

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1786.

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

New-Jersey Confiscated Lands.
To be sold, by publick vendue,

The following very valuable tracts of land and farms, in the county of Suffex, in this state, viz.

Lots. Total do.

1. **A** TRACT of land, situate on the river Delaware, near the mouth of Paulingskill, containing 313 acres, being the residue of 1146 acres and three-fourths, under lease and rent, being part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox, Esquire.

2. A tract of land, lying on both sides of Pequess river, on the great road from Oxford furnace and the courthouse, about four miles from said furnace and Delaware river, containing 1279 acres, having five several improvements thereon, and under lease and rent, being also part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox.

3. A tract of land adjoining Oxford furnace, containing 257 acres and a half, being an undivided fourth part of 1030 acres besides allowance for roads, being altogether wood and timber, and is also part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox.

4. A tract of land containing 69 acres joining the above, being the undivided fourth part of 276 acres besides allowance for highways, having one improvement thereon, being also a part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox.

5. A plantation near Green's Pond and the Log-Gaol, on the great road to Suffex courthouse, containing 168 acres, under lease and rent, being also part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox.

6. A tract of land, situate on Paulingskill joining the division-line run by John Lawrence, containing 343 acres, the residue of 1000 acres, the whole wood and timber, and is also a part of the forfeited estate of the said Daniel Cox.

7. A tract of land, situate on Delaware river, near the mouth of Paulingskill, containing, by the original survey thereof, 850 acres, with an improvement under lease and rent, being part of the forfeited estate of John-Tabor Kempe and Grace his wife.

8. Three plantations near Pequess and the Log-Gaol, containing, by survey thereof, one lot of 385, one other lot of 213 acres, and the other 190 acres, or 788 acres in the whole, with two improvable leaves, being also part of the forfeited estate of the said John-Tabor Kempe and Grace his wife.

9. A plantation containing, by survey thereof, 640 acres, situate in Hardwick, at the Great Pond, known by the name of Swartwood's Pond, with a valuable improvement thereon, under lease and rent, and is also a part of the forfeited estate of the said John-Tabor Kempe and Grace his wife.

10. The undivided fifth part of 125 acres, situated in Greenwich, being part of the plantation which John Schooly lives on, being part of the forfeited estate of William Schooly.

Also the following described tracts and lots of land, being part of the forfeited estate of Colonel Oliver Delancy, viz.

1. A tract of land containing 58 acres and fifty-one hundredths, situated in Newtown, on the west side of Papecotting creek, joining a tract of land surveyed for Walter Rutherford, known by the name of the Tamerack Meadow.

2. Two valuable lots of land, containing in both 35 acres and ninety-eight hundredths, situate in Newtown aforesaid, near to the farm of the late Robert Price, deceased.

3. A tract of land containing 54 acres and six hundredths, situated in Newtown aforesaid, on both sides of a branch of Paulingskill, called Provender brook, in possession of Philip Beamer, a valuable improvement thereon, under lease and rent.

4. A tract of land containing 413 acres and forty-two hundredths, situate in the township of Wantage, at a place called Collard's Plains and the Pond Meadow, adjoining to the plantation of the late Elijah Collard, deceased.

5. A tract of land containing 136 acres and forty hundredths, situate in the township of Wantage, at a place called Donkey's Cripple-Bush, and joins Jacob Docker's plantation.

6. Three lots of land, near to or adjoining each other, the first contains 88 acres and fifty hundredths, the second 36 acres and fifty-seven hundredths, and the third contains 30 acres, making in the whole 156 acres and seven hundredths, situate in Wantage aforesaid, with valuable improvements thereon, in the possession of John Tims and others.

7. A lot of land containing 19 acres and forty-five hundredths, situate in Wantage, within the bounds

of a larger tract of land belonging to said Delancy, and the heirs of Henry Cuyler.

8. A tract of land containing 64 acres and fifty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage aforesaid, near the head of a stream of water called Hendricks-kill, including part of Jeremiah Vanbourn's improvement.

9. A tract of land containing 56 acres and sixty-two hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, on the main branch of Paquanick river, joining lands returned to Hartshorn Fitz-Randolph.

10. A tract of land containing 152 acres and fifty-two hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the east side of the main branch of Paquanick river, about one quarter of a mile northeastward of the said Fitz-Randolph's land.

11. A tract of land containing 39 acres and ninety hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, on the east side of the Walkill, opposite to Maffecotekill.

12. A tract of land containing 67 acres and forty-four hundredths, situate in Hardiston, near to or joining the York line, at a place called Forbes's Field.

13. A tract of land containing 223 acres and five hundredths, situate in Hardiston, in the meadow between Jacob Van-Houter's and William Snodgrafs.

14. A tract of land containing 142 acres and sixteen hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on Pochuck Mountain, near where Joseph Head lives.

15. A tract of land containing 50 acres and thirty-nine hundredths, strict measure, situate in Hardiston, near the road that leads from Elijah Collard's, deceased, to Paulingskill.

16. A tract of land containing 74 acres and eighty-seven hundredths, situate in the township of Wantage, on a branch of the Walkill called Redkill, including the improvement of Cornelius Devore.

17. A tract of land containing 36 acres, situate in Newtown, adjoining Capt. Broderick's plantation.

Also the one full equal and undivided moiety or half part, the whole in two equal parts to be divided, of all those several lots and tracts of land hereafter described, having been taken up in partnership by said Delancy and Henry Cuyler, Esq. deceased, being also a part of the forfeited estate of said Delancy:

1. A tract of land containing 176 acres and twenty-three hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on a small branch of Paquanick river that falls into a branch commonly called Conelins and Crank's Brook.

