

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1786.

Sims

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

Confiscated estates in the county of Essex.

TO BE SOLD,

BY 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 Passaic 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 Passaic 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 Passaic river, lying between Newark and Second river, near a place called the Gully, together with the beach thereto belonging.

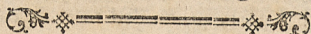
The sale to be held at the house of Richard Dey, on Monday the 18th day of December next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon; payment to be made in lawful money of this state, notes given for the depreciation of pay due to officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, notes given by the commissioners on 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

Foreign Intelligence.



LONDON, July 25.

A true description of the interest and policy of the continent of America: by his excellency Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, president of the state of Pennsylvania.

HERE is a tradition, that in the planting of New-England, the first settlers met with many difficulties and hardships, as is generally the case when a civilized people attempt establishing themselves in a wilderness country. Being piously disposed, they sought relief from Heaven, by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord in frequent set days of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation and discourse on these subjects kept their minds gloomy and discontented; and, like the children of Israel, there were many disposed to return to that Egypt, which persecution had induced them to abandon. At length, when it was proposed in the assembly to proclaim another fast, a farmer of plain sense rose, and remarked, that the inconveniences they suffered, and concerning which they had often wearied Heaven with their complaints, were not so great as they might have expected, and were diminished every day as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their labour, and to furnish liberally for their subsistence; that the seas and rivers were found full of fish, the air sweet, the climate healthy; and above all, that they were there in the full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious; he therefore thought that reflecting and conversing on these subjects would be more comfortable, as tending more to make them contented with their situation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if, instead of a fast, they should proclaim a thanksgiving. His advice was taken, and from that day to this, they have in every year observed circumstances of publick felicity sufficient to furnish employment for a thanksgiving day, which is therefore constantly ordered and religiously observed.

I see in the publick new-papers of different states, frequent complaints of hard times, deadness of trade, scarcity of money, &c. &c. It is not my intention to assert or maintain that these complaints are entirely without foundation. There can be no country or nation existing, in which there will not be some people so circumstanced as to find it hard to gain a livelihood; people, who are not in the way of any profitable trade, and with whom money is scarce, because they have nothing to give in exchange for it. And it is always in the power of a small number to make a great clamour. But let us take a cool view of the general state of our affairs, and perhaps the prospect will appear less gloomy than has been imagined.

The great business of the continent is agriculture. For one artizan, or merchant, I suppose, we have at least one hundred farmers, by far the greatest part cultivators of their own fertile lands, from whence many of them draw not only food necessary for their subsistence, but the materials for their clothing, so as to need very few foreign supplies; while they have a surplus of productions to dispose of, whereby wealth is gradually accumulated. Such has been the goodness of Divine Providence to these regions, and so favourable the climate, that since the three or four years of hardships in the first settlement of our fathers here, a famine or scarcity has never been heard of amongst us; on the contrary, though some years may have been more, and others less plentiful, there has always been provision enough for ourselves, and a quantity to spare for exportation. And although the crops of last year were generally good, never was the farmer better paid for the part he can spare for commerce, as the published price currents abundantly testify. The lands he possesses are continually rising in value with the increase of population. And on the whole, he is enabled to give such wages to those who work for him, that all who are acquainted with the old world must agree, that in no part of it are labouring poor so generally well fed,

well clothed, well lodged, and well paid, as in the United States of America.

If we enter the cities, we find, that since the revolution, the owners of houses and lots of ground have had their interest vastly augmented in value; rents have arisen to an astonishing height, and thence encouragement to increase building, which gives employment to an abundance of workmen, as does also the increased luxury and splendor of living of the inhabitants thus made richer. These workmen all demand and obtain much higher wages than any other part of the world would afford them, and are paid in ready money. This rank of people, therefore, do not, or ought not, to complain of hard times, and they make a very considerable part of the city inhabitants.

