

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the Honorable the MEMBERS of the LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA,

(Continued from our last.)

A 70 gun ship may lie before the town and at many of the wharves, which occupy the whole east front of the city for near 2 miles, affording every vessel an opportunity of unloading and lading without the expence of lighterage. Rafts of timber, plank, boards and staves, with other articles upon them, can be brought down the Delaware from the county of Montgomery, in New-York, 200 miles above the city, by the course of the river. Some money was expended by the government and landholders in improving the navigation up towards the source, before the revolution, and there has been a survey lately begun, for the purpose of proceeding in the improvement of this and the other principal rivers of Pennsylvania, and for making communications by canals in the improved part, and by roads in the unimproved part of the State. The Pennsylvanians are much inclined to such enterprises, having found great benefit from them. on the completion of the present plan, the State will be as conveniently intersected by roads as any other of its size in the union, which will greatly facilitate the settlement of its new lands, A slight view of the map of Pennsylvania in the Hon. Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, or the Rev. Mr. Morfe's Geography will shew how finely this State is watered by the Delaware and its branches, the Schuylkill, the Juniata, the Susquehanna and its branches, the Ohio, Allegany, Younghiogeny, and Monongahela. The Patowmac and lake Erie also afford prospects of considerable benefit from their navigation. Nature has done much for Pennsylvania in regard to inland water carriage, which is strikingly exemplified by this fact, that although Philadelphia and lake Erie are distant from each other above 300 miles, there is no doubt but that the rivers of the State may be so improved, as to reduce the land carriage between them nine tenths. In the same way the navigation to Pittsburg, after due improvement, may be used instead of land carriage for the whole distance, except 23 miles.—By these routes it is clear, that a large proportion of the foreign articles used on the western waters must be transported, and that their furs, skins, ginseng, hemp, flax, pot-ash, and other valuable commodities may be brought to Philadelphia. The Hemp and oak timber for the Russian navy is transported by inland navigation 1200 miles, and yet the hemp is shipped from that kingdom on lower terms than from any other part of the known world. Russia, long since the settlement of Pennsylvania by civilized and enlightened people, was in a state of absolute barbarism, and destitute of these improvements. Much therefore is to be expected from the continued exertions of the prudent, industrious and sensible inhabitants of Pennsylvania, in the course of the present century.

A considerable part of the lands of this State remain for sale by the public. They are usually paid for in the funded public debts, which are at all times to be bought in the market. With all the charges upon them, to the completion of the title, they will cost the purchaser from one fifth to one third of a Mexican dollar per acre, according to the price of stock or the debts, and the lands he inclines to buy. The ready money is necessary in these cases, because the State does not sell on credit. Purchases however can be always made, partly or wholly on credit, from private persons, who take mortgages on the lands they sell to emigrants, and indulge them with a very easy credit. In these cases the price is higher of course. The Pennsylvanians having no disputes with the Indians about boundaries, and all the lands within the State being purchased at a fair and open treaty, and there being some settlements westward of Pennsylvania on the new lands of Congress, we have little apprehensions from the Indians any where, and in most of our new country there is no danger at all.

Good lands in the old counties of this State sell generally at a certain sum for a farm, including the buildings. This, before the war, was, in most of the thick settled counties within a smart day's ride of Philadelphia, from four pounds ten shillings sterling, to thirty-six shillings per acre, according to the quality, unless in situations very near the city or some town, or in cases of very valuable buildings, mills, taverns, or situations for country trade. In one or two counties, remarkable for the richness of the lands, they sold higher, sometimes considerably. Farms cannot now be sold for as good prices or good payments as could then be obtained, owing to the quantity of new lands for sale by this and several other States, and by Congress; and owing to several new and profitable uses for money, that did not exist before the revolution. Some poor lands in the old counties sell for still lower prices.