2. A tract of land containing 154 acres and fifty-eight hundredths, lying below the forks of the Walkill and Papecotting, including Maffecote and part of the Great-Meadow.

3. A tract of land containing 62 acres and seventy-eight hundredths, situate in the forks of Papecotting and the Walkill, being drowned land meadow.

4. A tract of meadow land containing 55 acres and forty-seven hundredths, lying at the drowned lands below the forks of the Walkill on the east side thereof, opposite to Maffecote meadow.

5. A tract of land containing 98 acres and twelve hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the road that leads from Wallin's mill to Pochuck, joining Benjamin Wilson's land.

6. A tract of land containing 182 acres and ninety-six hundredths, situate in Wantage township, at a place called the Pond-Meadow-Bog, on the east side thereof, joining another tract surveyed for said Delancy, and the heirs of Henry Cuyler, Esquire, deceased.

7. A tract of land containing 66 acres and sixty-one hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a westerly branch of Papecotting, called the Mill-Brook, above Daniel Kirkendall's.

8. A tract of land containing 57 acres and forty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a westerly branch of the Walkill, called Beaver-Run.

9. A tract of land containing 50 acres and fifty-one hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a westerly branch of Papecotting, called Kirkendall's Brook.

10. A tract of land containing 148 acres and twenty-two hundredths, lying on the great road leading from Elijah Collard's to Paulingskill, called Collard's Plains, with a valuable improvement thereon.

11. A tract of land containing 188 acres and thirty-eight hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, adjoining a tract of 661 acres and sixteen hundredths surveyed for said Delancy and Cuyler, and sold by Martin and Mecker, two of the commissioners for selling forfeited estates, to Simon Simonson, Garlinghouse and others.

12. A lot of land containing 10 acres, situate in Hardiston, on both sides of a brook called Pochuck, on the south side of a mountain of the same name, in-

cluding a place about a quarter of a mile above Den-Decker's, called the Falls.

13. A lot of land containing 36 acres, situate in Montague, on a small brook between John Welden and Peter Decker's, near a meadow called the Upper Meadow.

14. A tract of land containing 98 acres and ninety-nine hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the drowned lands, near the great road leading from Goshen to Suffex courthouse, joining 270 acres, late the said Delancy's, sold to Dotey and Spencer by the commissioners.

15. A lot of land containing 23 acres and fifty-eight hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the drowned lands, joining lands of Henry Cuyler.

16. A tract of land containing 65 acres and seventy-four hundredths, situate in the township of

17. A tract of land containing 146 acres and sixty-six hundredths, situate in

18. A lot of land containing 13 acres and eighty-five hundredths, joining the above tract, No. 17.

19. A lot of land containing 39 acres and fifty hundredths, situate in Hardiston, near the York line, at a place called Forbes's field.

20. A tract of land containing 119 acres and forty-two hundredths, situate in the township of Montague, westward of Minifink mountain, between John Welden and Peter Decker's, including a meadow called the Great Meadow.

21. A tract of land containing 69 acres and forty-two hundredths, situate in Montague, joining the last described tract No. 20.

22. A tract of land containing 838 acres and ninety-nine hundredths, situate in Newtown, on the northwestward of Papecotting creek, adjoining the farm of the late Robert Price, deceased.

23. A lot of land containing 76 acres and eighty-five hundredths, situate in the easterly part of Newtown, about half a mile southward of Nicholas Devores, and near David Devores.

24. A lot of meadow-ground containing 16 acres and twenty-seven hundredths, situate in Newtown, including a small bog-meadow, about ten chains east from lot No. 23.

25. A tract of land containing 789 acres and twenty-nine hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the east side of Walkill, at the drowned lands, a considerable part thereof is meadow.

26. A lot of land containing 17 acres and ninety-seven hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the east side of the drowned lands, joining lands of Henry Cuyler, at a place called Duning's Neck.

27. A tract of land containing 371 acres and seventy-eight hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, near Daniel Decker's plantation.

28. A tract of land containing 260 acres and seventy-one hundredths, situate in Hardiston, near a meadow called Slablay meadow.

29. A lot of land containing 15 acres and forty hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the waters of the Walkill, one mile below Joseph Wallin's, near the Medicinal spring.

30. A Tract of land containing within the bounds 532 acres and twenty-six hundredths, but after deducting three smaller surveys of said Delancy's included therein, containing 155 acres and seven hundredths, there remains 377 acres and nineteen hundredths in partnership, situate in Wantage, on the west side of Papecotting, in possession of John Tims and others.

31. A tract of land containing 76 acres and eighty-nine hundredths, situate in Hardiston, joining lands surveyed for Abraham Ogden, Esq. late in the possession of Col. Anthony Broderick.

32. A tract of land containing 80 acres and thirty hundredths, situate in Wantage, joining other lands of said Delancy, also joins Abraham Westbrook's plantation.

33. A tract of land containing 69 acres and fifty-six hundredths, situate in Wantage, near Stephen Mead's plantation, joining lands of Henry Cuyler.

34. A tract of land containing within the bounds 169 acres and thirty-two hundredths, but after deducting 120 acres of Henry Cuyler, included therein, there remains in partnership 49 acres and thirty-three hundredths, situate in Wantage, at a place called and known by the name of Hendrick's fly or meadow.

35. A tract of land containing 42 acres and eleven hundredths, situate in Wantage, joining the aforesaid 120 acres of Henry Cuyler.

36. A tract of land containing 37 acres and seven hundredths, situate in Hardiston, joining Henry Cuyler's land, and includes nearly all the possession of Benjamin Skinner.