At the distance I live from our American fisheries, I cannot speak of them with any certainty; but I have not heard that the labour of the valuable race of men employed in them is worse paid, or that they meet with less success than they did before the revolution. The whale men indeed have been deprived of one market for their oil; but another, I hear, is opening for them, which it is hoped may be equally advantageous. And the demand is constantly increasing for their spermaceti candles, which therefore bear a much higher price than formerly.

There remain the merchants and shopkeepers. Of these, though they make but a small part of the whole nation, the number is considerable; too great indeed for the business they are employed in; for the consumption of goods in every country has its limits. The faculties of the people, that is their ability to buy and pay, is equal only to a certain quantity of merchandise. If merchants calculate amiss on this proportion, and import too much, they will of course find the sale dull for the overplus, and some of them will say that trade languishes. They should, and doubtless will, grow wiser by experience, and import less. If too many artificers and farmers turn shopkeepers, the whole quantity of that business, divided amongst them, may afford too small a share for each, and occasion complaints that trading is dead; they may all suppose that it is owing to the scarcity of money, while, in fact, it is not so much from the fewness of buyers, as from the excessive number of sellers that the mischief arises: and if every shopkeeper, farmer, and mechanic would return to the use of his plough and working tools, there would remain of widows and other women shopkeepers sufficient for the business, which might then afford them a comfortable maintenance.

Whoever has travelled through the various parts of Europe, and observed how small is the proportion of people in affluence or easy circumstances there, compared with those in poverty and misery; the few rich and haughty landlords, the multitude of poor, abject, rack-rented, tithe-paying tenants, and half paid and half starved ragged labourers; and views here the happy mediocrity that so generally prevails throughout these states, where the cultivator works for himself, and supports his family in decent plenty, will, methinks, see abundant reason to bless Divine Providence for the evident and great difference in our favour, and be convinced, that no nation known to us enjoys a greater share of human felicity.

It is true, that in some of the states there are parties and discord; but let us look back, and ask if we were ever without them? Such will exist where-ever there is liberty; and perhaps they help to preserve it. By the collision of different sentiments, sparks of truth are struck out, and political light is obtained. The different factions which at present divide us, aim all at the publick good; the differences are only about the various modes of promoting it. Things, actions, measures and objects of all kinds, present themselves to the minds of men in such a variety of lights, that it is not possible we should all think alike at the same time on every subject, when hardly the same man retains at all times the same ideas of it. Parties are therefore the common lot of humanity, and ours are by no means mischievous or less beneficial than those of other countries, nations and ages, enjoying in the same degree the great blessing of political liberty.

Some indeed among us are not so much grieved for the present state of our affairs, as apprehensive for the future. The growth of luxury alarms them, and they think we are from that alone in the high road to ruin. They observe, that no revenue is sufficient without economy, and that the most plentiful income of a whole people from the national productions of their country, may be dissipated in vain and needless expences, and poverty be introduced in the place of affluence. This may be possible. It, however, rarely happens; for there seems to be in every nation a greater proportion of industry and frugality, which tend to enrich, than of idleness and prodigality, which occasion poverty; so that upon the whole, there is a continental accumulation. Reflect what Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Britain were in the time of the Romans, inhabited by people little richer than our savages; and consider the wealth they at present possess, in numerous well-built cities, improved farms, rich moveables, magazines stocked with valuable manufactures, to say nothing of plate, jewels, and coined money; and all this notwithstanding their bad, wasteful, plundering government, and their mad destructive wars; and yet luxury and extravagant living has never suffered much restraint in those countries. Then consider the great proportion of industrious and frugal farmers inhabiting the interior parts of these American States, and of whom the body of our nation consists, and whether it is possible that the luxury of our sea-ports can be sufficient to ruin such a country. If the importation of foreign luxuries could ruin a people, we should probably have been ruined long ago; for the British nation claimed a right, and practised it, of importing among us, not only the superfluities of their own production, but those of every nation under Heaven; we bought and consumed them, and yet we flourished and grew rich. At present our independent government may do what we could not then do, discourage by heavy duties, or prevent by prohibitions, such importations, and thereby grow richer; if indeed, which may admit of dispute, the desire of adorning themselves with fine clothes, &c. is not, by strongly inciting to labour and industry, the occasion of producing a greater value than is consumed in the gratification of that desire.

