

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

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On the ABUSE and MISAPPLICATION OF TIME.

[By EDMUND RACK, Esquire.]

"Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die."

WHEN human life becomes the topic of conversation, nothing is more common than to hear people complain of its shortness and uncertainty; and yet the various portions into which it is divided are represented as tedious. Numerous have been the arts employed to accelerate its flight, and hasten the revolution of periods, which once past can never return. To many who complain that time is short,—that we are here to-day and gone to-morrow,—a week, a day, nay even an hour, seem intolerable, without some amusement to banish thought and reflection.

To a considerate mind, it must appear strange that beings who possess, and boast of faculties and powers of reasoning adapted to their state, should be inattentive to any part of that time, the shortness of which they so frequently deplore. It is strange, that, knowing its uncertainty, and that their happiness or unhappiness in a succeeding state of existence will depend on their conduct in the present life, they should want any other incitement to practice its various duties with unremitting diligence.

From the curiosity men usually discover on other occasions, it might reasonably be expected they would be more frequently employed in contemplating that scene which lies beyond the grave. It is, indeed, "to many an undiscovered country;" but as we must all soon become inhabitants of it, we ought, so far as reason and revelation can guide us, to make it the subject of frequent enquiry and serious meditation. General observation, however, evinces that this is not the case. Little solicitude is discovered about the nature and enjoyments of that state to which we are hourly hastening. Mens' views, hopes, and expectations, seem almost wholly centered on what relates merely to this life, and the perishable objects of time and sense, which have no relation to another.

Whence can this inconsistency of conduct arise! Is it that the natural love of life and its enjoyments, and the hope of its continuance, banish every consideration of its end? Is it because it is pleasant to behold the sun, and that even the idea of being taken from visible things overspreads the mind with gloom? Is it that the soul "shrinks back and startles at" the dissolution of its connection with the body? With virtuous minds this cannot be the case. With the vicious, the mere sensualist, and those who by considering "too curiously" have reasoned themselves out of the belief of the soul's immortality, it may. Such cannot reflect on their final separation from all that now gives them light, without feeling a degree of horror. Their prospects are bounded by the narrow horizon of time, and their hopes by its enjoyments. Having no idea of, they have no desire after, that intellectual satisfaction which is suited to the dignity of a rational mind, and the natural proof of its immortality.

To those, who, being strangers to virtue here, have no just conception of the nature of its rewards, eternity must appear a dreary waste; and hence their minds revolt from those boundaries which they dread to pass. The language of their practice is, "From the dust we were taken, and unto dust we shall return;—let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."

Although such cannot be wholly unconscious, they seem at least regardless, of their immortal descent, and degrade themselves from that rank they were designed to fill in the scale of being. To men of this class, it might reasonably be imagined, time would appear most precious, because they seem not to expect any thing beyond its limits; yet we find none abuse it more, or pay less regard to its flight. But, independent of all future considerations, it appears folly in the extreme for us to lose, by a scene of mere trifling, that which we know to be short in its duration, when, by employing instead of wasting it, we might increase the satisfaction which even temporal blessings afford.

A man who thinks little of futurity is still capable of much rational enjoyment in the study of nature's works, and those arts which excite curiosity and embellish life. When such dream away whole evenings over a pack of cards, without a single idea being excited that can either increase knowledge, or give any rational entertainment, we cannot think very highly of their understandings: but when they complain of the shortness of life, and the uncertainty of time, we must pity their inconsistency and folly. The field of nature is so extensive, and replete with such a beautiful variety of objects capable of affording real enter-

tainment, that no man who justly lays claim to common sense can be justified in letting hours and days slip away in thoughtless inactivity. To contemplate these, to trace effects up to their causes, and observe the wonderful manner in which God's wisdom and providence is displayed on this part of the immense theatre of his works, seem an employment so well adapted to excite pleasure in an intelligent mind, that to neglect it betrays great insensibility.

Yet how frequently do we see, that time is lost instead of being employed either usefully or profitably. Men neglect to improve either their understandings or their hearts. Every trifle diverts their attention from considerations of infinite importance. That great and necessary work, which the most active life can barely accomplish, is frequently postponed to that season when activity is most difficult—the feeble evening of age. And in many others, those faculties and powers of the mind, which were given them to investigate, adore, and imitate the moral perfections of our Creator, are prostituted to the unworthy purposes of obtaining wealth instead of wisdom, seeking sensual instead of rational pleasures, and the "mere whiffing of a name," instead of true honour, and virtuous praise.

