

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 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. 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. 2. A tract of land, lying on both sides of Pequees 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 8. Three plantations near Pequees 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 leases, being also part of the forfeited estate of the said John-Tabor Kempe and Grace his wife.
9. 9. A plantation containing, by survey thereof, 640 acres, situate in Hardwick, at the Great Pond, known by the name of Swatwood'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. 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. 11. 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. 12. 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. 13. 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. 14. 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. 15. 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. 16. 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. 17. 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. 18. A tract of land containing 64 acres and fifty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage aforesaid, near the head of a stream of water called Hendrickskill, including part of Jeremiah Vanbourn's improvement.
9. 19. 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 Hartthorn Fitz-Randolph.
10. 20. 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. 21. 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. 22. 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. 23. 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. 24. A tract of land containing 142 acres and sixteen hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on Pochuck Mountain, near where Joseph Head lives.
15. 25. 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. 26. 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. 27. 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. 28. 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. 29. 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. 30. 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. 31. 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. 32. 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. 33. 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. 34. 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. 35. 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. 36. A tract of land containing 30 acres and fifty-one hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a westerly branch of Papecotting, called Kirkendall's Brook.
10. 37. 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. 38. 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 Meeker, two of the commissioners for selling forfeited estates, to Simon Simonson, Garlinghouse and others.
12. 39. 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. 40. 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. 41. 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. 42. 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. 43. A tract of land containing 65 acres and seventy-four hundredths, situate in the township of
17. 44. A tract of land containing 146 acres and sixty-six hundredths, situate in
18. 45. A lot of land containing 13 acres and eighty-five hundredths, joining the above tract, No. 17.
19. 46. 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. 47. 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. 48. A tract of land containing 69 acres and forty-two hundredths, situate in Montague, joining the last described tract No. 20.
22. 49. 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. 50. 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. 51. A lot of meadow-ground containing 76 acres and twenty-seven hundredths, situate in Newtown, including a small bog-meadow, about ten chains east from lot No. 23.
25. 52. 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. 53. 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. 54. A tract of land containing 371 acres and seventy-eight hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, near Daniel Decker's plantation.
28. 55. A tract of land containing 260 acres and seventy-one hundredths, situate in Hardiston, near a meadow called Slabflay meadow.
29. 56. 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. 57. 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. 58. 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. 59. 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. 60. 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. 61. 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. 62. A tract of land containing 42 acres and eleven hundredths, situate in Wantage, joining the aforesaid 120 acres of Henry Cuyler.
36. 63. 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,

THE two following years of which I am to give some account, will seem as an absolute blank in a very short life.—But they served to give me still deeper experience of the dreadful state of the heart of man, when left to itself. Had my affairs taken a different turn—had I remained in England, my sad story would probably have been worse—worse in myself, indeed, I could have hardly been; but my wickedness would have had greater scope, and might have been hurtful to others.—At a time when I was big with mischief, and like one infected with a pestilence, the Lord in mercy banished me from human society, and placed me where I could do little harm.—The few I had to converse with were too much like myself, and I was soon brought into such abject circumstances, that I was too low to have any influence—there being few, even of the Negroes themselves, during the first year of my residence among them, but thought themselves too good to speak to me. I was yet an outcast, and to all appearance exposed to perish—but though the appointed time for the manifestation of mercy to cover all my iniquities was not till long afterwards—yet, even now, *mercy* bid me *live*, and I can only ascribe it to the secret upholding power of Divine Providence, that what I suffered in a part of this interval did not bereave me either of my life or senses—yet as by these sufferings, the force of my evil examples and evil inclinations was lessened; I have reason to account them among my mercies.