The agriculture and fisheries of the United States are the great resources of our increasing wealth. He that puts a seed into the earth is recompensed perhaps by receiving forty out of it; and he who draws a fish out of our waters, draws a piece of silver.

Let us (and there is no doubt but we shall) be attentive to these, and then the power of rivals, with all their restraining and prohibiting acts, cannot much hurt us. We are sons of the earth and seas, and like Anteus in the fable, if in wrestling with a Hercules we now and then receive a fall, the touch of our parents will communicate to us fresh strength and vigour to renew the contest.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14.

BY very recent accounts from St. John's, Nova Scotia, we are informed that Benedict Arnold, having attempted to JOCKY some of the inhabitants out of their property, but being detected, and the people being much exasperated, offered to deliver him up to the Americans for ten dollars; but alas! before the bargain was firmly agreed on, he made his escape to Halifax, and there got protection from the populace.

What an extravagant dominion (says Dr. Young) does pleasure exercise over us? It is not only the pestilence that walketh in darkness, but the arrow that destroyeth by noon day. Our luxury is beyond bounds, it stops not at the poor, even they that live on alms are affected with it. It has often been observed that it is with states as it is with men. They have their birth, growth, health, distemper, decay and death. Men sometimes drop suddenly by an apoplexy; states by conquest: in full vigour, both. As man owes his mortality to original sin, some states owe their fall to some defect, or infelicity in their original constitution: but contracted distemper is the most common ruin of states and men; and what national distemper more common than our own. On the soft beds of luxury most kingdoms have expired.

We hear, says a London paper, that a weaver in the county of Wicklow, has invented a curious composition for men and womens' hats, which consists of warp and weft, being spun like wool, and afterwards manufactured in a loom. The grain of this substance, which is not yet known by any but the proprietor, is as glossy as mohair, and promises, as a correspondent informs us, to be as durable and impervious to rain as the best felt.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19.

A number of runaway Negroes (supposed to be upwards of 100) having sheltered themselves on Bel-

leisle-Island, about 17 or 18 miles up Savannah river, and for some time past committed robberies on the neighbouring planters, it was found necessary to attempt to dislodge them. On Wednesday the 11th instant, a small party of militia landed and attacked them, and killed three or four, but were at last obliged to retreat for want of ammunition, having four of their number wounded. Same evening about sunset, 15 of the Savannah light infantry and three or four others, drove in one of their out-guards, but the Negroes came down in such numbers, that it was judged adviseable to retire to their boats, from which the Negroes attempted to cut them off, but were prevented by lieutenant Elfe of the artillery, who commanded with about eleven of the company, and had a field piece on board, which he discharged three times with grape shot, and it is thought either killed or wounded some of them, as a good deal of blood was afterwards seen about the place to which the shot was directed. On Friday morning general Jackson with a party proceeded to their camp, which they had quitted precipitately on his approach. He remained till Saturday afternoon, when he left the island, having destroyed as much rough rice as would have made 25 barrels or more if beat out, and brought off 60 bushels of corn, and 14 or 15 boats and canoes from the landing. He also burnt a number of the houses and huts, and destroyed about four acres of green rice. The loss of their provisions, it is expected, will occasion them to disperse about the country, and it is hoped will be the means of most of them being soon taken up.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.

A letter, dated Kentucky, October 3, 1786, says, "I suppose you have frequently heard of the depredations committed by the Indians, in some parts of this district; they resemble your distresses in 1776.—We are greatly flattered with the conquests our two armies may make in reducing the savages to a proper sense of their duty.

