

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1786.

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

Report of a Committee of Congress.

The grand committee, consisting of Mr. Livermore, Mr. Dane, Mr. Manning, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Symmes, Mr. Pettit, Mr. Henry, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bloodworth, Mr. Pinckney, and Mr. Houghton, appointed to report such amendments to the confederation, and such resolutions as it may be necessary to recommend to the several states, for the purpose of obtaining from them such powers as will render the federal government adequate to the ends for which it was instituted:

Be leave to submit the following report to the consideration of Congress:

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several states to adopt the following articles, as articles of the confederation, and to authorize their delegates in Congress to sign and ratify the same severally as they shall be adopted, to wit,

Art. 14. The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive power of regulating the trade of the states, as well with foreign nations as with each other, and of laying such prohibitions, and such imposts and duties upon imports and exports, as may be necessary for the purpose; provided the citizens of the states shall in no instance be subjected to pay higher duties and imposts than those imposed on the subjects of foreign powers; provided also, that all such duties as may be imposed shall be collected under such regulations as the United States in Congress assembled shall establish, consistent with the constitutions of the states respectively, and to accrue to the use of the state in which the same shall be payable; provided also, that the legislative power of the several states shall not be restrained from laying embargoes in time of scarcity; and provided lastly, that every act of Congress for the above purpose, shall have the assent of nine states in Congress assembled, and in that proportion when there shall be more than thirteen in the union.

Art. 15. That the respective states may be induced to perform the several duties, mutually and solemnly agreed to be performed by their federal compact; and prevent unreasonable delays in any state in furnishing her just proportion of the common charges of the union when called upon, and those essential evils which have heretofore often arisen to the confederacy from such delays, it is agreed, that whenever a requisition shall be made by Congress upon the several states on the principles of the confederation, for their quotas of the common charges or land forces of the union, Congress shall fix the proper periods when the states shall pass legislative acts, complying therewith, and give full and complete effect to the same; and if any state shall neglect seasonably to pass such acts, such state shall be charged with an additional sum to her quota, called for from the time she may be required to pay or furnish the same, which additional sum or charge, shall be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on her said quota; and if the requisition shall be for land forces, and if any state shall neglect to furnish her quota in time, the average expence of such quota shall be ascertained by Congress, and such state shall be charged therewith, or with the average expence of what she may be deficient, and in addition thereto, from the time her forces were required to be ready to act in the field, with a farther sum, which shall be at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on the amount of such expence.

Art. 16. And that the resources of any state which may be negligent in furnishing her just proportion of the common expence of the union, may in a reasonable time be applied; it is further agreed, that if any state shall so neglect as aforesaid, to pass laws in compliance with the said requisition, and to adopt measures to give the same full effect, for the space of ten months, and it shall then or afterwards be found that a majority of the states have passed such laws, and adopted such measures, the United States in Congress assembled shall have full power and authority to levy, assess and collect all sums and duties, with which any such state so neglecting to comply

with the requisition, may stand charged on the same by the laws and rules by which the last state tax next preceding such requisition in such state, was levied, assessed and collected; to apportion the sum so required on the towns or counties in such state, to order the sums so apportioned to be assessed by the assessors of such last state tax, and the said assessments to be committed to the collectors of the same last state tax, to collect and to make return of such assessments and commitments to the treasurer of the United States, who, by himself, or his deputy, when directed by Congress, shall have power to recover the monies of such collectors for the use of the United States, in the same manner and under the same penalties as state taxes are recovered and collected by the treasurers of the respective states; and the several towns or counties respectively shall be responsible for the conduct of said assessors and collectors; and in case there shall be any vacancy in any of said offices of assessors or collectors, by death, removal, refusal to serve, resignation, or otherwise, then other fit persons shall be chosen to fill such vacancies in the usual manner in such town or county, within twenty days after notice of the assessment, and in case any towns or counties, any assessors, collectors or sheriffs, shall neglect or refuse to do their duty, Congress shall have the same rights and powers to compel them, that the state may have in assessing and collecting state taxes.

And if any state, by any legislative act, shall prevent or delay the due collection of said sums, as aforesaid, Congress shall have full power and authority to appoint assessors and collectors thereof, and sheriffs, to enforce the collections under the warrants of distress, issued by the treasurer of the United States; and if any further opposition shall be made to such collections, by the state or by the citizens thereof, and their conduct not disapproved of by the state, such conduct, on the part of the state, shall be considered as an open violation of the federal compact.

Art. 17. And any state which, from time to time, shall be found in her payments on any requisition in advance on an average of the payments made by the states, shall be allowed an interest of per cent. per annum on her said advanced sums or expences; and the state which, from time to time, shall be found in arrear on the principles aforesaid, shall be charged with an interest of per cent. per annum, on the sums in which she may be so in arrear.