My new master now settled upon the largest of the three islands called the Plantanes, seven leagues from the Benaoes. It is a low sandy island, about two leagues in circumference, and almost covered with palm-trees. We immediately began to build a house, and to enter upon trade. I had now some desire to retrieve my lost time—and he was a man with whom I might have lived tolerably well, if he had not been soon influenced against me. But he was much under the direction of a black woman, who lived with him as a wife.—She was a person of some consequence in her own country, and he owed his first rise to her interest.—This woman, I know not for what reason, was strongly prejudiced against me from the first; and what made it still worse for me, was a severe fit of illness, which attacked me very soon, before I had opportunity to shew what I could, or would do in his service. He failed to *Rio Nima*, and left me sick in her hands—at first I was taken some care of; but as I did not recover very soon, she grew weary, and entirely neglected me.—I had sometimes not a little difficulty to procure a draught of cold water, when burning with a fever.—My bed was a mat, spread upon a board or chest, and a log of wood my pillow. When my fever left me, and my appetite returned, I would gladly have eaten, but there was no one gave unto me. She lived in plenty herself, but hardly allowed me sufficient to sustain life, except now and then, when in the highest good humour, she would send me victuals in her own plate, after she had dined—and this, so greatly was my pride humbled, I received with thanks and eagerness, as the most needy beggar does an alms.

Once I well remember I was called to receive this bounty from her own hand; but, being exceedingly weak and feeble, I dropped the plate—those who live in plenty can hardly conceive how this loss touched me—but she had the cruelty to laugh at my disappointment; and though the table was covered with dishes—for she lived much in the *European* manner—she refused to give me any more. My distress has been at times so great, as to compel me to go by night and pull up the roots in the plantation, though at the risk of being punished as a thief, which I have eaten raw upon the spot, for fear of discovery—the roots I speak of are very wholesome food when boiled or roasted, but as unfit to be eaten raw as a potatoe. The consequence of this diet was the same as if I had taken *tartar emetic*—yet necessity urged me to repeat the trial several times. I have sometimes been relieved by strangers—nay, even by slaves in the chain, who have secretly brought me victuals, for they durst not be seen to do it from their own slender pittance. Next to pressing want, nothing sits harder upon the mind than *scorn* and *contempt*; and of this likewise I had an abundant measure. When I was very slowly recovering, this woman would sometimes pay me a visit, not to pity or relieve, but to insult me—even her attendants she set to abuse and ridicule me—though when she was not present, I was rather pitied than scorned by the meanest of her slaves. At length my master returned—I complained of ill usage—but I fared no better for it.—In his second voyage he took me with him—we did pretty well till a brother trader of his persuaded him that I was unfaithful, and stole his goods. This was almost the only vice I could not be justly charged with—the only remains of a good education, I could boast of, was what is commonly called *honesty*, and as far as he had entrusted me, I never once thought of defrauding him in the smallest matter.—However, the charge was believed, and I was condemned without evidence—from that time *he* likewise used me very hardly.—Whenever he left the vessel, I was locked upon deck, with a pint of rice for my day's allowance; and if he staid longer I had no relief till his return. Indeed, I believe I should have been nearly starved, but for the opportunity of catching fish at *slack water*, in which I often succeeded—and a fish hastily broiled or half burnt, without sauce, salt or bread, was a delicious meal.—If I saw a fish upon my hook my joy was little less than any other person may have found in the accomplishment of the scheme he had most at heart—if I caught none I might, if I could, sleep away my hunger till the next return of *slack water*, and then try

again. Nor did I suffer less from the inclemency of the weather, and the want of clothes—the rainy season was now advancing—my whole suit was a shirt, a pair of trowsers, a cotton handkerchief instead of a cap, and a cotton cloth about two yards long to supply the place of upper garments—and thus accoutred, I have been exposed for twenty, thirty, near forty hours together, in incessant rains, accompanied with strong gales of wind, when my master was on shore. The effects of this I feel to this day—the excessive cold and wet, so soon after a long sickness, quite broke my constitution and my spirits—my spirits were soon restored; but a broken constitution still remains with me, as a needful memento of the service and the wages of sin. In about two months we returned to the *Plantanes*—where I lived under the same regimen already mentioned. My haughty heart was now brought down—not to a wholesome repentance; not to the language of the prodigal; this was far from me; but my spirits were sunk—I lost all resolution and almost all reflection. I had lost the fierceness which fired me when on board the *Harawick*, and which made me capable of the most desperate attempts; but I was no further changed than a tyger tamed by hunger—remove the occasion, and he will be as wild as ever. Yet one thing though strange, is most true—though destitute of food and clothing—though depressed to a degree beyond common wretchedness, I could sometimes collect my mind to mathematical studies—the only book I brought on shore was *Euclid's Elements*—I drew my *diagrams* with a long stick upon the sand—thus I often beguiled my sorrows—and almost forgot my feeling—and thus, without any other assistance, I made myself, in a good measure, master of the first six books of *Euclid*.