"The army under general Clarke was supposed to consist of 1200 men, including officers; that under col. Benjamin Logan, 900. Clarke was destined as far as the Wia town on the Wabash—Logan to McKee's town on the Little Miami.

"I incline to think that Clark will either have a severe battle, or find all the Indian towns deserted; for on receiving intelligence of his appointment to take the command, he despatched an express to post St. Vincent, with a letter to col. Legreau, informing him of the intended expedition, and requesting him to procure some guides. The express delivered his letters in the evening, and early in the morning the contents of the express were publick; and about 200 Indians, who were then at the post, immediately decamped; by which means the Indians may either prepare for battle, or evacuate their towns."

Nov. 9. A report is now in circulation, that general Clark had gone on an expedition against the Indians, who having intimation of his design, removed their corn and other property, together with their women and squaws, to some of the Chippewa towns; but that colonel Logan was dispatched to destroy their stores, while general Clark was to attack the Indians in the front: in both these enterprises our arms were successful. Colonel Logan burnt their towns and above 4000 bushels of corn, and took some prisoners, and general Clarke routed the party which he attacked, after a short engagement, making great slaughter amongst them, and capturing sixty prisoners.

His excellency Patrick Henry, Esquire, having sent a letter of resignation to the hon. assembly, they proceeded to the choice of a governor, when Edmund Randolph, Esq. (the present attorney-general) was by a great majority elected, and is to take his seat on Thursday the 30th instant.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve as delegates in Congress for this state, the ensuing year, James Madison, William Grayson, J. Jones, R. H. Lee, and E. Carrington, Esquires.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated October 8, 1786.

"From the Wilderness we have an account of a most melancholy disaster that happened between Laurel river and Racon-Creek, on the 3d instant; about 25 Indians rushed on a camp of travellers, killed 16 persons on the spot, and wounded several more, who are not yet heard of; took 5 young women prisoners, and carried away all the horses, cattle, and most of the dry goods; 50 men well armed from this district, are in pursuit of the Indians.

"By a young man who remained hid just by, we learn, that they are Chichamoggas; he was so near them as to hear them speak distinctly, and having been prisoner among them for several years must be a competent judge. Will government pass over this cruel act in silence?

"The settlements at the lower Blue Lick, on Licking river, are breaking up; great signs of Indians in that quarter; if they are Shawanese, it will give colonel Logan a fair opportunity to demolish them, as they are not apprised of his going against them.

"General Clarke, with the troops, arrived safe at Post St. Vincent, was reinforced with 50 Americans and 150 French inhabitants of that place; he took about 60 of the Piankeshaw tribe prisoners, who were at that post; hath detached col. Logan with 250 men to cut off the Indians in a village adjacent; left a garrison in the town; and hath marched 600 men toward the Wia town on the Wabash."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

The lurking sons of rapine have been uncommonly alert of late. Their attempts have been pretty successful. Judge Hopkinson, Mr. Peale and others, have been the victims of their depredations, which it is hoped, will make people be more on their guard in future.

Many of them prowl about towards the dusk of the evening, and whenever an open door invites their entrance, they advance forward; if they are stopped, they pretend to beg. If not, *all is fish, that comes to their net*. Hats, cloaks, coats, canes, &c. generally lying exposed to their mercy, are the most common rewards of their villainy. Some days since, a woman entered a hall and passed into the parlour of a house in Front-street, on the table of which the tea equipage was laid. She devoured it in idea, and was just ready to seize the most valuable articles. Luckily a servant entering the back parlour door, the female thief was frightened, and decamped so speedily as to elude all attempts to seize her.

Some of these vagrants have even the audacity to ascend the stairs, and pretend, if detected, they have mistaken the house, enquiring with great affected simplicity, innocence and surprize, does not Mr.—— live there? Other miscreants instruct little children in the calling. These, as less suspected, are, when dextrous, more successful than the old ones.