Art. 18. In case it shall hereafter be found necessary by Congress to establish any new systems of revenue, and to make any new regulations in the finances of the United States for a limited term, not exceeding fifteen years, in their operation, for supplying the common treasury with monies for defraying all charges of war, and all other expences that shall be incurred for the common defence, or general welfare; and such new systems or regulations shall be agreed to and adopted by the United States in Congress assembled, and afterwards be confirmed by the legislatures of eleven states, and in that proportion when there shall be more than thirteen in the union, the same shall become binding in all the states as fully as if the legislatures of all the states should confirm the same.

Art. 19. The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive power of declaring what offences against the United States shall be deemed a treason, and what offences against the same, misprison of treason, and what offences shall be deemed piracy or felony on the high seas, and to annex suitable punishments to all the offences aforesaid, respectively, and power to institute a federal judicial court, for trying and punishing all officers appointed by Congress, for all crimes, offences and misbehaviour in their offices, and to which court an appeal shall be allowed from the judicial courts of the several states, in all causes wherein questions shall arise on the meaning and construction of treaties entered into by the United States with any foreign power, or on the law of nations, or wherein any question shall arise respecting any regulations that may hereafter be made by Congress, relative to trade and commerce, or the collection of federal revenues pursuant to powers that shall be vested in that body,

or wherein questions of importance may arise, and the United States shall be a party; provided, that the trial of the fact by a jury shall ever be held sacred, and also the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*; provided also, that no member of Congress, or officer holding any office under the United States, shall be judge of said court; and the said court shall consist of seven judges, to be appointed from the different parts of the union, to wit, one from New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island and Connecticut; one from Massachusetts; one from New-York and New-Jersey; one from Pennsylvania; one from Delaware and Maryland; one from Virginia, and one from North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, and four of whom shall be a quorum to do business.

Art. 20. That due attention may be given to the affairs of the union early in the federal year, and the sessions of Congress made as short as conveniently may be, each state shall elect her delegates annually before the first of July, and make it their duty to give an answer before the first of September in every year, whether they accept their appointments or not, and make effectual provision for filling the places of those who may decline, before the first of October yearly, and to transmit to Congress by the 10th of the same month, the names of the delegates who shall be appointed and accept their appointments, and it shall be the indispensable duty of delegates to make a representation of their state in Congress, on the first Monday of November annually; and if any delegate or delegates, when required by Congress to attend so far as may be necessary to keep up a representation of each state in Congress, or having taken his or their seat, shall withdraw without leave of Congress, unless recalled by the state, he or they shall be proceeded against as Congress shall direct; provided no punishment shall be further extended than to disqualifications any longer to be members of Congress, or to hold any office of trust or profit under the United States, or any individual state, and the several states shall adopt regulations effectual to the attainment of the ends of this article.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, August 3.

THE following is the substance of the answer given by his majesty to the parliament of Bourdeaux:

"That whatever has been hitherto done with regard to the Alluvions, shall be looked upon as null and void; that the commission given to the Chevalier Peitel, was null, and that the said chevalier is reprehensible for having exceeded his powers. Consequently every thing relative to this affair is cancelled. New letters patent are issued with certain modifications, in which a proper medium is observed between the respective rights of the sovereign and subjects. In consequence of this, it is said, that during the approaching vacation there will be a meeting of deputies from all the parliaments, who, in concert with his majesty's ministers, shall form a new law to serve as a principal and basis on which all future decisions shall be built. The new patents are already delivered to the first president, who set out on his return to Bourdeaux, on the first of this month, and they will be registered on the 22d. The parliament was treated with the greatest distinction by his majesty, who caused several of the members to sit down in his presence, and signified his intention that they should be reimbursed for the expences of their journey, which might be done by a slight tax levied on the province of Guienne. This offer, however, these magistrates generously refused, alleging that they were satisfied with having contributed to the public good, and that they would accept of no reimbursement which should be produced by a subsidy extracted from the sweat of their fellow-citizens."

Aug. 12. The report is revived, and gains ground in the vicinity of Windfor, of an intended union between the Prince Royal of Denmark, and a daughter of the house of Brunswick.

L O N D O N, August 19.

Among all the accounts published of the Count Cagliostro (who suffered so much lately in France, on account of the Cardinal de Rohan's affair, and has since taken up his residence in England) a correspondent remarks, that nothing has been adverted to of his first appearance in Europe. In May 1781, he made his first appearance at Paris under the character of an Asiatic Prince, possessed of unbounded wealth, holding himself possessed of that elixir of universal health, which conquered the ill effects of all disorders. He cured such numbers, that the Mus, or great place of Strasburgh, could not contain the strangers which arrived in crowds to consult him. Out of 400 patients, which in one month took his grand elixir of life, not one failed of being restored to health, for which he would not receive fee or present. During the whole time this true, or supposed, knight kept a great house and a vast number of servants. His own manner of living was very simple, but his countess lived in a stile of elegance, which could not be supported under the sum of 50,000l. per year. His source of wealth was inexhaustible, though secret; for neither banker nor merchant had come to the knowledge of his supplies. Numerous incidents occurred of his predictions of death, being verified on the day and hour that he foretold to those most healthy in appearance. When lately confined to the bastille, he was defrauded of 1000l. by the deputy. When questioned by the parliament of Paris, he said he was a Cosmopolite, or citizen of the world, possessed of such property as would beggar royalty. He speaks twenty-seven different languages of Europe and Asia, and his origin or country, has hitherto baffled the most laboured researches.

