

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1785.

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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 5.

LETTERS from Spain say, that on the 15th of last month a terrible tempest arose in the straits of Gibraltar, which reached as far as the Bay of Malaga; twenty-seven merchant ships were lost, with the greatest part of their crews; some days after two hundred and seventeen carcasses were found, which the sea had thrown on shore; three ships were lost in the Bay of Malaga, one of which was a Spanish vessel lately built.

July 6. Yesterday the commissioners appointed for putting the tax on shopkeepers into execution met at Guildhall, and refused to qualify themselves according to the act, or have any concern in that unpopular impost.

JULY 8.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, July 5.

There has been a very great stir in this town for a few days past, on account of Moses Levi, whose christian name is Doctor Hydec, a Jew by birth, and a christian by conversion. Doctor Hydec has been preaching in several kirks in this town, to most crowded audiences, more people being without doors than within them. Dissenters of all denominations, as also the Kirk clergy, have been his constant attendants, all admiring his wonderful abilities, especially his skill in expounding the old Hebrew bible. Many new constructions of several passages he has advanced, all of which hitherto have met with the universal assent of the clergy of this place."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, July 2.

The long continued drought we have experienced in this neighbourhood has occasioned the most unpleasing prospects of the crops of hay, oats, barley, peas, beans, &c. which it is apprehended will not amount to one quarter of last year's produce; the crop of wheat is very promising. During this week the temperature of the air has been more intensely hot than has been experienced in this neighbourhood for some years."

Extract of a letter from Exeter, July 2.

The weather is uncommonly hot, the conduits, pumps, and river, are almost dry this day, and for many days past; not less than twenty water carts are constantly employed with casks, written on the head of them, *Water to be sold*. Judge of our situation: hay, which we usually bought for 1s. 6d. per hundred, is now sold for 5s. Butchers meat in proportion."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 24.

It may be actually assured that the differences between the Emperor and the Republick are quite arranged, and that the preliminary articles are agreed on, to the satisfaction of both parties: it is assured that the shutting of the Ascaut remains stipulated; and that the sacrifices made by the Dutch are not of a very alarming nature."

July 11. A letter from Lisbon, by the last mail, says, that they had received advice that their fleet had joined the Spaniards, and were arrived off Algiers; but had not determined in what manner they should proceed in bombarding the town when the advices came away. The Venetians had not then joined them, but were hourly expected, and as soon as they arrive they were to begin the attack.

A correspondent (a very considerable importer of Geneva from Holland) upon a principle of humanity towards his fellow creatures, wishes to caution them against the use of Geneva perfectly white; the fact being, as he assures us, that this article, if it remains but a few days in a cask, after importation, will thereby acquire a tinge or colour, which can only be taken away by using an ingredient of the most poisonous nature. Our correspondent adds, he has known the ill effects of this practice severely felt in many instances.

Saturday morning died, William Strahan, Esquire, one of his majesty's printers, and member in the late parliament for Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire.

July 12. We learn from America, that all the tribes of savages, from the falls of Niagara to the Mississippi, are in strict confederacy against the con-

gressional states, and that they intend to commence general hostilities on the frontiers in the fall of the year. A strong body of northern Indians, when these advices came away, were in full march against the Ohio settlements; and they had surpris'd and murdered several families in their progress.

July 13. Letters from Crimea continue to bring reports of the rebellious spirit which has appeared among the nation of Tartars lately subjected to the dominion of the empress of Russia. The seat of the revolt is at Cuban, and that part of it in the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus. It is said that the malecontents amount to 80,000 men. What is assigned as the cause of their complaints is, that the Russians have penetrated farther into Cuban than the ancient lines of Mosdoc, and instead of the redoubts formerly constructed on the frontiers of Cuban, they have built several new forts.

It is not a little remarkable that the present dry season has extended, according to the most correct accounts, all round the globe, from the latitude of 1. 0. to 56. 20. N. Great-Britain, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, &c. in Europe, and Canada, the West-Indies, &c. on the other side the Atlantic.

After all it turns out that the Montgolfier, or fire balloon, appended to Pilatre de Rosier's balloon was not the cause of the melancholy catastrophe of the 15th of last month, nor is the cause to be explained otherwise than by electric fire. Balloonists must therefore consider that they have not yet got entire dominion of the air, and therefore must invent some means to prevent fires taking place at such a distance from the common engines.

Letters from Brussels, dated July 3, mention, that great numbers of the English, German, and French nobility and gentry, had a few days before arrived in that city, in order to be present at the grand jubilee which is celebrated in that metropolis once in fifty years.

The above festival commences on Sunday next, the 17th instant, and will continue fourteen days.

The court of Spain have not, as reported, given up the intended attack against Algiers, but only postponed the same, on account of the plague raging among the Moors, and it still appears to be the firm resolution of all the powers in the Mediterranean, to humble those pirates, by the total destruction of Algiers.