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

Rev. and dear sir,

DURING our passage to *Madeira*, I was a prey to the most gloomy thoughts. Though I had well deserved all I met with, and the captain might have been justified if he had carried his resentment still further, yet my pride at that time suggested that I had been grossly injured, and this so far wrought upon my wicked heart, that I actually formed designs against his life, and this was one reason that made me willing to prolong my own—I was sometimes divided between the two, not thinking it practicable to effect both.—I was now capable of any thing—to appearance I was given up to judicial blindness—I had not the least fear of God before my eyes, nor, so far as I remember, the least sensibility of conscience.—I was possessed of so strong a spirit of delusion, that, after death, I was persuaded, I should cease to be. Some intervals of sober reflection would at times take place, and when I have chosen death rather than life, a ray of hope would come in, though there was little probability for such a hope, that I should yet see better days—that I might again return to *England*, and have my wishes crowned, if I did not willingly throw myself away. In a word, my attachment to Mrs. N——, was now the only restraint I had left. Though I neither feared God nor regarded man, I could not bear that she could think meanly of me when I was dead—this single thought, which had not restrained me from a thousand smaller evils, proved my only and effectual barrier against the greatest and most fatal temptations.—What, humanly speaking, would have been the consequence of my continuing in that situation, I cannot say; but Providence, when I little thought of it, was working my deliverance.—Two things I had determined when at *Plymouth*, that I would not go to *India*, and that I would go to *Guinea*—both were accomplished, but not in my own way. On the morning we were to sail from *Madeira*, after being there some time, I was late in bed, and had slept longer, but that an old companion in jest, cut down the hammock in which I lay—this forced me to dress myself, I was very angry, but durst not resent it.—I went upon deck, where I saw a man that moment putting his cloths into a boat, who told me he was going to leave us. Upon enquiring, I was informed, that two men from a *Guinea* ship, which lay near us, had entered on board the *Harwick*, and that the commodore, Sir George Pockock, had ordered the captain to send two others in their room. My heart instantly burned like fire—I begged the boat might be detained a few minutes—I ran to the Lieutenants, and intreated them to intercede with the Captain, that I might be dismissed upon this occasion—though I had disobliged all these officers in their turns, yet they had pitied my case, and were ready to serve me now. The captain who had refused to exchange me at *Plymouth*, though at the request of Admiral *Medley*, was now easily prevailed on. I believe, in little more than half an hour, from my being asleep in bed, I saw myself discharged, and safe on board another ship. This was one of the many critical turns of my life, in which Divine Providence was pleased to cause many unexpected circumstances, to concur in almost an instant of time. The ship I went on board was bound to *Sierra Leon*, and the adjacent parts of what is called the *Windward coast of Africa*. The commander I found was acquainted with my father; he received me very kindly, and made fair professions of assistance, and I believe he would have been my friend; but without making the least advantage of former mistakes and troubles, I pursued the same course, nay, if possible I acted much worse. On board the *Harwick*, though my principles were totally corrupted, yet, as upon my first going there, I was in some degree staid and serious, the remembrance of this made me ashamed of breaking out in that notorious manner I could otherwise have indulged. But now entering among strangers, I could appear without disguise; and I well remember, while I was passing from the one ship to the other, one reason why I rejoiced in the exchange, was, “that I now might be as abandoned as I pleased without any control”—and from this time I was abandoned indeed, little if any thing short of that animated description of an almost irrecoverable state which we have in 2d. Peter 2d. chap. I not only sinned with a high hand myself, but made it my study to tempt and seduce others upon every occasion; nay, I eagerly sought occasion, sometimes to my own hazard and hurt.—This carriage lost me the favour of my new captain—not that he disliked my wickedness any further than it affected his interest; but I became careless and disobedient—besides I had a little of that unlucky wit, which can do little more than multiply troubles and enemies to its possessor.—Upon some imagined affront I made a song, in which I ridiculed his ship, his designs and his person, and soon taught it to the whole ship’s company—and he was no stranger either to the intention or the author. Such was the ungrateful return I made for his offers of friendship and protection. I shall say no more of this part of my story—let it be buried in eternal silence;—but let me not be silent from the praise of that *grace* which could pardon—that *blood* which could expiate such sins as mine—yea, the *Ethiopian* may change his skin, and the *Leopard* his spots, since I, who was the willing slave of every evil, have been spared as a monument of Almighty mercy.—Thus I went on for about six months, by which time the ship was preparing to leave the coast. A few days before she sailed the Captain died—the mate succeeded to the command, and I was upon such terms with him, that I made no doubt, if I went with him to the *West-Indies*, he would put me on board a man of war, and this to me was more dreadful than death—to avoid it I determined to re-

main in *Africa*, and amused myself with many golden dreams, that here I should find an opportunity of improving my fortune. There are still upon that part of the coast of *Africa*, a few white men settled, and there were many more at the time I was first there, whose business it was to purchase slaves, &c. in the rivers and country adjacent, and to sell them to the ships at an advanced price. One of these who at first landed in my indigent circumstances had acquired considerable wealth; he had lately been in *England*, and was returning in the vessel I was in, of which he owned a quarter part. His example impressed me with hopes of the same success, and upon condition of entering into his service, I obtained my discharge. I had not the precaution to make any terms, but trusted to his generosity. I received no compensation for my time on board the ship, but a bill on the owners in *England*, which was never paid, for they failed before my return. The day the vessel sailed I landed upon the island of *Benancoes*, with little more than the clothes upon my back, as if I had escaped from shipwreck.—
January 17, 1763.

[To be continued.]

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.

