

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1786.

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

*Extract from the Journal of Congress, July 7, 1786.*

**C**ONGRESS took into consideration a report of a grand committee, to whom, among other things, was referred a motion of Mr. Monroe, respecting the cessions of western territory, and forming the same into states, and the committee having submitted that it be resolved,

"That it be recommended to the legislatures of the states of Massachusetts and Virginia, to take into consideration their acts of cession, and revise the same, so far as to empower the United States in Congress assembled, to make such division into states of the ceded lands and territory, as the situation of the country and future circumstances may require; with this limitation and condition however, that all the territory of the United States, lying northwest, of the river Ohio, shall be formed into a number of states, not less than two, nor more than five, to be admitted into the confederacy, on the principles and in the forms heretofore established and provided."

A motion was made by Mr. Grayson, seconded by Mr. Lee, to postpone the consideration of the same, in order to take up the following:

"That it be recommended to the states of Virginia and Massachusetts, to alter their acts of cession, as that the states in the western territory may be bounded as follows: There shall be three states between the Ohio and a line running due east from the Mississippi to the eastern boundary of the United States, so as to touch the most southern parts of lake Michigan. The state lying on the Mississippi shall be separated from the middle state, by a line running due north from the western side of the mouth of the Wabash river, till it intersects the said east line; the middle state shall be separated from the others by the aforesaid line, and a line also running due north from the western side of the mouth of the Big Miami, till the intersection thereof with said east line; and the other state shall be divided from the middle state by the said line, the said east line, lake Erie, the bounds of Pennsylvania, the other original states and Ohio: there shall be a state between the said east line, lake Michigan, lake Huron and the straits of Michilimackinac; and another between the said east line, the lakes Michigan and Superior, and the boundary line of the United States and the river Mississippi, to be admitted into the confederacy, on the principles and in the forms heretofore established and provided." And on the question to postpone for the purpose above-mentioned, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Grayson, the question was lost.

A motion was then made by Mr. Pinckney, seconded by Mr. Symmes, to strike out the words "with this limitation and condition however that all the territory of the United States lying northwest of the river Ohio, &c. to the end."

And, on the question, shall those words stand? The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Grayson, the question was lost, and the words were struck out.

The resolution being amended to read as follows: That it be recommended to the legislature of Virginia, to take into consideration their act of cession, and revise the same so far as to empower the United States in Congress assembled to make such a division of the territory of the United States lying northerly and westerly of the river Ohio, into distinct republican states, not more than five nor less than three, as the situation of that country and future circumstances may require, which states shall hereafter become members of the federal union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the original states, in conformity with the resolution of Congress of the tenth October 1780.

On the question to agree to the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Grayson, it was resolved in the affirmative.

The report being further amended, the whole was agreed to as follows:

Whereas it appears from the knowledge already obtained of the tract of country lying northwest of the river Ohio, that the laying it out, and forming it into states of the extent mentioned in the resolution of Congress of the tenth of October, 1780, and in one of the conditions contained in the cession of Virginia, will be productive of many and great inconveniences: That by such a division of the country, some of the new states will be deprived of the advantages of navigation, some will be improperly intersected by lakes, rivers and mountains, and some will contain too great a proportion of barren unimproved land, and of consequence will not for many years, if ever, have a sufficient number of inhabitants to form a respectable government, and entitle them to a seat and voice in the federal council: And whereas in fixing the limits and dimensions of the new states, due attention ought to be paid to natural boundaries, and

a variety of circumstances which will be pointed out by a more perfect knowledge of the country, so as to provide for the future growth and prosperity of each state, as well as for the accommodation and security of the first adventurers. In order, therefore, that the end of government may be attained, and that the states which shall be formed, may become a speedy and sure accession of strength to the confederacy,

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the legislature of Virginia, to take into consideration their act of cession, and revise the same, so far as to empower the United States in Congress assembled, to make such a division of the territory of the United States lying northerly and westerly of the river Ohio, into distinct republican states, not more than five, nor less than three, as the situation of that country and future circumstances may require; which states shall hereafter become members of the federal union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence, as the original states, in conformity with the resolution of Congress, of the tenth of October, 1780.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY, printed in Hartford.

MR. BABCOCK,

THE progress of that destructive insect called the *Hessian Fly* is truly alarming. From Staten Island, where it was first discovered about seven years ago, its ravages have been extended near twenty miles a year, till they have now reached upwards of 100 miles in every direction on the land. It is well known that the crops of wheat in all that tract of country have fallen before it. The farmers beyond dread its approach the ensuing season; and the prospect is, that, if no means are discovered to prevent its progress, the whole continent of North-America will be over-run; a calamity more to be lamented than the ravages of war. The following letter appears to me to afford some hints that may be useful on this important subject.

On the EFFECTS of ELDER,

In preserving GROWING PLANTS from INSECTS and FLIES.

(In a letter from Mr. Christopher Gullet to Dr. Matty, published in the new volume of the philosophical transactions.)

SIR,

I should not presume to trouble you as a member of the Royal Society with the following letter, did not the subject seem to promise to be of great public utility. It relates to the effects of elder;

*Sambucus fructu in umbella nigro.*

1. In preserving cabbage-plants from being eaten or damaged by caterpillars.  
2. In preventing blights, and their effect on fruit and other trees.  
3. In the preservation of crops of wheat from the yellows and destructive insects.

