

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1786.

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

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HERALD.  
Messrs. Printers,  
To every real friend to his country, the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in the eastern part of this state, to his friend on the western borders of the state, must not only be pleasing, but excite some very useful reflections at the present crisis.

**A**S to curing the evils which our fellow-citizens at large now labour under, we need only time, patience and resolution to effect. Industry, frugality and economy will set us above these evils, and render our country truly independent. While we will wear the clothes and use the manufactures of Britain, we can never be an independent people; for so long as we will have their commodities, so long must we work and toil to make remittances, and openly shew to the world, that we are but little better than tributary slaves to that detested nation—that arrogant selfish people. We ought to prohibit the killing of lambs for some years; we ought to have large sheep-walks, of 1500 or 2000 acres each, and we ought to encourage, by a bounty, the immediate increase of our sheep. No country upon earth is better calculated than our own, for the linen manufactory, and it is a scandal to us, that we import a yard of linen from abroad. Hemp is a native of our country, and we ought to raise sufficient to supply not only ourselves, but some of our sister-states, and even the more western parts of Europe. But sitting in our chimney corners for near seven months in the year, and crying oh Lord! sure it is dreadful cold! will never produce either wool, flax or hemp. We have endless resources among us, but industry and enterprise are absolutely necessary to call them forth into view and into use, for the publick benefit. I hope the county towns will instruct their members, and that the counties will instruct their senators to adopt without delay, whatever is necessary for the due regulation of the future practice of the law; and at the same time further improve them to attend to our own manufactures already established, and to encourage the introduction of such other manufactures, as may be well adapted to our country. No hats, nails, iron, hollow ware, candles, soap, refined sugar, beer, &c. should be permitted to be imported into this state, on any pretence whatever, unless the same be most clearly the produce of some of our sister states. Many other things may strike other persons; and as it is the duty of every individual to assist his country to the utmost of his power, every one should communicate freely to the publick, whatever appears to him probably beneficial to the community."

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HERALD.

Messrs. Printers,

If you think the following hints worthy a place in your paper, you will please to insert them.

**T**HE good citizens of this state are groaning, as they imagine, under innumerable burdens, which they impute to mal-administration of government.

Their complaints, I doubt not, are some few of them well founded. But before they proceed to extremities in demanding redress, let them carefully discriminate between those evils which exist in reality, and such as are only imaginary. Let them first investigate the true cause of their troubles, and impartially examine whether the sources do not centre in themselves.—The fact is, luxury and extravagance have long since been tamely suffered to banish industry and frugality from their peaceful seats, and reign with unbounded sway. The fair daughters of America who were once contented to sit down and sing all day to their spinning-wheels, who were proud of their ability to appear in the modest apparel wrought with their own hands, are now ambitious only to be flaunting in their lutefrings and brocades. And Columbia's hardy sons, who knew not the source of corruption, but boasted of their independence, in being able to feed and clothe themselves with the fruit of their own soil, and the labour of their own hands, are ignobly sunk into venality and idleness. It is true we are burdened, but mostly with our own laziness and extravagance. There seems at present to be a general dissatisfaction throughout the state. Whether it is with or without a cause let us not rashly apply a remedy that may prove more fatal than the disease. If we are in pain let us not trust to our own skill, but rather apply to the power which we think has inflicted the wound, and which we know is best able to give relief. Then let economy and application to business resume their seats, and all will be well again.

How much soever we may be oppressed, yet this much is certain, that we cannot be oppressed with justice. Why then should we wish to stop its execution? If we have honestly involved ourselves either

in publick or private debts, let us as honestly discharge the obligations we have voluntarily contracted. We have nobly bled for our liberty, and finally obtained the victory. But at the rate we are about to use it, God knows it cannot be much preferable to slavery.

Liberty is in itself a most valuable blessing. But there is as wide a difference betwixt liberty and licentiousness, as there is betwixt liberty and the most abject slavery. The freeborn sons of America begin to confound these in practice, if they do not in idea. They seem to think, that to enjoy liberty is to live independently of all laws, both divine and human—that each one should have a code of laws written in his own breast, and adapted to his own convenience. But Americans! correct your errors before the tyrant's herald shall proclaim it is too late. Be assured, that by your turbulence and sedition, you are preparing a yoke for your own necks, and heaping millions of burdens upon those which you now think too grievous to be borne.

Whoever lives to see but a few years more, must either see liberty used in a more rational manner, or expiring in the hands of a tyrannical master. Where then will be your much boasted independence? Alas! it will have fled for refuge to a more secure asylum. Then will you learn the value of your liberty by its loss. Then instead of going out at your pleasure and returning in safety, you will have it said—'liberty'shalt thou go, and no farther'——thas much shalt thou possess, and no more.

Whilst we now have it in our power to shew ourselves worthy of the name and privileges of Americans, let us not become a prey to lawless ambition, or the sport of contending powers. Whilst we maintain inviolate our rights and privileges, let us not give our liberty wings to fly away. That freedom which was purchased at the price of the blood of millions of our friends and countrymen is too dear to be abused, and it is most certainly worthy of our careful preservation.

My COUNTRYMEN! be not only free, but be wise and virtuous. Then will you enjoy the fruits of your native soil in peace and quietness—then will you rejoice in the name of Americans, and not till then, will you be happy. AMERICANUS.