The produce, manufactures and exports of Pennsylvania are very many and various; viz. wheat, flour, middlings, ship-stuff, bran, shorts, ship-bread, white water biscuit, rye, rye flour, Indian corn or maize, Indian meal, buckwheat,

buckwheat meal, bar and pig iron, steel, nail rods, nails, iron hoops, rolled iron tire, gun-powder, cannon ball, iron cannon, musquets, ships, boats, oars, handspikes, masts, spars, ship timber, ship blocks, cordage, square timber, scantling, plank, board, staves, heading, shingles, wooden hoops, tanners bark, corn-fans, coopers wares, bricks, coarse earthen or potters ware, a very little ordinary stone ware, glue, parchment, shoes, boots, foal leather, upper leather, dressed deer and sheep skins, and gloves and garments thereof, fine hats, many common, and a few coarse; thread, cotton, worsted and yarn hosiery, writing, wrapping, blotting, sheathing and hanging paper, stationary, playing cards, pasteboards, books, wares of brass, pewter, lead, tin-plate, copper, silver and gold, clocks and watches, musical instruments, snuff, manufactured tobacco, chocolate, mustard seed and mustard, flaxseed, flaxseed oyl, flax, hemp, wool, wool and cotton cards, pickled beef, pork, shad, herrings, tongues and sturgeon, hams and other bacon, tallow, hogs lard, butter, cheese, candles, soap, bees wax, loaf sugar, pot and pearl ashes, rum and other strong waters, beer, porter, hops, winter and summer barley, oats, spelts, onions, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, red and white clover, timothy, and most European vegetables and grasses, apples, peaches, plumbs, pears, apricots, grapes, both native and imported, and other European fruits, working and pleasurable carriages, horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, wood for cabinet makers, lime-stone, coal, free-stone and marble.

Some of these productions are fine, some indifferent; some of the manufactures are considerable, for a young country circumstanced as this has been, some inconsiderable; but they are enumerated, to show the general nature of the state, and the various pursuits of the inhabitants. In addition to them we may mention, that a lead-mine and two or three salt-springs have been discovered in our new country, which will no doubt be worked, as soon as the demand for these articles to the westward increases. We ought also to notice our great forests for making pot and pearl ashes. (To be continued.)

TRANSLATED FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE LEYDEN GAZETTE. Published by STEPHEN LUZAC.

[A Paper that is considered in Europe as the most authentic medium of Intelligence—and as such circulates more extensively than any other similar publication.]

CONTINUED.

BRUSSELS, January, 4.

THE states of Flanders, long since united by bonds of friendship and interest with the states of Brabant, and animated by the same spirit for the preservation of their rights and privileges, have thought that the only mode of attaining their Independence, and securing their liberty, was by uniting themselves with the province of Brabant, and concluding a treaty of offensive and defensive union, under this express condition—that neither party ever enter into compromise with its former sovereign, but by common agreement.

The states of Flanders being further willing to testify their sincere friendship towards the states of Brabant, by the most unequivocal acts, agree to the proposition made to them through the hands of M. Van Eupen, to charge this union into one common sovereignty of the two states, so that all the power and exercise of it may be centered in a Congress, which shall be composed by deputies named by those parties, according to the article of organization to be agreed on hereafter, on true principles of strict justice, and dictated for the common good. The intention of the contracting party is, that from henceforward the power of this sovereign assembly shall be confined to the sole object of common defence, to the power of making peace and war, the support of a national militia; and the maintenance of the necessary fortifications for the defence of the country, to contract alliances with foreign powers, and in short to perform whatever regards the common interests of the two states, as well as those which may hereafter think fit to accede to this union.

The states of Flanders flatter themselves that the states of Brabant will find in this declaration, a sure guarantee for the loyal sentiments they profess towards the states of Flanders, and their zeal for the common cause; and they doubt not but that the states of Brabant will shew a like disposition towards them.

To this declaration the states of Brabant have published an answer, assenting to the offer on nearly the same terms as the original.

The provinces of Malines, Tournay, Namur, Hainault, and all other provinces formerly belonging to Austria, have acceded to this act, and have promised the early arrival of their deputies at Brussels, to enter more fully into the views of the states of Brabant and Flanders.

On the last day of the old year the states of Brabant assembled at the hotel de Ville, where they mutually administered to each other an oath, religiously to preserve the rights, privileges, and constitution of the country, in presence of the sovereign council of Brabant, who, in like manner took an oath from the hands of the states, as representatives of the people. A large concourse of citizens attended to see this happy ceremony, and on that night there was a general illumination throughout the city.

POLAND, December 18.

PLAN OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. Determines the rights of sovereignty, which belong to the nation, particularly that of electing a King.

ART. II. All landholders shall have the right of giving their suffrages in the election of representatives.

ART. III. Fixes the term of each diet to two years at the expiration of which they shall render an account of their conduct to their constituents.