4. Also in saving crops of turnips from the fly, &c.  
I was led to my first experiments, by considering how disagreeable and offensive to our olfactory nerves the effluvia emitted by a brush of green elder leaves are, and from thence reasoning how much more so they must be to those of a butterfly, whom I considered as being as much superior to us in delicacy as inferior in size. Accordingly I took some twigs of young elder, and with them whipt the cabbage-plants well, but so gently as not to hurt them, just as the butterflies first appeared: from which time, for these two summers, though the butterflies would hover and flutter round them like gnomes or sylphs, yet I could never see one pitch, nor was there I believe a single caterpillar blown after the plants were so whipt; though an adjoining bed was infested as usual.

2. Reflecting on the effects above-mentioned, and considering blights as chiefly occasioned by small flies, and minute insects, whose organs are proportionably finer than the former, I whipt the limbs of a wall plumb-tree as high as I could reach; the leaves of which were preserved green, flourishing and unhurt, while those not six inches higher, and from thence upwards, were blighted, shrivelled up, and full of worms. Some of these last I afterwards restored by whipping with, and tying up, elder among them. It must be noted that this tree was in full bloom at the time of whipping, which was much too late, as it should have been done once or twice before the blossom appeared. But I conclude from the whole, that if an infusion of elder was made in a tub of water, so that the water might be strongly impregnated therewith, and then sprinkled over the tree by a hand engine once every week or fortnight, it would effectually answer every purpose that could be wished, without any possible risk of hurting the blossoms or fruit.

3. What the farmers call the yellows in wheat, and which they consider as a kind of mildew, is in fact occasioned by a small yellow fly with blue wings, about

the size of a gnat. This blows in the ear of the corn, and produces a worm, almost invisible to the naked eye; but being seen through a pocket microscope, it appears a large yellow maggot, of the colour and gloss of amber, and is so prolific that I last week distinctly counted forty-one living yellow maggots or insects in the hulk of one single grain of wheat—a number sufficient to eat up and destroy the corn in a whole ear. I intended to have tried the following experiment sooner, but the dry hot weather bringing on the corn faster than it was expected, it was got and getting into fine blossoms ere I had an opportunity of ordering as I did. But however, the next morning at day-break, two servants took two bushes of elder, and went one on each side of the ridge from end to end, and so back again, drawing the elder over the ears of wheat, of such fields as were not too far advanced in blossoming. I conceived, that the disagreeable effluvia of the elder would effectually prevent those flies from pitching their tents in so noxious a situation; nor was I disappointed, for I am firmly persuaded that no flies pitched or blowed on the wheat after it had been so struck. But I had the mortification of observing the flies (the evening before it was struck) already on the corn (six, seven, or eight, on a single ear) so that what damage hath accrued was done before the operation took place; for on examining it last week I found the wheat which had been struck pretty free of the yellows, very much more so than what was not struck. I have therefore no doubt, but that had the operation been performed sooner, the corn would have remained totally clear and untouched. If so, simple as the process is, I flatter myself it bids fair to preserve fine crops of wheat from destruction, as the small insects are the crops greatest enemy. One of those yellow flies laid at least eight or ten eggs of an oblong shape on my thumb, only while carrying by the wing across three or four ridges, as appeared on viewing it with a pocket microscope.

4. Crops of turnips are frequently destroyed, when young, by being bitten by some insects, either flies or fleas. This I flatter myself may be effectually prevented, by having an elder-bush spread so as to cover about the breadth of a ridge, and drawn once forward and backward over the young turnips. I am confirmed in this idea by having struck an elder-bush over a bed of young colliflower-plants, which had begun to be bitten, and would otherwise have been destroyed by those insects; but after that operation it remained untouched.

In support of my opinion I beg leave to mention the following fact from very credible information—That about eight or nine years ago this country was so infested with cock-chaffers or oak webs, that in many parishes they eat every green thing, but elder; nor left a green leaf untouched, besides elder-bushes, which alone remained green and unhurt amid the general devastation of so voracious a multitude. On reflecting on these circumstances a thought suggested itself to me, whether an elder now esteemed noxious and offensive may not be one day seen planted with, and entwining its branches among fruit-trees, in order to preserve the fruit from destruction of insects; and whether the same means produced these several effects may not be extended to a great variety of other cases, in the preservation of the vegetable kingdom.

The dwarf-elder (*ebulus*) I apprehend emits more offensive effluvia than common elder, therefore must be preferable to it in the several experiments.

SIR,

Your most obedient,  
humble servant,

CHR. GULLET.

The work from which the above is extracted did not come into my hands till it was too late to make experiments on the last crop, but if the hint should strike the minds of the publick with a strong probability as it does mine, it may be useful to publish it before seed-time, that farmers who have had their wheat destroyed may sow a small quantity in order to make the experiment.

As the Hessian Insect deposits its eggs in October or May, when the wheat is small, perhaps the best method would be to make a strong infusion of elder in water, and sprinkle it over the ridges with a water-pot. *Queere*, whether the weed vulgarly call *poke weed*, and another *henbane*, do not contain qualities as noxious to insects, and may not be used with as great prospect of success as the elder.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

Z.