Thus too many "live fools" in the most emphatical sense of the term, "but fools they cannot die." The time is hastening when every illusive phantom will vanish, every mask be stripped off, and their folly and deformity will appear. Awakened conscience will then be heard. At this season what will riches, honours, pomp and grandeur, avail? Then "all that now sparkles in the eye of hope, or pants in the bosom" of ambition, will lose its power to please. The hours they have trifled away will be recollected with painful regret. The certainty of those truths will then be felt, which in the days of thoughtless festivity they treated as idle chimeras and enthusiastick reveries. The fallacy of their schemes will then be detected, and they will wish their time and talents had been employed in the study of wisdom, and the practice of virtue.

How far the mercy of God may be withheld from such hereafter, let me not presume to determine. Far be it from me to attempt limiting even in idea, its glorious extension, or to assign the ministration of eternal punishment on any of my fellow-beings. But is it not great presumption to venture an eternity on so doubtful a cast? Let us ever bear in remembrance that justice is one of the Divine attributes, and that the incorrigible offender has not, in that state, any claim to the Divine favour.

Were we frequently to attend to the flight of time, and consider its end; to examine on what our hope of future bliss is founded, and anticipate that day of discovery and decision which is hastening upon us, it would excite diligence, and weaken our attachment to inferior objects. To a mind conscious of its native dignity and immortality, this employment cannot be either unpleasing or unprofitable. It is the highest proof of wisdom so to act in our present situation, that when removed to another, the change may be as happy as it will be lasting. We need not fear that this will diminish our present happiness. The Gracious Being who formed us requires no service at our hands, but what will tend to promote our present good. "Godliness is profitable to all things;" by living in conformity to its rules, we escape many evils, and are preserved in virtue and innocence. We enjoy every gratification that can give delight to a reasonable mind. Were mankind generally influenced by this noble principle, how happy would be the state of human society! The voice of discord would be no more heard. The various ranks and classes of men would be connected in the strongest and most pleasing band of union. "Righteousness and peace would kiss each other," and extend "from the river to the ends of the earth." The present state of existence would be only a happy prelude to one still more exalted and glorious in the realms of eternal day.

However visionary or puritanical these reflections may be deemed by the gay, the inconsiderate, and the licentious, a time is approaching when such will discover and own them to be the language of truth.

When the dream of folly is ended, their life will appear a barren waste, and every pursuit, which terminates with it, unprofitable. But those who have early applied their hearts unto wisdom, and made her precepts the governing rule of action, will possess that substantial treasure which can never fail. They will approach the confines of the grave with a hope that is full of immortality, and, in the last "hour of adversity, be joyful."

It is only in proportion as men wisely and profitably employ the time allotted them in this state of being, that they can review life with satisfaction, when its solemn close approaches. The mind that is conscious of having thus spent its days, feels, in the hour of

death, that security and exultation so strongly described by Addison in these inimitable lines:

"The soul, secur'd in her existence, smiles
"At the drawn dagger, and defies its point;
"The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
"Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years,
"But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
"Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
"The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

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

LETTER IV.

Rev. and dear sir,

THE consideration of whom I am writing to, renders it needless for me, either to enter upon a discussion of the nature of dreams in general, or to make an apology for recording my own. A late eminent writer, Baxter, on the *Via inertia*, who, I presume is not generally charged with enthusiasm, undertakes to prove that the phenomenon of dreaming is inexplicable, without taking in the agency and intervention of spiritual beings, to us invisible. I would refer the incredulous to him. For my own part I can say without scruple, "the dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof sure." I am sure I dreamed to the following effect, and I cannot doubt, from what I have seen since, that it had a direct and easy application to my own circumstances—to the dangers in which I was about to plunge myself—and to the unmerited deliverance and mercy, which God would be pleased to offer me in the hour of my distress.

