

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1786.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, August 3.

WE hear a gentleman of Sheffield has invented a steam engine, for the safe conveying of ships, boats, &c. from one port to another, from twenty to two hundred tons burthen, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

Yesterday colonel Smith, the American charge des affairs, in the absence of Mr. Adams, had a conference with lord Sydney, at Whitehall, on some despatches received from America by way of L'Orient.

Aug. 12. It is said to be a fact, that a strong party in America are for commencing hostilities against this country, and are with difficulty restrained by some persons of powerful influence, and greater moderation. Should, however, such an event take place, we are informed that ministry have received the strongest assurances that France will observe the strictest neutrality.

A dispute betwixt Great-Britain and America, unless the French were to assist the latter, cannot be considered as a matter of great consequence to this country. The Americans themselves well know, that they are not strong enough to retaliate on any nation on earth that possesses a naval power.

Mr. Cruger, the member for Bristol is gone to America to collect his debts before the present tranquility may be disturbed by that vindictive spirit which the Congress is undoubtedly possessed with to a very eminent pitch, manifested most clearly in Mr. Adam's declaration before he quitted England—a menace of reprisals on the West-India islands and commerce, is certainly of a serious nature, and has made a deep impression on the commerce of this city, but as the languishing and exceeding great lethargy of the minister, previous to the late war, was so justly and generally reprobated, it is hoped that the present minister will take immediate steps to prevent those predatory measures menaced by America on the West-India islands. To be threatened in the very infancy of the American States, is a just cause of spirited and active exertions to convince Congress of its want of power to dictate to the first maritime state in the world.

It is strongly asserted, that additional troops are to be sent out for the defence of the West-India islands, and to secure them against the menaced reprisals of America, and that there will be a commander in chief employed.

The vessel now sitting out at Deptford for a voyage round the world, is the property of two English gentlemen, one of them goes in her. She is of five hundred tons burthen, and sails from hence to South-America; from thence she goes to China and Japan, and lastly to Noortha Sound, in quest of those rich furs of which captain Cook speaks so highly. These they are to barter with the Japanese, which trade must be remarkably lucrative. This vessel has forty hands, and four years provisions.

The state of the United Provinces may be truly said to be very alarming. A civil war there is looked upon to be inevitable. The aristocratic party have been supported by the court of France against the prince of Orange. On the contrary, the prince has received marks of friendship from his relations the kings of England and Prussia. But there has very lately a third party started up in Holland. This is the democratic. This party seems to declare strongly against the aristocratic; but, however, is not in favour of the Prince. The commotions and fears occasioned by those divisions, have contributed greatly to the late rise of our funds; for the monied people in the provinces dreading the consequences of those divisions, have sent their property here to be vested in our stocks.

Aug. 14. The departure of Mr. Adams for Madrid, seems to announce an approaching rupture between this country and the United States; in which case an invasion of Canada will certainly take place. Some people think the French will keep aloof in this contest, but that is much to be questioned. They have long looked on our possession of Canada with

regret, and would no doubt hazard much to recover it, that they may sell their assistance at a dearer rate. Of what advantage a settlement on the continent of North-America is to those powers who are in possession of islands in the West-Indies, we know by experience; nor are the French insensible of it; they therefore will be eager to procure it by any means whatever; and if they can prevail on the Americans, as a stipulation for their assistance, to cede to them in case of conquest, the province of Canada, or even Nova-Scotia, they will embrace the cause of the United States with pleasure.

Aug. 16. Private letters from Vienna, dated July 17, mention, that a libel having been published against his Imperial majesty, arraigning him in the severest terms for the treatment of some officers, for the apprehending the author of which, the principal of the police at Vienna has offered a reward of five hundred ducats. The emperor, who was then at Buda, in the course of his tour, directly commanded that the reward for taking into custody the person of the author should be withdrawn; and the copies of the libel in question, which had been seized by his minister, should be returned to the publisher, in order that they might have a fair and free circulation.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, July 25.

"The ship Butler, captain Corbie, is arrived here from Boston, full of goods, consigned to Messrs. Bourdeiere and Co. for immediate sale. It is with great surprize I hear that there is yet no English consul in that part of America; and our letters seem to hint, that a violence still prevails in that state against the English. It is even said, that since captain Stanhope's affair, no person professedly from Britain can put his foot on shore. New troubles seem to be gathering; the Americans are not likely to be at rest, which must finally ruin them."

We are told in the memoirs of Eradut Khan, a nobleman of Hindostan, that Jehaundar Shaw, grandson of the great Aurengzebe, who succeeded to the throne of the Mogul empire in 1712, settled on his favourite mistress, Lall Koor, who had been a publick courtesan, an annual stipend of two crores of rupees (about two millions sterling) for her household expences only, exclusive of her clothes and jewels! A sum superior to the establishment of all the queens consort of Europe put together.

A most uncommon sacrilege was last week committed at Wing, in the county of Rutland; all the clappers of the church-bells were stolen; and on Sunday last, the clerk of the parish was obliged to substitute a blacksmith's hammer to assemble the congregation to divine service.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 6.

