

NOTES ON PENNSYLVANIA.
(CONCLUDED.)

A Privilege, almost peculiar to this state, has been granted to foreigners by the Legislature of Pennsylvania—that of buying and holding lands and houses within this commonwealth, without relinquishing their allegiance to the country in which they were born. They can sell or bequeath the lands, receive the rents, and in short, have every territorial and pecuniary right, that a natural born Pennsylvanian has; but no civil rights. As they profess to owe allegiance to a foreign prince or government, and reside in a foreign country, where they of course have civil rights, they cannot claim them, nor ought they to desire them here; since no man can serve two masters. If they chuse, at any time after purchase, to come out to this country, and make themselves citizens; or if they chuse to give their estate to a child, or other person, who will do so, either of them may become citizens to all intents and purposes. This indulgence to purchase is granted for three years from January 1789, and all lands bought by foreigners before Jan. 1792 may be held for ever on those terms. Whether a right to make purchases upon those terms will be allowed to foreigners after that time is uncertain, and will entirely depend upon the opinion of our Legislature, as to the safety or utility of it.

Useful knowledge and science have been favorite objects of attention here. We have an university, three colleges, and four or five public academies, besides many private academies and free schools, in the city and several of the county towns of this state. Considerable grants of monies, rent charges, and particularly of new lands, have been made by our Legislature, and very liberal private subscriptions have been added at various times. Though our government and citizens have always been attentive to the important object of useful and liberal knowledge, yet an increased regard for learning has been manifest since the revolution. Rising from a provincial to an independent situation, appears, and very naturally, to have expanded our ideas, and to have given an enhanced value to improvements of the human mind.

Among the natural advantages of Pennsylvania, her almost innumerable mill seats ought not to be omitted. They are conveniently distributed by Providence throughout the state, and afford the means of establishing every species of mill-work and labour-saving machines, to meet the produce and raw materials almost at the farmers doors. In the present situation of this country, wanting hands for farming, and in the present state of manufactures, when ingenious mechanism is every day and every where invented, to lessen the necessity for manual labour, this natural advantage must appear of inestimable importance. Hemp and flax are among the most profitable productions of our rich midland and new counties, THE CREAM of which is yet to be skimmed. It is therefore a most pleasing fact, that we have in the state the full-sized and complete movements or works of a water-mill and machinery, to sliver, rove and spin flax and hemp into threads or yarns, fit for linen of 30 cuts to the pound, or any coarser kind, sheetings, towelling, sail-cloth, oznabrigs, twine, and the strands or yarns for cordage. The same machinery is calculated for the roving or preparing, and spinning of combed wool into worsted yarn. We have also the movements and complete machinery of Sir Richard Arkwright's water-mill for spinning yarns of cotton. And though the climate of this state is not fit for cultivating that raw material, yet cotton can be raised with profit in every state in our Union Southward of Pennsylvania, and imported from the East and West-Indies.

It is certain that this extraordinary capacity of our country for mechanical works has either called forth, in an unusual degree, the mechanical powers of the human mind, or that Providence has bestowed upon the people of this and our sister states an uncommon portion of that talent, which its nature and situation require. Our RITTENHOUSE and FRANKLIN stand unrivalled in mechanical philosophy; and those who know our country are well informed, that to these two great names we could add a considerable list of philosophical and practical mechanics, in a variety of branches.

So many of the necessary and convenient arts and trades depend upon the plenty and cheapness of fuel, that it appears proper to take notice of this article. Till the revolution, our dependence was almost entirely upon wood fuel, of which, in the most populous places, we have still a great abundance; and in all interior situations immense quantities; but the increase of manufactures has occasioned us to turn our attention to coal. Of this useful fossil, Providence has given us very great quantities in our middle and western country. The vicinity of Wyoming, on the Susquehanna, is one bed of coal, of the open-burning kind, and of the most intense heat. At the head waters of Schuylkill are some considerable bodies. At the head of the western branch of Susquehanna is a most extensive body, which stretches over the country south-westerly, so as to be found in the greatest plenty at Pittsburgh, where the Alle-

gheny and Youghiogony unite, and form the head of the Ohio. All our coal has hitherto been accidentally found on the surface of the earth, or discovered in the digging of common cellars or wells; so that when our wood fuel shall become scarce, and the European methods of boring shall be skilfully pursued, there can be no doubt of our finding it in many other places. At present, the ballasting of ships from coal countries abroad, and the coal mines in Virginia, which lie convenient to navigation, occasion a good deal of coal to be brought to the Philadelphia market. From this great abundance and variety of fuel it results, that Pennsylvania, and the United States in general, are well fitted to all manufactories, that are effected by fire, such as furnaces, foundaries, forges, glass-houses, breweries, distilleries, steel-works, smiths shops, pot-ash works, sugar and other refineries, &c. &c.

