

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1785.

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To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT a heart warm with the sentiments of humanity to address you on a subject the most interesting to the feelings of human nature, of any which can come before you.

Liberty and property, the most dear and sacred of all the rights of mankind, life only excepted, is the subject of this address, and on this subject what American is there who does not feel the most poignant sensations! Yet, alas! we, who but the other day fought with the most unbounded ardour for these inestimable blessings; we who, through the course of a nine years war, suffered every difficulty and distress rather than be deprived of them; we who with enthusiastic zeal at our first outset, declared, "These truths to be self-evident, that ALL MEN are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness." we, I say, who once possessed such sentiments, and were capable of such actions, seem now to have entirely forgotten those just and exalted ideas, and, in our constant walk of life, act diametrically contrary. To what can it be attributed, that we who could think, speak and act so nobly on the subject of others reducing us to slavery, should think, speak and act so basely on the subject of our keeping others in slavery! With what satisfaction have I heard the solemn sigh, and seen the bosom heave, and the tear trickle from the eye of sensibility, on hearing a well told, though fictitious, tale of the captivity and consequent slavery of the Americans among African pirates! But, alas! where is the tear that flows, the breath that warms, or the heart that feels for the slavery of Africans among Americans; yet where is the difference in natural justice between the one and the other?

Ye guardians of our state, permit me apostrophe to my countrymen: Who gave you a better right, O ye Americans, to go to the coast of Africa, and betray and kidnap its quiet and peaceful inhabitants from under their "vines and fig-trees;" I say, who gave you a better right to do this, than the inhabitants of Africa have to come into the open seas and boldly, and by force of arms, to seize on your friends and citizens? And can you believe it less culpable in the sight of him who "sees with equal eye, as Lord of all," for you to purchase and retain in perpetual and unredeemable slavery the captives brought into your country from thence, than for the inhabitants of Africa to purchase and keep your countrymen in slavery until redeemed by their friends? Yet we all join in the cry against the inhumanity and barbarity of the piratical states of Barbary; nay, I have heard people wonder that justice suffered such miscreants to live.—Oh, my countrymen! learn to act consistently; let your own declarations, your own actions, and your own feelings, in similar cases, have their due weight!

But methinks I hear some of you say, the slaves among us live much better than they did in their own country, nay some of them better than their masters; so you think perhaps—but pray do they think so? I remember to have read an observation of one of the fathers of the church, that "brown bread with the gospel was good fare," and I am inclined to believe that most of our slaves would think that no "bread" at all, but yams, dates and other natural productions of their own, of this, or indeed of any other country, with liberty, would be much better fare than slavery with even the delicious fare which they are now permitted to see you enjoy.

But you will perhaps say, by being brought into this country, they have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the glorious truths of the gospel; this may be true with respect to some, but it is as true that they come under such riveted prejudices as must, without a miracle, prevent their ever believing them; and, I presume, it is as easy by a miracle to make them acquainted with them in their own country as to make them believe them in ours. Further, you acknowledge, they came here unacquaint-

ed with them; let me ask you then, or rather let me beg you to ask your own hearts, have you sincerely endeavoured to make them acquainted with that gospel, and both by instruction and example to make its precepts appear lovely in their eyes? Or have you not rather, by your example before, and treatment of, them, brought them acquainted with vices which in their native country, and state of comparative innocence, they would have shuddered at?

Forgive, ye rulers of my country, this digression, and let me beg you to consider the enormity of the evil of permitting such a number of your fellow-men to be kept in hopeless and perpetual slavery under your government. Would it not be just, would it not be politic, to go into a law for the gradual abolition of slavery? Let us give them liberty, let us enable them to acquire and hold property, and so to become useful members of society. Is there no friend to humanity among you who will introduce such a law? If I may not succeed for so much, at least let me beg for a revival of the law respecting the manumission of slaves, and permit the man who is willing to emancipate his slave to do it without discouragement. Surely he who would forego the labour of his slave, when in the prime of life, ought not to be obliged to support him in its decline—justice declares otherwise, and policy supports the declaration.

Finally, let me intreat you to consider these observations, though not coming under your notice in the usual mode of petitioning, as addressed to you by all those whose sentiments they speak, and to give them that weight which, not their own merit, but the nature and importance of the subject, demands; it will then be of no consequence whether signed by an individual or by

THOUSANDS.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.

In the last conference between the grand vizir and the intendant of the emperor, the former gave the latter the most positive and unequivocal proofs that the sultan had nothing more at heart, than to maintain the most perfect harmony and inviolable friendship with his Imperial majesty.

The republic of Venice have been treated in a very different style by the divan. It has given the Venetians to understand, that it was its desire they should make peace with the Tunisians; if they did not, the porte would assist the latter with all their forces. In consequence of this, their ambassador with difficulty obtained a delay of 75 days, and he has sent several expresses to the republic. The bashaw of Scutari is supposed to have some orders relative to this business; thus much we know of a certainty, that the Venetians have entered into a treaty with Russia, which may possibly engender another war with the Ottoman Empire.