American Intelligence.

B O S T O N, Oct. 28.

HOW many circumstances daily transpire in proof of the necessity of immediately vesting our federal head with power adequate to the regulation of our commerce! Recent ones are, that by the (Kingston) Jamaica papers it appears, there were imported into that island, from the United States, from August 6, to September 1786, in *British vessels*, 8172 tierces, barrels and kegs of flour, bread and corn; 173 barrels and 88 half-barrels rice, 253 tierces peas; 161,850 staves, &c. 8563 feet boards, and 21,352 feet lumber; and by a paragraph in a Virginia paper of October 5, which mentions, that the freight for tobacco alone, in that state amounts to 90,000l. sterling annually; thirty-nine fortieths of which is lost to America, by the European restrictions on American vessels. Mortifying consideration.

In consequence of the desire of the honourable legislature, that the supreme executive would take measures for protecting the supreme judicial court, by law to be held at Cambridge, on Tuesday next—an ardour for the vigorous support of law and government ran through all ranks of the citizens of this town with electrical rapidity. The ancient and honourable artillery, under major Bell—the independent light infantry, under captain Otis, have offered their services as volunteers. To them, and to the independent cadets, much credit is due for the alacrity with which, at their own expence they have furnished themselves with the necessary camp equipage, and the zeal they discover for endeavouring to secure to the good people of this commonwealth the quiet enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

The town being destitute of an artillery company, yesterday, we are told, a few worthy gentlemen set on foot a plan for raising one, which we also hear, is completed.

The proceedings of the senate, during the present session, at a time so critical and important, says a correspondent, has been firm, uniform, and will be productive of the best of consequences; they have, says he, fully accorded with the advice of Cato, to the Roman senate, when he says,

“Let us appear not rash, nor dissident;
“Immoderate valour swells into a fault,
“And fear admitted into public councils,
“Betrays like treason,——”

and have convinced their constituents of their being the “sheet-anchor” of the constitution.

H A R T F O R D, Oct. 23.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Barbados, to his friend in this city, dated Bridgeton, September 24.

“On Saturday night the 2d instant, the inhabitants of this island, were alarmed by a storm, which for some hours seemed to threaten the same direful effects which were experienced from the hurricane of 1780. About 9 o'clock the wind blew very fresh from the N. E. and continued to encrease in that quarter until half past ten, when it shifted to the S. E. and blew with the most alarming violence—changed suddenly and frequently to every point of the compass till about midnight, when it began gra-

dually to abate. On Sunday morning Carlisle Bay exhibited the most striking picture of desolation, not a vessel having rode out the storm.

N E W - Y O R K, Nov. 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Dartmouth, near Halifax, to his friend in Charlestown (Massachusetts) dated October 1.

“I am not surpris'd at the accounts we have every day of the disorders prevailing among you in your government—but am very sorry therefor. It is no more than what we have long since expected, considering the low ebb at which your commerce with England and the West-India islands has arrived, and the burthens which your people labour under. The New-Englanders are not to be oppress'd; nor will they suffer themselves, like *dumb jack-asses*, to be overborne and crush'd. Your peace, and that of mankind, has ever been my wish; and that you might prosper, and become important among the nations of the earth—that commerce, agriculture and the arts, might flourish in the American states, has ever been my prayer; but so long as power to regulate the trade and other affairs of the union, is wanting in the federal council; so long as energetic measures in civil government is neglected, by not making examples of those who violate the constitution, and disregard its sacred laws—*discord* will prevail, and *anarchy* and *confusion* delight and revel in your misfortunes!

“We are honoured with a visit from the young Prince William Henry, who arrived a few days since from England, captain of the *Pegasus* frigate. He is a fine looking young fellow, and appears a little upon the *buckish* order. Business is dull; but his arrival will make a considerable stir.”

Oct. 9. On Friday last, being the 3d instant, the honourable the Congress, after having referred the several matters then before them to the annual choice of the United States in Congress, to be assembled in the usual place on Monday next,

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to his excellency NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esquire, for his able and faithful discharge of the duties of President, while acting in that important station.

E L I Z A B E T H - T O W N, Nov. 8.

Intelligence from Annapolis, Nova-Scotia, assures that a frost the beginning of August last, destroyed nearly every vine throughout that *luxurious* province: and that the refugees have abundant cause to rejoice in the repeal of the Massachusetts navigation act.

P R I N C E T O N, Nov. 9.