[To be continued.]

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.

Account of the late disturbance in New-Hampshire—by a gentleman who was present.

IN the beginning of the year 1785, the complaints of those unhappy people, who had contracted debts during the time of the too great plenty of money, induced the legislature to pass an act, making every species of property a tender, at an appraised value. It was soon, however, found from experience, that this answered no purpose, but to prevent a demand on the part of the creditors, and a neglect on the part of the debtors, to discharge their just debts. The scarcity of money still remained a complaint; for, as far as goods and real property were substituted as a medium in commerce, so far specie, of course, ceased to circulate; and credit being thus injured, the money-holders turned their keys on that cash, which might otherwise have been loaned to the needy.

In August last, a convention of committees from about thirty towns assembled. They agreed upon, and preferred to the general court a long petition, setting forth their grievances on account of the scarcity of money, and praying for an emission of paper bills of credit.

The legislature formed a plan for the emission of twenty thousand pounds, to be let out at four per cent, on land security, redeemable at a future period, carrying an interest at six per cent, and to be a tender in taxes for the internal support of the state, and for fees and salaries of the officers of government. This plan was sent as early as the fourteenth instant, to the several towns, to collect their minds upon the subject.

On the twentieth, at four of the clock in the afternoon, about 400 men on horseback and on foot, entered the town of Exeter, where the general court were sitting. About fifty of them, or perhaps more, were armed with muskets, and the others with bludgeons. Their principal leader appeared to be one Moses French, a farmer of Hampstead, aided by one Coffin, a major in the militia, and two or three others. They affected military parade, and had a drum: after they had halted a while, they sent a paper into the house of representatives, who were convened in the meetinghouse, demanding an answer to their former petition without delay; it was dated on EXETER PLAIN, and signed "Moses French, moderator."

The house appointed a committee of three, to be joined by a committee from the senate, to take the matter into consideration. This vote the senate unanimously non-concurred.—Whereupon, a conference took place in the meetinghouse, between the two branches of the legislature. The president (general Sullivan) being ex officio, a senator, opened the matter, by giving publicly, in the hearing of the people, and as many of the mob as chose to attend, the reasons on which the senate non-concurred the vote of the house. He first considered the petition, and shewed with great strength of reasoning, and very coolly, the extreme folly, as well as the very great injustice of the prayer of their former petition. And also observed, that even if the measure was just and reasonable, the general court ought not to pay any attention to it, as it had the voice of thirty towns only, out of two hundred in favour of it. He concluded by saying, that if the voice of the whole state was for the measure, yet the legislature

ought not to comply with it, while they were surrounded by an armed force. To do it, would be to betray the rights of the people, which they had all solemnly engaged to support: and no consideration of personal danger should ever impel him to so flagrant a violation of the constitutional rights of the people, who had placed him in the chair of government.

As soon as this speech was made, the mob beat to arms, and surrounded the meetinghouse, where the president, the senate and the house remained. Those of the mob who had muskets, were ordered to charge with ball, which command they instantly obeyed. The house proceeded to business as usual, without taking any manner of notice of the management at the doors, at each of which centinels were placed with fixed bayonets, and the whole legislature were prisoners. After sun set, the president attempted to come out, but was prevented by a firm column. He reasoned very coolly with them on the impropriety and fatal tendency of their conduct, and assured them that the force of the state would support the government: which they denied with as much confidence as he had asserted it. In this state affairs remained till the evening was quite dark; the minds of the sober part of the people were exasperated at the indignity; while the mob clamoured some *paper money*, some an equal distribution of property, some the annihilation of debts, some release of all taxes, and all clamoured against law and government. A drum was now heard at a distance, and a number of men huzzaing for government. The mob appeared frightened, and some of them began to run. The president told them he would prevent bloodshed, and walked through them, the general court following.