Selim Pacha, governor of Servia, has been strangled and beheaded, by order of the Porte.

July 22. Warlike preparations are continued with the utmost vigour throughout the empire, and the Captain Pacha vigilantly superintends the workmen, and the exercise of the cannoneers distributed in the different fortresses.

ANTWERP, August 18.

Preparations are going on again in our arsenals with the utmost activity, and magazines of provisions, forage, and warlike stores, are forming with so much diligence, that we appear to be at the eve of a war. In short, every thing that is going forward in these provinces leaves us little room to expect a continuance of peace, and advices from Paris only increase our fears on this head, as they announce nothing favourable in regard to the renewal of the negotiations between the Imperial ambassador and those of the republic.

PARIS, August 15.

The suppression of the impost of the third twentieth-

penny is under consideration, and to substitute in its room a tax on certain objects of luxury, which will only affect the rich, such as laying a tax on coach-wheels, horses and footmen.

Tranquillity is re-established in Brittany; the regiment of Penthièvre has restored entire pacification.

LONDON, August 31.

The Ministry having given up the Irish propositions which passed the British parliament, but unexpectedly met with so much opposition in Ireland, some other scheme must be thought of for regulating the commercial intercourse between the two countries. In all probability this will be done by appointing commissioners early in the next session of parliament, to form a code of laws that may answer the purpose, and give more general satisfaction than the late propositions; which, however, were never impartially canvassed, but met with a great deal of foul-play and self-interested opposition.—

Extract of a letter from Minden, Aug. 18.

"The articles of confederacy, lately concluded at Berlin, are to be published at large by order of his Prussian majesty, when all the German princes will be invited to accede to it, as likewise every foreign power that wishes to preserve the Germanic Body inviolate, and to secure it from the encroachments the emperor aims at. It will therefore become the strongest league or alliance that ever took place."

Upon a computation made by the intendant of finances in France, in the month of June last, it appeared that the French West-India islands had imported property, in the space of 13 months, into the mother country, by which she gained a balance of 5,250,000l. sterling. This is a fact, and shews how much the value of the French settlements in America has increased within these few years.

By a letter from Cadiz, dated August 10, we learn, that the Apollo, captain Tate (a fine new ship of 300 tons) from Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo, was stopped about 20 leagues from that place by two Algerine corsairs, who took out six barrels of beef and other provisions; but finding the captain an Englishman, and the ship under English colours, they suffered him to proceed.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 19.

"We have not yet heard how the negotiations go on at Paris between the emperor and this republic: the points to be settled are, it is said, at present under deliberation in the different provinces, and till their resolutions are known, not much progress can be made at Paris. In the mean time the people in Austrian Netherlands do not greatly credit a long duration of peace, and, in fact, how can they, when every preparation is making as if a war was at hand? The works of some of the fortresses are repairing and re-building, and orders are daily arriving from court, to double the warlike preparations, and to fill the magazines; the troops are on the same footing as in time of war, and no furloughs are granted to either officers or men, but for a very short time; surely this has more of a belligerent than a pacific appearance."

Sept. 3. The new source of commerce, likely to be opened by the present commercial expedition to the South-Seas and North-West coast of America, bids fair to be productive of the best consequence to this nation. The extent of the coast is immense; that part, discovered by our famous navigator, captain Cook, in his third and last voyage round the world, reaches from Cape-Blanco, in lat. 42, to the extreme point of the continent, in lat. about 72 North, a distance of 30 degrees or 1800 miles, all of which is inhabited, and many parts very full of people. In the course of a very few years there is every probability of immense quantities of our manufactures being consumed there (especially hard ware and woollens) the inhabitants being at present totally destitute of every European commodity. They clothe themselves with the skins of various land and marine animals, many of which are of the most valuable kind, especially the sea-otter, the fur of which is most exquisitely fine, all of which they part with for the most trifling toys and trinkets. The furs find an excellent market at

Canton, Japan, and other parts of India, selling at enormous profits.

By a letter from Tunis, dated July 9, we learn, That the Venetian fleet, commanded by the Chavaliere Emo, is expected every day before our port, to begin hostilities again; but far from being disposed to peace; our regency authorises the captures which continue to be made on the subjects of the republic. One of our corsairs has again lately taken a Venetian ship laden with corn. The third of this month a large English ship from Constantinople arrived at Port Farina with the following presents for our regency, viz. 30 brass cannon, 20 iron cannon, 4 mortars, 150 bombs, 100 barrels of powder, 30 tons of pitch, a quantity of cordage, sails, &c. There were also on board the same ship four skilful bombardiers, or engineers. It is singular that this ship could escape the Venetian squadron. The pestilence abates here every day; but at Tripoli it has redoubled its ravages, and that city is in the greatest desolation.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 24.