The great Sovereign of the North, who has signalized every year of her glorious reign by acts of generosity for the advancement of science, and discoveries useful to mankind, is now about to give a further proof of her great attention in contributing to that end, by an expedition appointed and directed by herself, which is intended to terminate the uncertainties still subsisting with regard to the coasts of Eastern Siberia; likewise of a part of the opposite continent of America, and of the isles situated between the two continents. The officer appointed to command this expedition, is Mr. Billings, a gentleman who accompanied the famous captain Cook in his last voyage. He is to proceed by land to Eastern Siberia; then to determine the true situation of the river Kovyma, and the coasts of the country inhabited by the Tshutskki, who have voluntarily submitted to the sceptre of Catharine II. He is afterwards to embark at Okhotsk, in order to complete the chart of the islands tributary to Russia, and the harbours in America, where the vessels from Okhotsk go to traffic for furs; and finally he will fill up the voids which former navigators have left, in respect to some of the coasts and islands of the Eastern ocean. The expedition will require the space of five or six years; it will be provided with every thing that can contribute to perfect geography; and the physical knowledge of our globe, and a skilful botanist is appointed to accompany the navigator.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 1.

A dreadful fire has destroyed upwards of 120 houses near Briancon, in Dauphny, and several people were burnt and crushed to death."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 4.

The Colosse, a new ship of 68 guns, just finished here, is prevented from being launched for want of water; the Zuyder sea is full of small islands of sand,

which appear from the water draining off, so that the passage to the Texel is wholly obstructed, except for small craft."

July 15. There are several letters in town from respectable houses abroad, which mention, that the Spanish court have offered to give the emperor of Morocco, one million annually, on condition that he will not suffer any succour from his dominions to be given to the garrison of Gibraltar; and that the Spanish monarch has so great a desire to retrieve the honour he lost in the late attack on that impregnable fortress, that hostilities against that garrison are expected shortly to take place.

July 16. Letters from different parts of France agree that on account of the great drought in the spring and early part of the summer, it is supposed the ensuing vintage will be considerably less productive than any one within the last 20 years.

Letters from Leghorn mention, that the late violent revolution in Constantinople originated in a suspicion, that the late minister had received a valuable consideration from the court of Petersburg, for having recommended the surrender of the Crimea to the Russians, of which some discovery was lately made, that tended to justify such an opinion.

It is a fact, that several vessels have lately carried large quantities of hay to the continent; and upwards of 200 loads are now shipped in the river for different parts of France, where, according to report, that necessary commodity has risen to the exorbitant price of fourteen louis a load.—The freightage, &c. to Dunkirk, does not amount to more than ten shillings each load, so that the exporters will make a very considerable profit. Quere, should not a restraint be put upon this traffick?

July 18. It is determined by Ministers, that two of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the claims of the loyalists, shall go over on an especial commission to Nova-Scotia, for the more perfect scrutiny. Mr. Pitt, we hear, is to introduce a bill into parliament for this purpose, which will yet be carried through in the present session. The commissioners will take a secretary and clerks along with them.

We know that the argument which Ministers have in secret used for the necessity of their system is, that French politics, strengthened by French gold, had made their way into Ireland.

How the Irish volunteer army will entertain that stigma we know not—but certainly the friends of Ministry do not scruple to assert, that their ranks have been filled by foreign money.

A few days since an estate in the north of Scotland was sold for 2,400l. which in the year 1715, let for only 14 guineas per annum—many of the estates in that kingdom are equally increased in value.

An unprecedented accident happened at the Prussian ambassador's house on Saturday the 9th instant. Some villain found means to secret himself in his excellency's closet, and rifled his drawers of various parcels, and letters of the greatest secrecy and consequence. This has been kept a most profound secret for some days, to facilitate a discovery; but hitherto the culprit has escaped with impunity.

By letters from Vienna we learn, that on the first of the present month, an ordinance was published for suppressing the several Jewish tribunals established in different parts of the Emperor's dominions, and subjecting the Jews to the magistracy in the several districts wherein they reside.

The sea for some years past has been leaving the coast of Holland, so that the difficulty of floating ships of a large draft, is continually increasing; this is a serious evil in the opinion of the gloomy politicians of Holland, who have at this time apprehensions enough without it.

July 19. The Irish at this day, as the Americans did formerly, judge from fact. They have seen a uniform lurking spirit of despotism pervade every act of administration. They have seen it prevail over the wisest and most constitutional counsels. They have seen it attempt a virtual restoration of their legislative dependance, and they will repel the effort.

There was much good policy in ceding Florida to Spain, as it must lay the foundation of a future

rupture between the New-States and that country, especially as the Georgians and Carolinians are by much the most lawless and licentious people in America, and disposed for every kind of mischief, that poverty and internal discontent can lead to.