The arch duchess Christiana, and his highness of Saxe Tischen, her consort, dined the third instant at Bagatelle, with the comte de Artois. This princeess going to Versailles the 31st ult. and wishing to arrive there at an early hour, ordered her postillions to drive as fast as they could; unfortunately a country woman on horseback was in the way, and happened to be touched by one of the wheels, which threw her off her horse, and by the fall broke her thigh. The arch duchess ordered the drivers to stop, took the poor woman into her carriage, brought her to Passy, and was present while the surgeon administered his aid. Her imperial highness gave her a purse of Louis d'ors, and promised her a yearly pension. The beneficent princeess never forgets calling on the patient in her way to and from Versailles, and this accident is likely to be a lucky one for the poor farmer's wife.

"The greatest interest is now making at court to hush the affair of prince de Vandemont, who lately, as I before informed you, killed a soldier of his regiment at Deuay. The king is deaf to all intreaties in his favour, positively declares that he will let justice have its due course, and that he will never attend to any reasons alledged to palliate guilt, however distinguished in life the perpetrator may be.

"M. Linguet left Paris the 5th, and set off for Brussels; his cause against the duke d'Aiguillon, &c. &c. is not to come on before Friday the 1st of September. The lord keeper of the seals has caused a circular letter to be sent to all the printers in Paris, to command them not to employ their presses for M.

Linguet's use. There is another mark of Gallick justice! Linguet was to have pleaded on the ninth, but he asked for a more distant day. The whole has something mysterious in it.

"A letter from comte Cagliostro is now in the possession of the publick; in which this celebrated alchymist does not spare a certain great man. In his third memorial, which is at the eve of being published, he asserts that the minister in question, having perceived his bust in cardinal de Rohan's closet, spitefully exclaimed, "Am I then doomed to meet that animal where-ever I go? In short, the comte accuses the baron of being the *primum mobile* of all his misfortunes in France, Cagliostro adds, "The baron was not acquainted with me, I never did him any injury, nor have I ever offended any one of his countrymen.

D U B L I N, Aug. 8.

Should our information from Philadelphia prove to be a genuine truth, that the additional tonnage on British vessels, with the extra duties on merchandise imported in them, are taken off by the act of assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, it will be productive of many good consequences to the trade of this country, as Irish vessels were rated and charged in the same manner as those of Britain. Previous to such heavy duties being laid on, there were several very large orders to our merchants and manufacturers for wollen and cotton goods, and various other articles of manufacture: but since that period there have been very few, if indeed any at all. Perhaps this example of moderation on the part of one of the most considerable of the American states may suggest the idea to some of the rest to imitate the same mode of conduct, though we cannot expect the whole will be settled on a liberal basis, or that the more northerly provinces will pursue the like measure until a commercial treaty is formed between the sister country and the Congress of the United States. Whether this very desirable affair is drawing to an amicable close, is not in the least known, except to the minister on the other side; nor is even the publick conjecture pronouncing upon it, as in the pending negotiation between the courts of London and Versailles.

Aug. 9. The treaty lately entered into by the United States with the king of Prussia, is a further proof how industrious and indefatigable the Americans are in the establishment of their trade and commerce, and indeed it is really incredible, that in so short a space of time, after a long ruinous war, they should arrive at such perfection in commercial affairs.

Aug. 17. A commercial treaty is now on the tapis at Madrid between the New-States and the court of Spain. Some advantages in point of commerce are offered on the part of the Americans, in return for which the Spaniards are to protect them against the pirates in the Mediterranean Sea.

Aug. 19. We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the distillation of oil of turpentine is actually going forward with great success, as a concern has been lately taken for that purpose behind Rogerfon's quay. A circumstance, that, while it secures to this country so important a manufacture, will much facilitate our trade to North-America, by taking from that continent quantities of common turpentine, an article which, for want of a factory to distil it, has been long a drug here.

Aug. 22. The commotions in the south of this kingdom, begin to wear a serious and alarming aspect. Besides the march of the flank companies of our garrison, under the command of general lord Luttrell, a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery, with two field pieces, are on the road for the general's head quarters. His lordship being sworn a privy councillor, constitutes him a justice of the peace throughout the whole kingdom.

It was on Sunday currently reported, that an express had just arrived from Kilkenny, giving an account that an engagement had happened in that county on Friday evening, between the king's army and the insurgents, in which a lieutenant of the light horse was killed.

American Intelligence.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Aug. 12.

LETTERS from the north side mention the arrival of two vessels at Montego-Bay, and one of Martha-Brae, from Philadelphia, with about 3000 barrels of flour; a circumstance which has effectually relieved the inhabitants of that part of the island from the uneasy apprehensions they began to entertain of a want of provisions, which the droughts they had experienced, gave them too much reason to expect.

Letters from Philadelphia by the last vessels, inform that 11,000 barrels of flour had been shipped at that port, in the course of a month antecedent to their date, for this island alone.

Advices from the windward parishes say, that the appearance of the corn fields and plantain walks is such, as to afford the most flattering prospects of a plentiful harvest in the course of a few weeks. There is therefore the best founded reason to hope, that this market will in a very short time be supplied with every necessary of life at the most reasonable prices; and that every attempt of monopolizers to create an artificial scarcity will be effectually defeated.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21.

