ADDRESS

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR PATERSON.

SIR,

AMIDST the numerous addreſſes which have been preſented ſince your late appointment, the Bar of New-Jerſey beg leave to ſolicit your attention. As friends and as brothers we addreſs you; and if, in this teſtimonial of reſpect and veneration for your character, we ſhould depart from the uſual ſtile of congratulation, we hope the feelings which occaſion the departure, will plead our apology. The profeſſion in which we labour is of ſo delicate a nature, that to preſerve the character of a gentleman with fellow-practitioners and deſerve the noble appellation of an honeſt man with the reſt of mankind, requires a propriety of conduct which can be claimed by few, but which ought to be aimed at by all. Perhaps no man ever practiſed at the bar, who ſo fully arrived at this deſirable point as yourſelf; and whilſt you afford an eminent example of moral rectitude and enlightened underſtanding, you repel the illiberal idea that ſtrict virtue is incompatible with the practice of the forum. Since the intereſt of the ſtate calls the exerciſe of your abilities from the bar, we look forward with pleaſure to that equal diſtribution of juſtice, which muſt be the conſequence of your judgment and experience, when you preſide as chancellor, of the ſtate. In this point of view, ſir, you are not loſt to the profeſſion; and as citizens, we enjoy the proſpect of every benefit which can reſult from an efficient and guarded adminiſtration. As no one can better underſtand the intereſts of the community, your own benevolence and the general affection for your perſon, will conſpire to accompliſh our political harmony, which will at once give us weight in the national government, and influence the proſperity of the union. That your conſtant and ſucceſsful exertions in your late public character, ſhould meet with the utmoſt gratitude this ſtate could diſplay, ought to have been expected—but very few official appointments have, like your own, combined all ranks of people in one common bond of affection.

Under your auſpices, ſir, we are become a band of brothers; every whiſper of ſuſpicion will be baniſhed: and whilſt we, as a profeſſion, bid adieu to your Excellency, as the moſt diſtinguiſhed member of it, we, at the ſame time, embrace you as the ruler of a free enlightened people. That the cares of office may ſet lightly on your brow, is our ſincereſt wiſh—Be firm!—for Heaven ſmiles on conſcious rectitude: And long may you live to govern our intereſts and our hearts.

At the requeſt and in behalf of the Bar of New-Jerſey.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Attorney-General.

November 13, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR addreſs affects me in a moſt ſenſible manner: It flows from the heart: It comes from friends and from brothers:—I receive it as ſuch; and as ſuch, I feel it. The teſtimonial you preſent in favor of my private profeſſion and public character, is expreſſed in the moſt obliging terms. In return, be pleaſed to accept the warm effuſions of a grateful heart: To live in your affection and eſteem is my fervent wiſh, and ſhall be my continual ſtudy. To effect this deſirable end, my cares and efforts ſhall be directed to promote the freedom and happineſs of the good people of this ſtate, to advance our national proſperity; and to thoſe numerous and diverſified objects, which reſult from the adminiſtration of a free government, it is the full purpoſe of my ſoul to act with firmneſs, uniformity and deciſion; to make general principles, and not temporiſing expedients, the conſtitution and law of the land, and not the politics of the moment, the rule of my conduct. While thus I act, conſcious rectitude will ſmooth the brow of care, and adminiſter conſolation and ſupport in the moſt difficult and trying ſtate of things.

Candor, liberality of ſentiment, and moral rectitude, have, I well know, been always held in high eſtimation by the advocates of this ſtate: Theſe, indeed, are virtues uſeful and ornamental in every profeſſion, and in none more ſo than that of the law: May they ever decorate the Bar of New-Jerſey! The profeſſors of the law, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in behalf of the violated rights of mankind; have been eminently uſeful in the late revolution, and in the formation and eſtabliſhed of our national government. In this point of view, they are dear to every friend of freedom; and it is not without a degree of profeſſional pride, that I behold that long liſt of juridical names, which illumine and adorn the patriot roll of America.

In the adminiſtration of public affairs, it is a pleaſing and animating circumſtance, that in every meaſure which will conduce to the general intereſt of the ſtate, or of the union at large, the executive can confidently rely upon the aid and cordial co-operation of the gentlemen of the law. But notwithſtanding theſe encouraging aſſurances, it is not without much diffidence and anxiety, that I enter upon the execution of the important truſt committed to my care. The ſcene is new—the taſk is arduous. Alas!—gentlemen—I fear—that I ſhall often regret my acceptance of the honorable office which I now occupy—and wiſh—that I had continued with you a fellow-practitioner at the Bar. There I formed my friendſhips—there I paſſed the prime of my life, and expected to paſs the evening of my days: There—I have often ſeen and experienced your candour and politeneſs—your generoſity of ſentiment and elevation of ſoul. Memory will frequently bring to my view thoſe ſocial hours, in which we lived as brothers, and in which we mingled the "feaſt of reaſon and the flow of ſoul:"—hours, which I ſhall muſe upon with pleaſing melancholy! and ſweeteſt luxury of thought!