The scene presented to my imagination was the harbour of Venice, where we had lately been—I thought it was night, and my watch upon the deck; and that as I was walking to and fro by myself, a person came to me, (I do not remember from whence) and brought me a ring with an express charge to keep it carefully—assuring me, that while I preserved that ring, I should be happy and successful—but if I lost or parted with it, I must expect nothing but trouble and misery: I accepted the present and the terms willingly, not in the least doubting my own care to preserve it, and highly satisfied to have my own happiness in my own keeping. I was engaged in these thoughts when a second person came to me, and, observing the ring on my finger, took occasion to ask me some questions concerning it.—I readily told him its virtues, and his answer expressed a surprize at my weakness in expecting such effects from a ring—I think he reasoned with me some time upon the impossibility of the thing, and at length urged me, in direct terms, to throw it away: At first I was shocked at the proposal, but his insinuations prevailed—I began to reason and doubt myself, and at last plucked it off my finger, and dropped it over the ship's side into the water, which it had no sooner touched, than I saw the same instant a terrible fire burst out from a range of the mountains, a part of the Alps, which appeared at some distance behind the city of Venice. I saw the hills as distinctly as if awake—and they were all in flames—I perceived too late my folly; and my tempter, with an air of insult, informed me, that all the mercy God had in reserve for me, was comprised in that ring, which I had wilfully thrown away. I understood that I must now go with him to the burning mountains, and that all the flames I saw were kindled on my account. I trembled, and was in great agony; so that it was surprizing I did not then awake.—But my dream continued, and when I thought myself upon the point of a constrained departure, and stood self-condemned, without plea or hope, suddenly, either a third person, or the same who brought me the ring at first, I am not certain which, came to me, and demanded the cause of my grief—I told him the plain case, confessing that I had ruined myself wilfully, and deserved no pity. He blamed my rashness, and asked me if I should be wiser, supposing I had my ring again. I could hardly answer to this; for I thought it was gone beyond recall. I believe, indeed, I had not time to answer, before I saw this unexpected friend go down under the water, just in the spot where I had dropped it, and he soon returned, bringing the ring with him. The moment he came on board, the flames in the mountain were extinguished, and my seducer left me. My fears were at an end, and with joy and gratitude I approached my kind deliverer, to receive the ring again; but he refused to return it, and spoke to this effect:

"If you should be entrusted with this ring again, you would very soon bring yourself into the same distress; you are not able to keep it; but I will preserve it for you, and whenever it is needful, will produce it in your behalf."

Upon this I awoke in a state of mind not to be described: I could hardly eat or sleep, or transact my

necessary business, for two or three days; but the impression soon wore off, and in a little time I totally forgot it—and I think it hardly occurred to my mind again, till several years afterwards. It will appear in the course of these papers, that a time came when I found myself in circumstances very nearly resembling those suggested by this extraordinary dream—when I stood helpless and hopeless upon the brink of an awful eternity—and though the eyes of my mind were not then opened to see these things, I afterwards found the benefit; I obtained mercy; the Lord answered for me in the day of my distress—my Redeemer restored what was signified by the ring, and vouchsafes to keep it—I am not in mine own keeping, and were it not for this, many a time, and often, I should have ruined myself since my first deliverance—nay, I should fall and perish still, after all that has been done for me, were it not that “the Lord is my shepherd.”

[To be continued.]

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, July 5.

Extract of a letter from Birmingham, July 3.

WE are desired to insert the following account of a discovery in agriculture, which is established by actual experiments:—A farmer in this neighbourhood, finding his turnips for some years taken by the Fly, was induced to try many experiments to prevent it. The following luckily proved a remedy: To 6lb. of turnip-seed he put 4 oz. of flour of brimstone, and 4 oz. of black brimstone, which he sowed together; the brimstone effectually destroyed, or gave such distaste to the fly, as to prevent its usual ravages, and he has produced great crops. We are assured of this from the best authority, the attestation of the farmer; and we think it well worth the attention of every other farmer.”

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 20.

“The commercial treaty now negotiating here, does not by any means seem to be restricted to any local situation, or to any particular branches of commerce; but equally relates to all the dominions of the two countries; so that the present arrangements are to be considered in the light of a complete system of commerce between France and Great-Britain; and may, among other benefits to both, lay a system of harmony between them not to be easily disturbed. Hence the peace of Europe may be permanent.”

American Intelligence.

B O S T O N, Sept. 7.

THE Middlesex county convention met at Concord, the 23d ult. After voting their proceedings constitutional, they stated ten grievances which they say the people of that county labour under, nearly similar to those enumerated by the Worcester convention; though, as is usual for such meetings, they have not proposed one remedy. They have also voted an address to the people, and adjourned to the first Tuesday in October.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character in Worcester, to his friend in this town, dated Tuesday last, 5 o'clock, P. M.

“I have this day sent you a letter by the stage. I have only time to inform you, that Judge Ward has done himself great honour. He had four bayonets kept at his breast for some moments, but discovered not the least fear, nor gave back one inch, though desired. He told them he would not speak to them whilst they kept the bayonets at his breast; that he did not fear them, and as he was in the way of his duty, they might plunge their bayonets into his heart, &c. He discovered the greatest firmness, and supported the dignity of his office. He would answer no person, until he asked them their names, and they told him. They have opened the court, and adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow. Expresses are gone out—but I must not add.”

It is a truth that the promoters and ringleaders of the riots which have for some time past disturbed the country, are composed of disgraced officers of our late army; and creatures who were ever opposed to our government.—With the cry of pretended grievances and danger, they have alarmed, and led from the duty they owe the commonwealth, numbers of honest, undefining men, who, it is not doubted, on a moment's calm reflection, will discover the wicked design of these real foes to their happiness, and will treat them and their measures with becoming detestation.