"It is in vain to attempt to conceal it, that notwithstanding the efforts of the friends of the house of Orange, the affairs of the Stadtholder, instead of mending, grow every day worse and worse. His serene highness's orders for the troops to march to Amersfort, at the sole request of four deputies of Utrecht, without the sanction of the majority of the states of that province, gives a general offence; the letter written by his highness on that occasion has been criticised with great severity and bitterness. The burghers of Utrecht, on their part, persist in their resolution of defending themselves, and shutting their gates. This resolution is strengthened by the conduct of several towns in the province of Holland, who have determined to lodge a complaint before the States against the Stadtholder, for issuing those orders, and at the same time to propose depriving his highness of the power of granting patents without the consent of the provinces. It is not easy to foresee how his highness will extricate himself from this dilemma, if the other towns should adopt this plan, which, it is more than probable, they will."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, August 18.

"The situation in which the Spaniards have left our court by the truce they have patched up with the infidel Algerines, is far from being pleasing; and considering the family connections that have lately taken place, rather unexpected: her most faithful majesty is resolved, however, to protect her trade. The Algrave of 30, and San Joseph of 24 guns are for this purpose ordered to Sacre-Bay to convoy and protect the home trade from the mouth of the Streights. There are also in the Mediterranean a ship of 60 guns, and three others, cruising against the Barbarian flag, with orders not to spare them where ever they meet them."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, August 23.

"This day's Dutch post brings an account of a dangerous insurrection in Utrecht, and that troops were marching to quell the insurgents, who, when the post came away, had formed themselves into military positions, as if determined to face all opposition. The cause of these commotions is related variously here. The Prince de Ligne, governor of Antwerp, arrived here this day."

Sept. 6. The court of France have issued an order which seems strongly to indicate their pacific intentions.—The persons who are under obligation to hold in readiness and maintain the artillery horses, have received permission to dispose of them, if they think fit, upon condition that only once a year they shall, upon a given notice, be able to produce at the muster an equal number of horses to that which they received into their custody. Till the present order came from the War-office, all the artillery horses taken up in the last war have been kept in constant pay, and liable to be called for and mustered every month.

We hear from good authority, that notwithstanding the triumph obtained by the people of Ireland over ministry in regard to the propositions, Mr. Flood still intends to bring forward his motion declaratory of the legislative independence and omnipotent authority of the Irish parliament.

Advices from Madrid mention the death of Don Lewis, youngest brother of the king of Spain, which happened a few days since, in the 58th year of his age.

American Intelligence.

F A L M O U T H, October 1.

Last Wednesday appeared at the meetinghouse of the first parish in Falmouth, agreeable to a request lately published in the gazette, a numerous collection of the respectable inhabitants of the province of Maine, to consult on a method of obtaining the sense of the people in York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, concerning the expediency of endeavouring to get said counties formed into a separate government. Some of the remote towns empowered others to declare

their sentiments.—The conference was conducted in a very decent and orderly manner; at the close of which it was with great unanimity voted to choose a committee of seven to draft a circular letter to the several towns and plantations in three counties, requesting them to meet in convention, by their delegates, on the first Wednesday in January next, to consider the expediency of said counties being formed into a separate state; and, if after mature deliberation, it should appear to them expedient, to pursue some regular and orderly method of carrying the same into effect.

S A L E M, October 18.

We are desired to insert (as worthy of public notice) an account of two operations in surgery, viz. On the 15th of June last, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Stoddard, of Scituate, a woman in her 73d year, had her leg amputated by Dr. Thomas Thaxter, of Hingham, for a cancerous excrescence, which weighed two pounds and seven ounces. Though it was of seventeen years growth, had become ulcerous, and the woman much emaciated, it is now healed, and she is very well for one of her years.—About two years since, in the month of July, Dr. Thaxter extirpated from the breast of a Mrs. Turner, a like excrescence, which weighed seventeen ounces, and which, it was judged, would have opened within three weeks. She entirely recovered, though more than 70 years of age.

B O S T O N, October 17.

Yesterday arrived here, in 54 days from Amsterdam, the ship formerly the Gustavus, now commanded by captain Barnard; we hear she brings accounts of the Algerines having captured two Americans, and it is distressing to our trade to find that ten per cent. was asked to insure the said ship to this port, although she was coming north about.—We conjecture that from this calamity, we owe much to our old parent, who has had neither generosity to applaud valour in her children, nor honesty to permit us undisturbed to enjoy the fruits of that valour: What is to become of our scanty remittances to Europe, if such a heavy insurance is to be annexed to it.

Oct. 20. While our people complain of the scarcity of money and their high taxes, let them attend to the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Great-Britain, whose eldest son, an officer in the British army, was killed at the time general Howe forced his way into Philadelphia; which letter was received on Saturday night last, and came by the last British packet to New-York. After reading this extract, let any of us say, which is the country that is now suffering the most? and, upon reflection, we shall find we have reason to bless God that our lot is cast in this goodly land. The letter is dated the 23d of July last.—

"The oldest man living does not remember such a dry season; few have been able to cut a tenth part of their usual quantity of hay: the corn, however, is in general fine, particularly the wheat and barley. I am afraid our tenants will be ruined, and of course the landlords also; for as there is no grass, no body will buy cattle. Money is become very scarce and taxes are as high as plenty. I am obliged to pay for the liberty of using a four-wheeled carriage an annual duty to government of above 10l. viz.—7l. a year for the carriage only, 2l. 5s. for the driver or postillion, and a guinea a year for using 2 horses. Indeed our taxes are so heavy that people of middling fortune must continually experience great difficulties. The American war hath ruined England. You should think yourself happy in living under another government."