Agreeably to adjournment, the inhabitants of this town assembled in Faneuil-Hall, on Monday last, when the committee appointed for that purpose, reported their draught of an address to his excellency the governor, and a circular letter to the several towns in the commonwealth, which were accepted with scarcely a dissenting voice, as follow, viz.

TO THE INHABITANTS of the town of

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

THE inhabitants of the town of Boston can never remain the unconcerned spectators of the distress and calamity of their fellow-citizens in any part of the commonwealth.

Your generous friendship to us, evidenced as well by your liberal donations as otherwise, when we were particularly suffering in the great cause of our country, can never fail to warm our hearts with the highest sentiments of friendship for you;—and we are persuaded that the exertions we were then called to make, for our common safety, have yet a place in your kind remembrance.

Thus united, as we conceive, in sentiment and affection, as well as in interest, with that cordiality which must and ever will subsist amongst a virtuous and enlightened people in a free country, we take the liberty to address you on those commotions which have too widely spread within the commonwealth. You will suffer us to reason on this occasion, with a freedom which is the part of sincere friendship; for we do assure you, that our country can never feel a political or civil evil which we will not cheerfully bear a part of until our joint exertions can obtain a constitutional redress.

We do not conceive it to be our duty to decide whether the grievances, mentioned by the conventions in some of the counties of the state, really exist or not; but we beg leave to submit it to your dispassionate and candid decision, whether, if they have a real existence, the tumultuous methods adopted by some assemblies of men within the government, are the proper measures to obtain redress.

When we dissolved our connection with the empire of Britain, we then (politically speaking) had it in our election to remain in a state of nature, or to ordain for ourselves such form of government as we chose. We were then in a state recognized by the first article of the declaration of rights, “free and equal,” and nothing but our own voluntary consent, given in a solemn compact, could reduce us to a form of civil government. It required no great share of wisdom, however, to discern, that unless we threw ourselves into that state, we could neither defend ourselves against a foreign invasion, or be preserved from the depredations of wicked and abandoned men amongst ourselves. Therefore, “the people inhabiting the territory” “called the province of Massachusetts-Bay,” by a voluntary association, formed a social compact; and, in a solemn appeal to the great Legislator of the universe, “the whole people covenanted with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, to be governed by certain known and established laws, for the common good and security of all.” By the same solemn compact, the powers of legislation and the authority for the due execution of the laws, were provided and established; and we then did, and as yet do conceive, that all was done with such caution and restrictions, that no man or body of men, who shall invade the rights of the smallest individual, can pass with impunity. In the same compact, the people solemnly agreed to support the constitution for the space of fifteen years, and made ample provision for the revision of it at the end of that period, if it should then be thought necessary.—There is no officer either high or low, within the commonwealth, who does not derive his whole authority from the people, and who is not amenable to a proper and adequate tribunal for his conduct.

There are indeed evils which are common to the whole human race, founded in the depravity and imperfection of mankind; and there are others, the unhappy lot of some countries, arising from their situation, or the deep-rooted habits of the people possessing them; both which are alike incapable of being cured by any acts of government, or exertions of human power, but must be left to accidents and changes of time for a remedy. Should corrupt and designing men inflame the spirits of the people to demand of their rulers, the removal of such evils, their own reflections would sooner or later point them to their mistake.

If grievances have arisen in the government, surely

the voice of the people may be taken without flying to arms:—and no one can wish to dissolve our happy constitution, unless another is substituted in its place; for a state of anarchy is to be dreaded above all other calamities, because there is no evil which it does not involve. But to us, as we shall take leave by and by to submit to your consideration, consequences would flow from such a state as would cause each true American, within the commonwealth, even to regret that he had ever tasted the sweets of civil freedom.

If the citizens of the state labour under grievances which can be redressed by the acts of the legislature, we conceive that their privileges in this case can never be enlarged, for the general court are chosen annually by the people; and though in one year our complaints are not attended to, yet we can in the next election place men in power who will answer our reasonable expectations; and we are constrained to say, that we are ignorant of the time when the representatives of the people in this state have not duly attended to the instructions of their constituents. Some towns have indeed given instructions contrary to the sentiments of the majority in the state, and they therefore have not succeeded; but is not this always the case when in society the compact is for the minority to submit to the majority? Let the majority be ever so much in the wrong, is there any remedy, within the reach of nature, compatible with the ideas of society and government? To say, the majority shall not govern, is saying, either that we will reduce ourselves to a state of nature, or reject the ideas of civil liberty, establish a despotism, and be subject to the sovereign pleasure of one man.

We then beg you to consider, whether instructing our representatives who serve us in the legislature, is not our great remedy against any ills we suffer, and which are within the compass of human power to redress.

As we have taken leave to hint to you the mode in which, under the government established by our commonwealth, we conceive all grievances ought to be remedied; we will now beg your patience, and earnestly solicit your candour, while we mention some of the consequences which we think must flow from a continuance of the present commotions.—As an introduction to this part of our address, we will take a retrospective view of our late situation, and compare our present with that in which we should have been, had not the noble exertions of America, in defence of the dearest rights of mankind, prevented it.

Taxed by Great-Britain, unconstitutionally and illegally, the quantity demanded was not the object of the important stand then made—but the obvious intention of reducing to absolute slavery, to a prince on an island at three thousand miles distance, the people of a whole continent, demanded an opposition worthy of the blood and treasure expended in it.—Our public assemblies, in towns and elsewhere, were prohibited; and every precaution taken to deprive us of the enjoyment even of social pity and joint complaint—a standing army, cruelly hostile, as well from their deep-rooted prejudices as the sanguinary nature of their errand, supported at our own expence, was employed to prostrate us before each haughty minion who chose to insult and plunder us.—Where then was the dignity of man? And where, had they succeeded, could the heaven-born idea of civil freedom, been entertained? Even a fight for the sweets of liberty would have been treason!—How reverse of this is our now happy situation? Subjected to no laws, but such as are made by a legislature of our own election, agreeably to the form of government established by our own consent, taxed by our own representatives only, and controlled by no authority but what is derived from ourselves.