P R O V I D E N C E, Sept. 2.

On Tuesday last week the hon. General Assembly of this state met at Newport, when his Excellency the Governor stated to both houses, in writing, the occasion of their having been specially convened, as follows, viz.

Gentlemen of both Houses of Assembly,

A P P L I C A T I O N from many good citizens of this state, pointing out the distresses and sufferings of the people, on account of the unstable state of your currency, arising from a combination of in-

fluential men against the good and wholesome laws of this state, duly enacted, and constitutionally promulgated, is the cause of my calling you together at this time.—Present appearances are big with destruction, and if it be true, that like causes are productive of like effects, in the political, as well as in the natural and moral worlds—if there is no check to the present combination against the laws,—your lives are unsafe, your property is insecure, and your liberties are at a fatal, a final, and a melancholy end. To avert this impending catastrophe, party spirit and private interest must be laid aside,—the public good must be the pole Star—the legislative must be wise, and executive decisive. I am, gentlemen, with every wish for the prosperity of the state, your most obedient servant,

JOHN COLLINS.

The General Assembly adjourned on Saturday last. —In their late session, besides the act in addition to, and amendment of, the paper money act, an act passed directing the requisition of Congress of September last, for monies to discharge the interest of our foreign and domestick debt, to be paid in paper. The 20,000l. tax, which was to have been paid the first of January last, is directed to be paid the first of November next.

N E W - H A V E N, Sept. 12.

A traveller from the eastward informs, that the towns of Providence and Newport, Rhode-Island, make a most doleful appearance, half the shops being shut, and little or no business done. The corners of the streets are crowded with paper money politicians of opposed ideas, chattering like magpies; and between them both, the poor legislature is mauled and bruised without mercy by the one party, for making the accursed tender and penal acts, and the other for not carrying them into execution now they are formed. Many of the inhabitants have been greatly distressed, county conventions called to remonstrate, &c. and what will be the issue, the Lord only knows.

L I T C H F I E L D, Sept. 12.

We hear from Massachusetts, that the publick attention is much excited by the discontents which are prevailing in that state. Conventions have been formed in several counties for the purposes of redressing the supposed grievances of that people. The week past about four hundred men, armed with clubs and muskets, assembled at Northampton, and prevented the sitting of the court of Common Pleas. From what we can learn, the following are the causes of their discontent: 1. The sitting of the General Court at Boston. 2. The abuses in the practice of the law, and the exorbitancy of the fee table. 3. The existence of the courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions in their present mode of administration. 4th. The appropriating the revenue arising from the impost and excise, to the payment of the interest of state securities. 5th. The unreasonable and unnecessary grants made by the General Court to the Attorney-General and others. 6th. The servants of government being too numerous, and having too great salaries. 7th. The commonwealth's granting aid, or paying monies to Congress, while their accounts remain unsettled. 8th. The want of a circulating medium.—This last grievance is generally acknowledged in all the states, in a greater or less degree, except in the state of Rhode-Island, which seems to be as much distressed by a circulating medium, as Massachusetts is for want of one.

We learn by the French packet, that the great undertaking, at Cherbourg, to render that port capable of receiving the royal fleet, goes on with the greatest rapidity. This work, it is thought, will cost government near 40,000,000 of livres. Cherbourg is situated about the centre of the British channel, and will, in case of a war with England, be of the utmost consequence to France.

We are sorry to observe, that that mischievous insect, the Hessian Bug, which so materially injured the wheat in this and several of the neighbouring towns, the summer past, has already destroyed many fields of young grain in this vicinity.

N E W - Y O R K, Sept. 11.

By the ship Sarah, capt. Townsend, from Bristol, we have received London intelligence to the 15th July.

L O N D O N, July 13.

This day his majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the crown-lands bill, the ship-owners bill, the distillery bill, &c. after which his majesty delivered the following most gracious speech:

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I cannot close this session of parliament without expressing the particular satisfaction with which I have observed your diligent attention to the publick business, and the measures you have adopted for improving the resources of the country.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the current year, and for the provision you have made for discharging the encumbrances on the revenue applicable to the use of my civil government. The most salutary effects are to be expected from the plan adopted for the reduction of the national debt; an object which I consider inseparably connected with the essential interests of the publick.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“The assurances which I continue to receive from abroad, promise the continuance of tranquility.

“The happiest effects of peace have already appeared in the extension of the national commerce; and no measures shall be wanting on my part, which can tend to confirm these advantages, and to give additional encouragement to the manufactures and industry of my people.”

His majesty having concluded, earl Bathurst, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament till the 14th of September.