British House of Commons,

Tuesday, June 13.

Impeachment of Mr. Hastings.

IN consequence of Mr. Fox's expected motion this day, on the affair of Benares, the house was met at five

o'clock. A few minutes after Mr. Fox arose, and in a most animated speech, of little less than three hours, entered very fully into the business. He substantially proved, that Mr. Hastings had extorted a sum of five lacks from the Rajah Cheyt-Sing, although the independence of the said Rajah had been agreed to by the council; that Cheyt-Sing imagined the demand was only for one year, but the same application was made a second and a third year, and complied with, though reluctantly---that Mr. Hastings then insisted he should furnish the Company with 2000 cavalry---he afterwards reduced it to 1000---Cheyt-Sing returned for answer, that he had in all but 1300 cavalry, which were dispersed through his dominions, yet he would oblige the Company with 500, and 500 match-lock men to make up 1000 troops; and Mr. Hastings, in his defence, has the modesty to say---"These repeated acts of contumacy made me lose all patience!" He in consequence, although not warranted, imposed a fine of 500,000. on Cheyt-Sing; he then proceeded in person to Benares, and though the Rajah made the most humble submissions---and the warmest protestations of friendship for the Company, on his refusing the fine he had him imprisoned. Mr. Fox then called upon the house, and told them they now had their choice of becoming either the avengers of the crimes committed, or the accomplices in the guilt, which they assuredly would be, if they screened Mr. Hastings---He then moved, "That the committee having heard the charge, and examined evidence thereto, were convinced that it contained sufficient grounds for impeaching Warren Hastings, Esquire."

Mr. Francis seconded the motion. He pointed out, from Mr. Hastings's own letter, a palpable falsehood. Mr. Hastings had called God to witness that he would give a full and true account of every circumstance relative to Benares, yet "took care to omit a present of 20,000. which he received from Cheyt-Sing, during his negotiation with him---for himself!"

Mr. Pitt entered into a most laborious defence of Mr. Hastings, previous to the imprisonment of Cheyt-Sing at Benares, yet, he confessed---"this was such a breach of public faith---such a cruel oppression---such a heavy exaction---and, upon the whole, a conduct so cruel, unjust and oppressive---that it was impossible he, as a man of honour or honesty, or having any regard to honour or conscience, could any longer resist; and therefore was fully satisfied in his conscience, that Warren Hastings had been guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanors sufficient to call upon the justice of the house to IMPEACH him."

Many other gentlemen spoke on the question---at length the house divided---for Mr. Hastings's impeachment 118---against it 79---majority 39.

[It is said that immediately after the decision of the House of Commons of the Benares charge, most of the foreign ministers at the British court dispatched messengers to their respective courts, with intelligence of that event---So much had the subject engaged the attention of the Sovereigns of Europe.]

### Remarkable Speech and Execution of George-Robert Fitzgerald, Esquire, &c. in Ireland.

On Monday the 12th of June last. George-Robert Fitzgerald, Esquire, Timothy Brecknock, and William Fulton, were executed at Castlebar in Ireland, for the barbarous murder of Patrick-Randall M'Donnell, Esquire, and Charles Hypson, pursuant to their sentence on the Saturday preceding---The most authentic accounts say, that on the trial, "Mr. Fitzgerald made one of the most able defences that, perhaps, ever was heard; he spoke for three hours, with a strength of imagination, and a degree of composure, astonishing indeed, when it is considered, what the human mind must feel at so awful a crisis!---When the unhappy Fitzgerald received sentence of death, he addressed the Court as follows:

"My Lords, "I humbly hope for the humane indulgence of this Court, to my present most unhappy situation. I do not mean, my Lords, to take up your time---but I trust that what I shall say will be attended with effect. The very short period of time that has elapsed since my conviction, has been taken up in adjusting my temporal affairs; and in truth, my Lords, even these are not yet perfectly settled; but I now wish to make some preparation, some settlement of peace with Heaven, before I pass into the presence of an all-seeing and justly offended God, which I am about to do.

"My Lords, you may be led to imagine that I plead for this indulgence of time in hopeful expectation of obtaining his Majesty's pardon; but, my Lords, I do most solemnly declare it is no such inducement; for, if his Majesty were to offer me his pardon, nay, his crown along with it, I would not accept of either the one or the other; under the weight of such a verdict against me, it is impossible I could ever look one of the community in the countenance, or again hold up my head in society. Let it not be understood, my Lords, that by this declaration I insinuate or infer the smallest degree of censure on the verdict of the jury. No, my Lords, I know them all to be gentlemen of the most fair and irreproachable characters; men, not to be blamed, and who could not avoid bringing me in guilty if I were their brother, from the body of evidence that has appeared against me---which, if I had been before acquainted with, I should have endeavoured to have had witnesses to repel that body; but that, my Lords, is not now a matter for consideration---the only thing I plead for is time.

"It is also said, my Lords, that I want that time to commit an act of suicide; but I have too many ob-

fences on my back, and dreadful crimes to account for, to have such a miserable passport into eternity."