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Mr. PRINTER,

**A**LATE writer under the signature of Benevolus, bespeaks our attention to the distresses of the Americans in captivity in Barbary. Those who are not callous to the finer feelings, must be interested in the sufferings of their fellow creatures; but I am amazed that a difference of colour should render us insensible to the miseries of one part of the human species, while we are endeavouring to promote the happiness of another; and that the humanity of Benevolus should not be awakened for the blacks in slavery in America, as well as for the Americans in Algiers. Every remark of his is so applicable to the oppressed Africans, who are held in bondage in a land of liberty, that I beg you would allow me to shew, that while we are attempting to liberate our American connexions, we act inconsistently in retaining our African brethren in a state which we think must be insupportable to the former. If liberty is the gift of the Deity, it is not confined to the whites—His beneficence has diffused it through the world, and a black revolts at the idea of bondage with as much spirit as a white; and it is equally "insupportable to them, as their former condition was free" as ours. Do as you would be done unto, is a maxim so consonant to the doctrines of the gospel, that it cannot be too frequently inculcated: is it not then surprising, that while we are attempting to fulfil it in one instance, in another we are acting so contrary to it, by entailing misery on the poor negroes? Negro masters doubtless shudder at the idea of slavery among the Algerines, and execrate them as barbarous tyrants, who divert themselves with the sufferings of their fellow creatures; but are they less barbarous than the disciples of Mahomet? Does not their example daily confirm the legality of a practice, which they condemn as unjustifiable and inhuman in the Algerines? As another inducement for us to subscribe towards the redemption of the Algerine prisoners, Benevolus says, "Let us, in addition to the miseries of these men, consider, what anguish their parents, their wives, their children, and all their connexions must feel for their situation." If you who have friends or relatives in captivity would wish the world to think your feelings on their account are not selfish and interested, at the same time you give liberty to your connexions, exert yourselves to extend the blessing to the enslaved Africans—They too have their brethren and sisters—they have their feelings as well as you; but their case is more deplor-

able than yours can be, for a father has no prospect of seeing his child released from the lash of a hard taskmaster, or a husband his wife freed from the lust of her tyrant, but by death. Though we may boast that "America possesses a purer religion" than the Mahometan, "and a greater degree of liberty" than the rest of the world; yet while the purity of that religion is sullied by such deviations from its mandates, and that liberty is denied to part of its inhabitants, we had better be silent about both, otherwise we expose our faith to the contempt of infidels in the one case, and ourselves to the just ridicule of the world in the other.—None but those whose feelings are seared by interest, can read the following extract of a letter from Charleston, without shuddering at the relation, and confessing that slavery cannot be reconciled to the example and doctrines of Him we call God and our Redeemer.—The letter is dated Aug. 8, 1786, and says, "Since I have lived here, I have been often a spectator of a sight, truly pitiable indeed; I mean the arrival of a cargo of negroes.—Sorrow, melancholy and despair were upon their countenances.—At the sale of them I have beheld the father, mother, and children locked in each others arms, begging never to be separated—the husband suing for his wife; the wife praying for her children, and entreating in a manner enough to melt the most obdurate heart, not to be torn from her husband.—The virgin attempting to hide her nakedness, when brought upon the stage to be sold, where they are exposed with no more regard to decency and humanity than if they were so many beasts—When sold and brought forward to be delivered up to this inhuman purchase, a more heart-piercing scene than the former takes place—the last embrace of the husband and wife, taking their beloved offspring in their arms, and with the most parental fondness bathing their cheeks with a final parting endearment, but they are not permitted to continue this long; they are torn away by their unfeeling masters, entirely destitute of a hope of ever seeing each other again.—Unhappy mortals! to experience such treatment, from men, who take upon themselves the sacred name of Christians.—Often have the tears of sorrow and pity stolen down my cheeks, when I have beheld them thus inhumanly treated."

HUMANUS.

The LIFE of JOHN NEWTON, in a series of letters to the Rev. Mr. HAWKINS—continued.

LETTER III.

Rev. and dear sir,

**M**Y last letter brought my history down to December 1742. I had then lately returned from a voyage, and my father not intending for the sea again, was thinking how to settle me in the world; but I knew little of the world—I was fond of a visionary scheme of a contemplative life—a medley of religion, philosophy and indolence—and was quite averse to the thoughts of an industrious application to business. At length an intimate friend of my father proposed to charge himself with the care of my future fortune: I consented to this, and every thing was prepared for my voyage to Jamaica, where I was to stay four or five years. I was upon the point of setting out the following week—in the mean-time my father sent me on some business to a place a few miles beyond Maidstone in Kent, and this little journey, which was to have been only for three or four days, occasioned a sudden and remarkable turn, which gave rise to the series of uncommon dispensations, of which you desire a more particular account. A few days before this intended journey I received an invitation to visit a family in the same county, who were distant relations, but very intimate friends of my dear mother; she died at their house, but I had heard nothing of them for many years: As my road lay within half a mile of their house, I obtained my father's leave to call on them—I was very indifferent about it, and sometimes thought of passing on: However I went, and met with the kindest reception, as the child of a dear deceased friend. My friends had two daughters—the eldest, as I understood some years afterwards, had been often considered, by her mother and mine, as a future wife for me, from the time of her birth. Intimate friends frequently amuse themselves with such prospects, but they miscarry much oftener than they succeed. Almost at the first sight I formed an attachment for her, which never lost its influence—I soon lost all taste of religion, and became deaf to the remonstrances of conscience and of prudence; but none of the scenes of misery and wickedness I afterwards experienced ever banished her a single hour together from my waking thoughts for the seven following years. This indeed is a point in which I think I