The four gentlemen whom his highness the prince of Wales has chosen to retain in his household, and to whom the management of the funds to be set apart for the payment of the debts is entrusted, are, col. Hotham, col. Hulse, col. Lake, and Henry Lye, esq.

Tatterfall, it is said, has received orders to go to Newmarket, and take inventories of the horses which make up his highness's stud, together with his carriages, &c. &c. and to sell the whole by auction with all convenient speed. When this is done, the creditors are to be assembled by advertisement, and the whole arrangement submitted to their consideration. The grand rooms, the furniture, &c. of Carleton House are to be caled, and the whole to be locked up, except two or three small apartments for his highness's use, when he may occasionally come to town.

The prince of Wales's debts are estimated at 150,000l. His race-horses cost him 30,000l. a year. The king very wisely determined that his son should not be supported in this excessive extravagance, whilst his subjects groaned under the present oppressive taxes. When the state of the debts was laid before his majesty, a positive refusal of his consent to the discharge of them was the result. Nor would he allow any increase of income. The prince therefore determined to lay aside his state, and retire to a private station.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 10.

“Last Sunday the Queen of France was safely delivered of a princess, which was named Sophia.”

Sept. 14. Accounts from Nova-Scotia mention the arrival at Quebec of sir Guy Carleton, governor-general of his Britannic majesty's colonies in North-America. One of his aids, who, with his secretary, arrived some days before him, was ordered, immediately on his arrival, to strengthen the BACK POSTS: In consequence of which orders, the day after he (the aid-de-camp) arrived, the 23d regiment, and some artillery, were marched to those places. Query, Why this unusual haste?

“Mankind are not made to govern themselves,” —is a favourite maxim of despotick power. “It is a very sad reflection, that the American states are now the only free governments on the globe. Should Liberty, therefore—that fairest daughter of Heaven—be exiled from the new world, as she has long been from the old, there is not a spot upon the face of the earth where the sole of her foot can furnish a resting place. These states are a phenomenon in the political world. The history of man does not find another instance, and probably for ages never will, of a people purchasing their freedom with their blood, and then peaceably meeting together, and coolly and deliberately forming and executing the great compact of civil government. If, with all these advantages, joined to our local situation, we should, like all other free governments which have gone before us, trifle away our freedom, and sport with the best blessings of humanity, while we spurn at the maxim which has been mentioned, we must acknowledge its truth. Should this solemn event unfortunately take place, Enthusiasm herself, that noble, elevated weakness, with all her ardent expectations about her, can never think of attempting the establishment of another republic upon the principles of equal liberty.—And the patriot, instead of cherishing, will feel it to be his duty to check that love of freedom, natural to the human bosom, and substitute in its stead a spirit of calm submission to the will of a MASTER.”

We learn, that on the 29th ultimo, the lady of the late major-general Greene, arrived at Newport, from Georgia, after a tedious passage.

County conventions, embodying of the populace, &c. in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, has not very inconsiderably alarmed the government; but we are assured that the accounts were at first much exaggerated, that instead of 1500 men being assembled at Northampton, they did not exceed 300. They are now peaceable. By attending to the different county proceedings it may be discovered, that the first grievance complained of, is, the enormous expence of government. They wish to be peaceable supporters of the constitution, but, we are crushed with taxes, &c. is the cry.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated the 10th of July, 1786, to a respectable house in this city.

"A most perfect peace is at last concluded between this kingdom and Algiers. The Count de Espilli is himself come to bring this news to the king, and is actually here.

"The American commissioners have now a fair opportunity of entering into negotiation with that regency; as it is obvious, that the king is the best mediator they can wish for the purpose.

"The Algerines have lately made several captures, among which are two Italians, and two Portuguese vessels."

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The king will set out the 21st inst. to view the grand works of Cherbourg. The piles are in the form of a cone, and there are 32 of them; each weighs four millions of pounds, and will be 70 feet higher than the strongest spring tide. The timber-charge is 60 feet diameter at the bottom, each cone costs 400,000 livres, 153,661l. 4s. sterling."

It is said, that a committee of the assembly of the state of Rhode-Island had reported a bill, which was to destroy the negotiability of notes--to limit the payment to six months, when, if not paid, nor proved by the creditor to have been demanded, the obligation should be out-lawed. This was so barefaced a villainy, that its friends were ashamed to speak much in its support. When a vote was taken, it was rejected by a large majority. There were only eight sufficiently hardened to go this length in iniquity.