On Tuesday the New-Jersey Medical Society, attended their half yearly meeting in this place—twenty-three members were present. An ingenious dissertation was delivered by the president, at the opening of business, “on the phenomenon of sleep, with the effects of opium, and other soporiferous drugs.” It must give real pleasure to every lover of science, to observe an association, composed of a number of the most respectable practitioners in every part of the state, established and prosecuted with such spirit and ardour, for the extension of medical erudition: indeed the benefit resulting both to the publick and to themselves, from their stated meetings, must be obviously great; since all the unusual and difficult cases which have occurred in the practice of any of the members, are submitted for the examination and advice of the whole body, and discussed with that social harmony and freedom, which will always characterize gentlemen of liberal minds and extensive knowledge, when engaged in such benevolent designs.

S A V A N N A H, Sept. 14.

The Creek Indians have lately received large supplies of ammunition from Pensacola, which, with their having warned the settlers to remove from the Oconee lands by the first of October next, leaves little or no room to doubt of a war taking place immediately.

Oct. 12. We are informed that the commissioners appointed to treat with the Creek Indians, were to set out from Augusta the middle of this week, to enter upon business.

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

Should the intelligence prove true, that is so generally reported, and indeed publickly asserted in the Georgia Gazette, that the Spaniards have assisted the Creek Indians with military implements, a war with Spain will inevitably follow, unless this ungenerous assistance has been given to the Indians by private individuals. Indeed it would appear as if Congress had some weighty affairs to adjust with Spain, from their having withdrawn Mr. Adams from the English court, and sent him to Madrid, notwithstanding this able minister's presence was certainly

necessary at the British court, in order to facilitate the negociations between Great-Britain and America.

B A L T I M O R E, Nov. 7.

His most Catholic majesty, after conferring extraordinary marks of his favour on count O'Reilly, hath permitted that faithful veteran chief to resign some of the important commissions and employments with which he had been honoured, agreeable to his earnest request, on account of his advanced age and bodily infirmities. The report of his disgrace will, of course, be considered entirely groundless.

On the 12th ult. his excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esquire, was re-elected governor of the state of Vermont, for the ensuing year. At the same time the honourable Joseph Marsh, Esquire, was chosen lieutenant-governor of that state.

The honourable Joseph Prentiss, Esquire, is chosen speaker of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, now sitting at Richmond.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Nov. 1.

This day commenced the operation of the act for altering the penal laws—by some styled the *wheelbarrow* act. If the example set in New-York, of chaining criminals to wheelbarrows, and obliging them to work in the publick streets, be followed in this state, as we are informed is intended, it cannot fail to produce consequences here equally salutary with those it has been the cause of in the sister state.

Nov. 4. After a delay of eleven days from the time appointed for opening the session—and eight from the organization of the house—this day was fixed for the election of president and vice-president. His excellency Benjamin Franklin was unanimously re-elected president. It is more than probable, that had the voices of all the inhabitants of the commonwealth, been collected upon the occasion, there would not have been a single dissent.

It were to be wished, that the election of vice-president had been equally unanimous: but it was closely contested. That party which is now predominant in the assembly, had determined to exert themselves to place in the vice-presidential chair a member of council of their side of the question. The honourable Henry Hill, we are told, was first fixed upon. He declining it, general Muhlenbergh, was next agreed to be run for vice-president. However, the constitutional side of the house, who were to a man in favour of colonel Biddle, with the council, where he had a dead majority, gave him a superiority of three ballots over his competitor.

Men of moderation, unattached to any party, who only seek to promote the welfare of the publick, are highly pleased with this issue of the business. Dismissing from office a man who has behaved meritoriously, merely because he differs in political sentiments from those in power, is a *dirty business*—and far from honourable to those who *wade* through it—particularly at a period like the present, when lenient and conciliatory measures should be pursued, in order to assuage and allay party rage and malice.

This trait of conduct needs no auxiliary circumstance to call forth publick censure—it is, however, attended with one. When the constitutionalists were in power, the greatest and most general complaint against them, was, their displacing republican officers. Yet here is an attempt to do the very same thing. So true it is, that our exclamations against impropriety of conduct are frequently no more than through dislike of the person—not of the action.

Extract of a letter from the Falls of the Ohio, dated September 20.

“In my last letter I informed you that the state of Virginia had formed an expedition against the Indians, and now I can say that the troops, consisting of 1700 men, actually took up their march on the 15th, 16th and 17th inst. Two field pieces and 100 men will be sent off to-morrow from fort St. Vincent. What the result will be, God only knows. Captain Carbury goes out as adjutant-general to the detachment from Virginia.”

T R E N T O N, Novem. 20.

On Thursday last John Bispham, Esq. was elected a member to serve in the general assembly for Burlington county, in the room of Uriah Woolman, Esq. who did not accept his seat.

S T A T E O F N E W - J E R S E Y.