ought to be very brief; but I shall obey you, fir, in taking notice of the little incidents you recall to my memory, which, without your direction, I should have thought too trivial and too much my own to deserve mentioning. When I began the *eight letters*, I intended to say no more of myself than might be necessary to illustrate the wonders of Divine Providence and grace in the leading-turns of my life, but I account your judgment a sufficient warrant for enlarging my plan; give me leave, then, to reflect a little upon this unexpected incident, and to consider its influence upon my future life, and how far it was subservient to the views of Divine Providence concerning me---that, by being given up for a while to the consequences of my own wilfulness, and afterwards reclaimed by a high hand, my case, so far as it should be known, might be both a warning and an encouragement to others. In the first place I was almost a misanthrope, notwithstanding I so much admired the pictures of virtue and benevolence, as drawn by lord *Shaftsbury*; but now my reluctance to active life was overpowered at once, and hardly any thing less than this violent and commanding passion would have been sufficient to awaken me from the dull melancholy habit I had contracted. Farther, when I afterwards made shipwreck of faith, hope and conscience, my attachment to this person was the only remaining principle which in any degree supplied their place, and the bare possibility of seeing her again was the only present and obvious means of restraining me from the most horrid designs against myself and others; but then the ill effects it brought upon me counterbalanced these advantages, by introducing an idolatrous regard to a creature, it greatly weakened my sense of religion, and made farther way for the entrance of infidel principles; and though it promised great things as an incentive to diligence and activity in life, in reality it performed nothing---still less could it do in regulating my manners. It did not prevent me from engaging in a long train of excess and riot utterly unworthy the honourable pretensions I had formed; and though, through the wonderful interposition of Divine Goodness, the maze of my follies was at length unravelled, and my wishes crowned in such a manner as overpaid my sufferings; yet I am sure I would not go through the same series of trouble again to possess all the treasures of both the Indies. I have enlarged more than I intended on this point, as perhaps these papers may be useful to caution others against indulging an ungovernable passion, by my painful experience.

I now concluded it would be absolutely impossible to live at such a distance as Jamaica, for a term of four or five years, and therefore determined at all events that I would not go. I could not bear either to acquit my father with the true reason, or to invent a false one; therefore, without taking any notice to him why I did so, I staid three weeks, instead of three days in *Kent*, till I thought, as it proved, the opportunity would be lost, and the ships sailed---I then returned to *London*. I had highly displeased my father by this disobedience, but he was more easily reconciled than I could have expected. In a little time I failed with a friend of his to *Venice*. In this voyage I was exposed to the company and ill-example of the common sailors, among whom I ranked. Importunity and opportunity presenting every day, I once more began to relax from the sobriety and order which I had observed in some degree for more than two years. I was sometimes pierced with sharp convictions, but, though I made a few faint efforts to stop, I never recovered from this declension as I had done from several before---I did not indeed, as yet, turn out profligate, but I was making large strides towards a total apostacy from God. The most remarkable check and alarm I received, and for what I know, the last, was by a *dream*, which made a very strong impression upon my mind.

[To be continued.]

### Foreign Intelligence.

**L E M B E R G,** May 25.  
**BARON** Wolskohl has invented a gun, which being once loaded, may be discharged 36 times without interruption. This piece is neither larger nor heavier than a common musket.

**L O N D O N,** June 28.  
 Yesterday their majesties gave an entertainment at Kew Palace to all the royal family, previous to the departure of the princes Ernest, Adolphus and Augustus, for the university of Gottingen, in Germany, where they are to continue their studies for three years. They are to be attended by general Grenville, as their governor, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the present preceptor, who, with their pages, form the whole establishment that is to go with them, other subaltern servants being provided on the continent.

### American Intelligence.

**B O S T O N,** Aug. 29.  
**WE** hear that the assembly of Rhode-Island, which met the last week, passed another very vigorous law, to promote a free circulation of their paper money; which, it seems, their former acts, however violent, have not yet been able to effect. This law, it is said, enacts, that payment of all bonds, notes, and other securities for money, shall be demanded within a certain time, which is very short, or otherwise they are to become null and void. What a glorious government is this of Rhode-Island! How

careful to infill in the breasts of her citizens the principles of justice and moderation! How attentive to the true interests of the honest, the frugal and industrious! And how severe upon the numerous cheats, devourers of the estates of widows and orphans, and other villains, who swarm there, as well as in other republicks!

"A law of the English parliament (says a writer in the *Newport Mercury* of last week) that should make paper money upon the same principles that it has been made in this country, and then make it *penal* to complain of it, would immediately light up the torch of rebellion. If laws are made to look back and destroy the authenticity of notes, bonds and other legal obligations---in the name of all that is sacred in government, what have we been contending for so many years with Britain?---Was it only to shew our courage, spill our blood, impoverish our citizens, and then shift a worse scene in our bosom?---To feel is a principle of life, and to complain of injury is the birth-right of Englishmen. To be deprived of what alone is valuable in government, and then ordered to shut our mouths, is adding insult to injustice. Penal laws to prevent the discussion of publick grievances is the offspring of ignorance and barbarity,---a disgrace to the philosophick era, and a scourge to the true principles of christianity. The freedom of the press wants now only to be stopped to put us upon a footing with the South-Americans. Happy for the cause of humanity, that laws do not alter the *nature* of things, or the works of God must have been extremely mutilated."

The town of Bolton, in the county of Worcester, at a meeting held on the 14th instant, voted, unanimously, not to send a deputation to the proposed county convention.

SEPTEMBER 1.

### H I G H T R E A S O N.

By a gentleman, on whose veracity we can depend, who arrived in town yesterday, from Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, we are informed, that on Tuesday last, the day appointed by law for the sitting of the court of Common Pleas, in that town, a mob, consisting of near 1500 men, 500 of whom were under arms, and headed by a captain of the militia, assembled there, with the treasonable intention of forcibly preventing the sitting of that court, which they effected, the judges, from their threats and proceedings, thinking it insecure to proceed in the business of their office.