A celebrated French mechanic, Mr. Arnoux, has lately invented a plough, a model of which having been presented to the Academy of Arts and Sciences, has met with the highest approbation. It is calculated to save the expence of cattle; as in making use of it there is no occasion for the assistance of horses or oxen; two men being sufficient to work it in a far more eligible and expeditious manner, than by the method adopted hitherto.

There is now living at Little-Earnock, near Hamilton, in Scotland, Michael Gibb, a gardener, and Margaret M'Grigor, his wife, whose ages amount to 206, the woman being 108, and the man 98. They have been married 77 years, are remarkably healthy and retain the perfect use of all their faculties.

The late general Oglethorpe, who died a few days ago, at the extraordinary age of 102, was not only an instance of longevity, but of every civil and military virtue. In 1736, he went over to settle the new colony of Georgia, and at his private expence transported above 6000 persons from Great-Britain and Ireland, who may be called the first English inhabitants. Many people from Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and other parts of Europe, have joined them; in about three or four years, the colony assumed a degree of national consistence, and began to have an assembly of representatives, magistrates, &c. Savannah, the capital, became a tolerable city, and numbers annually emigrated from all parts of Europe; in less than fourteen years the inhabitants were estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand. The general continued their governor many years, and by his humane disposition, gained the hearts of all the people to such a degree that they would not hear of his departure, which he deferred from time to time, not knowing how to leave his children, as he often called them. At last he embarked for England, but not before he had endowed an orphan-house, a school for the maintenance and education of a certain number of poor children, at the expence of six thousand pounds, out of his own private property; at home, he enjoyed the rare and valuable blessings of an uninterrupted health, and length of days in a charming retirement.

BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of the advertisements for Lunardi's third ascent with his balloon, from the rotunda in St. George's fields, a vast multitude of people assembled yesterday on the spot. About a quarter past one, the balloon being sufficiently inflated, Mr. Lunardi, Mr. Biggin, and Mrs. Sage got into the car, but after several attempts it was found incapable of ascending with the whole of them; Mr. Biggin having been disappointed twice before, and the lady once, Mr. Lunardi resigned his pretensions in their favour, and the cords being cut on his quitting the car, they ascended, in a slow majestic manner amidst the reiterated acclamations of the populace; the balloon, on its first rising, took a westerly direction, but soon after changed its course to a north-west, and went to a considerable height. They descended between three and four o'clock on Harrow-Hill Common, in perfect safety.

DUBLIN, June 16.

What extraordinary revolutions may be daily observed in human affairs! The very Adams that had been destined to the cord, by one of the American Governors, at the commencement of the late revolt, is now appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of London. As a writer, a sound politician, and a firm assertor of the liberties of his country, he has indeed been most justly celebrated. His majesty, totally divesting himself of all former prejudices, gave him a most gracious reception. Times of national distress and glorious struggle, call forth abilities, that otherwise would have reclined at ease in the private walks of human life. Had their petitions and just complaints been attended to by a British administration, the colonies would not have been separated from their relative dependance on the mother country; but the idea of rendering the Parliament of Great-Britain paramount to every other legislative authority in these dominions, was the sole cause of raising those discontents in the breasts of subjects, that otherwise would have retained their loyalty and allegiance with the most persevering fidelity.

American Intelligence.

PLYMOUTH, August 16.

Thursday evening last, about 10 o'clock, a small sloop from Barnstable bound to this port unfortunately struck a rock, and immediately sunk, carrying the boat down with her, which was made fast to one of the shrouds; but by the exertion and activity of

captain Sturges Graham, who commanded the sloop, and who at that instant cut away the lashing of the boat, he and the rest were saved.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

The following is the purport of a conference between col. Josiah Harmer and capt. Obeil chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians, with two other chiefs, and about twenty warriors of the same tribe held at Pittsburgh, about the middle of July last.

On the arrival of captain Obeil, with two other chiefs, and about twenty warriors from the Seneca nation of Indians within a short distance of Fort-Pitt, two runners were dispatched to apprise the commandant of their coming, on which col. Harmer was sent for to fort M'Intosh, by express, and came to Fort-Pitt next day. The day following the chiefs were informed by an interpreter, that col. Harmer was ready to confer with them, and they accordingly attended about ten of the clock—when Kayashuta, and a principal warrior of the Senecas, named All-face, spoke on matters of little import. Captain Obeil then spoke, saying—he wished first to make an apology for, or rather to justify his conduct with respect to the engagement he had solemnly entered into with the commissioners for Indian affairs, at Fort-Stanwix, for the speedy delivering up all the prisoners which were amongst his people, declaring that he had done all in his power, considering the inclemency of the season. That when he returned from the treaty, he had found all his chiefs and warriors out hunting, so that he could receive no assistance from them in the business, and that the snow was so deep, it was with infinite labour he had been able of himself to collect, and send in, about thirty of our people; to this he added, that he had now brought with him three more, two of which were gone to their friends, and shewed the third, which was a little girl, about six or seven years old, whom he had taken, he said, when she had but two teeth, and his wife had reared it up. He then shewed the articles of the treaty which had been ratified at Fort-Stanwix, and acknowledged them, calling upon col. Harmer to do the same. This done, he demanded them back, saying, the Commissioners had directed him to keep them and show them to his young men; that he had formerly shewed them to his people, and they believed them; but that a captain Brant was now among his people, and had told them, that the Thirteen Fires (meaning the United States) had told them lies, and had cheated them out of their lands; and that the Great King over the water had never ceded these lands to the United States. Which language, he said, had created great uneasiness among his young men, insomuch that they had charged him with having betrayed their interests, in granting their lands to the United States, and that they had threatened him exceedingly in consequence of it. He added, that he was sorry to declare, that if col. Harmer, or some of the great men at Pittsburgh, did not give from under their hands, that what had been done at Fort-Stanwix, by the commissioners, &c. was just, and that the stories propagated to invalidate their proceedings were lies, he would be obliged to give up the papers which he had received from the commissioners, as he dare not carry them back to his people.