An act for making state-notes or certificates, receivable for certain fines and forfeitures therein mentioned.

SECT. 1. B E it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the publication of this act, it shall and may be lawful for all and every person or persons, who hath been, or shall hereafter be fined by the supreme court of judicature of this state, or by the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, or by the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, in any of the counties within the same, in consequence or by the directions of any law now in force, or that hath heretofore been in force in this state; and where such fine

or forfeiture is directed to be paid into the public treasury of the same, to tender in payment of such fine and forfeiture to the officer or person having a right by law to demand the same, the notes or certificates signed by Silas Condict, commissioner, and the notes given to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, for the depreciation of their pay, and the notes given by the treasurer of the state for debts due from forfeited estates, and the notes given to the militia of this state for their pay, or, in all, or either of them; and such tender shall be taken and deemed a full discharge of such fine or forfeiture; provided the full amount of such fine and forfeiture shall be so tendered, any law, usage, adjudication, or custom to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

2. And be it further enacted, that the treasurer of the state for the time being, is hereby directed to receive such fines and forfeitures as above described, from the officers or persons who are by law directed to receive them, and to give a full discharge for the same: provided such officer or person shall make oath or affirmation, that he hath received the payment of such fine or forfeiture from the person so fined, in discharge thereof, in some or all of the species of notes or certificates above-mentioned.

Passed at Trenton, November 9, 1786.

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

L E T T E R IX.
Rev. and dear sir,

I HAVE brought down my history to the time of my arrival in Ireland, 1748. Before I proceed, I would look back a little to give you some further account of the state of my mind, and how far I was helped against inward difficulties; which beset me at the time I had many outward hardships to struggle with. The straits of hunger, cold, weariness, and the fears of sinking and starving, I had in common with others; but besides these I felt a heart bitterness, which was properly my own. No one on board but myself, being impressed with any sense of the hand of God in our danger or deliverance, at least not awakened to any concern for their souls. There were no persons on board to whom I could open myself with freedom concerning the state of my soul—none from whom I could ask advice. I had the new testament, I perused it, I was struck with several passages, with that of the fig-tree, but particularly the prodigal son, a case, I thought, that had never been so nearly exemplified as by myself—this gained upon me—I continued much in prayer—I saw that Providence had interposed so far to save me, and I hoped would do more. The outward deliverance made me still more serious and earnest in crying to him, who alone could relieve me; and sometimes I thought I could be content to die for want of food, so I might die but a believer. Thus far my prayers were answered, that before we arrived in Ireland, I had a satisfactory evidence in my own mind of the truth of the gospel, as considered in itself, and its exact suitableness to answer all my necessities. My judgment at that time embraced the sublime doctrine of God manifest in the flesh, reconciling the world to himself. Thus far the Lord had wrought a marvellous thing. I was no longer an infidel—I heartily renounced my former profaneness, and was sincerely touched with a sense of the undeserved mercy I had received in being brought safe through so many dangers—I was sorry for my past mispent life, and purposed an immediate reformation—I was quite freed from the habit of swearing, which seemed to have been deeply rooted in me as a second nature. Thus to all appearance I was a new man. But though I cannot doubt that this change so far as it prevailed, was wrought by the spirit and power of God, yet still I was greatly deficient in many respects. I was in some degree affected with a sense of my more enormous sins, but I was little aware of the innate evils of my heart. I had no apprehension of the spirituality and extent of the divine law, or of the spiritual nature of the life of a christian. I had no christian friend or faithful minister to advise me, that my strength was no more than my righteousness—these things were discovered to me gradually—I learnt them here a little and there a little, by my own painful experience, at a distance from the common means and ordinances, and in the midst of the same course of evil company and bad examples, as I had been conversant with for some time. From this period, I could no more make a mock at sin, or jest with holy things. I no more questioned the truth of scripture, or lost a sense of the rebukes of conscience. Therefore I consider this as the beginning of my return to God, or rather of his return to me; but I cannot consider myself to have been a believer, in the full sense of the word, till a considerable time afterwards. I now became a serious professor of religion, and thought it my duty to receive the sacrament the first opportunity; accordingly, while the ship was resting at Lough Swilly, I repaired to Londonderry. I signified my intention to the minister as the rubrick directs; at length the day came—and with the greatest solemnity I engaged myself to be the Lord's forever, and only his. This was not a formal but a sincere surrender, under a warm sense of mercies recently received; and yet, for want of a thorough knowledge of myself, and of the force and subtilty of temptations, I was seduced to forget the vows which were upon me. Upon the whole, though my views of the gospel salvation were yet very indistinct, I experienced a peace and satisfaction, in the ordinance of that day, to which I had been hitherto a perfect stranger.