On Thursday last, in consequence of a warrant being obtained against a sloop commanded by one Carlwell, for the recovery of seamen's wages, the admiralty marshal attempted to seize her, but was impeded in the execution of his office by the crew, who bid defiance to his authority, and paraded the quarter-deck in a hostile manner. The marshal was immediately assisted by captain D'Auvergne, of his Britannic majesty's packet, who, with two boats well armed, set out in chase of the pirates, and happily overtook them near the Hook: the crew upon the approach of the boats escaped to the Long-Island shore, but the vessel was safely conducted to town. Capt. D'Auvergne's manly and spirited behaviour entitles him to the greatest honour, who, though a foreigner, and unconnected with this country, considered it as his duty, as being a citizen of the world, to act in support of government, without which we would hold our dearest blessings upon the most precarious tenure.

PETERSBURG, October 12.

The sloop Content, John Kelly, master, which sailed from Norfolk, on the 2d of July last, bound for Charleston, South-Carolina, after having been out four days, met with very heavy squalls, which split her main-sail and fore-sail, so as to render them useless, but with the assistance of a spar and flying-gib, was enabled to proceed on her voyage, until the 29th, when a very heavy gale came on, and obliged them to bear away before the wind for the West-Indies, and after having run a considerable time, it fell calm, and remained so 15 days, when at last a breeze blowing to a violent gale enabled them to shape their course for Charleston. During this time the crew were reduced to very short allowance, but fortunately, on the 6th of August, they caught 140 gallons of water in about 36 minutes. At the time they left Cape-Henry, the vessel made 18 inches water every half-hour, and the leak increased so as to oblige them to keep the pumps continually going. After a passage of 72 days, they arrived at Charleston—the captain and crew scarcely able to walk.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.

The new raised state of Franklin, in North-Carolina, is abolished, having solicited the protection and citizenship of their former government; the people finding out the ambitious views of their leading men, and the great burthen they were likely to suffer in maintaining a separate government, together with the mortification of not be acknowledged in the union.—They accordingly displaced their governor, and chose their delegates to represent them in the next assembly, as formerly.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.

A large Algerine Corfair took fire, on the 2d of June last, in the straits of Gibraltar, and was burnt down to the waters edge. The crew saved themselves in their boat.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island, to his friend in New-York, dated the 26th of last month.

"Our superior court has determined the law to be unconstitutional, that has given power to the judges of either court, to determine causes without trial by jury, in the case of those who will not take our paper emission equal to gold or silver, and have proceeded accordingly."

Oct. 20. A correspondent asks how to reconcile the complaint of the scarcity of money with the present spirit of prodigality?—He observes, "Little business is done; few choose to labour for a livelihood; most families live high, extravagantly so; a spirit of pride has full dominion in the dressing way; the youths are generally brought up to idleness, dressing, dancing, &c.—dancing-masters must be employed to keep the young in fashion; theatres and actors

must be supported; balls must be attended; other frolics must not be neglected; billiard-tables and other kinds of gambling must daily be frequented; drunkenness and debauchery must complete the present American spirit, and shew we have liberty."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

Extract of a letter dated Cayahoga river, September 26, 1786.

"The Shawanese seem inclined for war—they lately burnt two white women and afterwards two white men prisoners alive, they first cut off their legs and then burnt them."

Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of Doctor Lehman, in Second-street, which entirely consumed the same, together with a small dwelling and stable adjoining; they were back buildings, and enclosed on all sides by dwelling-houses; but by the seasonable collection of the inhabitants and the activity of the several fire companies, the flames were prevented from spreading. It is supposed that the fire was communicated by some squibs, thrown by disorderly and mischievous boys, as a penthouse of one of the adjacent houses, was a few evenings before, set on fire by a squib, but being early discovered was easily extinguished.

His excellency John Adams, Esquire, and his lady, are at the Hague. He has had a conference with the president of the States-General, but the subject is not known.

A letter from a master of a vessel at Malaga, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated July 9, says, "I was boarded on my passage by an Algerine corfair of 36 guns and 400 men, near Cape St. Vincent's, who, with three others, were cruising for American vessels. I am much afraid of capt. Caulk, in the ship George and Patty Washington, should he be bound to any port in Spain, as there is scarce a possibility of escaping."

Since the beginning of August, upwards of twenty-seven bears have been killed by one person, at Ballston, near Albany. This is esteemed an extraordinary circumstance; and, it has been remarked, that a numerous appearance of bears at this season, in that well inhabited country, is generally protentive of a severe winter.

A letter from captain Stephen Gregory, of the ship Comte D'Artois, lately arrived at Portsmouth, Virginia, from Bourdeaux, to his friend in New-York, dated 30th of September, 1786, says, "In lat. 26, long. 9, from the meridian of London, I was very near being taken by a Barbary cruiser of 8 or 10 guns. She came within three miles distance of me, and nothing saved me but the appearance the ship made with a tier of 22 wooden guns."