We learn from Schoharry, that the Rev. Mr. SOMMER, Lutheran minister, in the 77th year of his age, received his sight in a miraculous manner, after he had been totally deprived of it about 17 years. On getting awake in the morning, and perceiving some glimmer of light through the window-shutters, he desired his wife to open them, in order to convince himself by trying this renewed sense, when at the same instant advancing towards the window now opening, he not only saw full day-light, but the church, which stands opposite his dwelling-house. This spread admiration and joy through the house and neighbourhood. He was able to name those who came to participate of his joy; and the Sabbath following, to the astonishment of his congregation, went without his usual guide to church, and praised, with heart-felt gratitude, the Creator, who alone is able to do such wonderful works.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Sept. 13.

A correspondent enquires, From what quarter must be derived energy in government, and the consequent tranquility and happiness of a republican community? Can these blessings proceed from the bowels of luxury? No. From idleness? No. From self-interest and a party spirit? Surely no. The only source from whence this great good, this national happiness, must proceed is, PATRIOTISM, or the love of our country; that is, an absolute determination to promote the interest of that society of which we are members; to attend to it with active zeal; to neglect no opportunity by which we may, without violating the great law of universal benevolence, advance her honour and profit; and generously to sacrifice to this governing principle, all inferior regards, and less extensive claims, of what nature soever. Patriotism once designed to take up her residence in America--or never would she have become independent! but now, alas, where has she flown?—methinks, she rather exists in description than reality—she is represented only as an antiquated and forgotten virtue! If this be true; if there be not remaining some few sparks to re-ignite the flame of publick virtue—that glorious SCEPTRE of POLITICAL RIGHTEOUSNESS—wretched, aggravatedly wretched and despised must be our race;—and, if we degenerate thus, and continue insensible to the beauty of all social duties, counteracting the common bonds of alliance with our species, and checking the source of our most refined satisfactions.—be not surprised, Americans, should the hallowed ghosts of your virtuous ancestors, and late heroes, whose precious lives were magnanimously laid down to purchase your glory—rise up in judgment against you—and the protection of your celestial Parent be withdrawn. America drew not the sword for conquest, but for justice—not to introduce, but to prevent SLAVERY: nor if a spirit of patriotism be diffused, will it ever be in the power of a JUNCTO to enslave her! "If (says a modern writer) we have a true affection for ourselves; if we would reap the fruits of our industry, and enjoy our properties in security, we must stand firm to the cause of PUBLICK VIRTUE; otherwise we had better return to the raw herbage for our food, and to the inclemencies of the open sky for our covering;—go back to uncultivated nature, where our wants would be fewer, and our appetites less."

S A V A N N A H, Aug. 17.

We hear from Augusta, that the general assembly

have passed an act for the emission of 50,000l. in paper money, to be a legal tender in all payments whatever: that they have appointed commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians; and that the governor and council have been censured for their conduct respecting the suspension of the judges and justices in Chatham county.

R I C H M O N D, Sept. 14.

About half past seven o'clock, on Tuesday evening last, a beautiful luminous body, of a globular form, was seen in the S. W. descending with velocity in a N. E. direction. It bursted without any noise, blazed with great brightness for the space of half a minute, and then disappeared. Its size we cannot pretend to determine, though it appeared (to the eye) about the bigness of a man's head.

B A L T I M O R E, Sept. 15.

A correspondent writes us that an expedition is vigorously prosecuting by the state of Georgia against the Creek and Cherokee Indian nations, with a very formidable body of men, under the command of general Elbert, and that Dr. James Lauder is appointed director-general to the army, John Apling, esq. quarter-master-general, and col. Lenier, adjutant-general.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Sept. 16.

Extract of a letter from a trader at St. Christopher's, to his friend in London, May 1, 1786.

"On the arrival of my goods at this island, I found it impossible to find a market for them, dry goods of all sorts selling here to the greatest disadvantage, even 50 per cent, under prime cost.

"It will be impossible for the ships here to be sent off with full cargoes, there being an exceeding bad crop of sugars throughout the islands, occasioned by the damage done to the canes by the late hurricanes, and the extreme dryness of the season.

"The fort on Bluff Point (which with that on Smith's Point and Londonderry fort, was demolished by the French) is begun to be rebuilt, but the two others are condemned.

"Money is exceedingly scarce to be procured here, though the inhabitants can find some to game with, vice reigning here in a high degree—horse-racing and cock-fighting are the principal diversions. St. Eustatia enjoys the greatest part of the trade of this island, and is the cause of the scarcity of money, which is taken off by French, Spaniards and Americans, and through the Americans, though contrary to law, and which is not suffered in Jamaica, is this island supplied with salt fish, pork, flour, lumber, &c. &c. in those cargoes, by the negligence, or rather roguery of those persons who are appointed to see the laws enforced—Mullins, chintzes, nankeens, and every other article of Indian goods, are likewise to be sold here; all which were brought to this island from the American Indian, now lying at St. Eustatia.—I am sorry to inform you, that a putrid fever and sore throat rages here with much violence, and daily carries off numbers."