While we contended for a jewel of this immense value, still invaded on every side by the scourging arm of despotism, how solemnly did we appeal to that Being who sees the inmost recesses of our hearts? And how sacredly did we pledge our lives and fortunes to each other, and to our Congress, in the glorious contest?—And shall we now accomplish the wishes and fulfil the prediction of our enemies in meanly receding from all our engagements?

Is it possible, that any considerate man should suppose that we, as a people, ought to, or can be exempted from the calamities and difficulties incident to human life? Were we not at all times aware that there is no medium between a state of government and a state of nature? And that the latter is at all times a state of warfare, where no man has a property in even the produce of his own labour, but only a precarious possession, maintained by force? Or did any among us vainly believe that we could enjoy the blessings of government without an expence attending it? As well might they expect that the earth would yield her fruits without tillage, and that man could subsist without labour and pain.—The unalterable laws of nature have fixed it, that the path to political, public or private happiness, is directed alone through industry and frugality; and we surely ought to submit to the common lot of humanity without repining, because it is one of the first dictates of religion.

We are very sensible that the habits of luxury contracted in the late war, from the vast quantity of goods imported and the too great profusion of money, together with receiving and giving unlimited credit, have involved many families in distress, and have much diminished our abilities for paying those just debts contracted in the day of our trouble, as the price of our freedom:—but shall we, because many of us are now distressed, entail ruin upon our posterity! Let us lay aside the destructive fashions and expensive superfluities of the day; be sober, temperate and industrious; and, by the blessing of propitious Heaven, we shall soon retrieve our circumstances, and establish our public credit.

When we consider the nature of the present commotions, it presents to us the very important question, whether we shall exist as a nation upon the earth?

For we are by no means ignorant that Congress, by our consent, and to our inexpressible joy and satisfaction, procured from our allies a loan in specie, the interest whereof we are obliged annually to discharge.—The shutting up of the courts of justice, preventing the due execution of the laws, and arresting the collection of publick taxes, annihilates our government, and loudly proclaims to our foreign creditors their total insecurity. Should their lenity and patience, supported by a hope of our reclaiming ourselves, and correcting our error, keep the sword in the sheath, yet we may have an enemy who will embrace the unlucky moment, should there ever be one, when he finds us without resources, without credit, and without an ally, and deeply revenge himself for the disgrace his arms have sustained. Were there any among us so depraved as to wish to return to the domination of Great-Britain, they may easily perceive that the nations of Europe would never permit such an union of power, but divide us amongst them. Our feelings would indeed, upon such an occasion, point out to us a remedy, perhaps less disgraceful, the establishment of a domestic, instead of a foreign despotism: supported by a standing army, maintained by our own toil, to awe us into such submission, that every idea of freedom shall be finally and totally eradicated.

We are convinced that the present disturbances arose from British emissaries, residing amongst us, whose every wish is for our overthrow and ruin; or from the machinations of wicked and unprincipled men, who seek their own emolument to the destruction of their country; or from a combination of both. But though many of our fellow-citizens are deceived by them, and betrayed into a dangerous mistake, yet we trust that they will, on recollection, spurn from their councils such base and infamous men; and that a careful discrimination will be made between those who are, and those who are not, for the support of a government no less necessary to the happiness than to the security of the lives, liberty and properties of the people.

When we have seen the patriot close his eyes in death, with gratitude and rapture committing his posterity to the arms of liberty, shall we see others agonizing in their last moments at yielding their children to the chains of servitude? Forbid it, the spirit of freedom which has so long animated and enlightened America! Forbid it, Heaven!

Finding that his excellency the governor, pursuant to the duties of his office, by advice of council, has called upon all the good people of the state to lend their aid in preventing the impending ruin, we can do no less than to recognize anew our solemn engagements to support the government we have so lately and deliberately established;—and we feel ourselves assured, that our numerous well-affected fellow-citizens, in every town, will shew their readiness to join in an effort so clearly pointed out, as the first duty in society.

Fellow-citizens, we now entreat you, by the mutual ties of friendship and affection—by the sacred compact which holds us in one society—by the blood of our brethren shed to obtain our freedom—by the tender regard we feel for our rising offspring, claiming freedom from our hands, as their inheritance by the grant of heaven—to use your endeavours that redress of grievances be sought for in a constitutional and orderly way only:—And we pledge ourselves to join our exertions with yours in the same way, to obtain redress for any such as do really exist.

May it please your excellency,

THE inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally assembled in Faneuil Hall, beg leave to express to your excellency their anxious concern for the uneasiness that has arisen, and to bear their united testimony against those illegal steps, which have been unfortunately, and we are inclined to believe, by some inconsiderately taken, to prevent the due execution of the laws within several of the counties of this commonwealth.—Whatever may be the source of these commotions, the inhabitants of this town are clearly of opinion, that they are equally repugnant to the constitution, as they are destructive of the peace and order of society.—But as they feel themselves bound by every tie of affection, interest and religion to their fellow-citizens throughout the state, where-ever they are situated, and have bled, and are willing again to bleed by their side in defence of liberty and the constitution, they deprecate every possible misunderstanding among friends, who are thus tenderly united. They rely therefore on the wisdom, zeal and patriotism of your excellency, and of the legislative body, which they are happy in finding is so early to be convened, that the true causes of these difficulties will be fully explored, and speedily removed; in order that peace and unanimity may be restored, and that the constitutional security of the lives, liberties and property of the people of this state may remain unimpaired.