Here he ended his speech, and the Chief Baron, with tears in his eyes, recapitulated the rigour of the law, and his duty as a Judge, observing that Mr. M'Donnell had been sent into eternity without a moment's warning; that after sentence of death had been passed, and the order for execution, it was not in the power of the Court to interfere, and his request must rest with the humanity of the sheriff.

When the executioner was about to launch Mr. Fitzgerald into eternity, (after he had offered to Heaven his fervent prayers) he requested the sheriff to give him five minutes longer time, and then pulled the cap over his face. Upon being told the time was elapsing fast, Mr. Fitzgerald replied, "Sure it is not so long! I have just collected myself; pray let me die in peace!"

By the mismanagement of the executioner, the rope, by which Mr. Fitzgerald was suspended, instantly broke, by which accident he fell on his shoulder, but immediately recovered himself and stood on his legs, and called out to the sheriff, saying---"Mr. sheriff, it is impossible but that you should know such a rope could not hang any man---pray get a better!" A new rope being obtained, he was again suspended, and a period put to the existence of this very extraordinary man.

### Foreign Intelligence.

P A R I S, June 2.

IT is said that Count de la Mothe is retired to Adrianople, where he has been circumcised, and obtained a commission in the Turkish army; and we are assured, that having carried off with him the produce of that necklace which has proved so fatal to his wife, he lives in all the luxury of the east.

L O N D O N, May 13.

A letter from Hamburgh says, that a vessel had arrived there from Greenland with 120 butts of blubber, and 6000 seal skins; that this vessel had spoke with others from the same port, that had got to the amount of 2800 butts of blubber, and 60,000 seal skins; and that a finer fishing season had not been known.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 15.

"The Cardinal is still immured. Though the proofs of his innocence amount to nearly a demonstration, it is thought proper not yet to give him what we call here la Clef de Champs, his liberty. The prelate finds the Choiseul family to be his most implacable persecutors; they aim at his death. Their enmity is grounded on ancient pique. When the Duke de Choiseul was at the head of affairs in France, he found time to seduce the Comtesse de Briot, whom he afterwards honoured with the title of his mistress. The Comtesse is of the family of Rohan, and the prince Louis, thinking himself humbled to see his cousin kept by any man, one day asked her, "if she was not ashamed to live with such a Judas, an enemy to public good, a traitor, a prisoner, and being only celebrated for his crimes? I should rather see you (added the then young prelate) in the arms of an honest footman, than in those of the Criminal Choiseul." The minister was in a closet contiguous to the apartment where the Bishop thus frankly expressed himself. The subject of the conversation so displeased him, that the remembrance of it has even descended to the remaining part of the family, by which the Cardinal is now so cruelly persecuted."

A vessel is arrived at Dundee, in Scotland, from the Greenland fishery, with four whales, being the first this season, and one of the earliest ever remembered.

The last accounts from the Greenland fishery mention, that the ships in general had been very successful; that no accident had then happened to any one, and that the season promised to be very fine.

June 1. A calculation has been made, by the Emperor's order, of all the cloisters for both sexes in his Austrian dominions; they amount to 2000, and reckoning thirty persons in each, the number of his subjects thus buried from the world is 60,000, who consume annually eighteen millions of florins, a sum which the Emperor is determined to apply to better purposes, by the suppression of all those houses which will soon be completed.

June 13. Yesterday was married Colonel Smith, secretary to the American embassy, to Miss Adams, only daughter to his excellency John Adams, Esq. minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to this court.

An instance of christian toleration, which deserves to be made known to the world for the honour of the man, as well as the hope that he may find some imitators, has been shewn by a Catholic Curate in the county of Zip. A woman professing the Protestant religion according to the Lutheran form, having paid the debt of nature on the 15th of April last, was to have been buried according to the rites of her church, and attended by its ministers to a Catholic church, where her family had a vault, but it was necessary previously to obtain the consent of the Curate, M. Charles Berionni; this he not only instantly granted, but taking with him the master and scholars of a Catholic school, whom he ordered to join a Protestant master and his pupils, he walked with the mi-

nister to the place of interment, and altogether sung the Lutheran service.

### American Intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, August 19  
ON Tuesday next the honourable general assembly of this state will convene specially at Newport, pursuant to a warrant issued by his excellency the governor.

N E W - Y O R K, Aug. 26.  
By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, August 8, 1786.

On a report of the board of treasury: RESOLVED, That the standard of the United States of America, for gold and silver, shall be eleven parts fine, and one part alloy.

That the money unit of the United States, being by the resolve of Congress of the 6th July, 1785, a dollar shall contain, of fine silver, three hundred and seventy-five grains, and sixty-four hundredths of a grain.

That the money of account, to correspond with the division of coins, agreeably to the above resolve, proceed in a decimal ratio, agreeably to the forms and manner following, viz.

Mills, the lowest money of account, of which one thousand shall be equal to the federal dollar, or money unit, 0,001

Cents, the highest copper piece, of which one hundred shall be equal to the federal dollar, 0,100

Dimes, the lowest silver coin, ten of which shall be equal to the dollar, 0,100

Dollar, the highest silver coin, 1,000

That betwixt the dollar and the lowest copper coin, as fixed by the resolve of Congress of the 6th July, 1785, there shall be three silver coins, and one copper coin.