Nov. 11. His Catholic majesty's frigate Loretto, commanded by Don Thomas de Ugarte, arrived here on Sunday last, in 47 days from Cadiz. She had been despatched from Old Spain for the officers and crew of the frigate Hero, which arrived at this port in June last, and was condemned by a survey of ship carpenters, as totally unfit for sea, or for any kind of service.

OECONOMICAL ASSOCIATION.

One hundred ladies of Hartford, in Connecticut, have set an example of economy highly worthy of imitation throughout the continent. Should it become general, this country, which is now the most free, would be the most happy of any in the world. The distresses of America have not arisen solely from the machinations of Britain—from the hostilities of the Indians—or from the Algerines—although all these, particularly the first, have been highly instrumental thereto. Luxury, baneful luxury, has been the grand cause of her well founded complaints. It is a disease which must eventually work its own cure—as it is the certain precursor of poverty. But every attempt to accelerate this cure without such a *violent medicine* as poverty, claims the applause of the patriot—the philosopher. We here subjoin the form of the association entered into by those ladies:

"The ladies of the city of Hartford, taking into serious consideration the unhappy situation of their country, and being fully sensible that our calamities are in a great measure occasioned by the luxury and extravagance of individuals; are of opinion that it is a duty they owe their country as well as their families, to retrench as far as possible all unnecessary expences—that while the gentlemen are anxiously devising other and more extensive plans of policy for the salvation of this and the United States, the ladies may unite their influence in effecting the same desirable purposes by a strict attention to domestic economy and frugality.

"Those ladies that used to excel in dress, it is hoped will endeavour to set the best examples, by laying aside their richest silks and superfluous decorations, and as much as possible, distinguish themselves by their perfect indifference to those ornaments and superfluities which in happier times might become them.

"Hoping for the concurrence of the ladies in every part of the state, and confident of the assistance and approbation of every gentleman of sense and patriotism, they have subscribed to the following articles:

"1. That from the date hereof, until the 25th of June next, they will not purchase any gauze, ribands, lace, feathers, beaver hats, silks, muslins and chintzes, except only for weddings and for mourning.

"2. They will dress their persons in the plainest manner, and encourage industry, frugality and neatness, giving all due preference to the manufactures of their own country.

"3. That when they receive visits and make entertainments, it will be their study to avoid unnecessary expence, especially in foreign articles.

"4. During the above term, as they will have time to observe the operation of their plan, they will endeavour to turn their attention to the forming of a more systematic and extensive method of domestic economy, suited to the circumstances of their country, and continue the same by agreement to a greater length of time."

November 6, 1786.

TRENTON, Novem. 27.

The hon. the council and assembly in joint-meeting, on Thursday last, appointed the honourable DAVID BREARLEY, Esquire, and WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, WILLIAM PATERSON, and JOHN NEILSON, Es-

quires, to meet commissioners from the other states upon the subject of commerce and other matters, at Philadelphia, on the second Monday in May next.

Friday last the legislature adjourned to Wednesday the 16th of May next, then to meet at Burlington, for the dispatch of publick business. During their sitting the following laws were passed:

1. A supplement to the act, intitled, an act to regulate the practice of physick and surgery within the state of New-Jersey.

2. An act to regulate the mode of fishery in Hackinack river, in the county of Bergen.

3. A supplement to an act intitled, an act for striking and making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same.

4. An act to repeal an act intitled, an act for more effectually preventing horse-stealing.

5. An act to empower Nicholas Lezier to build up and maintain the reef of rocks in Hackinack river, near the mill of the said Nicholas Lezier, to its original and natural height.

6. A supplementary act to an act, intitled, an act for building and maintaining a bridge over Cooper's-Creek, and repairing and maintaining other bridges on the great road from Burlington county to Coopers ferries, and for keeping the new road from Burlington to the said ferries in good repair.