But while they thus most earnestly wish for the restoration of harmony, and that no mild and lenient measures may be omitted to accomplish so happy an event; they assure your excellency of their unvaried determination, to co-operate in support of constitutional government, in the firm belief that the true happiness of the people at large, is indissolubly connected with the unmolested enjoyment of this inestimable blessing; and that reverence and submission to the laws are our great security, as well as the brightest ornaments in the character of good citizens.

To which his excellency was pleased to return the following answer, which he signified to the committee he intended as an address to the inhabitants of the town.

To the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, in reply to their address, voted in publick town meeting, assembled at Faneuil Hall, on Monday the 11th of September, 1786.

My Fellow-Citizens,

THE address, with which you have honoured me, affords me great satisfaction; as you thereby not only bear testimony against the illegal measures taken within several counties of this commonwealth, to prevent the due execution of the laws, but give the strongest assurances of your unvaried determination to co-operate in support of constitutional government.

The best constitution of government is but of little value, if the people, to whom it belongs, will not support it when infringed; especially when the infringement is of so capital a nature as to endanger, or render precarious, the due administration of justice: whose sacred rights have, in the instances referred to, been so flagrantly violated.

If the courts of justice are not permitted to sit, or sitting, are interrupted in their proceedings, the great end of government, the security of life, liberty and property must be frustrated; and government so far laid prostrate, if such be the case in any of the counties of the commonwealth, where the good people have, in a constitutional way, been called upon by government, to assist the sheriffs in the execution of their official duty, as relative to the sitting of the judicial courts, and have withheld their assistance, does it not behove such to consider the evil tendency of such supineness and inattention? And whether it does not expose their persons and property to the violent and fraudulent attempts of wicked and designing men: who, being freed from all restraint of law, will be encouraged to make such attempts; and thus destroy the most essential benefits expected to be derived from our excellent constitution? And who but themselves will be blameable for such unhappy consequences?

“The true causes of the difficulties” that have arisen, will probably be enquired into by the general court, at their approaching session, when it is hoped they will apply adequate and suitable means for removing such difficulties: in doing which it is my duty, and will be my happiness, to contribute to the utmost of my power.

As the worthy inhabitants of the town of Boston have been distinguished for their zeal and patriotism on past occasions, and particularly so, when with a remarkably unanimity, they adopted the present constitution of government, so upon this occasion it gives me the highest satisfaction, to observe in them the like zeal and patriotism, in full vigour operating for its preservation and defence.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

Boston, September 13, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

September 18, 1786.

THE committee consisting of Mr. Pinckney, Mr. St. Clair and Mr. Harrison, to whom was referred a letter of the 12th from the Board of Treasury, together with a letter from the commissioner of the loan-office in the state of Rhode-Island, and an act of the legislature of that state, having reported,

“That it appears from these communications the legislature of the state of Rhode-Island, by an act passed at their last session, have made the paper currency of that state receivable on all arrears of taxes due to the United States; that as this explanation of the law of the state relative to the late requisitions of Congress, entirely defeats the intention of those acts, the commissioner of the loan-office has suspended the issue of indents in that state, on the requisition of the 27th of September 1785, until he should receive the directions of the Board of Treasury on that subject. The Board further remark, that the legislature of the state of New-Jersey have also made their paper currency receivable on the arrears of taxes due on the requisition of the 27th and 28th of April 1784. On this statement the committee observe, that as the requisitions of Congress are calculated for the purpose of requiring from the states a sufficient sum for the payment of the interest due on the foreign and domestic debt, and the maintenance of the civil department, no deviation can be admitted from the mode of payment therein established, without exposing the funds of the United States to great loss and inconvenience, particularly as the discharge of the interest due on the foreign debt and the maintenance of civil government, must altogether depend upon the payments that are made into the federal treasury in specie. That to admit the receipt of bills of credit issued under the authority of an individual state in discharge of their specie proportion of a requisition, would defeat its object, as the said bills do not circulate out of the limits of the state in which they are emitted, and because a paper medium of any state, however well funded, cannot either in the extensiveness of its circulation, or in the course of its exchange, be equally valuable with gold or silver.—That if the bills of credit of the states of Rhode-Island and New-Jersey were to be received from those states in discharge of federal taxes, upon the principles of equal justice—bills emitted by any other state must be received from them also in payment of their proportions, and thereby, instead of the requisitions yielding a sum in actual money, nothing but paper would be brought into the federal treasury, which would be wholly inapplicable to the payment of any part of the interest or principal of the foreign debt, or the maintenance of the government of the United States.—That as the consequences of the precedents which have been established by the states abovementioned, are dangerous to the interests of the union, the committee conceive it necessary for Congress to express their sense upon the subject:” Whereupon,

Resolved, That as the annual requisitions of the United States in Congress assembled, are made by them in virtue of the powers of the confederation, and for the necessary purposes of government, the same are obligatory on the states as such, and ought to be dis-

charged by them in the manner directed by the said requisition, and no other.

Resolved, That as the payment of the interest and such parts of the principal of the foreign debt of the United States as are included in any of the requisitions of Congress, and the maintenance of the federal government, cannot be provided for but by payments in specie, into the federal treasury of the sums respectively required of the states therein, no payments either in bills of credit or in any other mode than those pointed out by the said requisitions, can or ought to be admitted in discharge of the same.

Ordered, That the Board of Treasury transmit a copy of the above resolutions to each state, and issue instructions to the respective loan-officers conformable thereto.

TRENTON, October 9.