That the silver coins shall be as follows: One coin containing one hundred and eighty-seven grains, and eighty-two hundredths of a grain of fine silver, to be called a *Half Dollar*: One coin containing seventy-five grains, and one hundredth and twenty-eight thousandths of a grain of fine silver, to be called a *Double Dim*: And one coin containing thirty-seven grains, and five hundred and sixty four thousandths of a grain of fine silver, to be called a *Dim*.

That the two copper coins shall be as follows: One equal to the one hundredth part of the federal dollar, to be called a *Cent*: And one equal to the two hundredth part of the federal dollar, to be called a *Half Cent*.

That two pounds and a quarter avoirdupois weight of copper, shall constitute one hundred cents.

That there shall be two gold coins: One containing two hundred and forty-six grains and two hundred and sixty-eight thousandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to ten dollars, to be stamped with the impression of the American eagle, and to be called a *Dollar*: One containing one hundred and twenty-three grains and one hundred and thirty-four thousandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to five dollars, to be stamped in like manner, and to be called a *Half-Dollar*.

That the mint price of a pound troy weight of uncoined silver, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy, shall be nine dollars, nine dimes and two cents.

That the mint price of a pound troy weight of uncoined gold, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy, shall be two hundred and nine dollars, seven dimes and seven cents.

If, says a Connecticut man, discontent is a proof of public distress, the history of every nation in its happiest state affords authentic evidence that no nation has yet been happy, as a large proportion of mankind have marked every age of the world with apparent uneasiness. In a retrospect of past scenes we are too apt to view the pleasing parts of the picture, to think of the advantages of our former situation, forget the dangers we have escaped, and the real distresses we have been oppressed with; instead of grateful hearts for distinguished mercies, we are too prone to fill the world with our impious clamours. This is the result of that busy and restless spirit, to the malignant influence of which every free country is exposed, and which unprincipled men are ever exciting.

That our debts are great, our trade distressed, and our money decreasing, are unquestionable truths; but is it not equally true, that most of these, heightened as they are in the representations, are the natural and necessary effects of the late war, in which our citizens have been diverted from their labour, and the want of most of the conveniences at the close of the war which we had before been accustomed to enjoy: and when industry is substituted to expedient, and we attend more to our internal resources, we shall acquire habits of frugality from the very misfortunes extravagance never fails to introduce---We may then hope our situation is neither so bad as artful designing men have represented, nor is likely to continue long so

bad as it now is; system and arrangement, that virtue and union of sentiments, in peace, which has saved us in war, a serious, firm and permanent determination in government to do justice, are only wanting to give us fair expectations of relief from our real distresses. Any different system must expose us to the wiles of bad men who constantly avail themselves of the real or imaginary troubles of the people, to excite their passions, and raise themselves to places of honour in their country, at the expence of truth, and the weal of the state.

The late "requisition" of Congress being made "in virtue of the powers of the confederation," differs greatly from those heretofore made by that body, and a delay, or non-compliance therewith, will be productive of events which will shake even the basis of the union;—it is confidently said, it was reluctantly adopted by that honourable body—but the inattention of the several states, to their pressing recommendations, has driven them to this dernier resort.

Aug. 28. It is remarkable, says a correspondent, that New-York, once a strenuous advocate for the impost (when she had none to give) and then executed Rhode-Island for a non-compliance with federal measures, should now be influenced by the same narrow policy, by which that state once prevented our national credit from assuming stability. And till this is done; till Congress have money and authority, "we shall uniformly see irresolute resolutions, impotent requisitions, and unpaid grants." We shall see a continuation of restrictions and impositions on our commerce from every power with whom we may hold a correspondence.—And even be tacitly obliged to put up with such insults, as, otherwise, they would not have the temerity to commit.

PITTSBURGH August 5.

We are requested to inform the publick, that the Moravian Indians, who formerly resided on Muskingum, have returned from their captivity as far back as Gihawaga, where they are now encamped, and purpose to return to their former abode in the fall—The great distresses these people have undergone, were occasioned by their attachment to the cause of America; it is therefore hoped that they will receive every assistance from the inhabitants of this country.

AUGUST 12.

A speech was received in this town from the Indian Chief, Cornplanter, addressed to gen. Butler, dated at Venango, Aug. 5, 1786, which is couched in the following manner:

I HAVE been at New-York at the treaty, and have returned to this place; you told me that I should make peace with the back Indians, for which I shall do all in my power; it has now been seventeen days since I held a council at Buffalo creek, with the Shawanese, Wiandots, Munsees, Delawares, Cherokees and Chippawas, but they requested another council might be held when the leaves get red on the trees, at the Shawanese towns, when they would let us know their minds: if they are not peaceable, we the Six Nations will endeavour to make them so. The treaty at the Shawanese towns will be held in two weeks from this date. I have now been all round, and am quite tired; I was used very well, and have done all in my power to make peace.

While the treaty was holding, a capt. John Brant, an Indian, came from England, and told us that the English had made a peace with America, and if the Indians was not peaceable they must put up with the consequence.