During our stay in Ireland, I wrote home. The vessel I was in had been given up for lost long before. My father had no more expectations of hearing that I was alive; but he received my letter before he left

London. He was just going governor of York fort, in Hudson's Bay, from whence he never returned. After receiving my letter, he purposed to take me with him; but we were delayed in Ireland till it was too late. I received two or three affectionate letters from him; but I never had the pleasure of seeing him more. I had hopes that in three years more, I should have had an opportunity of asking his forgiveness, for the uneasiness my disobedience had given him; but the ship that was to have brought him home, came without him, he was drowned a little before her arrival in the bay. I arrived about the same day he sailed from the *Nore*; but Providence had provided me another father, in the gentleman whose ship had brought me home, for to him as the instrument of Providence, I owe my all. Yet it would not have been in the power even of this friend to have served me effectually, if the Lord had not met me on my way home, as I have related. Till then, I was like the man possessed with the *legion*—no arguments, no persuasion, no views of interest, no remembrance of the past, or regard to the future, could have restrained me within the bounds of common prudence. But now I was in some measure restored to my senses. My friend immediately offered me the command of a ship; but upon mature consideration I declined it for the present. I had hitherto been unsettled and careless, and therefore thought I had better make another voyage first, and learn to obey, before I ventured to undertake such a charge. The mate of the vessel I came home in was preferred to the command of a new ship, and I engaged to go in the station of mate with him.

I should be ashamed to trouble you with these details of myself, if you had not yourself desired me.
[To be concluded in our next.]

ALL persons any way indebted to the estate of Stephen Johns, of Maidenhead, deceased, are requested to meet at Theophilus Phillip's, innkeeper, in the township of Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, on the 11th day of December next, and pay their respective obligations, or they will be put in suit without exceptions or further notice, as the executors are determined to close their accounts in a short time; and all those that have any just demands against the estate, are also requested to meet at the time and place as above, and receive their cash, &c. &c.

DANIEL JOHNS, } Execut.
DAVID JOHNS, }
Amwell, Nov. 17, 1786. 2w*

Forty Shillings Reward.

WAS taken out of the stable of the subscriber in Pennington, on Monday night the 6th instant, an iron grey horse, about fourteen hands one inch high, shod before, natural trotter, carries his nose rather out when rode, supposed to be taken by some Refugee. Whoever secures said thief to that he may be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse, shall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horse only twenty shillings, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOSEPH MOORE.
Pennington, Nov. 18, 1786. 2w†

NIGHT-SCHOOL.

THE subscriber began night-school at Trenton Academy, the 13th instant, where he instructs such young gentlemen as will attend, from six till nine o'clock at night, in the following arts and sciences—reading, writing, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, alimetry, longimetry, dialing, mensuration, surveying, navigation, geography, &c. The price of tuition is two dollars per quarter; and the best attention given to promote their learning, by their humble servant,

MICHAEL FORREST.
Trenton, Nov. 11, 1786. 2w*

STOLEN

OUT of the stable of the subscriber, living on Raritan, on the plantation formerly known by the name of Low Farm, on the 13th inst. a dark bay horse, near 14 hands 3 inches high, rising 7 years old, shod before, trots and canters well, no real artificial marks. Whoever takes up the said horse, and secures the thief, shall have five pounds reward, and for the horse only fifty shillings, and all reasonable charges, paid by

STOUT SUTPHIN.
Bridgwater township, Somerset county,
Nov. 14, 1786. 2w*

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Isaac Vandyke, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Monmouth, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas for said county, at the house of John Longstreet, innkeeper, in Freehold, on Tuesday the 28th of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and shew cause if any they have, why an assignment of the said Isaac Vandyke's estate should not be made, and he discharged agreeable to the act of the legislature, in such case made and provided.

ISAAC VANDYKE.
Monmouth gaol, Oct. 19, 1786. 2w*

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
A SMALL convenient dwellinghouse, situate adjoining the lot on which the subscriber now resides. The house contains four rooms, two above and two below, with two fire places, a chairhouse and stable. For terms apply to
PHILIP FISTER.
Nov. 18, 1786. 2w†

Confiscated estates in the county of Essex. TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

ALL the estate, right, title and interest of James Grey, Esquire, of, in and to the house and tract of land whereon Elijah Headen now lives, containing 20 acres more or less; which said premises with the appurtenances, by a deed bearing date the 18th day of June 1776, were mortgaged by John Low and Sarah his wife, unto the said James Grey, for the payment of nine hundred and fifty-two pounds two shillings, York money, with the lawful interest from date; which mortgage hath been duly acknowledged and recorded in the clerk's office on the 6th day of May 1786. The above place is situate about a mile from the English church at Newark, and opposite to the seat of captain Kennedy. There are on the place a stone dwellinghouse with three fire places, a large orchard with a variety of choice fruit; and bounded easterly on Passaick river. There was formerly a wharf where a vessel of 100 tons burthen might load and proceed to sea, and is well situated for a merchant or a gentleman's country seat.