To-morrow is appointed by the constitution for holding the general election throughout the state, for members of the legislature, sheriffs and coroners, for the ensuing year.

RICHARD PENN, Esq. formerly governor of Pennsylvania, passed through this place, on Thursday last, from New-York, where he lately arrived from England.

The printer did not receive the following from authority till Saturday last:

“At the Supreme Court holden at this place, and which adjourned the 20th ult. Aaron Chew, who had been found guilty on an indictment for assembling with divers others in a riotous manner at the house of Joseph Hugg, Esq. and committing an assault, was fined in the sum of fifty pounds, and ordered to be imprisoned three months, and further till the said fine and the fees be paid.

“George Cotnam, Esq. convicted of an assault, was fined in the sum of six pounds, and ordered to stand committed until the fine and fees be paid.

James Mountjoy was convicted of assaulting a constable in the execution of his office, fined three pounds, and ordered to be imprisoned three months, and further till the said fine and the fees be paid.

“The Circuit Court for Middlesex will be held on Tuesday the 19th of December next, instead of the 20th, as mentioned in this paper, No. 436.

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*

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

THE trustees of Queens College, in New-Jersey, agreeably to their last adjournment, are to meet at New-Brunswick, at the house of Thomas Egbert, on Monday the ninth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

By order of the trustees,

3 w*

JAMES SCHUURMAN,

Clerk of the board.

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

37. 64. A tract of land containing 132 acres and eighty-one hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the southeast side of Pochuck mountain, including the possession of Joseph Godwin.

38. 65. A tract of land containing 431 acres strict measure, situate in Hardiston, on both sides of the Wawayonda creek, including part of the improvement of the late Colonel Dekay, deceased.

39. 66. A tract of land containing 186 acres and forty-six hundredths, situate in Newtown, on the fourth side of Papecotting creek, on the road leading from Colonel Biddle's farm to Squire Carey's.

40. 67. A tract of land containing 186 acres and twenty hundredths, situate in Newtown, including the improvement of James Kemble.

41. 68. A tract of land containing 118 acres and ninety-three hundredths, situate in Newtown, about two miles southward of Papecotting, including the possession of Abraham Montanie.

42. 69. A tract of land containing 47 acres and seventy-three hundredths, in two surveys, situate in Wantage, near a meadow called M'Quin's meadow.

43. 70. A tract of land containing 212 acres and seventy-two hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the road that leads from Elijah Collard's, deceased, to Paulingskill.

44. 71. A tract of land containing 53 acres and eighty-two hundredths, situate in Wantage, at a place called Dennis's valley, and near Jeremiah Dennis's house.

45. 72. A tract of land containing 68 acres and ninety-five hundredths, situate in Wantage, near a swamp called the Beaver-Dam swamp.

46. 73. A tract of land containing 65 acres and seventy-two hundredths, situate in Wantage, on Beaver-run, joining David Newman's land.

47. 74. A tract of land containing 125 acres and forty-two hundredths, situate in Wantage, near Darling Havens's.

48. 75. A tract of land containing 72 acres and seven-hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the Wawayonda mountain, at a place called the Chestnut ridge, and near John Able's.

49. 76. A tract of land containing 44 acres, situate in Hardiston, on the Wawayonda mountain, at the Little Cedar-Swamp.

50. 77. A tract of land containing 101 acres and sixty-seven hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the east side of the Walkill, about two miles and a half below Wallin's grist-mill.

51. 78. A tract of land containing 127 acres and thirteen hundredths, situate in Newtown, near William Havens's.

52. 79. A tract of land containing 130 acres and ninety-one hundredths, situate in Newtown, on the great road leading from Colonel Biddle's farm to Squire Carey's.

53. 80. A tract of land containing 102 acres and thirty-nine hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the Drowned Lands, joining Samuel Meeker's land, called Barton's Island-Tract.

54. 81. A tract of land containing 79 acres and thirty-four hundredths, in two surveys, situate in Wantage, near a meadow called the Round meadow; also near another tract surveyed for said Delancy and Cuyler.

55. 82. A tract of land containing 84 acres and forty-six hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the east side of Papecotting, about half a mile, adjoining a tract of 130, surveyed for said Delancy and Cuyler.

Also all those several valuable tracts or lots of land herein after described, being part of the forfeited estate of Colonel Joseph Barton, viz.

1. 83. A lot of land containing 11 acres and twenty-five hundredths, situate in Wantage, near Westbrook's mill.

2. 84. A Tract of land containing 22 acres and eighty hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the Drowned lands, between Samuel Crowl and Benjamin Wilson's.

3. 85. A tract of land containing 45 acres and twenty-three hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the east side of Minifink mountain, at a place called the White rock and Washburn meadow.

4. 86. A tract of land containing 12 acres, situate in Newtown, between Hugh Hagerty's and Ellis M'Quin's.

5. 87. A tract of land containing 20 acres, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the Walkill, joining land surveyed and returned to the devisees of Mary Alexander.

6. 88. A tract of land containing 38 acres and fifty-six hundredths, situate on Wicker's meadow brook, in the township of Newtown.

7. 89. A tract of land containing 50 acres and fifty hundredths, situate in Newtown, joining Henry Beemer's plantation.

8. 90. A lot of land containing 35 acres and sixty-six hundredths, situate in Montague, on a branch of Mackacomack, called the Mill-Brook, including part of Neapols's possession.

9. 91. A lot of land containing 15 acres and twenty-three hundredths, situate as above, adjoining 21 acres surveyed to the devisees of David Lyell, at the request of Catharine Westbrook.

10. 92. A lot of land containing 13 acres and thirty-four hundredths, situate in Wantage, on Cripple-Bush run, fifteen chains above where said run empties in Deep Clovekill.

