Don Galvez, from Boston, for Africa, eight days out, all well.

The ship Bristol, Captain Earle, arrived here on Saturday last, in seven weeks from Bristol. On the 4th of October, in lat. 39, 26, N. long. 46, Capt. Earle spoke the brig Three Cranes, Capt. Folger, from London bound to Boston, 36 days from Falmouth. On the 28th Sept. the Three Cranes, in a violent gale of wind, shipped a heavy sea, which carried away her larboard waist, and obliged the crew to cut away her main-mast, besides sustaining other damage in the hull, and under the necessity of inclosing her bottom with cables, being very leaky. Captain Earle, after taking four passengers out of her, supplied Capt. Folger with some bread and canvas, and he mentioned his intentions of proceeding to the southward, in hopes of meeting with moderate weather.

TRENTON, November 8.

The Honourable John Jay, Walter Livingston, John Lansing, jun. Zephania Platt, and Egbert Benson, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent the state of New-York in the Congress of the United States, for the ensuing year.

Married, on Thursday the 21st ult. Doctor DAVID EATON, son of the late Rev. Isaac Eaton, of Hope-well, to Miss POLLY POTTS, daughter of the late William Potts, of Mansfield.

The following is copied from a Boston Paper.

BOSTON, October 21.

Tuesday last, being the 19th of October, a day ever memorable for that brilliant event which gave to the allied arms a favourite British General, at the head of nine thousand chosen troops; and which secured peace, liberty and safety to America, was fixed on as a proper time to pay those honours to the Marquis de la Fayette, which his services both in the field and cabinet, in times of danger, have entitled him to from this country.

On the 18th inst. the two branches of the Legislature passed an order, that the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, invite the Marquis de la Fayette to meet the Supreme Executive and the two Houses of Legislature, in the Senate room, on Tuesday the 19th, at twelve o'clock, to congratulate him on his safe arrival in America, after the final establishment of a peace, to which his friendly influence in Europe has so much contributed.

The next day the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Council, attended in the Senate Chamber, where the two Houses of the Legislature were assembled. Soon after, the Marquis was introduced, when the Governor, in behalf of the different branches of government, congratulated him in terms of the highest respect and esteem; to which the Marquis was pleased to make a polite and elegant reply, after which he withdrew.

The principal inhabitants of this town, being emulous to shew every mark of attention to their highly prized guest, gave a publick dinner at Faneuil-Hall, to the noble Marquis, and upwards of three hundred of the most respectable citizens. The elegance with which the tables were decorated, appeared peculiarly novel and striking, and reflected the highest honour on the managers. At the upper end of the Hall, were erected thirteen arches, which gradually lessened from the centre to the ends, and were adorned and interspersed with a great variety of flowers and verdure; in the arch directly over the Marquis's head, was hung a fleur de lis.

Musick played while the company were at dinner; after which thirteen patriotick toasts were drank with universal festivity and acclamation.

At every toast, thirteen cannon were discharged in Market-square; most of the toasts were accompanied with clapping of hands three times. When General Washington was given, a curtain behind the Marquis was instantly rent asunder, which discovered to the company his Excellency's picture, crowned with a wreath of flowers and laurels, and supported with the ensigns of France and America. The Marquis rose from his seat, and with a countenance mingled with

pleasure and surprize, and a tear of friendship starting in his eye, at recognizing the features of his General (as he always calls him) repeated the clap that had been given, which instantly communicated to the whole company, and involuntarily produced a roar of applause.

In addition to the publick marks of gratitude and affection which the Marquis de la Fayette received at Boston, Mrs. Hayley's house was splendidly illuminated, and a magnificent and brilliant display of fire-works were played off in the gardens.

Charles and Andrew Pettit,

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

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

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

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

ALLENTOWN-ACADEMY,

IS now opened, and will be attended to with the utmost care; where will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetick, Mathematicks, Book-keeping, Geography, English Grammar, and such other branches as are usually taught at institutions of the like nature, by

ALEXANDER VASS, A. M. a gentleman whose character is well attested both from Europe and America, and whose ability and fidelity, as a teacher, are known and approved.

The situation of said Academy is peculiarly eligible, being in a pleasant healthy part of the country, on the publick stage-road, near midway between New-York and Philadelphia, where the stages pass twice every week from the above places, so that those who choose to send their children from either of the cities may have frequent, and the most convenient and safe conveyances. Said Academy is distant twenty-seven miles from New-Brunswick—fifteen from Princeton—twelve from Trenton—eight from Bordentown—and eighteen from Burlington.

Good board and lodgings may be had at convenient houses near the Academy, and at very reasonable rates.

The Rev. Mr. Clark, who resides in Allentown, has agreed to inspect the business of the Academy; and, besides other occasional visits, will, with the Trustees, attend regularly at the examinations, once every quarter, to judge of and encourage the improvement of the students.

ELISHA LAWRENCE, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

Allentown, November 1, 1784. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Monday the 22d instant, November, at the late dwellinghouse of Matthias Vandike, deceased, at Maple-Town, near Princeton,

HOUSEHOLD and kitchen furniture, a valuable stock of blooded horses, among which is one full-blooded breeding mare; horned cattle, hogs, farming utensils, green grain; grain in stack, viz. Wheat, rye and oats; a large quantity of hay, &c. &c. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given, by

JOHN VANDIKE, Adm. Maple-Town, November 29, 1784. 2wt

ST. GEORGE'S (Grenada) Sept. 4.