Go, gentlemen, and be happy—go, and ſtill continue to exerciſe thoſe virtues and talents, the diſplay of which has rendered you conſpicuous, and merited the eſteem and confidence of your fellow citizens:—go, and may you long live an ornament to the profeſſion in which you labour, and a bleſſing to the ſociety in which you live.

WILLIAM PATERSON.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

IN the year 1762, when ſucceſs attended the Britiſh arms in every quarter of the globe, this country derived near ten millions ſterling of ſpecie from the different captures made by the fleet and army. Such an influx of wealth, invigorated commerce and encouraged induſtry, while it raiſed the ſpirit of the nation to a pitch of enthuſiaſm, that rendered our men invincible againſt any ſuperiority of numbers.

Tueſday a meeting of the privy council was held at the cockpit, ſummoned for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration a report of Sir Joſeph Banks, on the general queſtion of admitting wheat, the produce of the United States of America, detained at the ports of Liverpool, &c.

It was not ſufficient for the French to be free, but they muſt be forward; "they would not be good, but they muſt be too good."—Having obtained all the liberty a nation ſhould wiſh or want, they pervert the very firſt powers of it, by the annihilation of rank and title, to the very ruin and deſtruction of honour, the great aſſertor of freedom, and the very thing which emancipated that kingdom; for now, ſince it is univerſally allowed that

"Order is Heaven's firſt law; and this confeſs'd,
"Some are and muſt be greater than the reſt;

Flattery will bow its head *to money and to office;* Placemen and monied men will bear all the ſway; and the great badge of ſuperiority, from henceforth will not be *ingenious merit*, but *dictatorial power*.

Sept. 14. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, it is aſſerted, is in hourly expectation of receiving diſpatches, which were to determine whether he is to abide longer with us, or bid adieu to a country which, from long reſidence, and habit of intimacy with moſt of our nobility and gentry, he is particularly attached to. His excellency has been heard more than once to declare to his friends, during the preſent diſpute, that he hoped he ſhould not be under the painful neceſſity of leaving them directly.

The laſt letters from Spain contradict the accounts of the emperor of Morocco's aſſaſſination—though his cruelties and caprices every day ſubject him to ſuch an accident. He is, however, repreſented as a warm friend (if ſuch a man can be called a friend) to the Engliſh, whoſe cauſe he eſpouſes upon every occaſion.

Conſiderable quantities of American pot-aſhes having been condemned by the Aſſaymaſters, people ſkilled in that manufacture, have been led to make ſeveral experiments to diſcover the cauſes of its defects and impurity. The great evil which injures the ſale, and very much reduces the value of ſome of the American pot-aſh, ariſes from foreign matters, ſuch as common ſalt and earth, being accidentally or deſignedly mixed with it. People vending or dealing in this article may ſave themſelves the trouble and diſgrace of ſending an adulterated or faulty kind to market, if they will only previouſly obſerve the following method for trying its quality.—Take ſome pot-aſh and diſſolve it in water: Let there be as much pot-aſh as the water will diſſolve. Then plunge a piece of ſilver coin, or any thin plate of ſilver into the ſolution. If the pot-aſh contains any inflammable or improper mixtures, it will change the ſilver to a dark or black colour, in the ſame manner as if it had been over the ſteam of burning ſulphur—if the pot-aſh is pure the ſilver will remain bright.—Upon the experiment being made ſhould it be diſcovered to be bad, the evil can be remedied only by diſſolving the whole quantity in pure water, and boiling it down, and fluxing it a ſecond time; or it may be made into pearl-aſhes, by calcination, with little expence.

An eminent phyſician, whoſe name we are not at liberty to mention, has obliged us with a liſt of Epidemic diſorders now raging in England: among which are the following.—SORE THROAT.—This, he obſerves, although apparently infectious is peculiar only to certain inhabitants of the ſtreet called Old-Baily, and frequently proves fatal to ſix or eight at a time,—N. B. It never affects the patient but once, and always ends in ſuffocation. Of late, phyſicians have recommended long ſea voyages, to perſons ſo bad as to be in danger of this diſtemper—but it is always better to prevent than to cure—and very uſeful directions for prevention may be found by applying to the *Philanthropic Society*, or the *Sunday ſchools*.

GAMING is a fever, or feveriſhed affection of the chronic kind—very rarely proving *ſoon* fatal; but if the patient has once caught it, ſeldom leaves him, ſhould he live ever ſo long.—The paroxyſms of the diſtemper reſemble thoſe of the *ague*, that is, are *cold* and *hot* fits—the diſcharge of *yellow matter*, leaves the patient very low, and frequently a delirium comes on, ending in ſudden death. In ſome patients he has obſerved a number of *black* and *red* ſpots, which he conſiders as very unfavourable ſymptoms.—The diſorder is not hereditary, nor communicable without coming in contact with thoſe black and red ſpots. It has been known to leave the patient for ſeveral years, and afterwards return. When this is the caſe, he obſerves that it is always fatal, a *mortification* enſuing. In younger patients a *mortification* properly treated and followed up by *bitters*, has made a cure, but the utmoſt care in this caſe muſt be taken to prevent a relapſe.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 31.