On the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, lat. 44, 45, long. 55, the people in the fore-castle of captain Lyde, discovered a great smoke, which was supposed to proceed from a fire in the hold, they directly hove the ship to; and observing a fishing schooner close by, made signals of distress; the schooner, captain Marble, belonging to Portsmouth, came down to the assistance of the ship, and took the passengers on board; after which the people went to work down the fore hole, broke open a number of packages, and hove a considerable quantity of hemp overboard, in order to get at the fire, which they soon did, and extinguished it; they found it to be a cask of drugs, which they supposed to be oil of vitriol, which consumed the cask and so communicated to the hemp. The above schooner had on board 50 quintals of fish, and was bound to Bank Quero to make up her fare.

N E W - Y O R K, October 21.

Mr. Adams, our ambassador at the British court, is very popular; and his indefatigable endeavours to establish a commercial treaty between the two nations, on reciprocal principles, shews that our confidence is well placed.

We might (says a correspondent) in a country like this, which furnishes most of the raw materials for

manufacture, by the interposition of wise and salutary laws extricate ourselves from the disadvantageous trade we now sustain. To instance in the article of nails.—In the town of Bridgewater, (New-England) immediately previous to the peace, a slittingmill was erected, which furnished 40 tons of nails every six weeks; but from the excessive importations consequent upon the peace, this useful business declined in all its parts.

Oct. 29. Capt. Hensley of the ship Bristol, (which arrived here last Tuesday) spoke with the brig Molly, captain Tanner, from Carolina to Liverpool, out four weeks, in lat. 50 deg. 24 min. North, and long. 24 deg. West.

We are informed that about twenty of the Episcopal Clergy, joined by delegates of Lay gentlemen, from a number of the congregations in several of the Southern States, lately assembled in convention at Christ-Church, Philadelphia, revised the Liturgy of the Church of England, (adapting it to the late revolution) expunged some of the creeds, reduced the thirty-nine articles to twenty in number, and agreed on a letter, addressed to the archbishops and the spiritual court in England, desiring they would be pleased to obviate any difficulties that might arise on application to them for consecrating such respectable clergy as should be appointed and sent to London from their body, to act as bishops on the continent of America, where there is at present only one prelate dignified with episcopal powers, viz. the right reverend Dr. Samuel Seabury, bishop of the apostolical church in the state of Connecticut.—Hitherto Mr. Pitt, the British Minister, has vehemently opposed all applications preferred for consecration to fees in America; this discouragement occasioned bishop Seabury to secure his consecration from three of the bishops in Scotland, which proves as perfectly valid and efficient, as though obtained from the hands of their right reverences of Canterbury, York and London; and is incontrovertibly proved by a list of the consecration and succession of Scots bishops since the revolution in 1688, under William the third. For the particulars of which vide an address of the Episcopal clergy to the right reverend bishop Seabury, published about a month ago.

Extract of a letter from Fort McIntosh, dated October 4, 1785.

"We shall leave this in a few days for Muskingum, where we are to remain the winter season. We shall be compelled to hut and stockade, the former as a preventative from the inclemency of the weather, and the latter against the encroachments of the natives, who are by no means satisfied, and shew rather a hostile disposition; they, about ten days since in the vicinity of that place, killed one man and two children, so that prudence will dictate a security, although the military are under little apprehensions however hostile they at present appear.

Extract of another letter from Fort McIntosh, to a gentleman in this city, dated October 4, 1785.

"After a fatiguing march of six weeks, we arrived at Pittsburgh on the 5th ult. where we remained only one day, and then proceeded down the Ohio, twenty-eight miles, to this place, where our living is by no means contemptible. This garrison is situated on the banks of the Ohio, which river abounds with the most delicious fish I ever tasted. They have a peculiar flavour that vie with any fish whatever, and grow to an enormous size. I have taken cat-fish that weighed forty pounds, perch fourteen, and pike twenty-five. As to water-fowl we have an exuberance of every species; venison in the greatest perfection, and so plenty that it sells for one penny per pound. So fine a country my eyes never beheld, and bids fair to become as great as it is good. Perhaps, you may say, notwithstanding the elysium that I have painted, we are unhappy for want of society. It is true, it would be a completion of this paradise; but permit me to say, and with sincerity, that I would not relinquish my present happiness to become a Mogul to these states. The emigrants from the different states, to form settlements on this river, is astonishingly great. Many speculators are now out with the surveyors, particularly from New-Jersey and the Eastern States, who speak with rapture of the country. Colonel Tupper, who is one of the gentlemen alluded to above, is so much pleased with the country, that he is determined to become one of the settlers, Kentucky, a settlement scarcely known in 1775, from its fertility of soil, has almost exceeded the bounds of belief in population; its inhabitants are now computed at 30,000 souls. People have very exalted ideas of this new country, and very justly. When it shall be practicable to obtain permission from the Spaniards to pass down the Mississippi, it is proposed to go largely into the shipbuilding way during the summer season, and send vessels from 100 to 140 tons down the river, which frequently rises 40 feet every fall. Indeed I conceive this to be no chimerical idea, as from the abundance of timber, this use-

ful business promises to be a source of wealth to this country. The commissioners appointed to hold a treaty at the Great Miami, with the escort of troops, left this garrison the 30th ultimo.