Also, all the estate, right, title and interest of Hugh Wallace, Esquire, of, in and to the equal moiety or half part, of one equal third part, of all that tract of land containing thirteen thousand five hundred acres, after allowance for barrens, &c. lying and being in the county of Essex, at a place called Horse-Neck, on the east side of Passaick river (excepting such parts thereof as were formerly sold by James Alexander and Mary Alexander, or one of them) which said tract of land and premises (except as above excepted) together with the appurtenances by a certain deed, bearing date the 14th day of November 1769, were mortgaged by the late right honourable the earl of Stirling, for the payment of two thousand pounds, current money of New-York, with the lawful interest from the date thereof; which said mortgage and deed, after having been duly acknowledged, was recorded in the clerk's office, in the county of Essex, the 2d day of August 1770.

Also, all the property of William Wright, of, in and to a certain piece of land, lying and being at Chatham, in the bounds of Elizabeth-Town; which land was formerly sold by Matthew Wynants to William Wright, by deed, bearing date the 12th day of October 1776, and forfeited to the state by William Wright.

Also, all the right of Chavilier Jouet, of, in and to a house and lot of land in Elizabeth-Town; mortgaged by Sarah Hunt and others, dated the 22d day of September 1770, and recorded in the clerk's office in the county of Essex, and forfeited to the state by Chavilier Jouet.

Also, all the right of Chavilier Jouet, of, in and to a certain tract of land on the road leading from Elizabeth-Town to Chatham bridge, containing about 28 acres; formerly belonging to Benjamin Williams, and by said Williams, mortgaged to Chavilier Jouet, for the sum of by mortgage, dated the 29th day of June 1774, and recorded in the clerk's office in the county of Essex.

Also, all the right of the state, of, in and to a certain piece of land in Elizabeth-Town, whereon the barracks formerly stood.

Also, all the right of William and Isaac Style, of, in and to a small island in Passaick river, lying between Newark and Second river, near a place called the Gully, together with the beach thereto belonging.

The sale to be held at the house of Richard Dey, on Monday the 18th day of December next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon; payment to be made in lawful money of this state, notes given for the depreciation of pay due to officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, notes given by the commissioners on settlement of pay due to the militia of this state, notes given for debts liquidated by Silas Condict, Esquire, and notes given by the treasurer for balances due to persons on demands against forfeited estates.

SAMUEL HAYES, Agent for
the county of Essex.

November 10, 1786. 2w

A quantity of excellent
WRITING-PAPER,
To be sold, wholesale and retail, by the Printer.

ON TIME. A FRAGMENT.
OH Time! still urging to eternity,
 In thy deep womb the world's vast actions lie;
 Thy hours still whirl us on in full career,
 Day following day, and year succeeding year;
 Old moments ending as the new ones rise,
 For thy first child, succession, never dies;
 But all things human own thy sovereign pow'r,
 Just live and die—a million in an hour.
 Kings, empires, thrones, and nations fade away,
 And others still succeed as they decay;
 Fair peace and horrid war still rule by turns,
 With love and rage the world alternate burns;
 And thus the same rotation shall be seen,
 Till consummation shuts this earthly scene!
 What then avails to invoke the sacred nine,
 Or humbly bend us at the Muse's shrine,
 When we, together with our loftiest rhyme,
 Sink to oblivion at one blast of Time!

Lampblack,

Of the best Quality,
 May be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

Forty Shillings Reward.

RAN away on the 2d inst. from the subscriber, a negro man named SAM, aged 25 years; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, square shouldered and well made, steps quick, and is an active fellow—over his right eye is a fresh scar from a cut he lately received. He plays on the fiddle, is talkative and fond of strong liquor: he had on when he went away a short blue livery coat, cuffs and collar white, much worn and dirty, an olive coloured jacket, homespun trousers, good shoes, flowered copper buckles, and an old round hat bound with black ferret. He was late the property of John Lawrence, Esq. in Burlington, where he is well known. Whoever secures the said negro in any gaol, shall have the above reward and reasonable expenses.

ROBERT L. HOOPER.

N. B. His wife is a free black woman, and used to live near Mount-Holly, but has removed to Philadel. Trenton, Nov. 4, 1786.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold, wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton, the NEW-JERSEY

A L M A N A C K,

For the year 1787;

Containing, beside the usual astronomical calculations, a variety of entertaining and instructive matter in prose and verse.