The council was adjourned until next day, when col. Harmer met the chiefs, &c. and informed them, that he had considered all which they had told him yesterday, and was well satisfied with their conduct, but that the delivering up the articles of the treaty held at Fort Stanwix, was neither necessary nor admissible, as all which the commissioners had told them was TRUTH, and that which Brant, and other emissaries from the British had told them, were LIES, and desired that no confidence should be placed in what those people told him; and that a want of it, in what had been told them by the commissioners, would inevitably be attended with the most fatal consequences to them all. This was subscribed to and delivered by col. Harmer to capt. Obeil, who signified his entire approbation of it, saying, he would shew this to the young men, and if they did not believe him, then, he would go to Detroit, and make liars of the British themselves.

Sept. 9. The 7th instant, Congress came to the following resolution, "That the postmaster-general be, and he hereby is authorized and instructed under the direction of the board of treasury, to enter into contract, under good and sufficient security for the conveyance of the differents mails by the stage carriages, from Portsmouth in the state of New-Hampshire, to the town of Savannah in the state of Georgia; and from the city of New-York to the city of Albany, in the state of New-York, according to the accustomed route."

We are informed that the honourable John Rutledge, Esq. has declined the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Netherlands; the situation of his private affairs, from a long attention to publick service, prevents his accepting this honourable station.

Sept. 10. We hear from good authority, that Con-

gress have directed the board of treasury to report an ordinance for fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States of America.

On a report from the secretary for foreign affairs, accompanied with a letter of the 10th ult. from the honourable Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Netherlands, and a commission from their High Mighnesses the Lords the States General, to Diederik Leertower, appointing him their Consul for New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, to reside at Boston; Congress have

Resolved, That the said commission be registered in the office of the secretary of Congress; and that thereupon an act of recognition in due form be immediately issued to the states in question, in order that they may furnish the said consul with their exequatur or notification of his quality, that the same may be known and published.

On the 17th ult. Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas many states in the Union continue to be unrepresented in Congress, or to be represented by only two members, notwithstanding the many urgent recommendations of Congress for remedying these defects, particularly those of 1st November 1783, and the 19th of April 1784;—And whereas through the want of a complete representation, the great interests of the Union have frequently been, and continue to be neglected or delayed, and the confederation itself, or the administration thereof by Congress, may be considered as the cause of evils which solely result from an incomplete representation;—And whereas it is incumbent on Congress to prevent opinions so derogatory to their honour, and so dangerous to the publick welfare:

Resolved, That the secretary of Congress shall, once in every month, transmit to the legislatures of the respective states, a list of the states represented, and of those unrepresented in Congress, and of the members from each state, that effectual measures may from time to time be taken by such states as may be unrepresented, or represented by only two members, to remedy these defects.

On a report of the board of treasury, they have also

Resolved, That in all cases where certificates of the United States payable to bearer, have been lost, and no satisfactory evidence given of the same having being destroyed, it would be improper that any new certificates should issue to replace the same.

Sept. 12. Mr. Ebenezer Sullivan having declined the office of surveyor for New-Hampshire, pursuant to the ordinance of the twentieth of May last, Congress proceeded to the election of a surveyor for the said state, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Edward Dowse was elected, having been previously nominated by the delegates for that state.

On the 24th ult. Congress resolved, "That the secretary to the United States for foreign affairs, be, and he is hereby directed to report the draft of an act to be recommended to the legislatures of the respective states, for punishing the infractions of the laws of nations, and more especially for securing the privileges and immunities of publick Ministers from foreign powers."

On Saturday last arrived here, the ship Caledonia, capt. Colquhoun, after a passage of nine weeks and three days, from Glasgow; with about an hundred decent passengers, mostly farmers; amongst whom are several respectable families. Their design is to settle in this country, and they have brought considerable property with them;—all on board have paid their passages. Decency, sobriety and good education stamp their characters, and their behaviour does honour to the country from whence they have arrived. Such inhabitants are wanted in the United States of America. One cargo of emigrants of this description, is more valuable than twenty idle miscreants, picked from the streets, or the emptying of gaols.