Charles Stewart, a sailor belonging to the brig Speedy Payment, captain Robert Logan, was so beat and abused on the 16th instant, on Clifford's wharf, in an affray with Ezekiel Vangelder and Joseph Edwards (all supposed to be intoxicated) that he expired in a few hours after. The coroner's inquest, the next morning brought in their verdict, that the deceased lost his life by the blows which he received the preceding evening. Vangelder and Edwards are both secured in goal.

On Wednesday last a court of oyer and terminer, and a court of nisi prius, were held at Norris-Town, for the county of Montgomery, before the honourable William-Augustus Ayle and George Bryan, Esquires, judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

Their honours were met at the line of Philadelphia county by the sheriff and coroner of Montgomery, and their officers, the lieutenant of the county, and a detachment of the troop of horse, under the command of the honourable James Morris, Esq. captain of the troop, and president of the court of common pleas for the county, and by them escorted to the county town. Twenty-two of a most respectable grand jury answered at the first call, the only two absentees having sent reasonable excuses.

A bill was presented against Philip Hoofnagle, for burglary, who was convicted by the traverse jury, on the clearest testimony. He was, after a very pathetic and instructing admonition from the bench, sentenced to five years hard labour, under the new act of assembly.—It was with some difficulty this reprobate was prevailed upon to make the election of labour instead of the halter—a convincing proof that the punishments directed by the new law are more terrifying to idle vagabonds than all the horrors of an ignominious death. As soon as the criminal was removed to the goal, his head was shaved, and he will, when clothed in the criminals dress, be put to publick work.

A bill was also sent against Catharine Mecklin, for the murder of her bastard child, and returned ignoramus.

The judges dismissed the grand jury with their warmest approbation and thanks for the faithful discharge of the important duties they were summoned to perform; and with a well deserved encomium upon the order and regularity with which every spectator and attendant on the court behaved.

Their honours were conducted by the sheriff and a party of the troop of light horse as far as the county line of Berks, on their way to Northumberland.

TRENTON, October 30.

Tuesday last, being the day appointed in the constitution of this state for the annual meeting of the legislature, a quorum of each house met, and proceeded to business. The hon. ROBERT-LETTIS HOOPER, Esq. was elected vice-president of the legislative-council, and the hon. BENJAMIN VAN-CLEVE, Esq. was chosen speaker of the house of assembly, for the ensuing year.

We hear there will be a joint-meeting to-morrow, for the choice of governor, members of Congress, &c. Return received since our last.

Cape-May. Council, Jeremiah Eldredge, Esquire. Assembly, Matthew Whilden, John Baker, and Elijah Townsend, Esquires. Sheriff, Benjamin Taylor, Esq.

Extract of a letter from colonel Harmar to the secretary at war, dated Fort Harmar, mouth of the Muskingam, September 17, 1786.

"Enclosed be pleased to receive the information given me by capt. —, the person mentioned in my letter of August 4, of several nations assembling at the Shawanese towns with hostile intentions."

Information of capt. —, a trusty Indian, addressed to colonel Harmar.

"Colonel Harmar, you requested me when I saw you last, that I would tell you every thing that passes in the Indian country; according to my promise I am now come to tell you, that the Shawanese and other Indians who went to the British council at Niagara, have returned; they say they met captains Mackie and Brant; another council they say is to be held in the Shawanese town soon: captain Brant is expected there with six chiefs and thirty young men. Three days before I left my towns, a speech arrived from the British, informing my people that there were three vessels loaded with goods coming for us, that we might not want; I have not yet found out the business of the council at Niagara, as the Delawares did not go to it, the Shawanese have not yet informed us. The Shawanese have sent messengers to the Pewtawattimes, Chipeways and Tahwas; they returned and brought with them one hundred and sixty warriors; more expected daily; two hundred were on the Glaze river, which empties into the —, on their way to the Shawanese towns, where the whole were to assemble to take up the hatchet against the Long Knife; they have come to a determination to divide their force, a part will come to this place, a part to the Weelung, and some to the Miami. The Shawanese have invited the Delawares and Wyandots to join them, but they will not. It is expected there would assemble one thousand warriors at the Shawanese towns from the Pewtawattimes, Chipeways, Cherokees, Mingoes, Tahwa and Twightwies; they were dancing the war dance before I came away; a party of twenty Cherokees, Mingoes and Shawanese returned from the waters of the Big Kanhawa with four prisoners and ten scalps, they killed the four prisoners, who were girls, after they brought them to the towns. When I saw all these things I immediately set off to give you information. I am now come according to my promise; you are the first acquainted with their meeting in the Shawanese towns. I hope you will send information to our great fathers below, and to the people that they may be on their guard."

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

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

LETTER VIII.