7. An additional supplement to the act, intitled, an act for raising a revenue of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April 1783, and for appropriating the same, and to the supplementary act to the act above recited.

8. An act for the relief of Daniel Pierfon, an insolvent debtor confined in the gaol of the county of Essex.

9. An act for dividing into three equal parts a certain tract of land lying at a place called Horse-Neck, in the county of Essex.

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

11. A supplement to an act, intitled, an act for building a courthouse and gaol in the county of Gloucester, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

12. An act to enable the owners and possessors of two several tracts of meadow lying on the north side of Cohanzy Creek, in the county of Cumberland, to repair, keep up and maintain, the banks, dams and waterworks enclosing the same.

13. An act further to prevent frauds by mortgages.

14. An act to enable the owners and possessors of meadow and marsh lying on Newton-Creek, in the county of Gloucester, to make and maintain a bank, dam and necessary waterworks to stop the tide out of the said creek, and to keep the watercourse thereof open and clear.

15. An act to continue an act, intitled, a supplemental act to an act, intitled, an act for amending and establishing the charter of the college of New-Jersey.

16. An act to direct the mode of settling the accounts of the amount of sales of the prize sloop Polly and Ann, and her cargo.

17. An act for setting free Negro Prime.

18. An act to repeal an act, intitled, an act to direct the mode of proceedings on writs of fieri facias, and for transferring of lands and chattels for the payment of debts.

19. An act to vest in Charles Coxe, of the county of Hunterdon, his heirs and assigns, all the right and title late of John-Fabor Kempé and Grace his wife, to three hundred and fifty acres of land, which have been confiscated to the state, &c.

20. An act to revive certain parts of an act, intitled, an act to call in all contractors and surplus certificates, to issue state notes to the holders, and to procure a more accurate estimate of the state debt, &c.

21. An act to repeal part of an act, intitled, an act to support and maintain the draw erected in the bridge over Alloway's-Creek, in the county of Salem, known by the name of Hancock's Bridge.

22. An act to repeal part of an act, intitled, a supplementary act to an act, intitled, an act for raising a revenue of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, &c.

23. An act for the relief of John Outwater, of Barbadoes precinct, in the county of Bergen.

24. An act to provide for the payment of the several officers of the government of New-Jersey for one year, to commence the twelfth day of October seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and to end the twelfth day of October seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; and to raise the sum of four thousand pounds for the above purposes, and for defraying other contingent expences of government.

25. A supplementary act to the act, intitled, an act for the establishment of a coinage of copper in this state.

26. An act for raising a revenue from certain stages, ferries and taverns.

27. An act to continue an act, intitled, an act for the relief of persons who have purchased property for the use of the publick.

28. An act to repeal the forty-first section of the act, intitled, an act for regulating roads and bridges.

29. An act to build a bridge across Mantua-Creek, in the county of Gloucester, with a sufficient causeway to and from the same.

30. An act for defraying incidental charges:

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

L E T T E R X.

Rev. and dear sir,

EVERY part of my history has been extraordinary. I have hardly met a single instance resembling it. Few, I am inclined to believe, have been delivered from such a dreadful state; and the few who have been thus favoured, have generally passed through the most severe convictions, and their future lives have been usually more zealous and exemplary than common. Who would not expect to hear that after such a wonderful, unhop'd-for deliverance as I had received, and after my eyes were in some measure enlightened to see things aright, I should immediately cleave to the Lord and his ways, with full purpose of heart?—But, alas! it was far otherwise with me! I had learned to pray—I set some value upon the word of God—I was no longer a libertine; but I was yet a stranger to the innate evils of my heart. Soon after I began my voyage, I began to intermit in waiting upon God; I grew vain and trifling in conversation; and though my heart smote me often, yet I declined fast, and by the time we arrived in Guinea, I seemed almost to have forgotten all the Lord's mercies, and my own engagements. The enemy prepared a train of temptations, and I became his easy prey. And for about a month I was lulled asleep in a course of evil, of which, a few months before, I could not have supposed myself any longer capable. By the remembrance of this interval I have been feelingly instructed, what a helpless creature I am in myself, incapable of standing a single hour without continual supplies of strength from the fountain head.