On this the insurgents retired to another part of the town, and the legislature, who had throughout the whole, acted with the most inimitable firmness and magnanimity, resumed their business, and requested the president to call forth the power of the state to quell the rebellion. At eleven at night he issued his orders: and by sun rise the next morning, the militia were marching in, well armed, with military music, and other incidents to military movements. The major and brigadier-generals of all the state, assembled early in the morning. The gentlemen of the first rank and education, emulous to save a government, for which they had done and suffered so much, appeared either on foot or horse, in order: and an enthusiasm, quite inexpressible by words, appeared through the whole. About ten o'clock, the president, attended by the general officers, followed by several companies, advanced towards the insurgents, who were drawn up at a tavern, in the outer part of the town. There was no conflict; the mob fled, and nothing was to be done but to pick up the prisoners. A number who had run, made a stand at a bridge. General Cilly soon came up with them, rushed in and seized their leaders, one of whom ordered them to fire, but government appeared with such force that they dared not to obey. About forty of them were made prisoners, and are now in goal to be tried for high treason—the rest are fled to their lurking places, from whence they must be dragged to an ignominious death, unless the clemency of government shall pity and save them. By this time there were more than two thousand men in arms, about three hundred of whom were horse, all ready to make any exertions to preserve legal government, and the due execution of the laws. The sentiment was constantly re-echoed, "How can we live without government? Shall we give ourselves up to a mob?" If the legislature appeared magnanimous the preceding day, a free government, the people's government, shone this day with a splendor and glory that never was before equalled.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.

NORTH POLE.

Extract of a letter from Captain Wyatt, of the ship *Whale*, to his friend in London, dated Leith, July 24.

DEAR SIR,

"Upon our passage to the northward, we made Hackluyt's Headland, in Spitzbergen, on the 28th of May last. We then ran N. N. W. about ten leagues, after which we steered north ten leagues, then N. N. E. and afterwards N. having a fine southerly wind, for the mildness of the weather and openness of the sea, induced me to go as far to the northward as possible; but to my great surprise, in lat 87 deg. north, we found no ice. I therefore determined to go to the north pole, well knowing the discovery of a passage of that importance, if successful, would more than indemnify me for the voyage, and as the ship was my own, I could therefore stand to the loss. In lat. 89 deg. north, we were alarmed with a rumbling noise like thunder at a distance. As there was but little wind southerly, the small sails were taken in, and the courses hauled up and furled; but we still kept our course to the northward under our topails, and the noise increased the further north we got—when the noise became excessively loud, we discovered something like an ice hill about three leagues off, the sailors called out land, we therefore founded in sixty fathoms water, and constantly kept the lead going afterwards. When we were a league off, the anchor was let go in ten fathom water. The shore seemed

to be of easy ascent, but was white, and glittering very much, and it extended all round circularly like a coast. Having got so far, I was determined to make my observations, and therefore directed the boat to be hoisted out, and proper provisions to be taken in her, and blankets to cover us if necessary, for it was very cold. We ascended the hill, which was of some height; but what was my astonishment when I reached its summit to behold, as it were, the elements at war: something issuing out to the northward, quite white, and flying upwards with prodigious force. A few crystallized substances like glass, fell near me, which were hexagonal, and refracted the light. Upon tasting it I found it was nitre—I collected some, and put them into a cut glass smelling bottle, and for some time after they continued to shine in the dark: by this I shall endeavour to account for the Aurora Borealis. The particles emitting light, I own, surprised me a little, although I know that some diamonds have the property of imbibing the sun's rays, and shining in the dark. I had not been long at the top of the hill before a dreadful eruption issued forth, which proved to me there was a volcano that threw out nitre at the North Pole. Being apprehensive of the most fatal consequences, I made haste back to the boat, and returned on board the ship. The cable was instantly cut, and we made sail to the southward, which an air of wind from the northward at this time enabled us to do. I was now convinced of the impracticability of passing the North Pole, and that according to many, the North Pole is primum frigidum. My expedition may prove of use, and what I saw suggested to me the following remarks:

1st, As the mouth of the volcano may be at least a degree in diameter, the nitre must be forced to a prodigious height, and the centrifugal force of the earth's diurnal motion must tend it towards the equator, where, meeting with a similar column from the southward, they unite and pass on, and being dissolved in their descent, mix with watery vapour at the top of the lower atmosphere, which being condensed by the nitre, falls in rain or is turned into snow, and is intercepted in its course by the Cordilleras or the Andes, and other high mountains.