RICHMOND, August 27.

We are informed that George Muter, Esquire, is appointed chief-justice of the district of Kentucky, in the room of Cyrus Griffin, Esquire, who has resigned.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.

On Tuesday last departed this life, Mrs. LYDIA HUTCHINSON, wife of Doctor JAMES HUTCHINSON, of this city.

Early on Tuesday morning the 30th ult. departed this life, at his house near Woodbury, Mr. JOHN LADD HOWELL, formerly a merchant in this city, but who had retired from business several years.

In him were united the characters of the gentleman, scholar, and good citizen. His abilities, and knowledge of the world were extensive, and joined to his hospitality in his company, and at his table were eminently enjoyed. "The feast of reason, and the flow of soul." Liberal in sentiment, benevolent in disposition, he was a citizen of the world and a friend to mankind.

Happy in his acquaintance, and improved by his

society, it would be unpardonable in friendship, not to pay the last tribute of esteem, and affection, to a character so truly amiable.

His remains were deposited next day in the Friends burial ground at Woodbury, attended by a numerous train of relatives and friends, to evince their regard for the deceased, and sensibility of their loss on this melancholy occasion.

On Tuesday the 16th ult. at his parsonage in Cecil county, Maryland, the good and amiable rev. WILLIAM THOMPSON, departed this life. He was zealous and active in the duties of his vocation, and charitably liberal as a christian; well pleased with his own manner of adoring the Supreme Being, he did not rashly condemn those that practised a different one. He was innocently gay, and generously hospitable without ostentation. When living he was esteemed and beloved, now dead is truly regretted by all who knew him.

SEPTEMBER 13.

The following is a brief account of the unfortunate disaster which befel the ship Faithful Steward, Commanded by M^r Causland, master, from Londonderry, bound to this port; taken from a gentleman who was passenger on board.

On the 9th day of July last, said vessel failed from Londonderry, having on board 249 passengers of respectability, who had with them property to a very considerable amount. They had had a favourable passage, during which nothing of moment occurred, the greatest harmony having prevailed among them, until the night of Thursday the 1st instant, September, when at the hour of ten o'clock it was thought advisable to try for soundings, and to their great surprise found themselves in four fathoms water, though at dark there was not the smallest appearance of land. The consternation and astonishment which then prevailed, is easier conceived than described, every exertion was used to run the vessel off shore, but in a few minutes she struck the ground, when it was found necessary to cut away her masts, &c all of which went overboard. On the morning of the 2d, we found ourselves on the Mohoba bank, near Indian river, about four leagues to the southward of Cape-Henlopen. Every effort was made to save the unhappy sufferers, who remained in the wreck during the night, although distant from the shore only about 100 yards. The same evening she beat to pieces.

The sea running extremely high, the boats were with difficulty disengaged from the wreck, but before they could be got manned they drifted ashore, therefore all relief was cut off, except by swimming or getting ashore on pieces of the wreck, and we are sorry to add, that of the above, only 68 persons were saved, among which were the master, his mates, and 10 seamen. During the course of the day the inhabitants came down to the beach in numbers, and used every means in their power to relieve the unfortunate people on board, among whom were about 100 women and children, of whom only 7 women were saved. Several persons who escaped from the wreck are since dead from the wounds they received, and others are miserably bruised.

With great pleasure we learn that several humane and public spirited gentlemen of this city are about raising a SUBSCRIPTION, for the relief of the unhappy people who were saved from the wreck of the Faithful Steward: and there can be no doubt of their meeting with great success from the benevolent inhabitants, who have never been backward in affording assistance to the distressed.

Sept. 14. The Boston papers of September 1, mention, "Within the course of a few days, near 20 vessels have arrived in this port—But few have entered at the naval office, owing to the high duties foreigners are obliged to pay here—They are gone to the southward."

In the most solemn—the most earnest manner—we beg leave to call the attention of the publick—at least the humane—the compassionate—to the deplorable situation of those unhappy beings—the sad survivors of the loss of the Faithful Steward. The heart that can be steeled against sympathizing in the calamities they have undergone, was never intended for a human being. Nature with it meant to animate some ravening wolf or prowling tyger—and the owner should fly to the forests—the woods—there to consort with the brute creation, whose nature is too congenial with his own.—Let us for a moment view the situation of these people.—Just as they felicitated themselves on their arrival in this Canaan—this "land flowing with milk and honey," as their fond imagination pictured it—to behold their little property—letters of recommendation—their most indispensable necessities—their wearing apparel—all, all lost;—their nearest and dearest relatives torn from their arms, and swallowed up in a watery grave;—some of themselves with legs and arms broken;—all of them desolate and forlorn, not knowing which way to turn them to find "a good Samaritan" ready "to pour wine and oil of comfort into their wounds."—Let us consider these circumstances—let us consider the frightful state in which an unfriended stranger finds himself on his first arrival in a foreign land—let us for a moment make the case our own—and then every man who is not a disgrace to human nature, will undoubtedly contribute his

mite to alleviate their misery!—Benefactions will be received by messrs. Campbell and Kingdon, Conyngnam and Nesbit, Dunlap and Claypoole, Francis Bailey, and Matthew Cary and co.