CORNPLANTER.

By late intelligence from Kentucky we are informed, that the Indians continue their practice of plundering the inhabitants; that about the middle of May last they came into the neighbourhood of Stroud's, and stole a number of horses, but being pursued by a party under the command of captain M'Entire, three of the Indians and a white woman were killed, and the horses retaken, together with the Indian baggage, arms and ammunition; that in a very short time after the Indians killed and scalped a white woman, who lived near a place called Crab Orchards.

WILMINGTON, (D. S.) Aug. 23.

In a letter from Dublin it is said, "The fate of Ireland is known only to God. It is much apprehended by knowing ones here, that it will become a seat of misery. Government carries all before it. By a late act of parliament the Catholics are all disarmed; the magistrates are authorized to force their way into their houses in search of arms, and even into Protestants houses in search of stolen goods: so that a man's house is no longer his castle. It is thought that this act is only the forerunner of a blow intended against the volunteers and their friends; and that the resurrection of the 20 English propositions will soon happen. The majority for this act was 138, minority 36."

TRENTON, September 4.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, Aug. 11.

"Two great national points are now before the assembly, viz. the war with the Creek Indians, and

an emission of paper money; also a new militia law. Great opposition to each by the lower members.

"Since the affair of the Oconee, little damage has been done on either side. A line of forts are erected along that river (consisting of seventeen, each manned with thirty men) by the militia of the counties of Wilkes, Greene, Washington, Franklin, Richmond and Burke. Col. M'Murphy, who only returned from the Indian towns, and was ordered off by the Spanish agent, says they consist of about 4000; out of which only about 800 are peaceably inclined; that M'Gilvery is gone to Pensacola, and before his return, they say they can do nothing; that they received 300 weight of powder from the Spaniards; and they further say, that as they had most men killed, terms must be offered to him, and demand that the settlers should remove from their ground, to the Old Line. On the other hand the people here are all for war, and to drive the Creeks over Flint-river. Arms and ammunition have been, and now will be procured from Virginia; for which the assembly is now about to provide.

"Yesterday the committee brought in the report respecting the affair between the governor and council, and the suspended judges and justices in Savannah: the report says, that they acted, in detaining the records, as individuals, and not in their official capacity; that the governor and council were not authorized so to do by the constitution; that it is unprecedented, and an arbitrary stretch of power. The report now lies before the house, and the governor and council have leave to vindicate themselves at the bar of the house."

It is observed by a sensible writer, in a view of our federal government, that as a free people, to be jealous of our rights and liberties, is one of the fundamental articles of our political creed; but there is a wide difference between manly jealousy and mean suspicion: The one dignifies our character, the other debases it. Weak men mistake these qualities of the mind, as knaves and fools mistake cunning for wisdom.

This misapprehension of political jealousy is too common among many politicians, who, with the best intentions, often defeat their own views. Human nature, they think, is in too depraved a state to deserve confidence, and therefore no men ought to be trusted. Upon this principle we should, with a fine theory of government, never emerge from anarchy.

By giving a supreme executive power to Congress, in all cases which relate to the general good, we should only give that power to ourselves, for the individuals of the United States sit there in the persons of their delegates, who, instead of masters, are honourable servants, dependant on the approbation, though supported by the confidence, of their constituents.

While the mode of representation in the different states is uncorrupt, Congress cannot abuse its powers, because it is itself the very essence of such a representation. This then should be the object of our political jealousy; while the source is pure, the streams that issue from it must be pure also.

Immense quantities of linen and woollen goods, with other articles of British manufacture, have been recently shipped from London for Quebec.

It is said to be the intention of the British government, to consecrate and send over from England a Bishop to Quebec, with a view to the complete establishment of the English church there.

The Spanish snow, St. Francisco de Paula, captain Vidal, bound from the Havana for Cadiz, arrived at New-York, in distress, on the first ult. She was boarded by a pirate sloop of ten carriage guns, and about 80 tons, with a white bottom and black sides, under blue and black colours, and navigated by about 40 men, (7 only of whom were white) and robbed of thirty-three thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars, in gold and silver, as registered at the Havana, besides several chests of sugar, and a variety of gold and silver buckles, linen, &c. &c.

A friendly letter from a gentleman to his female friend, who was addicted to drinking to excess, has the following sentence:—Had you the intellects of an Angel, this crime would reduce them to those of a monkey or an ass; could I paint in their native colours all the indecencies; the little mean apish tricks; the broken thoughts; the senseless harangues; the abrupt impertinences; could I shew to life the swimming eyes; the faltering tongue; the awkward postures; the staggering gait, by which this debaser of humanity has sometimes exposed to ridicule and contempt persons of the most finished politeness and decorum, you would forgive my friendly zeal. We pity an idiot that is such by nature, but an idiot self-made we cannot but despise: far beneath the idiot, he sinks into the brute.

A late London paper mentions, that in no part of America does trade make so rapid a progress as in Virginia.—Their liberal encouragement of manufactures from all countries, &c. and probity in dealing, produce this effect.—That their tobacco trade to France only, employed 67 vessels the last year, and

it is thought the number will be increased in the present.