On Thursday an uncommon quantity of rain fell here, accompanied with dreadful thunder and heavy squalls of wind.—About one o'clock in the afternoon, when the storm seemed to be at its height, the lightning (as it is supposed) fell on the magazine of Fort Frederick, situated on the top of an high hill in the vicinity of this town, containing about 150 barrels of gunpowder, which blew up with a horrible explosion, and greatly damaged the Fort. A corporal and three privates of the 60th regiment, who were on duty there, unfortunately perished on this occasion. The houses that stand nearest the Fort sustained some damage, but very little was done to those in town, although the concussion, occasioned by the explosion, was so strong, that it burst open several doors and windows, and operated, in other respects, like the shock of an earthquake.

KINGSTON, September 18.

A French gentleman from Hispaniola assures, that the following extraordinary case, which happened lately in Old France, may be depended on as fact:—A certain woman, to cure herself of the palsy, fell upon a very singular remedy, of which the use is not altogether new.—She took a little dog into bed with her, and laid it close to the part affected; at the end of fifteen days the animal was deprived of the use of all its limbs and died. She was already much relieved, and a second supplied the place of the first, and met with the same fate—at length the third cured the woman at the expence of its own life.

BOSTON, October 9.

On Thursday arrived here his Most Christian Majesty's frigate la Nymph, of forty guns, commanded by Monsieur de Grandchem, after a passage of 15 days from St. Peter's, Newfoundland.

From Cape-Ann we have the melancholy account, that on Friday night of the last week, a boat with ten men on board overfet, in the squall, by which nine of them were drowned.

NEW-LONDON, Oct. 15.

Last week was taken up and committed to gaol in this city, a transient person, who calls himself Samuel Wall, on suspicion of having stolen goods with him, consisting of paste buckles, broaches, lockets, &c.

CHARLESTON, September 22.

Last Tuesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a melancholy accident happened on board the sloop Lucy, Captain Benjamin Cutter, lying in our harbour; two men, belonging to said vessel, disputing about some frivolous matters, came to blows, when unfortunately they both fell overboard, and were drowned.

This is to give Publick Notice,

TO all persons that are indebted to the estate of Daniel Griggs, deceased, to come and discharge the same to the subscriber, living at Kimming's mill; or, on the 25th day of November, at Samuel Forman's, tavernkeeper in Germantown, as I shall attend on that day for the above purpose; and those that do not comply with this advertisement, may depend on being dealt with as the law directs; and those that have any demands against the estate of Daniel Griggs, deceased, to attend on the same day, at Samuel Forman's, with their accounts properly attested to.

JOSEPH GRIGGS, Adm.
Upper-Freehold, October 25, 1784. 3w

WANTED,

A Smart active LAD, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to a saddler. Enquire of the Printer. 2w

WANTED, A
CANNON STOVE.

Enquire of the Printer.

THE first Volume of BELKNAP'S History of New-Hampshire is come to hand—and will be delivered to the subscribers on the payment of Five Shillings each, agreeably to the proposals.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE SALE,

A Plantation, situate in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, within two miles of Ringo's tavern, and half a mile of the old York road, containing 200 acres, 8 whereof are good meadow, and between 40 and 50 woodland, the remainder good for wheat, or any other kind of grain: The whole under good fence.—Pretty good orchard; a dwellinghouse, with 3 rooms and a kitchen; and a frame barn. Title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JACOB SKILLMAN.

October 22, 1784.

3w¶

Just come to Hand,

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

CHORISTER'S COMPANION;

OR,

CHURCH MUSICK revised.

CONTAINING,

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

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

By SIMEON JOCELIN.

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

WANTED,

A Journeyman Fuller,

WHO understands his business well.—Such a person, bringing good recommendations, will meet with constant employ, and get good wages, by applying to the subscriber, near New-Germantown, Hunterdon county.

ABRAHAM VANDYKE.

October 14, 1784.

4w¶

TO BE SOLD,

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

DUTCH ALMANACKS

For 1785.

WANTED,

A MILLER.

Enquire of the Printer.

JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price Thirty-five Shillings]

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

A C T S

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF

NEW-JERSEY,

FROM THE

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

WITH THE CONSTITUTION PREFIXED.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

AN APPENDIX,

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

With two alphabetical TABLES and an INDEX.

Compiled under the Appointment of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by

PETER WILSON, M. A.

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

For the year of our LORD 1785.
CONTAINING,
Beside the usual astronomical observations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter in prose and verse.

Mount-Holly, October 18, 1784.

THE Subscriber intending

shortly to remove to Philadelphia, requests those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands on him, are desired to exhibit their accounts, and they shall be paid.

3w¶

NATHANIEL LEWIS:

A F A R M

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

Another cheap Farm to be sold,

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

N. B. If the above farms are not sold by the 1st of March next, they are to be rented from the 1st of April following. The farm of 400 acres will be divided if it should best suit the purchaser.
New-Jersey, July 20, 1784. t. f.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

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

BERNARD HANLON,
ROBERT SINGER.

Treaton, April 13, 1784.

c. t. f.

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