Yesterday the bill for the repeal of the charter of the bank, was enacted into a law.

Same day, the bill for regulation of bankruptcy, was ordered to be engrossed for the purpose of being enacted into a law.

The mechanics' bill stands as the order of the day for to-morrow.

Sept. 15. It is with great satisfaction we give the publick the following intelligence:

Yesterday arrived in the ship London Packet, capt. Truxton, His Excellency DOCTOR FRANKLIN, late minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of France, after an absence of near nine years.

The important scenes in which this gentleman hath been a principal agent; the steady and painful services he hath rendered his country for a long series of years, and the honours he hath conferred on America as a politician and a philosopher, furnish a striking example how much a people may be benefitted by an individual, and how greatly a single citizen may dignify a nation.—The exalted names of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN will be the boast of Americans in centuries yet to come.

The Doctor was received at the wharf by a number of citizens who attended him to his house with acclamations of joy. The discharge of cannon announced his arrival, and the bells rang a peal to his welcome.

With the Doctor came his grandsons Mr. Temple Franklin, and Master Benjamin Bache.

TRENTON, September 19.

TRENTON-ACADEMY.

The publick examination of the students will begin at this place, on Friday next, at IX o'clock A. M. Orations are to be pronounced at VI in the evening. Ladies and gentlemen, who are the friends of literature, and especially those who are interested in the support of this institution, are requested to give their attendance without further invitation.

MR. COLLINS,

My sole motive for desiring you to insert the following piece in your Gazette is this: Being extremely alarmed at so open and unmasked an attempt, to introduce amongst us, all the pernicious consequences of making interest to obtain publick offices, as is the business of one George Anderson, to the Freeman and Electors of the county of Burlington, to make him a Sheriff; I cannot refrain from inciting my yet virtuous countrymen to prevent the pestilent mischiefs that must necessarily result from such practices in a commonwealth like ours, before they become more fashionable, and acquire too much strength to be suppressed.

One of your customers and a whig.

WHO is this same George Anderson, that advertizes himself as the fittest man in the county of Burlington for the Sheriff's Office at the approaching election, I know not: But what he is I can easily guess from such his advertisement. It is not only with astonishment, but with inexpressible apprehensions, for the ruin of my country, that I have seen such bare-faced electioneering in one of our sister-states, which I fondly hoped, the virtue of the citizens of New-Jersey would forever have excluded from ours. A man's publicly asking for an office! Modesty with a witness! Who art thou, sir, that thinkest thyself the fittest man in our county for this post? If thou art not, why go about publicly mendicating for it to the exclusion of those who are better intitled to it than thyself? If thou art, why not leave it to the people to find out thy superior merit by thy deeds, instead of trumpeting thine own deserts upon the house-tops, and intruding into publick office before thou art called for? Art thou soliciting votes in a republican government, in which every appointment ought freely and spontaneously to flow from the people? Good Heavens, what an awful omen of the declension of our publick virtue! Were I before determined to choose a man to that office, such his shameless seeking it, would immediately determine me to the contrary. Pray good people make me a Sheriff. And pray good Mr. Anderson have patience till they do. Electioneering is the corruption, and has proved the destruction of the liberties of Old England. And are we so soon after our glorious revolution, to follow her ruinous steps? Had we not better imitate the example of that part of New-England called Connecticut, which has been a republick from its very original settlement, and in which, if any man had ever dared to propose himself as a candidate for any office, he would certainly not have been appointed to it, how much soever the people might have been previously disposed to elect him? In that colony (while such) they always entertained a proper sense of the majesty of the people as not only consisting in being the origin of all political power; and having consequently the appointment, either mediately or immediately, of all officers of government; but also in being the best judges of persons the most proper to be appointed. By this they have constantly preserved that political purity, and given that stimulus to real merit,