"Our situation here is only temporary; we are to move in a few days 130 miles down the Ohio, and take post at the mouth of the Muskingum, where we shall hut for the winter season, and stockade as a protection to ourselves, and to prevent any encroachments from the Indians. Our position at this place will serve as an advanced post, and preclude the people from settling lands the property of the United States, without first having obtained them from proper authority. Should the posts on the frontiers not be delivered up by the British, which from our accounts there is little reason to expect, this garrison may be continued here much longer than is generally expected."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated Aug. 30.

"An affair very interesting to the monarchy, has this day fixed the attention of the Spaniards. At the moment we were flattering ourselves with the success of the negotiation with the Regency of Algiers, we learn that all the hopes of a peace with the Algerine pirates is vanished. It is true, we never thought our monarch would subscribe to the humiliating conditions of peace, which most of the foreign gazettes mentioned, and which first arose from a single letter written from Algiers, by some designing person; but we know that the king offered great sacrifices to induce the Regency to an accommodation, all which have been without the desired effect; and it is well known, that that nation which is a natural enemy to all her competitors for commerce, has worked so effectually underhand, as to render the mediation of France of no effect. The dey has carried his presumption so far as to stipulate,—"That the peace that shall be concluded on, shall be observed only in open sea, but that the hostilities shall continue on both sides on the coasts of the two empires." In consequence of a refusal to an accommodation so extraordinary, and suggested with a design to render the negotiations abortive, the Algerine corsairs have already seized on one of our vessels. His majesty has caused to be inserted in the Court Gazette, the orders which he has thought proper to give, in consequence of breaking off the conferences, and of this free attack of the pirates."

Nov. 2. The Board of Treasury, by the direction of Congress, have contracted with the proprietors of the old line of stages, for the transportation of the publick mail to and from Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, to Savanna in Georgia, and to and from New-York to Albany. They are to enter on this new plan of conveyance on the first of January next.

The brig Betsey, Thompson, that sailed from this port on the 19th of July, arrived safe at Cadiz the 24th of August. She was chased by an Algerine, but escaped by out-failing her.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated October 22, 1785.

"What is Congress about? Are they about to conclude a peace with the Algerines? We were a little alarmed at first, but begin to think it is not so: It is something extraordinary that this news should come from a consul, before it was known at court; in an affair of so much consequence, an express would have been sent immediately, especially from our consul at Madrid, who is a very intelligent man, and it is to be supposed would get the first and most authentic intelligence. Another circumstance against it, is the release of captain Irvin, and his crew, who have lately arrived in Virginia, and were very well treated by the emperor of Morocco, and had every thing restored them. There is a vessel just arrived from Liverpool, in a short passage of 27 days, which brings no such accounts, and insurance had not risen on the occasion; so that I hope it will all turn out to be a falsehood, fabricated by our good friends the English, to injure us."

An extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectable character in London to a gentleman in Boston, dated August 15, 1785, expressing his sentiments with regard to their navigation-act, he observes—

"If the legislature passed it from a sanguine expectation that it would soon force or intimidate the British ministry into such a treaty of commerce as the United States desire or can agree to, they will be disappointed.—If it was adopted on mature deliberation, as the beginning of a great system, which must be long and steadily pursued, in order to produce its effects, I think it a wise and manly regulation.—I hope it will be followed by familiar laws in all the other states. As the prejudices of this nation in favour of their navigation act, appear to be so strong that the ministry would not have dared to relax it further in our favour, an American navigation-act is the only thing which will ever stimulate them, or indeed which can enable them to make a reasonable adjustment with the United States; and the United States must unite in it to make it sensibly felt. This will

be a work of time, and a trial of patience—Americans have too light ideas of their foreign affairs."

Extract of a letter from Alicant, July 22.

"The first of this month a large American ship, from Boston, bound hither with a valuable cargo, was captured by an Algerine corsair, within three leagues of this port, and carried to Algiers. The ship and cargo were condemned, and the captain and crew sent up the country into slavery."

A few days since there was a cluster of apples brought into the city, and hung up in the coffee-house as a natural curiosity. This cluster is the produce of a tree in New-Jersey, and consists of THIRTEEN fine, round, and fair apples, tinged with the roseate bloom of youth and vigour, closely linked together by the propitious bonds of nature.—Remember, ye sons of the thirteen states of America, that so long as ye are united in all your councils and operations, ye shall, not only as this auspicious cluster has done, excite the admiration of the spectators, but you will become FORMIDABLE, and be the TERROR of Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

Extract of a letter, dated Sullivan county, State of Frankland, August 20, 1785.