On Sunday, the 3d inst. was brought up to town by one of our pilots, the sloop Bumper, lately commanded by captain Simpson, belonging to Antigua. There was only a negro boy on board when the pilot boarded her, who informed, that the mate had run away with the sloop from St. Eustatia while the captain was on shore, and that he touched at some other island, where he took another negro, and sailed again; that they arrived in our bay the latter end of August, when the mate rifled the cabin and went on shore, leaving him alone in the vessel. The sloop is now under the care of the marshal of the admiralty.

Saturday last James Byrne, mate of the above sloop, was apprehended in this city, and committed to gaol, for piratically running away with her. We hear he has confessed every thing laid to his charge.

On Wednesday last a committee of Congress was admitted to address the Assembly upon matters highly interesting to the states. The honourable Mr. King, it is said, gave so lively, so pathetick, and just account of the state of this country, and urged the requisitions of Congress with so much sound reasoning, that it is generally expected the Assembly will adopt the measures proposed by him. Nothing can save America but a union in Congress; without it neither liberty, property nor life, can long be safe any where. The conduct of the Massachusetts-Bay insurgents, and of the Wyoming intruders, are proofs of this assertion. In an union of the states, the strength of the whole may always be directed against rebellions, or usurpations of each state. United we stand, divided we fall—and let all the people say amen.

On Thursday last the Rev. Dr. White, Rector of Christ and St. Peters' churches in this city, was unanimously elected by the Episcopal convention of the state to be consecrated Bishop for Pennsylvania.

T R E N T O N, September 25.

MARRIED, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, the honourable BENJAMIN VANCE to Mrs. ANNA GREEN, of Cherry Grove.

On Thursday the 14th inst. the convention of commissioners, assembled at Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, for the purpose of considering the trade of the United States, adjourned.—We hear they have reported their proceedings to Congress and to the several states, and have recommended the assembling of another convention to meet at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday of May next.

Mr. COLLINS;

I AM apprehensive some people may think me a whimsical fellow for what I am about to offer—I do not care if they do, so I can but carry my scheme, which I am pretty sure I shall, for the more I think of it, the better I like it, and I always judge of other peoples' sentiments by my own.

I think, by what I see in the minutes of the Assembly, and by what I hear talked of in my neighbourhood, that dividing of counties is the present rage, to use a polite expression. I find there are people in at least four counties in the state who wish to have them divided—I have a mind to go a little further—and supposing what would please so many would please more—I would propose to divide five counties, and out of those five to form one new one; and I'll tell you how I would do it: I would begin my division at the mouth of a little creek which puts out of the Delaware a little below Bordentown, and which, as I know no name for it, I shall call Lewis's Creek, and run up the same to where Lewis's mill once stood, thence on a straight line to Walne's mill on Crosswick's creek, thence on a straight line to Lawrence's meeting-house, thence on a straight line to where Assanpink creek crosses the Great Road from Burlington to Amboy, thence on a straight line to where Millstone crosses the Post Road from Philadelphia to New-York, near Kingston, thence on a straight line to where the north line of the township of Hopewell strikes the line of the county of Somerset, thence along the northern boundary line of the township of Hopewell to the river Delaware, thence down the said river to the place of beginning: Heigh ho! methinks I hear some of your readers say, this fellow has led us a wild goose chase, from county to county, till I am quite out of breath; so be it, gentle reader, stop now and take breath, and consider well of the matter—it will not appear so wild to you then—perhaps you are an old man, who live in some part of one of these old counties which I have clipped to make my new one, and you do not know how to leave the old road to your county town, which you have beat these twenty years, to seek out a new one; but, harkee friend, if this new one is much shorter, and more convenient, you will soon like it as well as the old, and your children and younger friends, not having your prejudices in favour of the old, will find it much better. Consider, there is not a man of you who lives within the circle I have described, but what lives nearer the centre of my new county, than what you do to the county town, to which you now belong. Consider, every one of you, that the counties you now live in, will remain infinitely more convenient than they now are. Consider, what a pretty, compact, convenient county you will then be thrown into; the very farthest of whose inhabitants will not have more than fifteen or sixteen miles to ride to attend courts, elections, assessments, and every other publick business of the county, and who yet will be so numerous, that the burden will not fall heavy on individuals.

I had almost forgot to tell you that, as I know of few men who have done more for this country than Louis the 16th of France, so, in honour of him, I would propose that my new county be called Louis County.