The same gentleman adds, that a convention had been held in that county, which had voted, as their opinion, that the senate, courts of Common Pleas and sessions, and the Attorney-General, were grievances and nuisances to the publick, as well as unnecessary and expensive.

His excellency the governor, in consequence of the above event, has convened the honourable council, this day, to advise on measures for supporting the dignity of the laws, and suppressing such dangerous insurrections.

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

By His EXCELLENCY

JAMES BOWDOIN, Esquire,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

### A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

**W**HEREAS information has been given to the supreme executive of this commonwealth, that on Tuesday last, the 29th of August, being the day appointed by law for the sitting of the court of common pleas and court of general sessions of the peace, at *Northampton* in the county of *Hampshire*, within this commonwealth, a large concourse of people, from several parts of that county, assembled at the court-house in *Northampton*, many of whom were armed with guns, swords, and other deadly weapons, and with drums beating, and fifes playing, in contempt and open defiance of the authority of this government, did, by their threats of violence, and keeping possession of the court-house until twelve o'clock on the night of the same day, prevent the sitting of the court, and the orderly administration of justice in that county.

And whereas this high-handed offence is fraught with the most fatal and pernicious consequences; must tend to subvert all law and government; to dissolve our excellent constitution, and introduce universal riot, anarchy and confusion, which would probably terminate in absolute despotism, and consequentially destroy the fairest prospects of political happiness, that any people was ever favoured with; and which this people will realize, if they do not suffer themselves to be misguided by the machinations of internal real enemies, who treacherously assume the character of their best and most zealous friends:

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this proclamation, calling upon all judges, justices, sheriffs, grand-jurors, constables, and other officers, civil and military, within this commonwealth, to prevent and suppress all such violent and riotous proceedings, if they should be attempted in their several counties.

And I do hereby, pursuant to the indispensable duty I owe to the good people of this commonwealth, most solemnly call upon them, as they value the blessings of freedom and independence, which at the expense of so much blood and treasure they have purchased---as they regard their faith, which in the sight of GOD and the world, they pledged to one another, and to the people of the United States, when they adopted the present constitution of government---as they would not disappoint the hopes, and thereby become contemptible in the eyes of other nations, in the view of whom they have risen to glory and empire---as they would not deprive themselves of the security derived from well-regulated society, to their lives, liberties and property; and as they would not devolve upon their children, instead of peace, freedom and safety, a state of anarchy, confusion and slavery, I do most earnestly and most solemnly call upon them to aid and assist with their utmost efforts, the aforesaid officers, and to unite in preventing and suppressing all such treasonable proceedings, and every measure that has a tendency to encourage them. And the attorney-general is hereby directed to prosecute and bring to condign punishment the ringleaders and abettors of the aforesaid atrocious violation of law and government; and also the ringleaders and abettors of any similar violation in future, whensoever or wheresoever it shall be perpetrated within this commonwealth.

GIVEN at the council-chamber in Boston, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By his Excellency's command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. secretary.

N E W - Y O R K, Aug. 25.

A correspondent remarks, if we would rescue our country from impending dangers, all ranks should lay aside superfluity, and strive to promote publick credit and national honour---We should glory in a love for simplicity, frugality and industry; virtue would then become victorious over vice, and America be a wealthy and flourishing people.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated June 27, 1786, to a friend in this country.

"Reports have long been in circulation, that something extraordinary might soon be expected; indeed, on the arrival in town of the American minister from Paris, and three dukes of the French nation, something might be looked for greater than we are accustomed to see. Some people, whose peculiar situation entitles them to know more of the subject than others, make no secret to whisper, that an alliance with France is in agitation---and to confirm this, from the present flattering appearances, the accomplished Elizabeth of France, may probably cross the Straits of Dover sooner than folks expect. Her avowed predilection for the English language, manners, and what is still more surprising, the religion of England, adds no small weight to the surmise. When this alliance takes place, I have many reasons to think you had better be any where else than in the unhappy colonies. Think of this, I advise you; a man had better live on his means to the northward of Fundy-Bay, than on milk and honey, where he may dread the arms of the two most powerful nations in Europe. This, however, to yourself."

C H A R L E S T O N, (S. C.) Aug. 10.

By a gentleman from the country we learn, that the waters are much higher, owing to the late rains, than has been known for many years. The post stage, which left this on Friday last, could proceed no farther than Pocatigo. Not a bridge nor causeway to be seen from Parker's ferry to Red Hill, and the whole country appears under water. At Santee, many of the inhabitants have been obliged to remove from their plantations with their corn, rice, &c.

Aug. 12. The legislature of Georgia have agreed on emitting the sum of 30,000l. one half to be appropriated to the sanguinary purpose of carrying on a war against the Creek Indians; but in order to give this measure an appearance of cool, deliberate justice, commissioners are appointed to treat with the savages, at the head of 1500 men. This measure was vigorously opposed by the members for Chatham county; notwithstanding which it passed by a large majority, all the upper county members being for it. The remainder of the paper emission is intended to pay off such arrears as are due to the army.

A gentleman, just arrived here from the High Hills of Santee, gives a most deplorable account of the misfortunes occasioned by the heavy rains, bridges every where swept away, mill-heads broken down, and indigo vats destroyed, form the melancholy picture.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Sept. 7.

Extract of a letter from Savannah (Georgia) dated August 17.