"Last month I suppose you heard that the principal chief of the Chicasas was as high up as the Great Island; he seems to be a very intelligent man; he has a surprising knowledge of the cause of the late revolution, and the nature of the American government, talks very feelingly of our growing power, and the danger his people are in of having this country wrested from them.

"He is urgent in soliciting a trade down the Tenasee, and says he will protect it from the plundering parties of the Cherokees: a small essay will be made, if it succeeds well, it will be an inducement for the merchants on James's river to embark largely, as it is certain, that the Tenasee is the nearest and best communication between the eastern navigation and the Mississippi. One matter I am doubtful will interrupt our pleasing prospects of trade, a private company of gentlemen seem to be driving at a project to purchase the great bent of Tenasee, that is to say, what may fall out to be south of the claim of North-Carolina; the Chicasas and Creek Indians is said to be much averse to this proposal, but we are told the Georgian assembly countenance it, and the principal men both in North-Carolina and Virginia are members of the company.

"How unfortunate it is for America, that neither her treasury can be supplied, nor the bulk of her citizens benefitted, by the fruits of the labour, and danger of her patriot ions."

Nov. 1. After the election of the President and Vice-President, on Saturday last, at the State-house, where all the officers of government were assembled on that occasion; the whole proceeded to the Court-house in the following order:—

- Countables with their Staves.
- Sub-Sheriffs with their Wands.
- High Sheriff and Coroner with their Wands.
- Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals.
- Attorney-General and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.
- Marshal of the Admiralty.
- Judge and Register of the Admiralty.
- Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia.
- Collector of Customs.
- Naval Officer.
- Treasurer and Comptroller General.
- Secretary of the Land Office.
- Receiver General and Surveyor General.
- Justices of the Peace.
- Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
- Clerk of the City Court.
- Master of the Rolls and Register of Wills.
- Secretary of the Council.
- His Excellency The PRESIDENT, and Honourable The VICE-PRESIDENT.
- Members of the Council two and two.
- Doorkeeper of the Council.
- Serjeant at Arms with the Mace.
- Honourable the Speaker of the General Assembly.
- Clerk of the General Assembly.
- Members of the General Assembly, two and two.
- Doorkeeper of the General Assembly.
- Provost and Faculty of the University.
- Officers of the Militia.
- Citizens.

His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esquire, being proclaimed President, and the Honourable CHARLES BIDDLE, Esquire, Vice-President, of this Commonwealth, the procession returned to the State-house, in the order above-mentioned.

Captain Robertson, who arrived at Savannah, in Georgia, on the 15th of September, in a sloop from New-Providence, informs, that on his passage from Baltimore to that island, he was chased the greatest part of a day by a brig and a sloop, which he supposed were pirates; and at Nassau he was told, that a yellow sided schooner, with three white men, and two negroes on board, had sailed from Abaco, about six months ago, on a cruise to the continent.

A report having circulated that the ship Charleston, captain Allibone, belonging to this port, had foundered soon after leaving the Capes, it is with great pleasure we mention her safe arrival at Charleston, after four days passage.

Nov. 2. A letter from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in New-York, dated July 20, says, "All friends to freedom and mankind in this country, very highly approve of the conduct of America, towards Britain, knowing that the genius of liberty and

common happiness, has turned his jealous course from this once happy isle, and that they must soon follow her footsteps to America's favoured shores, where they hope, and are sanguine in the belief, she has taken her speedy flight.

"Hope you will still inculcate those general principles of freedom, upon which your independence is permanently founded; and since the invitation is general—for even the great voice of nature cries unto us, 'see thither'—hope soon, with our wives and little ones, to go and enjoy the blessings with you, that we may again become one people.

"The tradesmen and manufacturers of the city of London, have answered the circular letter of the tradesmen and manufactures of Boston, that appeared in the New-York papers of June last; in which they complain of their great distresses, inasmuch that they will be obliged to fly from oppression, to seek an asylum in some other country; begging their brethren in Boston to advise them what method might be adopted to expedite their joining them; adding, as their opinion, that America is the only country where industry and liberality of sentiment can be rewarded. They lament their want of power to disembarrass the trade to America, which, if effected, would enable them at least to get bread for themselves and families. They express a desire to see the American manufactures flourish, and would cheerfully join to promote them, if the least encouragement should be given by Congress."

TRENTON, November 7.

On Thursday last came on a hearing before the Hon. the Assembly, in consequence of a complaint against the legality of the late election in the county of Monmouth. After the testimony was given in on both sides, the house adjourned till next day, when the subject was again taken up; and, on the question, whether the election was legal or not? It was unanimously declared in the negative. The Hon. the Council also decided this question the same way, with but two dissentients.

Since our last the Honourable ROBERT-LETTIS HOOPER, Esquire, has been elected Vice-President of the Legislative-Council, in the room of the Honourable JOHN-CLEVES SYMMES, Esquire, appointed one of the Delegates to represent this State in Congress.