At length the Lord, whose mercies are infinite, interposed in my behalf. I was at the *Plantanes*, the scene of my former distresses, where every thing I saw might have reminded me of my ingratitude; but nothing affected me, till the Lord again interposed. He visited me with a violent fever, which broke the fatal chain, and once more brought me to myself. But O! What a prospect! I thought myself now summoned away—my past dangers and deliverances—my earnest prayers in the time of trouble—my solemn vows before the Lord at his table, and my ungrateful returns for all his goodness, were all presented to my mind at once. Then I began to wish that I had sunk into the ocean when I first besought his mercy. For a little while I concluded the door of hope to be quite shut; but this continued not long—weak and almost delirious I arose from my bed, and crept into a retired part of the island; and here I found a renewed liberty to pray. I durst make no more resolves, but cast myself before the Lord to do with me as he should please. I do not remember that any passage of scripture, or any remarkable discovery was presented to my mind; but in general I was enabled to hope and believe in a crucified Saviour. The burden was removed from my conscience, and not only my peace of mind, but my health was restored. I cannot say my health was restored instantaneously, but it recovered from that hour. And from that time I trust I have been delivered from the power and dominion of sin, though as to the effects and conflicts of sin dwelling in me, I still “groan being burdened.” I now began again to wait upon the Lord, though I have often foolishly wandered from him since. When alas! shall I be more wise! Yet his mercy has hitherto preserved me from such black declensions as this I have last recorded; and I humbly trust in his mercy and his promises, that he will be my guide and guard to the end. Yet my conduct was often inconsistent. I trust I began to taste the sweets of religion in the exercises of prayer and praise; but I did not break with the world all at once—I was gradually led to see the inconvenience and folly of one thing after another—and my compliance in many things in which I durst not allow myself now, was owing to ignorance more than to attachment. You will not be surprized at this when I tell you, that during six years, from 1748 until 1754, the time I left the sea, I had not all that time met one single acquaintance who could assist me in religious enquiries. The Lord led me in a secret way—every thing I learned, I learned from him. I may also mention here, that my literary acquirements have been made in an uncommon way—in these I have been obliged to strike out my own path. I have gained a considerable knowledge in the mathematics, in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages, though I have not had a teacher or assistant since I was ten years of age. In religion I have profited by my mistakes—I am still a learner—and the Lord still condescends to teach me. And having reason to close with the apostles determination, “to know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified;” I devoted myself to the prosecution of spiritual knowledge, and resolved to pursue nothing but in subervience to this main design. For I would rather be some way useful to others than die with the reputation of an eminent scholar.

Before I conclude, I must relate a circumstance which has occasioned me many mournful reflections. Just before I failed in my last voyage, I met a young

man, who had been a midshipman, and my intimate companion on board the *Harwich man of war*. When I first knew him he was a sober youth; but I found too much success in my unhappy attempts to affect him with libertine principles. Our acquaintance renewed upon the ground of former intimacy. He was about to go master of a vessel himself; but his merchant sailing, disconcerted his voyage. I offered to take him with me as a companion—in this I was not so desirous to serve him in his business, as to have an opportunity to repair the mischief I had done him. And I hoped, in the course of the voyage, my arguments, example and prayers, might have some good effect upon him. My intention in this step was better than my judgment, and I had frequent reason to repent it. He grew worse and worse, and in him I saw a lively picture of what I had once been; and it required all my prudence and authority to hold him in any degree of restraint. At length I had an opportunity of buying a small vessel, of which I gave him the command, and sent him to trade on the ship's account. When we parted I repeated and enforced my last advice. I believe his friendship and regard were as great as could be expected in principles so opposite. He seemed greatly affected when I left him; but my words had no weight with him. When he found himself at liberty from under my eye, he gave a loose to every appetite, and his violent irregularities joined to the heat of the climate, threw him into a malignant fever—he died convinced, but without hope. The account I had from those who were with him, was dreadful; and his end struck all around him with horror. I thought it might not be improper to give you this awful contrast, as a stronger view of the distinguishing goodness of God to me, the chief of sinners. To his name be glory for ever! And thus I conclude my story; and presume you will acknowledge I have been particular enough. I have room for no more, but to repeat that I am, &c.