Rev. and dear sir,

WHEN I remember the mournful days to which my last letter refers, how can I proceed in my relation till I raise a monument to the divine goodness, by comparing the circumstances in which Providence has since placed me with what I was at that time!—Had you seen me, sir, then go pensive and solitary in the dead of night to wash my one shirt upon the rocks, and afterwards put it on wet that it might dry upon my back while I slept; had you seen me so poor a figure that shame often constrained me to hide in the woods from the sight of strangers—especially had you known that my conduct, principles and heart, were still darker than my outward condition, how little would you imagine that such an one was reserved as an instance of providential care and goodness.—There was, at that time but one earnest desire in my heart, which was not contrary and shocking both to religion and reason—that one desire, tho' a thousand difficulties seemed to render it impossible, Providence was pleased to gratify—but this though great was a small thing compared to that mercy which could stoop to reclaim such an abandoned sinner. In that dismal period I wrote to my father, giving him an account of my condition, and desired his assistance.—My father, as I afterwards learned, applied to his friend in Liverpool, who gave orders to a captain of his who was sitting out for Africa, to bring me home. In the mean-time the ship which had orders to bring me home arrived—the captain made enquiry for me at the Benanos; but understanding that I was at a great distance in the country, he thought no more about me.—One of the most remarkable interpositions of Providence in my favour during this scene of uncommon misery in Africa, was my being placed at Kittam.—Before the ship arrived I had changed my master, and though I was more than an hundred miles up that river, I was still within a mile of the sea coast.—My fellow servant

walking down one day to the beach saw a vessel sailing by, and made a smoke in token of trade—the came to anchor, and he went on board in a canoe—this proved the very ship I have spoken of.—One of the first questions the captain asked was concerning me, and when he understood I was so near, he came on shore to deliver his message.—Had an invitation from home reached me when I was sick and starving at the Plantanes, I should have received it as life from the dead; but after the change of matters, finding myself decently clothed, living in plenty, and being considered as a companion, and trusted with the care of his effects to the amount of some thousands, I began to be wretch enough to think myself *happy*, and heard the invitation *at first* with indifference.—The captain, unwilling to lose me, told me a story of his own framing, every particular of which was false.—But I was not long in suspense, for though my father's care and desire to see me, had too little weight with me; yet, the remembrance of *another* person, and the almost extinguished hope of seeing her, prevailed over all other considerations.—The captain promised, and in this he kept his word, that I should lodge in his cabin, dine at his table, and be his constant companion, without expecting any service from me.—And thus I was suddenly delivered from a captivity of fifteen months.—I had neither a thought nor a desire of this change one hour before it took place.—I embarked with him, and in a few hours lost sight of Kittam.—The ship was on a trading voyage—the captain had been already four or five months in Africa, and continued there a year after I was with him—we ranged the whole coast, a thousand miles farther from England than the place where I embarked.—During this voyage I had no business to employ my thoughts; but sometimes I amused myself with the mathematicks—and excepting this, my whole life when awake was a course of most horrid impiety and profaneness; so that I was often seriously reproved by the captain, who was himself a very passionate man, and not at all circumspect in his expressions.—Although I lived in the excess of almost every other extravagance, I never was fond of drinking, and my father has often been heard to say, that, while I avoided drunkenness, he should still entertain hopes of my recovery—but sometimes I would promote a drinking-bout, for a frolic's sake, as I termed it; for though I did not love the liquor, yet I loved the iniquity, and delighted in mischief.—The last scene of this sort in which I engaged, was in the river *Gabon*—the proposal and expence were my own—four or five of us sat down upon deck to see who could hold out the longest in drinking geneva and rum alternately—a large sea shell supplied the place of a glass—I began, and proposed the first toast, which I well remember was an imprecation against the person who should *start* first—this proved to be myself—I arose and danced about like a madman.—While I was thus diverting my companions, my hat went overboard.—By the light of the moon I saw the ship's boat, and eagerly threw myself over the ship's side to get into her, that I might recover my hat—my sight deceived me, for the boat was twenty feet from the ship's side—I was, however, half overboard, and should in one moment more have plunged myself into the water, when they caught hold of my clothes behind and pulled me back.—This was an amazing escape, for I could not swim if I had been sober.—The tide ran very strong—my companions were too much intoxicated to save me, and the rest of the ship's company were asleep—so near I was to appearance of perishing in that dreadful condition, and sinking into eternity under the weight of my own curse. This is one of the many evident interpositions of providential care, even while I was defying his power and goodness; but this, and many other deliverances were all lost upon me, and for a space of many months, if not for some years, I cannot recollect that I had a single check of conscience—its admonitions from successive repulses had grown weaker and weaker, and at length entirely ceased.—At times I have been visited with sickness, and have believed myself near to death; but I had not the least concern about the consequences—neither mercies nor judgments made the least impression upon me—in a word, I seemed to have every mark of final impenitence.—I shall omit further particulars, and proceed, in my next, to something I hope more worthy your perusal. [To be continued.]

To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered on immediately)

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

October 11, 1786.

4W

NOTICE

By the clerk of the Supreme Court.

MANY persons having adopted the practice of signing the processes, pleadings and other papers in their own actions and suits, and of procuring rules or orders to be entered on their own motion or application to the court, it has become necessary for the preventing of disappointments and mistakes, to give the following general information. That, as the same law which authorizes persons to institute and carry on their own causes, prescribes the payment of the office-fees; no processes, pleadings or other papers whatsoever will be filed, or entries made on the docket or otherwise, unless the fees are paid at the time of the filing or entry, or some practising attorney shall, in the usual manner, make himself responsible for them. It has always been the course of the office to keep accounts with all the practising attorneys in the state, and this, of itself, is extremely laborious: but to keep accounts with all the suitors of the court who do business there to the amount of a few six-pences or nine-pences, is absolutely impossible. The smallness of the fees renders the payment of them easy, and the collection of them in any other than the above-mentioned mode, ridiculous. Not to pay them at the time, except in the case of those whose profession it is to attend the court, is the same thing, in effect, as not to pay them at all.