"Captain Samuel Newell, of the ship Commerce, from this port for Liverpool, in a letter to his friend, writes, that on the ninth day after their leaving Ty-

bee, they met with a violent storm, which lasted a considerable time, and induced them to jog the pumps often; but finding she could not be kept free, they suspected she had sprung a leak, and on examination found she had started and sprung at the wooden ends, and so low that it was not in their power to remedy the evil, there being then between three and four feet water in the hold, and the leak increasing; her having ranging timber on board, caused her to strain violently. At last, finding her sinking, he ordered out the boat, into which he went with his people, which they had no sooner done than the ship sunk as low as the timber in her hold would permit; their situation was then truly distressing, being 200 miles from the shore, but fortunately the wind shifting fair, they were only thirty-six hours on board before they fell in with, and were taken up by a pilot boat, fifty miles from the land, which carried them into the Delaware. Had they not met with this friendly relief the captain also writes, that, from their frequent shipping of seas, they must inevitably have perished."

SEPTEMBER 9.

A letter from a gentleman in the western part of this state, to his friend in this city, says, "You wish to know what prospects there are of an Indian war. I think I can safely inform you, that nothing need be feared in Pennsylvania from the savages, either this summer or any time hereafter. This year I hope will mark out our boundaries both to the westward and northward; and I think I may without the spirit of prophecy foretel, that whatever Indian broils or hostilities there may be in future, the people within those boundaries will be secure therefrom. There will also be an end to controversies respecting territory and jurisdiction within those limits; this will likewise encourage population to the extreme corners of the state. By the way, what is doing towards distributing to the officers and soldiers of the late army, their donation lands? If it is done this fall, great numbers will be over and settled there against next spring. There are many within my knowledge who have families, and are just waiting until they can draw their lots, who mean to go out immediately after: many of them have saved their certificates, and with them and their interest will be able to procure the implements of husbandry, and we shall presently have that tract, which is now without inhabitants, a settled country. This will form a defence against the savages, even if they should be ill-disposed towards Pennsylvania.

"The tract of country which hath lately been surveyed, called the depreciation lands, and which I have seen a number of people who have been out upon the lands, and they agree that it is generally good, and that it bids fair, both on account of its convenient situation, and quality of the land, to become soon an agreeable and well-settled country. There are a number of families in this neighbourhood who intend shortly to move there."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information, dated Northumberland town, August 26, 1786.

"By your favour of the 5th July, handed per Mr. Shakespear, I received the resolve and order of the assembly, respecting the Pennsylvania owners of lands in the Connecticut claim; and likewise the purport of the late resolve of Congress on the said Connecticut claim.

"The resolve of assembly, according to your request, I laid before the commissioners at our last court, who say they can pay no regard to it until they are furnished with the law itself, which seems to be reasonable, and for which purpose I shall be happy to receive it as soon as it can be procured.

"With respect to the resolve of Congress, I must confess 'tis not so satisfactory as I could wish; the Wyoming people affect not to understand it, or are determined not to regard it, or perhaps both. Let their pretensions with the assembly be what they may, they are now actually extending their settlements, surveys and towns, both up and down the river from Wyoming, and have been down near Fisher's creek, warning the people to pay no taxes to Pennsylvania at their peril. I saw (yesterday) a letter wrote by Franklin to John Seeley, near Wapwiloping, about 35 miles from this place, on the east side of Susquehannah, warning him of the consequences if he did not strictly comply with the Wyoming terms in paying rent, &c. and that measures were pursuing immediately to settle a town at that place. To enumerate their late proceedings would be tedious; whether they obtain a county or not, I see a dull prospect of recovering property now in their possession."

### TRENTON, September 18.

The Supreme Court hath appointed the eastern circuit courts of this state to be held, in the county of

- Morris, the 3d day of October.
- Suffex, the 17th ditto.
- Somerset, the 24th ditto.
- Bergen, the 30th day of November.
- Essex, the 5th day of December.
- Middlesex, the 20th ditto.

On Thursday and Friday last came on the quarterly examination of the several schools in the Academy of this place. The Trustees assure us, that the very visi-

ble and remarkable improvement in the English schools exceed their most sanguine expectations, and fully prove the attention of the teachers, and the prudence of the late arrangements made therein; the grammar scholars likewise acquitted themselves with reputation, particularly those who are studying the English language, to which great attention is paid in this seminary.

The specimens of public speaking in the evening exceeded, in the opinion of a polite and respectable audience, any thing that has ever before been exhibited in this Academy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now attending the meeting of a convention on the subject of the regulation of trade, at Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, to his friend in Trenton, dated 9th September, 1786.

"As yet there are only four states attending; New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia. The deputies from Pennsylvania are not yet come on; and Maryland has not made an appointment. We wait with impatience for the more distant states, as without a deputation from seven, at least, it seems improper to enter on the main business of our mission."

DIED, on Tuesday the fifth instant, at Moore-hall, his seat in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, in the eighty-second year of his age, ALEXANDER MOORE, Esquire. In the earlier part of his life, by honest industry and attention to trade, he acquired one of the first fortunes in the county; and hath, for many years, both under the old government and since the revolution, filled the offices of justice of the peace, and judge of the court of common pleas, with integrity and reputation.

Extract of a letter dated Cadix, July 11, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"We have no news in this quarter, except that of PEACE being made by the American ambassador, with the Emperor of Morocco; and it is reported, that he has given them an exclusive trade to and from M—. The above account I read in a letter from a respectable house in Gibraltar, to the British consul here."

Extract of a letter from Messrs. John Searle and Co. of Madeira, dated 26th July, and received by George Meade of Philadelphia, September 11, 1786.

"By a vessel just arrived from Mogadore, Messrs. Allen and Aureigo of this place received a letter, acquainting them that a truce had been concluded between the Americans and the Emperor, and that the ambassadors had taken their passage for Algiers. We wish them equal success at that place, as we have not the least doubt of the first being a fact."