February 2, 1763.

THIS day's Gazette, No. 446, completes the year. The little encouragement given to the circulation of it during the last eighteen months, and the impossibility of collecting payment, have determined the Printer to drop the publication. To those who have punctually fulfilled their engagements, and to his correspondents, he returns his sincere thanks.

In every other respect the PRINTING BUSINESS will be carried on as usual, and performed in a correct, neat and expeditious manner.—The proprietor having a set of elegant new types, and every other apparatus in complete perfection, and being desirous of prosecuting his business extensively, would be glad to engage in any work of consequence which may be in the contemplation of any gentlemen, or society, in the United States.—As he will in future be released from the care and anxiety of a news-paper publication, he will have it more in his power to pay attention to any business with which he may be entrusted.

All persons indebted for this Gazette are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. ISAAC COLLINS.

Nov. 25, 1786.

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

Nov. 18, 1786.

PHILIP FISTER.
2W†

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR the conveyance of forfeited estates lately sold, or to be sold, by the agents in the several counties in this state, may be had of the printer hereof.

November 25, 1786.

Blank bonds with and without judgments, warrants, summonses and executions, apprentices indentures, penal bills, promissory notes, &c. &c. may be had of the printer.

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

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.

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 trowsers, 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.

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

Monmouth county, Sept. 12, 1786.
Publick Notice is hereby given to all Persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscribers, William Colwell and Hendrick Bennett, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton on the third day of October 1782, intituled, 'An act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds, and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands'—intend to apply to the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton, or where-ever the same court shall be held, the first Tuesday in April next, to remedy the loss of a certain deed of sale from John Stanly to Thomas Colwell for a certain lot or tenement of land, situate at a place called Middletown Point, being forty feet in front and rear, and 100 feet back; which said deed was burned in the house of Hendrick Bennett.
**WILLIAM COLWELL,
 HENDRICK BENNETT.**
 3m 15f. p.

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

M ILLER's gardener's dictionary,	Anton'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.	Eutick's pocket do.
Testaments,	Tale of a tub,
Thomson's poetical works in folio, 2 vols.	Salmon's geography,
Moore's navigation,	Morie'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.	Cruice's life,
Ramfay's revolution of S. Carolina, 2 vols.	Dodley's Esop,
Rambler, 4 vols.	Art of speaking,
Spectator, 8 do.	Plalms 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,
Boston's fourfold state,	Ink-stands,
M'Ewen's essays,	Pen-knives,
Alcine's alarm,	Gold leaf,
Also a great variety of children's books, &c. &c.	Copper-plates,
	Message-cards, &c.

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 Hollingworth'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. 3m

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.

Wilmington, New-Castle county, Delaware state,
 August 4, 1786.
THIRTY DOLLARS
R E W A R D.

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 trowsers of the same, a wool hat, and good shoes tied with strings, but possibly may change his dress, as he had other clothes with him: It is supposed he is intending for East-Jersey, and possibly New-York, as he was seen about sixteen miles from Philadelphia on his way thither: Whosoever secures said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
 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.

S T O L E N
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 year old, shod before, trots and canters well, no real or 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 townshp, Somerset county,
 Nov. 14, 1786. 2w*

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 JOHNES, } Execut.
 DAVID JOHNES, }**
 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 so 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, alitometry, 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*

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*

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 Cunkle'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.