Ship building is a business in which the port of Philadelphia exceeds most parts of the world. Masts, spars, timber and plank, not only from our own state and the other states on the Delaware, are constantly for sale in our market, but the mulberry of the Chesapeake, and the ever green or live oak and red cedar of the Carolinas and Georgia, are so abundantly imported, that nine-tenths of our vessels are built of them. No vessels are better than these; and in proof of it English writers of rank might be quoted, who have published for and against us. A live oak and cedar ship of 200 tons, carpenter's measurement, can be fitted to take in a cargo for £14 currency per ton; and there is not a port in Europe in which an oak ship can be equally well built and fitted for £20 per ton in our money, or £12 sterling. This fact may appear doubtful or extraordinary, but is certainly true; and it is greatly in favor of our ship carpenters and other tradesmen employed in fitting and building ships, as well as our merchants and farmers, whose interests are so much connected with navigation.

The distance of Philadelphia from the sea has been made an objection by some, and the closing of our river by the ice, which happens almost every winter. Amsterdam, the greatest port in Europe, is inaccessible in the winter. But it is a fact, that, notwithstanding these objections, our vessels make as many West-India voyages as as those of the two other principal sea ports of the middle states; and though the river is frozen from three to nine weeks almost every winter, yet there are occasional openings, which give opportunities for fleets of merchantmen to go out and come in. The fine corn and provision country, which lies near Philadelphia, enables the merchants to load their vessels in the winter, and the market is regularly supplied with flour, pork, beef, lumber, staves, iron, and many other of our principal articles of exportation. Little time is therefore lost, and we find that our trade increases. The crop of 1789, and other exports from the harvest of that year to that of 1790, it is supposed, will load 120,000 tons of shipping. We have a very extensive back country; and many large bodies of new land, that must send their produce to the Philadelphia market, are settling fast.

The population of Pennsylvania, by the last accounts taken was 360,000 men, women and children, but, as some years have since elapsed, it is supposed it will not fall much short of 400,000 when the present enumeration shall be completed.

No country in Europe has paid off so much of her public debt, since the late general war, as this state, notwithstanding the past disorders and difficulties of the United States, arising from the weakness of our late general government, and the shocks of an invasive war. She has paid off and sunk a sum equal to her full share of the interest and a considerable part of the principal of her state and federal debts. Yet she has laid no excise or internal duty, but eight pence currency upon spirituous liquors, and has several millions of land yet unfold.

The inhabitants of Pennsylvania are principally the descendants of the English, Irish, and Germans, with some Scotch, Welch, Swedes, and a few Dutch. There are also many of the Irish and Germans, who emigrated when young or in the middle time of life; and there are a number of each of those two nations now in legislative, executive and judicial stations among us. It has ever been the policy of our government, before and since the revolution, and the disposition of our people, to receive all sober emigrants with open arms, and to give them immediately the free exercise of their trades and occupations, and of their religion.

Such is the present situation of things in Pennsylvania, which is more or less the same in several other of the American States, viz. New-York, Virginia, the Carolina's and Georgia; but though not so in the rest, the principal difference is, that they are so fully peopled, that there are no new lands of any value unfold, and farming lands, that are improved, are of course dearer than with us. In those States, however, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the fisheries, and navigation, afford comfortable subsistence and ample rewards of profit to the industrious and well disposed, amidst the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Before this paper is concluded, it may be useful to recapitulate the various productions and exports of the United States, which are the foundations of a grand scene of agriculture—the resources for an extensive trade—and the materials for a great variety of useful and elegant manufactures. From our new country we have a variety of skins and furs, and ginseng; in the settled parts of the States, rice, indigo, cotton, silk, tobacco, flaxseed, wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelts, Indian corn, hemp, flax, wool, iron, lead, copper, coal, freestone, limestone, marble, sulphur, saltpetre, a great variety of ship timber, ship planks, masts, spars, tar, pitch and turpentine, pork, beef, cyder, fish oil, spermaceti, whalebone, dried fish, pickled fish, hides, leather, black cattle, sheep, cheese, butter, tallow, hops, mustard seed, staves, heading, shingles, boards, plank, scantling, square timber, black walnut, wild cherry and curled maple for cabinet wares, potash, pearl ashes, potters clay, brick clay, &c. &c. with apples, and all the other principal fruits, and potatoes, and all the other principal vegetables. During the late war considerable quantities of sea salt were manufactured on our coast, as far north as New-Jersey; and this article will no doubt one day become an object of attention. It may be safely affirmed, that no European nation whatsoever unites in its dominions, even including their distant colonies, such a variety of important and capital productions; nor can there be any doubt in the mind of a candid and serious observer, that such a country must rise, with common prudence, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, affording to every industrious and virtuous citizen and emigrant the certain means of comfortable subsistence, and the fairest prospect of establishing a family in life.

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.

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

8345 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 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, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donald's estate, within this state, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.
New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

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.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street, New-York, April 17, 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 PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual.
New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

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.