Married, on Thursday evening last, AARON-DICKINSON WOODRUFF, Esquire, Attorney at Law, to Miss GRACE LOWREY, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Alexandria.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, June 19.

"A large ship, richly laden, from Brazils, was taken the latter end of last month, about 20 leagues west of the Rock of Lisbon, by the Mustapha Algerine frigate, after an engagement in which a great number were killed and wounded on both sides. She was sent to Algiers. The next morning the same frigate fell in with a fleet of merchant ships, escorted by a Portuguese man of war of fifty guns, which the beat off, and carried away two of the ships which were under her convoy."

The following most elegant and sweet composition is taken from the POEMS of Miss WILLIAMS: Many of which are in as correct and pure a taste of poetry as this enlightened age can produce.

### T W I L I G H T.

MEEK Twilight! soften the declining day,  
And bring the hour my pensive spirit loves;  
When o'er the mountains slow descends the ray  
That gives to silence the deserted groves.

Ah, let the happy court the morning still,  
When in her blooming loveliness array'd,  
She bids fresh beauty light the vale, or hill,  
And rapture warble in the tuneful shade.

Sweet is the odour of the morning's flow'r,  
And rich in melody her accents rise;  
But welcome is to me the softer hour  
At which her blossoms close--her musick dies.

For then, while Nature droops her weary head,  
She wakes the tear 'tis luxury to shed.

### A N E C D O T E.

Alexander the Great, going to conquer a kingdom in India, Taxilis, the king of it, came and met him, saying, "O Alexander, what need we fight, if thou comest not to take our food and water, for which only it is fit for wife men to fight? If thou comest for riches, if I have more than thou, I will give thee part of mine; if thou hast more than I, I will not refuse to receive part of thine." Alexander being much taken with this speech said to him, "Go to, I will contend with thee in bounty;" and so they mutually gave and received many gifts. How happy would it be for mankind if all their contentions were managed and ended in such a manner!

## EMERSON'S EXCELLENT ELECTUARY;

To be sold at his Store in Trenton.

It cures the quincy, and sore mouth in grown persons; the thrush, or sore mouth in children: It also cures the inward bleeding-piles, and the scurvy in the gums; and it is so safe a medicine that it may be given to a child ten days old. The number of persons cured of these disorders, both young and old, in Pennsylvania and other places, renders it needless to give any further encomium on it. Directions for taking it will be given with each pot.

6 w 5/ pd.

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

At the Market-house in Trenton, on Wednesday the 15th day of November next, the following lots of land situate in Trenton aforesaid, viz.

LOT No. 5, in the original plan of the town; this lies on the street leading from the market-house to Phillips's mill, nearly opposite Mr. John Rickey's, and extends 80 feet in front along the said street, and 237 feet deep, is bounded by the said street and lots of Samuel Tucker, Esquire, and Joseph Milnor, and has been for some years occupied by Mr. Tucker as a garden.

Lot No. 15, in the said plan, lies further along said street, is bounded by lots of Samuel Tucker, Esquire, Joseph Milnor, and of the Rev. Dr. Spencer and Robert Walne, deceased, and contains about five acres, the above-mentioned street runs through it in such manner as to leave a square lot of about one acre on the north side.

Lot No. 18, in the said plan, is a back lot very suitable for grass, contains about five acres, and is bounded by lots of the Rev. Dr. Spencer, deceased, Abraham Hunt, Joseph Milnor and others. The pleasant situation and fertility of the soil of those lots is well known, and the advantages to be derived from the improvements in so flourishing a town as Trenton are too obvious to need enumerating.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises before the day of sale, are requested to apply to James Ewing, Esquire, in Trenton aforesaid, with whom the draught is left, and who will give every necessary information.

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and an indisputable title given, by  
THOMAS MASON and  
BENJAMIN-G. EYRE.

8 w

Monmouth county, Sept. 12, 1786.

Publick Notice is hereby given to all Persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscribers, William Colwell and Hendrick Bennett, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton on the third day of October 1782, intituled, "An act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds, and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands"—intend to apply to the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton, or where-ever the same court shall be held, the first Tuesday in April next, to remedy the loss of a certain deed of sale from John Stanly to Thomas Colwell for a certain lot or tenement of land, situate at a place called Middletown Point, being forty feet in front and rear, and 100 feet back; which said deed was burned in the house of Hendrick Bennett.

WILLIAM COLWELL,  
HENDRICK BENNETT.

3m 15/ p.

House of Assembly, May 22, 1786.

A PETITION from the widow and legatees of Stephen Hunt, deceased, late of Somerset county, setting forth, that the said deceased made his testament and last will in the presence of two witnesses only, by which means the executors therein mentioned are not authorized to convey the real estate of the testator, and praying that an act may be passed to enable the executors in said will mentioned to fulfil the intention of the said testator;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition at the next sitting, on advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present, and a copy of this order, in the New-Jersey Gazette, and also the news-paper printed at Elizabeth-Town, at least six weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes,  
MASKELL EWING, jun. clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that a bill will be presented to the honourable the Legislature at their next sitting, agreeably to the leave given in the above order.

ANNA HUNT,  
STEPHEN HUNT,  
MARGARET HUNT,  
CATHARINE HUNT.

6 w

THE trustees of Queens College, in New-Jersey, agreeably to their last adjournment, are to meet at New-Brunswick, at the house of Thomas Egbert, on Monday the ninth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

By order of the trustees,  
JAMES SCHURMAN,  
Clerk of the board.

3 w\*

PHILADELPHIA, PRICE-CURRENT, Sept. 8.