ART. IV. Requires the unanimous vote of the diet in the formation of all fundamental laws, three-fourths of the votes for all political laws; two-thirds for taxes and imposts, and the simple plurality of votes for all civil and criminal laws.

ART. V. A plurality of three-fourths of the votes of the diet, shall be necessary in all questions concerning foreign alliances and treaties of peace.

ART. VI. The preservation of the laws, and the whole power of the executive government, shall rest with the King and his Council the members of which shall be responsible to the diet for their conduct.

ART. VII. The tribunals of the diet shall preserve their jurisdiction, but the limits of it shall be more strictly defined.

ART. VIII. The constitution being established on these principles, it shall be guaranteed that the confederate diet shall no longer exist, and that all laws against the principles of the above articles, shall be declared null and void.

These articles, are to be referred for future consideration.

P A R I S, December 31.

The report of the Committee of Enquiry has been published, concerning the conspiracies of the months of May, June, and July last, which is contained in sixty octavo pages; it asserts, first, that there has been a conspiracy against the liberty of the French nation, the national assembly, and the city of Paris in particular. Second, that this conspiracy was a crime of treason against the nation, or against his majesty. Third, that the keeper of the seals of Barentin, Count de Puysegur, Marshal Broglio, Baron Befenal and Berther intendant of Paris, have been concerned in this conspiracy, which they directed. Fourth, that nothing can exculpate the conspirators in the eye of justice.

Dec. 28. The president announced to the national assembly, that the king had sanctioned the decrees respecting municipalities, and that, which declares the non-Catholics admissible to all civil and military employments. On Tuesday the twenty-ninth, in the evening, the deliberations on the offer of several Geneva citizens of 900,000 livres, as a proof of their attachment, was refused. Mr. Volney who spoke before on the subject on the twenty-fourth, explained his sentiments again with more energy and fulness, maintaining "that this offer was made by the heads of a people, whose servitude had been guaranteed by the ministers of France in former treaties, and that a free nation could not accept, the shameful price of the slavery of another people." This gift says he, is owing to a cause which ought to proscrib it: It is a return for the protection, which we have granted the Aristocrats of Geneva: It is the exchange for a guaranty, which they wish to perpetuate, and which you will shortly perhaps be called upon to destroy. Mr. Volneys speech which was vigorously supported by Count Mirabeau, made a great impression on the assembly, which not only ordered it to be printed together with the letters and memorials which he read to verify his assertion, but likewise unanimously decided (M. de Lufignan only excepted) "that the assembly would not accept the offer of the Geneva contribution, and that the president should communicate this decree to the first minister of the finances."

## New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

PRIZE of	£.3000	£.3000
1	1000	2000
2	500	1500
3	200	2000
10	100	3000
30	50	2500
50	20	2400
120	10	1800
180		
7950	4	31800

8346 Prizes, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000  
16654 Blanks, }  
Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAM HERRING,  
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.  
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

## James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,  
WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual.  
New-York, April 8, 1790.

## William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,  
A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:  
BOOK Muslins 8-4 6-4 5-4  
Jaconet do.  
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,  
Chintzes,  
Ginghams,  
HUMHUMS,  
Long Cloths,  
Cassas,  
Seerfucers,  
Boglapores.

A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.  
With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.

## John Smith & Peter Wendover, SAIL-MAKERS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced business in partnership in their line, under the Firm of SMITH and WENDOVER, in the Sail-Loft in Front Street, opposite VAN ZANDT'S Wharf (near the Coffee-House) formerly occupied by CARMER and SMITH, and lately by JOHN SMITH. Those Gentlemen who will be pleased to favor them with their custom may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and on as short notice as can be expected.  
NEW-YORK, MAY 4, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of PHILIP DENMAN, now confined in the common goal of Newark, in the county of Essex, That the Honorable Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, have appointed Tuesday the 25th day of May next, for the creditors of said Philip Denman, to meet at the Court House in Newark, at nine o'clock of the day aforesaid, and shew cause to the judge of the said Court if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent debtors estate should not be made, and he discharged according to the act of the Legislature of New-Jersey in such case made and provided.  
PHILIP DENMAN.

Newark, April 14, 1790.

## Moses Rogers, and Co.

HAVE removed their STORE to the New Building, corner of Golden-Hill and Queen-Street, fronting Burling Slip.  
New-York, May 5, 1790.