(invariably with them the road to preferment) without which no commonwealth can secure its stability; but must as necessarily hasten to its dissolution as the sparks fly upward. This principle—a principle becoming the dignity of a democratical government, and an impregnable bulwark against publick corruption and intrigue, has ever secured them against the attempts of ambitious and mercenary men, who only want offices for the sake of filthy lucre; who court the voice of the people, not to advance the commonweal, but for their own private emolument; and who tell the world in advertisements that they are cleverer fellows than probably the world would ever have discovered without such telling. In that country, they have no George Andersons who beg to be Sheriffs, or to be put into any other office. The people there, are persuaded that they are sufficiently able to discover the different merits and abilities of every man amongst them, and consequently who is best qualified to fill the respective departments of government, without his obtruding himself upon his country in the news-papers, and supplicating for a post as a Romish mendicant friar would for a crust of bread while his cellar is stored with the choicest wines. But Mr. Anderson, it seems, wants to lay the axe to the root of our tree of liberty, and to hew it down before it has arrived to the size of a sapling by introducing that execrable corruption which is the inseparable attendant on electioneering. In a word, Freeman and Electors of the county of Burlington, to preserve our liberty and independence, let us imitate the laudable example before-mentioned; and determine never to choose any man who has so ardent a passion for being chosen.

A WHIG

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the County of Burlington.

GENTLEMEN,

BY this I make known to you my intentions of standing a candidate for the sheriff's office, at our next election; and, having served you in sundry publick appointments in this county heretofore, flatter myself I have discharged the trust reposed in me with candour and fidelity.

Therefore as this is the first office I have solicited you, I now request your votes and interest at the next election.

Should I have the happiness to obtain your votes, I intend Burlington to be the place of my residence.

JOHN WOOD.

Chesterfield, September 7, 1785.

3W

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS house and lot, at Lamberton near Trenton, to be entered on this fall. For terms enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN CLUNN.

September 16, 1785.

4W

THE publick are desired to

take notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the loan-officer of this state, to renew two continental loan-office certificates, No. 2120, for 300 dollars, and No. 4768, 600 dollars, issued by Joseph Borden, Esquire, and dated February 11, 1779, payable to William Baker, which certificates were destroyed in his house in the county of Hunterdon, in this state, on the night of the 15th September 1783, by the rats, the drawer in which they were kept having been unfortunately left open. Any person having objections against the renewal of the said certificates, agreeably to an act of Congress of May 10, 1780, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

WILLIAM BAKER.

N. B. The above certificates were advertised in this paper in March 1784.

September 15, 1785.

5W

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Arney's-town, Monmouth county, a large sorrel horse, with a large star, a good deal mare faced, and spavined in both his hind legs, has been galled on his shoulders, and shews the marks. The thief calls his name Jeremiah Brush, but his real name is George Ross, much pitted with the small-pox, brown hair, says he was born in Germantown, in Pennsylvania, his head is very bald, has black eyes, chunky made, wore a dark blue grey coat, with slash sleeves, a black jacket with white trowsers. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them, shall have the above reward, or three pounds for the horse only, and forty shillings for the thief when convicted, with reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES SHINN.

September 14, 1785.

4W*

LAMPBLACK,

Of the best Quality,
May be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

SINGING-BOOKS

To be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON.

NEWBURY-PORT, August 31.
WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Thirty-one of the principal gentlemen in New-Haven have formed themselves into a society by the name of "The Connecticut Silk-Society," for the purpose of raising and manufacturing that article among them, which will employ large numbers of both sexes, grown people and children, besides saving vast sums of money among us which are now constantly sent to other countries.—The society is to have a president, vice-president, secretary and assistant secretary—a treasurer and standing committee.—They have already had four meetings and opened a subscription to raise money to carry their designs into execution, and appointed a gentleman to purchase a sufficient quantity of mulberry-seed—they have also voted to meet twice every year, viz. the second Wednesday in April, and the third Wednesday in October—we wish well to such undertakings, and that the gentlemen who have set it on foot, may not only have the pleasure of seeing it prosper, but that it may amply reward them for their trouble—if such a disposition pervaded all ranks of people among us—how happy these United States would soon be!!!

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and convenient tanyard, in Trenton, sufficient for tanning 1500 hides annually, formerly the property of Stacy Potts. Apply to Isaac D'Cow, Esquire, in Trenton, or to the subscriber at Change Water.

MARK THOMSON.

September 2, 1785.

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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Trenton, on the 27th day of May last, an apprentice lad named John Horner, in the 19th year of his age, a taylor by trade; about five feet six inches high, slender made, and is very fond of liquor and snuff, has short light hair: Had on and took with him one snuff-coloured coat and vest, one pair of blue broadcloth breeches, a round wool hat bound, white cotton stockings, half worn pumps, with some other clothes. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CONROD KOTTS.
t. f.

July 9, 1785.

This Day is Published,

And to be sold by the Printer hereof—

P S A L M S

D A V I D,

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.

Walter Colvin,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER;

INFORMS his friends and the publick in general, that he has opened shop nearly opposite to Mr. Abraham Hunt's, where he carries on the clock and watch-making business; and hopes, by his assiduity and attention to business, to give full satisfaction to those who will please to favour him with their custom.

Trenton, August 29, 1785.

4w*

TO THE PUBLICK.