JAMES MOTT, Esquire, was on Wednesday last re-elected State Treasurer for the ensuing year.

On Thursday sennight, a dwellinghouse at Lambert, on the banks of the Delaware, belonging to Mr. Barnt De-Klyne, wherein Major William Trent formerly dwelt, took fire, it was supposed by a spark falling on the roof, which entirely consumed the same.

☞ We are sorry we have it not in our power, by it's coming too late, to insert the piece signed A NATIVE OF NEW-JERSEY in this week's gazette, as it contains matter very interesting to the citizens of this State, but it shall have a place in our next.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Henry Smith, an insolvent debtor, 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 Monday the twenty-first of November instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said Henry Smith's estate should not be made, and he be discharged agreeable to the act of the legislature in such case made and provided.

HENRY SMITH.

Hunterdon gaol, November 1, 1785. 3w

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ferry opposite to Lambert, on Friday night the 28th ult. two steers, supposed to be four years old, one a light pike, the other a brindle with a white face. Whoever will take up said steers, and secure them, so that the subscriber may get them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

DANIEL SMITH, at said ferry.

November 3, 1785. 2w*

W A N T E D,

As an apprentice to a

B A R B E R,

A BOY about 13 or 14 years of age, active and honest; such a one will find a birth by applying to John Hummel, in Trenton.

November 3, 1785. 4w

The New-Jersey

A L M A N A C K,
For the year 1786, will be published in a few days.

Joseph Speakman,
T I N M A N,

BEGB leave to inform the publick in general and the shopkeepers in town and country in particular, that he has removed to a house opposite to Philip Fester's on the Mill-Hill, in Trenton, where he makes and sells, by wholesale and retail, most kinds of tinware—and by whom retailers and others will be supplied upon as good terms as they can be in Philadelphia. He also mends pewter vessels, repairs and tins those of copper and brass, and makes sheet-iron pipes for stoves.
10th month 17, 1785.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 27th inst. a German servant named George-David Wirtz, by trade a butcher, but is said to understand all kinds of farming labour; about 22 years of age, brown complexion, grey eyes, and has lately lost one of his fore teeth. He had on and took with him a blue cloth jacket with sleeves, a corded dimity waistcoat with double rows of small white buttons, a pair of olive coloured overalls, plated shoe-buckles, a wool hat, with a small piece eat out of the side by mice, and a fine shirt. He is the same person advertised the 20th of June last, by Mr. Christian Wirtz, of Philadelphia, from whom he ran, and was taken up in New-York, about two weeks since, and sold by Mr. Wirtz to me, but only stayed eight days before he ran away again—as he, with some others, were driving cattle from Change Water in the Jerseys to Durham, he made a pretence to go in the bushes after some of the cattle, and by that means made his escape. Whoever will secure the said servant, shall receive the above reward, and if brought to the subscriber reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD BACKHOUSE.
Durham Furnace, September 29, 1785.

This Day is Published,

And to be sold by the Printer hereof—

T H E
P S A L M S
O F
D A V I D,
IMITATED IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT,
AND APPLIED TO THE
CHRISTIAN STATE AND WORSHIP.
By I. WATTS, D. D.

The FORTY-FIRST EDITION, corrected, and accommodated to the Use of the CHURCH of CHRIST in AMERICA.

LURE xxiv. 44. All things must be fulfilled which were written in—the PSALMS concerning me.

HEB. xi. 32. DAVID, SAMUEL, and the prophets. VER. 40.—That they without us should not be made perfect.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE LET,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in East-New-Jersey, in the county of Somerset, Bedminster township, about 20 miles from New-Brunswick, containing 186 acres, 36 acres of it good meadow and may be easily watered, well timbered, in good repair, two bearing orchards of excellent fruit, viz. apples, peaches, cherries, pears and mulberries; an excellent grist-mill and saw-mill, all in good repair, and on a never failing stream of water; a large dwelling-house, two stories high, and five rooms on a floor, and a good well of excellent water, a large store-house, with a cellar under the whole, likewise a good Dutch barn, with barracks and an excellent cowhouse 60 feet long, with a calf-pen, sheep-pen and horse-stables, &c. The terms will be easy for either purchaser or tenant, who, on the first of March or April, may have possession; for terms apply to the owner, living on the premises.

NICHOLAS ANGLE.
September 22, 1785. 6w

B L A N K

WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS, and
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,
To be sold by the Printer of this paper.

R A N A W A Y,

FROM the subscriber, at Mount-Hope Furnace, Lancafter county, a negro man named Nat, about 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a large nose, rather a yellow complexion for a negro, and has a remarkable waddle in his walk, which makes him appear as if he was wounded in the hips. The fellow has a tolerable pleasing voice, and is very fond of singing. Said negro was bred up by and purchased, about 4 years since, from a Mr. Wharton, merchant in Philadelphia, with whom the negro's mother now lives. He is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia to go on board some outward bound vessel. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may have him again, shall have four dollars reward, or eight if brought home, to be paid by
PETER GRUBB, sen.