Per barrel.		Per bushel.	
Superfine flour	42s	Wheat	7s 6d to 7s 9d
com. do.	37s	Rye	3s 9d to 4s 3d
Bur middlings	30s to 32s 6d	Barley	5s 6d
Indian meal	28s to 29s	Corn, Indian	5s 6d
Tar	8s	Oats	2s to 2s 6d
Pitch	11s	Flax-seed	8s 4d
Turpentine	12s	Allum salt	17d to 19d
Pork, Burlington	51 5s	Liverpool ditto	22d
Beef, Irish	51	Per pipe.	
Country	41	Wine Madeira	40l to 80l
Mackerel	50s to 52s 6d	Lisbon	40l
Herring	20s to 22s 6d	Port	40l
Per Cwt.		Teneriffe	27l
Ship-stuff	9s to 14s	Fayal	17l 10s
bread	18s 6d to 20s	Per gallon.	
Rice	26s	Jamaica rum	4s to 4s 6d
Sugar Muscov.	50s to 60s	Windward do	3s 2d to 3s 6d
Tobacco James river	30s to 40s	French ditto	2s
York	30s to 40s	New-England ditto	
Rappahannock	25s to 35s	Brandy	2s 5d to 2s 6d
Coloured Maryland	40s	Sherry wine	3s 6d to 4s 6d
Western Shore		Malaga	5s 6d to 6s 6d
long leaf	20s to 30s	Molasses	21d
Eastern Shore		Per ton.	
Lead in pigs	35s	Bar iron	25l to 26l
Ditto in bars	43s to 45s	pig	8l to 9l
Shot	46s 50s	Logwood	11s 5s
Red lead	48s to 50s	unchipt	7l 10s
White ditto	85s to 90s	Fustick	9l to 12l
German steel	65s	Braziletto	30l
American	55s	Lignum vitæ	5l 10s to 7l 10s
English blistered	90s	Ship-building. White-oak frames	5l to 5l 10s
Cordage imp.	52s 6d to 60s	Live-oak and Red-cedar ditto	6l 10s to 7l
Codfish Amer.	26s to 27s	[The Philadelphia tonage is 10 to 15 per cent. better than any other port on the continent.]	
Cocoa	4l to 4l 5s	Per 1000.	
Per lb.		Staves pipe	13l
Cotton	3s	W. O. hhd.	7l 10s
Beefwax	2s 4d	R. O. do.	6l
Feathers	3s to 3s 6d	Leogan	6l 10s
Hams	8d to 10d	barrel	4l 10s
Sper. candles	3s 9d to 4s 6d	Heading (dress'd)	1c1
Mould ditto	12d	Boards oak	4l 2s 6d to 5l
Tallow ditto	13d	pine	3l to 3l 10s
Soap	7d	sap	40s to 45s
English cheese	13d	cedar	3l to 3l 10s
Butter	9d	Plank oak, 2 inch	8l
Chocolate	15d to 16d	pine 2 do	6l to 6l 10s
Coffee	15d 16d	Scantling oak	3l
Tea Hyfon	8s to 12s 6d	Shing. short	3s 4d to 11s 3d
Souchong	8s	long	3l 10s to 4l 5s
Bohea	2s 9d	Skins and furs.	
Indigo French	9s to 12s	Deer-skins per lb.	2s
Carolina	6s 6d to 7s	Beaver do.	7s 6d to 15s
Hemp	6d	Otters per piece	22s 6d
Ginseng	2s	Minks	2s 6d
Starch	6d	Foxes grey	6s 6d red 4s 6d
Snuff	2s 6d	Martins	5s
Loaf sugar	13d	Fishers	4s 6d
Havanna, white,	8d to 9d	Cats	3s 9d
Ditto brown	5d 1/2	Bears	10s to 15s
Nutmegs	70s	Rackoons	4s 6d
Cinnamon	17s 6d	Muskrats	15d
Mace	60s	Tin in boxes	4l 15s to 5l
Cloves	12s 6d to 15s	Gin per case	28s
Pepper	3s 6d	Claret per doz. bot.	30s 4s 3s
Pimento	1s 10d	Port wine ditto	30s
Copper in sheets	1s 10d 1/2	Course of exchange—On London	77 1/2 to 80 per cent.
Anchors	8d to 9d	Amsterdam	3s 2d per guilder
		Paris	7s 6d per 5 livres.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of Aaron or Rebecca Forman, deceased, are requested to be speedy in making payment; and those that have any demands against the same, to exhibit their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers—who have for sale, in this city, two houses and lots advantageously situated for trade—also a valuable horse and chair.

JOHN VAN-EMBURGH, Executor,  
AMY TAYLOR, Executrix.  
New-Brunswick, Aug. 24, 1786. 4w

CHOICE  
MOLASSES,  
IMPORTED IN THE  
BRIG NEW-JERSEY,  
And to be sold, by  
M. FURMAN.  
4w\*

THE Time of an Irish Servant Girl to be sold. She is fit for Country Service. Also a good young Mare.  
4w Enquire of the Printer.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, May 1, Anno Domini 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscriber John Porch, of the county of Gloucester, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, on the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, intituled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands;' intends to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in November next, or where-ever the same court shall at that time be held, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments of writing, concerning his title to a tract or tracts of lands, containing by estimation two hundred and fifty acres of land, lying and being in the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester aforesaid, one hundred acres of which were formerly surveyed unto Thomas Langley, deceased, on or about the 16th February, Anno Domini 1754, or thereabouts, and is recorded or supposed to be recorded in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, in a book called Bull's Book, folio 22; the remaining one hundred and fifty acres whereof, were surveyed unto a certain William Arrell, on or about 17th March, Anno Domini 1737, and recorded in the same office, in book M. folio 343, that is to say,