The several printers of newspapers in the state, are requested to publish the above in their papers.

Notice is hereby given,

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

JOHN LEE,
ZEDEKIAH SOUTH,
HANNAH SHEA.

4W*

A Journeyman Fuller,

WHO understands his business well, and can be recommended for his industry and sobriety, will find employ and good wages, by applying to the subscriber, in Nottingham, near Trenton.

FRANCIS GASPER.

Nottingham, Oct. 28, 1786.

2W

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.

New-Jersey Confiscated Lands.

To be sold, by publick vendue,

The following very valuable lots and tracts of land and farms, in the county of Middlesex; also sundry proprietary rights of unlocated lands, in the eastern division of the said state, to wit,

1. THE one half of a small red house and lot of about one acre of land, situate on the north side of Smith-street, adjoining the tavern-house and lot belonging unto John Rattoon, now in possession of Jacob Wifor, in Perth-Amboy, a part of the forfeited estate of Stephen Skinner, late of Perth-Amboy aforesaid.
2. Three-sevenths of the one-fourth share of that elegant brick house and lot of land, situate on High-street, in Perth-Amboy, formerly the estate of Andrew Johnston, Esquire, deceased, a part of the forfeited estate of Peter, Andrew and Oliver Barbarie, late of Perth-Amboy aforesaid. Also a number of lots of land in and near Perth-Amboy, forfeited by Alexander Watson and others; which shall be more particularly described at the day of sale.
3. One acre of land situate near the square in Woodbridge, on the east side of the street leading to Elizabeth-Town, a part of the forfeited estate of John Heard, late of Woodbridge.
4. About 73 acres of land, situate on Raritan river, in South-Amboy, a great part of which is salt and fresh meadow, a part of the forfeited estate of John Morris, late of the county of Essex.
5. A lot of land adjoining the farm late John Perine's, near Macheponix river, in South-Amboy, containing about 8 acres of land, a part of the forfeited estate of John Perine, of South-Amboy aforesaid.
6. About 7 acres and seven-tenths of an acre of land, situate in Woodbridge, adjoining lands of Daniel Moores and others, a part of the forfeited estate of Isaac Dunham, late of Woodbridge.
7. About 3 and an half acres of salt meadow, situate near Walker's-Creek, in the township of Piscataway,

a part of the forfeited estate of Jacob Boice, late of Piscataway aforesaid.

8. About 100 acres of land, situate at Deep-Run, near South river, in South-Amboy, a part of the forfeited estate of Barnardus LeGrange, late of New-Brunswick.

9. About 12 acres of salt meadow, situate in Woodbridge, a part of the forfeited estate of Jonathan Clifton, late of Woodbridge.

10. About 20 acres of salt meadow, situate in Woodbridge, a part of the forfeited estates of Stephen Skinner and John Smyth, late of Perth-Amboy.

11. About 105 acres of land, situate in Piscataway, held by mortgage. Also some other lots of land, a part of the forfeited estate of Hugh Wallace, late of New-York.

12. About 1087 and five hundredths of an acre, of unlocated proprietary rights of land, in East-Jersey, any where except Romopock and Suffex allotments. Also 1359 and three hundred and seventy-five one thousandths of an acre, south of Raritan river, a part of the forfeited estate of Oliver Delancey, late of New-York.

13. The one-third of the one-seventh of one 43th share of about 1084 and half acres, of unlocated proprietary rights of land, in East-Jersey, forfeited by John Williams, late of the county of Monmouth.

14. One-third of one-fourth of the one forty-eighth share in 4166 acres, of unlocated proprietary rights of land, in East-Jersey, on which there is due on the fourth dividend to be located any where except Romopock and Suffex allotments, 83 and thirty-three hundredths of an acre. Also 104 and sixteen hundredths of an acre, any where south of Raritan river. Also a warrant on Pine Land, south of Raritan river, of 62 and fifty hundredths of an acre—all of which is a part of the forfeited estate of Philip Kearney, late of Perth-Amboy.

15. Two shares of unlocated proprietary rights of land, in East-Jersey, a part of the forfeited estate of Jonathan and Abraham Stout, late of the county of Monmouth.

16. About 530 and thirty-eight thousandths of an acre, of unlocated proprietary rights of land, any where in East-Jersey, except Romopock and Suffex allotments. Also 663 and six thousand seven hundred and twenty-five ten thousandths of an acre, any where south of Raritan river, a part of the forfeited estate of Cortland Skinner, late of Perth-Amboy.

17. About 500 acres of unlocated proprietary rights of land, in East-Jersey, any where except Romopock and Suffex allotments. Also 625 acres any where south of Raritan river, a part of the forfeited estate of Heathcote Johnston, late of Perth-Amboy.