We are informed by a gentleman from Rhode-Island, that the legislature of that government has been expressly convened, to take into consideration the depreciated state of the paper money they have lately emitted and made current.

Burlington, Aug. 31, 1786.

Mr. COLLINS,

I HAVE often been pleased in reading your Gazette, to find many paragraphs evidently intended to promote the great principles of publick and private virtue and morality. A wish to cultivate this spirit—and a desire to betray some unreflecting reader into the weekly perusal of a serious and genuine piece of biography—have induced me, for the first time in my life, to attempt to entertain the publick through the channel of a News-paper. The story which I have chosen is meant to please as well as to profit—It is the private history of the mind and manners of a gentleman, communicated by himself, in a series of letters to the Rev. Mr. Haweis, of Northamptonshire, in England, and by him made publick.

This piece of history, while it addresses two classes of readers, establishes two important principles:—While it addresses the soft movements in the heart of a parent, it verifies the words of the wise man, *Bring up a child in the way in which he ought to go, and when he is old he will not depart from it*:—While it addresses those who are exposed to the enticements and temptations of the world, it points out the danger of erasing the impressions, and making shipwreck of the principles of an early religious education.

If this proposal meets with your approbation, I shall be made acquainted with it next Monday by the publication of the following letter, introductory to a very interesting and instructive narrative. Those who have or may read the narrative, published in a small octavo volume, will observe many things omitted in this weekly publication, but I trust they will find every thing material retained, and the chain of the history unbroken.

The LIFE of JOHN NEWTON, in a series of letters to the Rev. Mr. HAWEIS.

LETTER I.

Rev. and dear sir,

A FEW weeks since I yielded to the judgment and request of a much respected friend, and sent him a relation at large of the history of my life, in a series of eight letters. The event has been what I little expected. I wrote to one person, but my letters have fallen into many hands: Amongst others I find they have reached your notice; and, instead of blaming me for being too tedious and circumstantial, which was the fault I feared I had committed, you are pleased to desire a still more distinct detail. In some respects, I know no case more extraordinary than my own—and more persons to whom I have related my story have thought it worthy of being preserved. I never gave any succinct account of the Lord's dealing with me till very lately; for I was deterred, on the one hand, by the great difficulty of writing properly where self is concerned; on the other, by the ill-use which some persons are often known to make of such instances. We are cautioned not to cast our pearls before swine. The pearls of a christian are perhaps his choice experiences of the Lord's power and love in the concerns of his soul—And these should not, at all adventures, be made publick, lest we give occasion to some to profane what they do not understand. These were the chief reasons of my backwardness: But as you, and others of my friends, apprehend my compliance with your request may be attended with some good effect, I am willing to obey—I give up my own reasonings upon the inexpediency of so inconsiderable a person, as myself, adventuring in so publick a point of view—I shall therefore write with that confidence and freedom which your candour and friendship deserve. In the mean-time I entreat the assistance of your prayers, that in this, and all my poor attempts, I may have a single eye to His glory, who was pleased to call me out of horrid darkness into the marvellous light of His Gospel.

I am,

with sincere respect,  
dear sir,

your obliged and affectionate servant.

January 12, 1763.

[To be continued.]

\*\* PHILADELPHUS will appear in our next.

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.