1. A deed from Andrew Jones to his son John Jones, in fee for one hundred acres, part of the tract so surveyed as aforesaid, unto Thomas Langley.
2. A deed from Richard Arrell, son of the aforesaid William Arrell, for fifty acres (part of the aforesaid lands so surveyed to the said William) unto John Jones in fee.
3. A deed from John Jones, for the one hundred and fifty acres aforesaid, unto John Porch in fee.
4. A deed from the said Richard Arrell, for one hundred acres (residue of the one hundred and fifty acres so surveyed as aforesaid, unto William Arrell) unto Jonathan Williams in fee-simple.
5. A deed from the said Jonathan Williams, unto William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres in fee.
6. A deed from the said William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres to John Porch. All which said deeds have been lost by the devastation of the enemy, or other unavoidable accident.

3m\*\* JOHN PORCH.

PURSUANT to the directions contained in the act, intituled, 'An act to call in all contractors and surplus certificates, to issue state notes to the holders, and to procure a more accurate estimate of the state debt:'

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose, at Daniel Bailey's, in Morristown, the 11th of September, and continue until the first day of October, at which time his office will be closed. At the above times and places he will settle and adjust all such certificates as shall be presented to him, which have been given by the superintendant of purchases, contractors, collectors, agents, and commissioners, for the payment of which the state is accountable. All persons holding such certificates are therefore requested to take particular notice of the above times and places, as the law limits the time for transacting this business to the first of October aforesaid, and all those will be finally excluded which are not brought in before that time.

SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.  
March 15, 1786. t. f.

Wilmington, New-Castle county, Delaware state, August 4, 1786.

THIRTY DOLLARS  
REWARD.

RAN away from this place, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, a negro man named Tom: he is a strong, square built, well-set fellow, talks strong and coarse, pretty forward, and easily made to laugh, about five feet four inches high, and between thirty-five and forty years of age; has lately had his right arm broke, and when he went away carried it in a sling; he is by no means fond of rum, but will drink cyder; and as he is but just from Motherkill Mills, Kent county, about nine miles below Dover, on Delaware, and has a wife thereabout, he may possibly talk of that place: Had on, when he went away, a light-coloured, short, coarse cloth coat and waist-coat lined with green baize, and trousers of the same, a wool hat, and good shoes tied with strings, but possibly may change his dress, as he had other clothes with him: It is supposed he is intending for East-Jersey, and possibly New-York, as he was seen about sixteen miles from Philadelphia on his way thither: Whosoever secures said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

6w 7/6 pd. JOHN STOW.

N. B. It is requested that, if he should be apprehended, intelligence may be sent to Mr. Charles Stow in Coombs's Alley, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, by post or otherwise, in Wilmington, as soon as possible.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, July 1, 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscribers John Porch and Patrick Flanningham, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, on the 8th day of October, Anno Domini 1782, intituled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands, intend to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton, or where-ever the same court shall be held, on the second Tuesday in November next, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments of writing, concerning their title to twenty-five acres of cedar swamp, in Deptford township, in the county of Gloucester, being part of a larger tract formerly surveyed to one Henry Roe, deceased.

1. A deed from the said Henry Roe to Benjamin Cheefman, in fee for the aforesaid twenty-five acres of cedar swamp.
2. A deed from the same Cheefman for the same twenty-five acres to James Collins in fee.
3. A deed from said Collins to John Lewis in fee, for the lands last aforesaid, who by his last will devised the said twenty-five acres to Peter Mancape in fee.
4. A Deed from Peter Mancape to Joseph Cowgill, for the same twenty-five acres in fee.
5. A deed from the said Cowgill to the subscribers in fee for the said land. All which deeds were accidentally burnt in the house of John Porch.

JOHN PORCH,  
3m 10s\* PATRICK FLANNINGHAM.

American Blistered Steel,  
Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported from Europe, and to be sold by  
John Nancarrow and White Matlack,  
Under the FIRM of  
NANCARROW and MATLACK,

AT the stores of John Helling's on Stamper's wharf, and in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets; at Greenfield and Humphreys's store on Chesnut-street wharf, at Baker, Potts and Co's. store in Third-street, at Michael Gunckle's store, the north east corner of Race-street, at Casper Singer and Sons in Market-street, and at Benjamin Davis's store in Arch-street, between Front and Second-streets; and also by most of the merchants.

The great encouragement given the said John Nancarrow, by the rapid sale of the steel he has made, previous to and during the late war, has induced the said Nancarrow and Matlack to assure the publick, that as they intend to carry on the steel manufactory in an extensive and spirited manner, they are determined to spare no pains to render their steel worthy the character given it.

Trenton, Jan. 3, 1786. t. f.

The following Books and Stationary may be had at the Printing-Office:

MILLER's gardener's dictionary, Cole's Latin dictionary, Bailey's English do. Entick's poetical do. Tale of a tub, Salmon's geography, Tytler's do. Rowe's devout exercises of the heart, Scot's lessons, Crusce's life, Dodley's Etop, Art of speaking, Pfalms and hymns, Schoolmaster's assistant, Young man's best companion, Buchanan's English grammar, Spelling-books, Primers, Greek grammars, Latin do. &c. &c. A. L. S. O. Demy writing-paper, Best gilt do. Common do. Parchment, Quills, Wafers, Best sealing-wax, Slates, Lead and slate pencils, Ink-powder and cake, Ink-stands, Pen-knives, Gold leaf, Copper-plates, Messager-cards, &c. &c. Also a great variety of childrens' books, &c. &c.