A true statement of which shall be shewn at the day of sale. Also sundry other forfeited unlocated proprietary rights, &c.

18. A tract of about 800 acres of land, situate on the east side of South river, in South-Amboy aforesaid; a part of the forfeited estate of Michael Kearney, late of Perth-Amboy, for and during his natural life.

19. A lease of 28 years on a storehouse, situate in New-Brunswick, in Queen-street, a part of the forfeited estate of John Duykink, of New-Brunswick aforesaid.

20. One-third of a tract of land on South river in South-Amboy, containing about 500 acres. Also one-sixth of 350 acres at Macheponix. Also one-sixth of 210 acres adjoining the same. Also 550 acres in and about Spottwood, a part of the forfeited estate of William Terrill, late of Perth-Amboy.

21. The three-sevenths of one-third of the aforesaid tracts, which is forfeited by William Terrill, is also forfeited by Peter, Andrew and Oliver Barbarie, and the right of Stephen Skinner, forfeited in the same; all late of Perth-Amboy.

22. A number of forfeited rights of land, held by mortgage, to wit, Solomon Brecount to Alexander Watson, for 20 acres of land, situate in Woodbridge; Samuel Drake to Stephen Skinner, for 80 acres of land, situate in Piscataway; John Gach to Philip Gach, for 4 acres of land, situate in Woodbridge; William High to Stephen Skinner, sundry goods and chattels, lands, &c. situate in South-Amboy; Thomas Bucklew to Alexander Watson, for 105 acres of land in South-Amboy; Abraham Letts to Barnardus LeGrange, for lands at Roundabouts in South-Amboy, on Raritan river; Bisset Weeks to Stephen Skinner, a lot of land in Perth-Amboy, bounded by Water-street; all of which shall be more particularly described at the day of sale.

23. The publick barracks at Perth-Amboy, and the land on which they stand; and also New-Brunswick barracks, by lot or otherwise.

All which lots of land, farms and plantations, and proprietary unlocated rights of land, I shall expose at publick sale, on Monday the 27th day of November next, at the house of John Hampton, innholder, in Perth-Amboy, to begin at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all are sold. Besides cash in lawful money of this state, the following state obligations will be received in payment, to wit, officers' and soldiers' notes given for the depreciation of their papers; notes given by the commissioners on settlement for pay due to the militia of this state, notes given for debts liquidated by Silas Condict, Esquire, and notes given by the treasurer for balance due to persons on demands against forfeited estates. The conditions of payment shall be made known the day of sale by

DAVID OLDEN, Agent.

October 28, 1786.

2W

Lampblack,

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

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 efficient 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

State of New-Jersey, Monmouth county.

WHEREAS inquisition hath been found and final judgment entered in favour of the state, previous to the third day of February 1783:

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the real and personal estates of the under-named persons, will be sold at publick vendue, at Monmouth courthouse, on Thursday the 23d day of November next; the said vendue to begin by one o'clock in the afternoon. A plantation of two hundred and twenty acres, whereon captain John Covenhoven now lives. Also another tract of near one hundred acres, adjoining the aforesaid tract. Also the one-fourth part of the plantation whereon William Grover lives, or all said William Grover's share, in said plantation. Those parcels of land lieth in the township of Upper-Freehold. Also a tract of land formerly John Williams's, sen. late of Lower-Freehold. Also two fourths of a large tract of land formerly owned by Philip Kearney, jun. and Cortland Skinner. Those two tracts lie at Manihakim. All the remaining part of John Williams's estate, of Shrewsbury, that is unsold. Also one ninth of the farm called Morriston, forfeited by Cortland Skinner. Also the remaining part of Joseph Allen's estate that is unsold. Also one fourth part of the mill called Lubborow's Mill. Also a small plantation and two lots of salt meadow, lying at Conalcong, in the township of Middletown. Those were formerly Criney's, once Vanmarter's.

JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.

October 6, 1786.

4w

Confiscated lands in the county of Hunterdon.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the courthouse in Trenton, on Saturday the 18th of November next, between the hours of two and six o'clock in the afternoon, viz.

A LOT of meadow land in Maidenhead, adjoining meadows belonging to Aaron Van-Cleve and others, containing about five acres and three quarters; late the property of Thomas Hooper.

A plantation in Tewkesbury, near Potter's-Town, whereon Harmanus Hoffman now lives, containing five hundred and nine acres of land. Also one sixth of two fifteenths of the undivided part of a tract of land called the Society's Great Tract; late the property of William Tyrell.

And at the same time will be sold the publick barracks in Trenton, with the lot on which they stand; subject to a lease for two years from the first day of April next.

Three months credit will be given to the purchasers; and payment will be received in lawful money of this state, notes given for the depreciation of pay due to the 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.

MOORE FURMAN, Agent.

October 3, 1786.

6w

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the Market-house in Trenton, on Wednesday the 15th day of November next, the following lots of land situate in Trenton aforesaid, viz.