A Compleat Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris, calculated for the use and instruction of the American navigator, surveyor and the lovers of knowledge in these United States, is a work which the subscriber hopes will meet with the approbation of the virtuous citizens of America; convinced of the advantages which must attend a publication of this kind in America, he has taken the liberty to lay before the publick

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE

American Nautical Almanack

AND

ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS.

The Almanack and Ephemeris shall contain,

I. The Sun and Moon's rising and setting, and time of high-water for every day in the year at Philadelphia; with an easy rule to make these answer any place in the world. Also, the changes, full's and quarters of the Moon, with the eclipses of Sun and Moon throughout the year, fitted to Philadelphia; with an easy rule to fit them to any other place of the world.

II. The declination and passage over the meridian, of the planets every day, with an easy rule by these to find their rising and setting in all places of the world.

III. The right ascension and declination of the Sun; also the Equation of time for the noon of every day; likewise, the Sun's semi-diameter for every fourth day.

IV. The Moon's right ascension and declination for the noon and midnight of every day; also, the Moon's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for every noon, and her passage over the meridian every day.

V. The distance of the Moon's center from the Sun and from stars east and west of her; for every three hours throughout the year.

VI. The eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

VII. A number of other tables requisite to be used with the almanack, with several rules, illustrated by a great variety of examples, shewing the use of the almanack and tables, particularly in finding the longitude at sea and land.

The price to be One Dollar, which is Ten-pence less than the price of the British Nautical Almanack, although it will contain many things not in the other.

The almanack for the year 1786, will be published some time in October next, and that for 1787, in February or March following: after which time, should the publisher meet with sufficient encouragement, they shall always be published at least two years before their date, for the use of those mariners who may go long voyages.

BENJAMIN WORKMAN.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1785.

Subscriptions are taken in by Messrs. Edes and Sons, Boston; F. Barber, Rhode-Island; R. Hodge and S. Campbell, New-York; J. Murphy, Baltimore; J. Hays, Richmond, Virginia; J. Campbell, Wilmington, N. Carolina; J. Muirhead, Charleston, S. Carolina; by the publisher; by all the book-sellers in Philadelphia; and by the printer hereof.

The utility of the proposed publication of a Nautical and Astronomical Ephemeris, is so well known in Europe, that computers are annually paid by the publick, on whose fidelity, care and abilities, the Astronomer and navigator may safely depend; while observatories are established almost in every country in Europe to furnish the necessary materials of calculation. A similar publication in America must, of consequence, be of singular advantage to promote the navigation of the United States, if executed with care and ability. From our acquaintance with the skill of the gentleman who proposes to undertake the business, we have no doubt, but that it will be executed with the greatest attention and fidelity, and that he deserves the encouragement of the friends of America.

JOHN EWING, D. D.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton—

[Price Thirty-five Shillings]

WILSON'S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.

To the Freemen and Electors of the county of Burlington.

GENTLEMEN, INFLUENCED by the sentiments of some of my friends, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for the sheriff's office at the approaching election. Should I be so happy as to be favoured with your suffrages, I will remove into a central part of the county, where it shall be most for the ease and advantage of the people, and endeavour to act in such manner as will render me not unworthy the trust.

With the greatest respect,

I am your

Humble servant,

GEORGE ANDERSON.

Burlington county, August 24, 1785.

4w*

T O B E S O L D,
AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 20th day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

A DISTILLERY,

LATELY erected in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, conveniently situated for the distillation of rum or any other spirituous liquors, on a constant stream of running water sufficient to supply the works without the expence of pumping: One copper still that holds 150 gallons, with worm, tub, &c. are fixed fit for immediate working, and room for fixing another still of any size, with a number of cisterns and other vessels, all new.

As these works are not completed, the purchaser may finish them to his own taste; the situation is, perhaps, preferable to most others for this business, as fire-wood and house-rent are very reasonable, and the consumption for rum and other spirits, very considerable. For particulars enquire of Colonel Azariah Dunham, New-Brunswick, or

SAMUEL HAY.

No. 86, William-Street.

N. B. The mode of payment, of the whole or part of the purchase-money, will be made easy to the purchaser.

New-York, August 24, 1785.

4w

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.

T O B E S O L D,

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT there will be sold, by publick vendue, on Thursday the 22d of September instant, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of James Eidal, innkeeper in Burlington, a very valuable piece or pieces of meadow ground, lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield, containing about 25 acres of land; seized and taken in execution as part of the estate of Peter Tallman, Esq. at the suit of Richard Smith, and to be sold by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

N. B. As there has been several sales of part of the above, and the purchasers have not complied with the conditions thereof, which has caused it to be so repeatedly advertised, the subscriber expects and hopes the purchaser or purchasers, at the next sale will come so well prepared as to pay the purchase-money, or make satisfaction to the executors of the plaintiff, by the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning, or it will absolutely be set up on the same day at 12 o'clock for sale again.

J. PHILLIPS.

September 9, 1785.

2w

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.