**PHILADELPHIA, PRICE-CURRENT, Aug. 25.**

Superfine flour 42s 6d	Wheat 7s 6d	Per bushel.
com. do. 36s	Rye 3s 9d to 4s 3d	
Bur middlings 30s to 32s 6d	Barley 5s 6d	
Indian meal 30s	Corn, Indian 5s 3d	
Tar 8s	Oats 2s to 2s 6d	
Pitch 11s	Flax-seed 8s 4d	
Turpentine 12s	Allum salt 18d to 22d	
Pork, Burlington 5l	Liverpool ditto 22d	
Beef, Irish 5l		
Country 4l	Wine Madeira 40l to 80l	Per pipe.
Mackerel 50s to 52s 6d	Lisbon 40l	
Herring 20s to 22s 6d	Port 40l	
Per Cwt.	Teneriffe 27l	
Ship-stuff 10s to 13s	Fayal 17l 10s	
bread 18s 6d to 20s		
Rice 27s 6d	Per gallon.	
Sugar Muscov. 50s to 60s	Jamaica rum 4s to 4s 6d	
Tobacco James river	Windward do 3s 2d to 3s 6d	
York 30s to 40s	French ditto 2s	
Rappahannock 30s to 40s	New-England ditto 2s 5d to 2s 6d	
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	
	Per ton.	
Western Shore long leaf 20s to 30s	Bar iron 25l to 26l	
Eastern Shore 20s to 30s	pig 9l	
	Logwood 11l 5s	
Lead in pigs 35s	unchipt 7l 10s	
Ditto in bars 43s to 45s	Fustick 9l to 12l	
Shot 46s 50s	Braziletto 30l	
Red lead 48s to 50s	Lignum vitæ 5l 10s to 7l 10s	
White ditto 83s to 90s	Ship-building. White-oak frames 5l to 5l 10s	
German steel 55s	Live-oak and Red-cedar ditto 6l 10s to 7l	
English blistered 90s	[The Philadelphia tonnage is 10 to 15 per cent. better than any other port on the continent.]	
Cordage imp. 52s 6d to 60s	Per 1000.	
Codfish Amer. 26s to 27s	Staves pipe 12l	
Cocoa 4l to 4l 5s	W. O. hhd. 7l 10s	
Per lb.	R. O. do. 6l	
Cotton 3s	Leogan 6l 10s	
Beefwax 2s 4d	barrel 4l 10s	
Feathers 3s to 3s 6d	Heading (dress'd) 10l	
Hams 8d to 10d	Boards oak 4l 2s 6d to 5l	
Sper. candles 3s 9d to 4s 6d	pine 3l to 3l 10s	
Mould ditto 12d	lap 40s to 45s	
Tallow ditto 13d	cedar 3l to 3l 10s	
Soap 7d	Plank oak, 2 inch 8l	
English cheese 13d	pine 2 do 6l to 6l 10s	
Butter 9d	Scantling oak 3d	
Chocolate 13d to 16d	Shing. short 8s 4d to 11s 3d	
Coffee 16d 17d	long 3l 10s to 4l 5s	
Tea Hyson 8s to 12s 6d	Skins and furs.	
Souchong 8s	Deer-skins per lb. 2s	
Bohea 2s 9d	Beaver do. 7s 6d to 15s	
Indigo French 9s to 12s	Otters per piece 22s 6d	
Carolina 6s 6d to 7s	Minks 2s 6d	
	Foxes grey 6s 6d red 4s 6d	
Hemp 6d	Martins 5s	
Ginseng 2s	Fishers 4s 6d	
Starch 6d	Cats 3s 9d	
Saufl 2s 6d	Bears 10s to 15s	
Loaf sugar 13d	Raccoons 4s 6d	
Havanna, white, 8d to 9d	Muskrats 15d	
Ditto brown 5d		
Nutmegs 70s	Tin in boxes 4l 15s to 5l	
Cinnamon 17s 6d	Gin per case 28s	
Mace 60s	Claret per doz. bot. 30s 45s	
Cloves 12s 6d to 15s	Port wine ditto 30s	
Pepper 3s 6d	Amsterdam 3s 2d per guilder.	
Pimento 1s 10d	Paris 7s 6d per 5 livres.	
Copper in sheets 3s 10d		
Anchors 8d to 9d		

**C H O I C E  
M O L A S S E S,  
IMPORTED IN THE  
BRIG NEW-JERSEY,  
And to be fold, by  
M. FURMAN.**

NEW, CORRECT and HANDSOME  
Edition of DILWORTH'S  
**SPELLING-BOOK**  
For sale, at the Printing-Office,  
in Trenton, by the thou-  
sand, hundred or less  
number, either in  
sheets or  
bound.

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

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

**Publick notice is hereby given to all per-  
sons whom it may concern,**

**T**HAT 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 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.

JOHN PORCH.

**PURSUANT** to the directi-

ons 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, Daniel Halfey'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 superintendent 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  
R E W A R D.**

**R**AN 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 trowsers 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

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,**

**T**HAT the subscribers John Porch and Patrick Flannigham, 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 FLANNIGHAM.

**American Blistered Steel,**

Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported from Europe, and to be fold by  
**John Nancarrow and White Matlack,**

Under the FIRM of  
**NANCARROW and MATLACK,**

**A**T 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.

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

MILLER's gardener's dictionary,	Cole's Latin dictionary,
Rapin's history of England,	Bailey's English do.
Large quarto or family Bibles,	Entick's poetical do.
Thomson's poetical works in folio, 2 vols.	Tale of a tub,
Moore's navigation,	Salmon's geography,
Preceptor, 2 vols.	Tyler's do.
Tooke's pantheon,	Rowe's devout exercises of the heart,
Hervey's dialogues, 2 vols.	Scott's lessons,
meditations, 2 do.	Cruoe's life,
Ramfay's revolution of S. Carolina, 2 vols.	Dodley's Estop,
Rambler, 4 vols.	Art of speaking,
Spectator, 8 do.	Psalms and hymns,
Adventurer, 4 do.	Schoolmaster's assistant,
Rollin's belles lettres, 4 do.	Young man's best companion,
Sterne's works, 5 do.	Buchanan's English grammar,
Pope's do. 6 do.	Spelling-books,
Young's do. 4 do.	Primers,
Thomson's do. 4 do.	Greek grammars,
Goldsmith's history of England,	Latin do. &c. &c.
of Rome,	A L S O,
Churchill's poems, 3 vols.	Demy writing-paper,
Chrysal, or the adventures of a Guinea, 4 vols.	Best gilt do.
History of Charles rath,	Common do.
Telemachus, 2 vols.	Parchment,
Gentle shepherd,	Quills,
Emma, 2 vols.	Wafers,
Stone's Euclid,	Best sealing-wax,
Cunn's do.	Slates,
Emerson's algebra,	Lead and slate pencils,
Emerson on fluxions,	Ink-powder and cake,
Gibson's surveying,	Ink-stands,
Also a great variety of childrens' books, &c. &c.	Pen-knives,
	Gold leaf,
	Copper-plates,
	Message-cards, &c.