Wanted Immediately,

Four siners at Hopewell Forges, Lancafter county, with or without families; where good encouragement will be given. The pigs are well known to be of the best quality for working. Apply as above.

Hopewell Forge, October 25, 1785. 3w†

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, situate in the county of Hunterdon, Bethlehem township, state of New-Jersey, containing 155 acres, 15 of which are excellent watered meadow, a sufficient quantity of woodland, well timbered; the clear land is in remarkable good fence, and produces every kind of grain well. On said premises there are two dwelling-houses, a gristmill, with two pair of stones on a good stream which is supplied with excellent springs; a large stone milkhouse on as good a spring as any in the county, a large frame barn, a stone stable and barracks, with necessary out buildings, all in good repair: an orchard of 200 bearing trees of the best fruit; also 11½ acres joining the above, with a dwellinghouse, and a well of good water by the door, 80 bearing apple trees of the best grafted fruit. These tracts will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. For terms apply to the owner, on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

BENJAMIN UPDYKE.

October 25, 1785.

THE subscribers intend to present a bill to this present session of the legislature, to enable them to take charge of the estate of George Ely, sen. and to recover his debts, he being insane and incapable of taking care of his property, agreeably to the following order of the house of Assembly at the last sitting:

Ordered, That they have leave to present a bill at the next sitting, on advertising the purport of their petition, and a copy of this order, for at least three weeks previous thereto, in the New-Jersey gazette.

JOHN ELY,
GEORGE ELY.

October 27, 1785. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton—
[Price *Thirty-foe Shillings*]

W I L S O N ' S

Edition of the Laws of New-Jersey.

A L S O,
A few Copies of

A L L I N S O N ' S

Edition may be had at the same place.

T A L L O W.

THE subscriber, living in the Lower-Street, in Trenton, between Mr. Hunt's Lumber-yard and the Barracks, will give cash and the highest price for tallow. He makes and sells candles by the box or smaller quantity, as low as they can be had in Philadelphia. He likewise exchanges candles for tallow, at two-pence per lb. advance. He makes flat candles for tradesmen and others whose business requires a good light.

HENRY PIKE, Tallow-Chandler.

October 20, 1785. 4w†

S I N G I N G - B O O K S

To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE farm, within two miles of Princeton, containing 280 acres, the greatest part of which is covered with excellent timber. The dwellinghouse and barn on the said farm are commodious, and with a few repairs may be made equally convenient to a farmer, or a citizen disposed to retire. The terms of payment will be made easy. For particulars enquire of Richard Stockton, Esquire, at Princeton, or of Doctor Benjamin Rush, in Philadelphia.

September 22, 1785. 7w*

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, living in Falls township, Bucks county, opposite Bordentown, several valuable plantations, well wooded and watered, in Pennsbury Manor, near the river Delaware, with small improvements on them; also a Plantation on which Benjamin Biles lately lived, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, containing six hundred and forty acres, or 300 hundred acres, with a new house, kitchen and orchard, &c. which ever suits the purchaser best; also a likely wench, capable of all kinds of country or town work; sold for being a supernumerary servant. For terms of sale (which will be rendered easy) apply to
THOMAS RICHE.

October 31, 1785. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable Tract of LAND, CONTAINING 300 acres, situate within three miles of Trenton, in the county of Burlington, and township of Nottingham, and within 2 miles of Lambertton, where it is expected the federal town will be erected. On said tract there is clay and wood sufficient to make brick for the building, it being all woodland, except twelve acres; one hundred of it may be made good meadow, which may be laid from six inches to one foot under water, or kept dry all winter, as the purchaser shall please; and contiguous to it there is great range for cattle. Paper money, notes given to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, and final settlement of their pay, loan-office certificates, and notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of Robert Pearson, in Nottingham, Joseph Milnor or the subscriber in Trenton. JOSEPH HIGBEE.

N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded.

May 28, 1785. t f

Four Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night, the 21st inst. from the subscriber, in Maidenhead, a dark sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, 10 years old, trots and gallops; has a large dent in her forehead, of low carriage, has a white spot on one of her sides. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

HOPE CARPENTER.

October 29, 1785. 1w*

A Quantity of

Wrapping-Paper,

To be sold at the Printing-office in Trenton.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th of September, from the subscriber living in the town and county of Gloucester, state of New-Jersey, a Negro man named Samuel, about forty years of age, near five feet five inches high, well built, somewhat marked with the small-pox, yellow complexion, fond of strong drink, has been used to driving a team, and is remarkably fond of talking of horses—Had on when he went away, a light coloured homespun jacket, woollen trowsers, and a pair of linen trowsers under them, a good hat, an old blue great coat, and a pair of good shoes. The said Negro was seen at the Black Horse, since his elopement, and was travelling towards the east; it is thought he will ask for employ to drive a team.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by
JOSEPH ELLIS.

October 9, 1785. 3w†

L A M P B L A C K,

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