11. 93. A lot of land containing 10 acres, situate in Montague, on both sides of the path leading from John Welding's to Peter Decker's, near the head of an easterly branch of Flat-brook.

12. 94. A tract of land containing 23 acres, situate in Wantage, at the foot of Pahaqualing mountain, on the east side thereof, near the Hawbush-Kill or Beach-Brook.

13. 95. A lot of land containing 28 acres, situate in Wantage, on Hawbush-Kill or Beach-Brook, adjoining Abraham Cortright's land.

14. 96. A tract of land containing 16 acres and ninety hundredths, situate in Wantage, about 25 chains northeasterly from Jacob Dewitt's.

15. 97. A lot of land containing 10 acres and eighty-five hundredths, situate in Montague, near the head of Flat-Brook, adjoining land surveyed at the request of Lewis Morris, Esquire.

16. 98. A lot of land containing 22 acres and eighty-one hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the westerly side of the Drowned Lands, adjoining Stephen Decker's land.

17. 99. A tract of land containing 24 acres and twenty hundredths, situate in Montague, the west side of Minifink mountain, on the road that leads from Shippycunk to Papecotting, and on an east branch of Flat-Brook.

18. 100. A tract of land containing 41 acres and six hundredths, situate in Newtown, adjoining Uriah Adams's plantation.

19. 101. A tract of land containing 39 acres and ninety hundredths, situate on the east side of the Drowned Lands opposite to Maffecote kill, known by the name of Maffecote meadow.

20. 102. A plantation containing 122 acres and thirty-six hundredths, situate in Wantage, known by the name of Collard's place, with a valuable improvement thereon, now in the possession of James Huftead.

21. 103. One moiety or half part of 1748 acres, situate in the township of Walpack, on the northwest side of Pahaqualing mountain, being the same that was formerly surveyed and taken up for Richard Salter.

22. 104. A tract of land containing 155 acres and fourteen hundredths, situate in Newtown, near Paulingskill, joining the plantation where David Baxter lived, with two improvements thereon, now in the possession of John Cafe and John Bowman.

23. 105. A lot of land containing 28 acres and thirty-seven hundredths, situate in Newtown, on a westerly branch of Papecotting, called Laurel-Brook.

24. 106. A lot of land containing 15 acres and twelve hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a northerly branch of the Walkill called Beaver-Run, and is known by the name of Green-Swamp, near William Havens's.

25. 107. A lot of land containing 14 acres and eighty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage, on both sides of Beaver-Run, now in the possession of Samuel Wilson.

26. 108. A lot of land containing 23 acres and forty-nine hundredths, situate in Wantage, on both sides of an easterly branch of Deep Clovekill, about a quarter of a mile from Jacob Decker's Cripple-Bush.

27. 109. A lot of land containing 19 acres and eighty-five hundredths, situate in the Wawayonda mountain, including the saw-mill in possession of Reuben Hall and John Wolley.

28. 110. A tract of land containing 58 acres and forty-eight hundredths, situate in Wantage, on Hendrick's kill.

29. 111. A lot of land containing 16 acres and twenty-eight hundredths, situate in Wantage, joining a meadow by the name of M'Quin's meadow.

30. 112. A lot of land containing 27 acres and twenty-two hundredths, situate in Newtown, on the waters of Paulingskill, and near the head of Henry Paugh's brook.

31. 113. A lot of land containing 23 acres and fifty-eight hundredths, situate

32. 114. A lot of land containing 11 acres and six hundredths, situate in Hardiston, at the north end of a large bog meadow, known by the name of the Upper Meadow.

33. 115. A lot of land containing 11 acres and three hundredths, situate in Hardiston, about five chains northeasterly from the above lot, No. 32.

34. 116. A lot of land containing 10 acres and seventy-seven hundredths, situate in Montague, on both sides of Great Flat-Brook, below John Welding's.

35. 117. A lot of land containing 9 acres and eighty-nine hundredths, situate on the Blue mountain in the township of Wantage, about 30 chains from a place called the White Rock, and about half a mile north from Henry Depew's house, near said Depew's path.

36. 118. A lot of land containing 4 acres, situate in Newtown, joining lands of Peter Hopkins, Esq.

37. 119. A tract of land containing 132 acres, situate in Hardiston, near Seeley's tavern, nearly 40 acres thereof is cleared meadow of the first quality, and a considerable quantity more may be made, with other valuable improvements thereon, now in the possession of Captain Richard Edfall.

Also the following lots of said Delancy omitted:

1. 120. A plantation containing 150 acres in Knolton, near Henry Snover's, with an improvement thereon, being part of the forfeited estate of James Clendenon.

2. 121. One-fifth part of a tract of land in the township of Montague, being part of the forfeited estate of Jeremiah Kettle.

The sales to begin on Wednesday the 25th of October next, at ten o'clock, beginning with the sale of the lands on the Delaware, at the mouth of Paulingskill, and so on by adjournments in succession until all be sold, on or as near the premises respectively as conveniently may be. Besides cash, the following state

obligations will be received in payment, to wit: officers' and soldiers' notes given for the depreciation of their pay, notes given to the militia for the arrearages of their pay, certificates liquidated by Silas Condit, and notes given by the treasurer of this state to persons who had demands against the confiscated estates of New-Jersey.

JOSEPH GASTON, Agent for Suffex county.

Sept. 23, 1786. N. B. The above large tracts of land, it is expected, will be laid off in convenient farms, the plans of which will be shewn on the day of sale.

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 has been 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

House of Assembly, May 22, 1786.

A PETITION 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 fulfill 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

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 grass, 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