The ſhortneſs of the turns in a ſmall and ill laid out-courſe, occaſioned accidents to horſes and jockies during the races at Athlone. Three of the jockies lie dangerouſly ill, and three of the running horſes are incapacitated from ever appearing on the turf in future. From the vaſt concourſe of people, many accidents happened to the ſpectators, amonſt whom was a ſtay-maker, who on Tueſday was killed by a horſeman having in full ſpeed overturned him with ſuch violence, that his ribs were all broke.

On Monday a curious cauſe came on to be tried at Alderman Emerſon's police-office: "A Liberty weaver ſold his Cara Sposa to a friend for a guinea and a ſhilling, and marched her home to the reſidence of her purchaſer. The morning following, the lady not liking the attentions of her new Lord, returned to her former lover, and refuſed to ratify his bargin with the purchaſer, who in conſequence applied to the police-office in order to re-obtain his purchaſe money.—About 200 weavers attended the diſcuſſion. Several of the Weavers-ſquare Ciceros harangued on the occaſion; but the plantiff was non-ſuited.

MONTEGO-BAY, Oct. 2.

Our late lieutenant-governor general Clarke, accompanied by Major M'Mordo, ſailed from Portſmouth the 10th of Auguſt, in the Thynne-Packet-boat, for Quebec, being appointed lieutenant-governor of that province.

The inhabitants of Honduras, having ſurmounted the fear of any preſent diſturbance, have again employed their negroes in their uſual occupation of falling wood and preparing it for market.

PITTSBURGH, November 6.

No authentic accounts have yet been received from the troops out on the expedition, but there are a great many different reports through the country; theſe are entirely without foundation, and muſt be the fabrication of ſome perſons who have little elſe to do. As ſoon as we receive any account that may be depended on, we ſhall undoubtedly publiſh it for the information of our readers.

Extract of a letter from Andrew Elicott, Eſquire, to his friend in this town, dated Preſque Iſle, October 11, 1790.

"I yeſterday compleated the ſurvey of the territory annexed to the State of Pennſylvania, after much difficulty and hardſhip. The land contained in this ſurvey is generally good, and from its peculiar ſituation an important object to the State. The Indians did not appear to be well diſpoſed towards the execution of our buſineſs, but after a treaty and receiving ſome ſmall preſents, accompanied with rum and tobacco, permitted us to go on."

RICHMOND, *(Virg.)* Nov. 11.

The laſt accounts from Kentucky, ſay, an advanced party of our troops came up with a number of Indians on the banks of the Ohio, killed 15, and took 25 priſoners—after the priſoners were examined, 15 were found to be white men, and are now in Fayette jail, Lexington.

Yeſterday the general Aſſembly of this Commonwealth proceeded to elect a Senator of the United States, in the room of the Honorable WILLIAM GRAYSON, Eſq. deceaſed, and a majority of votes was found in favor of JAMES MONROE, Eſq.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.

Samuel Sterett, *William Pinkney*, *Joſhua Seney*, *William Vans Murray*, *Philip Key*, and *Upton Sheredine*, Eſq'rs. are elected federal repreſentatives of the ſtate of Maryland.

The Hon. *George Dent*, Eſq. hath been *unanimouſly* choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Delegates, now ſitting, in the General Aſſembly of this State, at Annapolis.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 13.

On Monday, the 8th inſt. commenced the election for a repreſentative in Congreſs from this ſtate, when the Hon. *John Vining*, Eſq. was re-elected in New-Caſtle and Kent counties, by a very large majority.

BURLINGTON, November 10.

At a meeting of the *Burlington Society, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures*, on Saturday the 6th of November, 1790.

Reſolved, That notice be given to the candidates for the premium offered by this ſociety in their reſolution of the 3d day of April laſt, for the beſt quantity of cheeſe, not leſs than 300 weight to be made in this country, that a room is provided at the houſe of Mr. *Alexander M'Gregor*, hatter, next door to the houſe of *Bowes Reed*, Eſq. in Burlington, for the reception of ſuch parcels of cheeſe as may be delivered prior to the the firſt Saturday in January next, on which day the premium will be adjudged.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

We hear from Connecticut that *Pierpoint Edwards*, Eſq. who was lately choſen one of the repreſentatives from that ſtate in Congreſs, has declined ſerving.

Died on Saturday, Mrs. *Butler*, the amiable and much reſpected conſort of the Hon. Pierce Butler, Eſq. ſenator of the United States from the ſtate of South Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Sept.

"The famous Herſchell is about to publiſh ſome new obſervations upon the planetary ſyſtem. With reſpect to thoſe already made on the moon, if his glaſſes have not miſled him, the deductions will give us a good deal of inſight into the real nature of that planet.—From the information of his teleſcope, ſeveral burning mountains, commonly called Volcanoes, do there exiſt; and if ſuch an element as fire does there exiſt; there muſt be certainly ſuch a fluid as air to ſupport it; and from hence we may count upon the reality of an atmoſphere, about our attendant Satellite. By a peculiar lucid whiteneſs always plainly diſ-