LOT No. 5, in the original plan of the town; this lies on the street leading from the market-house to Philips's mill, nearly opposite Mr. John Rickey's, and extends 80 feet in front along the said street, and 237 feet deep, is bounded by the said street and lots of Samuel Tucker, Esquire, and Joseph Milnor, and has been for some years occupied by Mr. Tucker as a garden.

Lot No. 15, in the said plan, lies further along said street, is bounded by lots of Samuel Tucker, Esquire, Joseph Milnor, and of the Rev. Dr. Spencer and Robert Walne, deceased, and contains about five acres, the above-mentioned street runs through it in such manner as to leave a square lot of about one acre on the north side.

Lot No. 18, in the said plan, is a back lot very suitable for grais, contains about five acres, and is bounded by lots of the Rev. Dr. Spencer, deceased, Abraham Hunt, Joseph Milnor and others. The pleasant situation and fertility of the soil of those lots is well known, and the advantages to be derived from the improvements in so flourishing a town as Trenton are too obvious to need enumerating.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises before the day of sale, are requested to apply to James Ewing, Esquire, in Trenton aforesaid, with whom the draught is left, and who will give every necessary information.

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and an indisputable title given, by

THOMAS MASON and
BENJAMIN-G. EYRE.

8 w

House of Assembly, May 22, 1786.

APETITION from the widow and legatees of Stephen Hunt, deceased, late of Somerset county, setting forth, that the said deceased made his testament and last will in the presence of two witnesses only, by which means the executors therein mentioned are not authorized to convey the real estate of the testator, and praying that an act may be passed to enable the executors in said will mentioned to fulfil the intention of the said testator;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition at the next sitting, on advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present, and a copy of this order, in the New-Jersey Gazette, and also the news-paper printed at Elizabeth-Town, at least six weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes,

MASKELL EWING, jun. clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that a bill will be presented to the honourable the Legislature at their next sitting, agreeably to the leave given in the above order.

ANNA HUNT,
STEPHEN HUNT,
MARGARET HUNT,
CATHARINE HUNT.

6 w

Wilmington, New-Castle county, Delaware state,
August 4, 1786.

THIRTY DOLLARS
REWARD.

RAN away from this place, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, a negro man named Tom; he is a strong, square built, well-set fellow, talks strong and coarse, pretty forward, and easily made to laugh, about five feet four inches high, and between thirty-five and forty years of age; has lately had his right arm broke, and when he went away carried it in a sling; he is by no means fond of rum, but will drink cyder; and as he is but just from Motherkill Mills, Kent county, about nine miles below Dover, on Delaware, and has a wife thereabout, he may possibly talk of that place: Had on, when he went away, a light-coloured, short, coarse cloth coat and waist-coat lined with green baiz, and trousers of the same, a wool hat, and good shoes tied with strings, but possibly may change his dress, as he had other clothes with him: It is supposed he is intending for East-Jersey, and possibly New-York, as he was seen about sixteen miles from Philadelphia on his way thither: Whoever secures said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

6w 7/6 pd. t. f.

JOHN STOW.

N. B. It is requested that, if he should be apprehended, intelligence may be sent to Mr. Charles Stow in Coombs's Alley, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, by post or otherwise, in Wilmington, as soon as possible.

Agreeably to an act of Assembly will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the seventh of November next, on the premises,

THE publick barracks in the city of Burlington, together with the lot of ground they stand on: Three months credit will be given to the purchaser for payment, which may be made in lawful money of this state, notes given for depreciation of pay due to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, notes given by commissioners on settlement of pay due to the militia of this state, and notes given by the treasurer for balances due to persons on demands against forfeited estates, or any of them.

THOMAS FENIMORE, Agent.

State of New-Jersey, Sept. 26, 1786.

5w

PATENTED LANDS,
TO BE SOLD,

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

October 19, 1786. t. f.

American Blistered Steel,

Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported from Europe, and to be sold by

John Nancarrow and White Matlack,

Under the FIRM of

NANCARROW and MATLACK,

AT the stores of John Helling's on Stamper's wharf, and in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets; at Greenfield and Humphreys' store on Chestnut-street wharf, at Baker, Potts and Co's. store in Third-street, at Michael Gunkle'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.

A fresh importation of goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,
FOR SALE AT

Shotwells Wholesale Store,

IN RAHWAY—

WHERE retailers may be supplied on very moderate terms, by the piece or package. New-Jersey or New-York paper money, flaxseed, iron, and many other kinds of produce, will be taken in payment.

October 7, 1786.

4w*

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

It cures the quinsy, and sore mouth in grown persons; the thrush, or sore mouth in children: It also cures the inward bleeding-piles, and the scurvy in the gums; and it is so safe a medicine that it may be given to a child ten days old. The number of persons cured of these disorders, both young and old, in Pennsylvania and other places, renders it needless to give any further encomium of it. Directions for taking it will be given with each pot.

6 w 5/ pd.

Monmouth county, Sept. 12, 1786.

Publick Notice is hereby given to all Persons whom it may concern,

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

WILLIAM COLWELL,
HENDRICK BENNETT.

3m 15/ p.

A

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

For sale, at the Printing-Office,

in Trenton, by the thou-

sand, hundred or less

number, either in

sheets or

bound.