Gentlemen, you all hear what I say, as I am set upon bringing it about, if any of you have any objections, make them known to the legislature at their next meeting, or else for-ever hold your tongues. If any one wishes to know who I am, tell them it is of no consequence, if the scheme is good it ought to be adopted, let who will be

THE SCHEMER.

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 baiz, 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. t. f.

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.

PHILADELPHIA, PRICE-CURRENT, Sept. 15.

Per barrel.		Per bushel.	
Superfine flour	42s 6d	Wheat	7s 9d to 8s
com. do.	39s 6d	Rye	3s 9d to 4s 3d
Burmiddlings	32s 6d	Barley	5s 6d
Indian meal	28s to 30s	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		
Country	41	Wine Madeira	40l to 80l
Mackerel	50s to 52s 6d	Lisbon	40l
Herring	20s to 22s 6d	Port	40l
		Teneriffe	27l
Ship-stuff	9s to 14s	Fayal	17l 10s
bread	18s 6d to 20s		
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 45s	French ditto	2s
York	30s to 45s	New-England ditto	
Rappahannock	25s to 35s	Brandy	3s 6d to 4s 6d
Coloured Maryland	40s	Sherry wine	5s to 8s 6d
		Malaga	5s 6d to 6s 6d
		Molasses	21d
Western Shore			
long leaf	20s to 30s	Bar iron	25l to 26l
Eastern Shore		pig	8l to 9l
Lead in pigs	35s	Logwood	11l 5s
Ditto in bars	43s to 45s	unchipt	7l 10s
Shot	50s	Fustick	9l to 12l
Red lead	48s to 50s	Braziletto	30l
White ditto	85s to 90s	Lignum vitæ	5l 10s to 7l 10s
German steel	65s	Ship-building. White-	
American	55s	oak frames	5l to 5l 10s
English blistered	90s	Live-oak and Red-cedar	
Cordage imp.	52s 6d to 60s	ditto	6l 10s to 7l
Codfish Amer.	26s to 27s	[The Philadelphia tonage	
Cocoa	4l to 4l 5s	is 10 to 15 per cent. bet-	
		ter than any other port	
		on the continent.]	
Cotton	3s	Per 1000.	
Bee-wax	2s 4d	Staves pipe	13l
Feathers	3s to 3s 6d	W. O. hhd.	7l 10s
Hams	8d to 10d	R. O. do.	6l
Sper. candles	3s 9d to 4s 6d	Leogan	6l 10s
Mould ditto	13d	barrel	4l 10s
Tallow ditto	13d	Heading (dressed)	10l
Soap	7d	Boards oak	4l 2s 6d to 5l
English cheese	13d	pine	3l to 3l 10s
Butter	9d	lap	40s to 45s
Chocolate	15d to 16d	cedar	3l to 3l 10s
Coffee	15d 16d	Plank oak, 2 inch	8l
Tea Hyfon	8s to 12s 6d	pine 2 do 6l to 6l 10s	
Souchong	8s	Scantling oak	3l
Bohea	2s 9d	Shing. short 8s 4d to 11s 3d	
Indigo French	9s to 12s	long 3l 10s to 4l 5s	
Carolina	6s 6d to 7s	Skins and furs.	
Hemp	6d	Deer-skins per lb.	2s
Ginseng	2s	Beaver do.	7s 6d to 15s
Starch	6d	Outers per piece	22s 6d
Saufl	2s 6d	Minks	2s 6d
Loaf sugar	13d	Foxes grey 6s 6d red 4s 6d	
Havanna, white,	8d to 9d	Martins	5s
Ditto brown	5d 1/2	Fishers	4s 6d
Nutmegs	70s	Cats	3s 9d
Cinnamon	17s 6d	Bears	10s to 15s
Mace	60s	Rackoons	4s 6d
Cloves	12s 6d to 15s	Muskrats	15d
Pepper	3s 6d		
Pimento	1s 10d	Tin in boxes	4l 15s to 5l
Copper in sheets	1s 10d 1/2	Gin per case	28s
Anchors	8d to 9d	Claret per doz. bot.	30s 4 5s
		Port wine ditto	30s
Course of exchange—On		London	77 1/2 to 80 per cent.
		Amsterdam	3s 2d per guilder.
		Paris	7s 6d per 5 livres.

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.

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.

EMERSON'S
EXCELLENT ELECTUARY,
To be sold at his Store in Trenton.

IT cures the quinsy, 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.

TO BE SOLD,
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 grafts, 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

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,
MASEKELL 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

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' store on Chestnut-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 in Trenton.

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.

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 Cheesman, in fee for the aforesaid twenty-five acres of cedar swamp.

2. A deed from the same Cheesman 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.

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

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 in 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 1714, 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.