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

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| MILLER's gardener's dictionary, | Anson's voyage round the world, |
| Rapin's history of England, | Cole's Latin dictionary, |
| Large quarto or family Bibles, | Bailey's English do. |
| School do. | Entick's pocket do. |
| Testaments, | Tale of a tub, |
| Thomson's poetical works in folio, 2 vols. | Salmon's geography, |
| Moore's navigation, | Morse's do. |
| Preceptor, 2 vols. | Tytler's do. |
| Tooke's pantheon, | Rowe's devout exercises of the heart, |
| Hervey's dialogues, 2 vols. | Scot's lessons, |
| — meditations, 2 do. | Crusoe's life, |
| Ramsay's revolution of S. Carolina, 2 vols. | Doddsley's Elop, |
| Rambler, 4 vols. | Art of speaking, |
| Spektor, 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. | Leusden's Greek and Latin testaments, |
| Goldsmith's history of England, | Ash's institutes, |
| — of Rome, | Greek grammars, |
| Churchill's poems, 3 vols. | Latin do. &c. &c. |
| Chrysal, or the adventures of a Guinea, 4 vols. | A L S O, |
| History of Charles 12th, | Demy writing-paper, |
| Telemachus, 2 vols. | Letter do. |
| Gentle shepherd, | Common do. |
| Emma, 2 vols. | Parchment, |
| Stone's Euclid, | Quills, |
| Cunn's do. | Wafers, |
| Emerson's algebra, | Best sealing-wax, |
| Emerson on fluxions, | Slates, |
| Gibson's surveying, | Lead and slate pencils, |
| Oeconomy of human life, | Ink-powder and cake, |
| Bolton's fourfold state, | Ink-stands, |
| M'Ewen's essays, | Pen-knives, |
| Alleine's alarm, | Gold leaf, |
| | Copper-plates, |
| | Message-cards, &c. |

Also a great variety of children's books, &c. &c.

State of New-Jersey.

Council-chamber, Nov. 1, 1786.

APETITION from Samuel Shober, setting forth, that he lately assigned over all his estate, real and personal, to his creditors, and was admitted to the benefit of the insolvent acts in the state of Pennsylvania: that since his releasement from his confinement, he has been prosecuted in this state by Susannah Medford, an inhabitant of the said state of Pennsylvania, for a debt contracted antecedent to the said assignment and releasement, and praying a law to exempt his person from imprisonment; was read, and thereupon,

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to bring in a bill pursuant to his petition, on his advertising the purport of this order for at least three weeks in the New-Jersey Gazette, and in one or more of the newspapers printed in the city of Philadelphia.

A true copy from the journals,
 BOWES REED, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to bring in a bill pursuant to the leave above granted, either at the present session of assembly sitting at Trenton, in case the same shall continue after the publication of this advertisement for three weeks, or if they shall not, at the next sitting of the legislature where-ever it shall be held.

SAMUEL SHOBER.

November 2, 1786.

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, intitled, '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.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths.

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis and Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharf below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's.

BURS of excellent quality, just imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill stones of all sizes and dimensions, which may be ordered, by a complete workman from England, and warranted at least equal in quality, and as low in price as those imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage, according to the temper of the stones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different sizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American rock, of every usual size, or any other that may be ordered, the best grit for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Bur or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this state.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and complete assortment, lately imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the boulting business; which are to be disposed of at the same low rates as they were sold before the revolution, at the stores above-mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwellinghouse in Spruce, three doors from Third-street. MILLERS and others, may be furnished with cloths of superior quality and texture to any we have hitherto known imported into America: those who are unacquainted with this very difficult and precarious article, may rely on being supplied with such cloths as will certainly answer their purposes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will save the trouble and expence of returning cloths of an inferior kind, which are frequently sold in this, and the neighbouring states.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1786.

A NEW, CORRECT and HANDSOME Edition of DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK

For sale, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton, by the thousand, hundred or less number, either in sheets or bound.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of John Lee, Zedekiah South and Hannah Shea, insolvent debtors, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Hunterdon, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas for said county, at the courthouse in Trenton, on Tuesday the 21st of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to shew cause if any they have, why an assignment of the said John Lee, Zedekiah South and Hannah Shea's estates should not be made, and they be discharged agreeably to the act of the legislature, in such case made and provided.

JOHN LEE,
 ZEDEKIAH SOUTH,
 HANNAH SHEA.

4w*

To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered on immediately)

A LOT of ground pleasantly situated in Haddonfield, New-Jersey, containing three acres and seventy-six perches, with the improvements thereon; which are, a two story brick house, kitchen, and shop adjoining, a frame barn and stable, a good milk-house, a pump and well, both fine water, a tanyard, millhouse and currying shop; about one acre of the land is meadow, watered by a fine spring which rises in the ground. For terms apply to CHARLES JERVIS, in Philadelphia.

October 11, 1786.

4w

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: Whoever 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.

PATENTED LANDS.

T O B E S O L D,

TEN thousand acres of land, situate upon Kentucke river, in the flourishing district of Kentucke, taken up in the year 1784; several thousand acres, lying in Monongehala county; and four thousand acres taken up under the direction of the Rev. William Worth, of Pitts-Grove, New-Jersey, situate upon the waters of Hughes's river—all in the state of Virginia. Those lands bear an excellent character; and, from the constant and great emigrations to the western country, must be, in a little time, of considerable value. They will be sold in tracts to suit the purchasers; for which cash, funded securities, houses and lots, and improved plantations, will be received in payment. Apply to the printer of this paper.

October 19, 1786.

t. f.

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.