2d, On the top of the atmosphere there constantly floats a nitrous vapour, which condenses the exhalations of the earth and sea, and occasions rain and snow. Now if it was not for a perpetual supply, the nitrous vapour must in time be exhausted. From a degree square of the sea is exhaled, daily, thirty-three millions of tons of water, and it must require a vast deal of nitre to condense into rain or snow, the watery vapour arising from such an exhalation.

3d, A greater portion of nitrous vapour descending in one place more than in another, must occasion local frosts and snows.

4th, The Aurora Borealis may be accounted for, from it. The prismatic particles of crystallized nitre being forcibly driven in a body to the southward, and descending different ways at once, may exhibit at night, in clear weather, that luminous appearance, and the disappearance is when the nitre being partly dissolved by the atmosphere, ceases to be lucid and emit light.

5th, There is, no doubt, a similar volcano of nitre at the South Pole, and an Aurora Australis, which would be seen was there sufficient land to attract and imbibe the watery vapour; for at present the thickness of the atmosphere to the southward prevents its being discovered.

I continued my course to the southward with a fine breeze, and brought to in lat. 80 deg. N. which is a good fishing latitude; here we were fortunate enough to take three fish, with which we returned to this port. I request you will be pleased to solicit the parliamentary reward for me, for having passed certain latitudes, and you will greatly oblige,

Your faithful and obedient servant,
JAMES WYATT."

By the United States in Congress assembled.
September 20, 1786.

ON the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Dane and Mr. Carrington, to whom was referred a letter of the 19th from the postmaster general.

Whereas the United States in Congress assembled, are by the articles of confederation, invested with the sole and exclusive right of establishing and regulating post-offices from one state to another, throughout the United States; and exacting such postage, on the papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said offices.

And whereas the present situation and demands of the post-office, will on no account admit the receipt of any other money than specie; the paper currencies of the several states from their limited circulation, and probable depreciation, being totally inadequate to the purpose.

Resolved therefore, That the postmaster general be, and he is hereby directed, to issue instructions to the postmasters in the several states to receive no other money in payment for postage than specie.

Resolved, That the postmaster general be, and he is hereby empowered, in all cases, where he may conceive it necessary, to demand or authorize the demanding the postage, at the time the letters are put into the post-offices.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Falls of the Ohio, to his friend in this city, dated August 26.

"An expedition was to have taken place against the Indians with 500 volunteers last month, but an order came contradicting it, 1500 men are now raised, and will proceed against the Wabash Indians in a few days. General Clark takes the command."

Sept. 30. The manufactory of mails alone, it is

said, in Pennsylvania, will save to this country near £. 100,000 sterling, annually. What encouragement should this afford to our legislatures, to proceed in patronizing and rewarding the manufacturers of our country.

It must give every good man pleasure to find that, while our merchants decline, our farmers and manufacturers flourish more than before the war. There is nothing wanting in Pennsylvania to render her the first state in the union, and the happiest community in the world, but the revival of private and public credit, and stability and equity in our laws.

The great opposition which has been given to the city of Philadelphia, being equally represented in the assembly by our city demagogues, is not only a proof that they have no hopes of succeeding at the next general election, but that they want honour and honesty, and that the advancement of party views, is the object of all their schemes, and the end of all their government.

Oct. 11. Thursday night last a very heavy gulf of rain and wind, from the south east fell in and near this city, and we suppose extended a considerable distance into the country, as the waters of the Delaware and Schuylkil, since that time, have risen several feet higher than usual, by which the goods in several warehouses on the wharves were much damaged, and the meadows on both rivers overflowed, the banks being beaten down by the violence of the wind and rain: this latter damage is severely felt by the owners of that property, who had, at much trouble and expence, just repaired the devastation of the floods last spring.—But we are sorry to find, that in a neighbouring state the people have been greater sufferers by this sudden inundation, as appears by the following

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Oct. 7.

"After four days continuation of southerly winds and heavy rains in town and country, we had of course a high tide, and the waters in falls run down with the greatest violence, and rose to such a height, from six to nine o'clock in the night, that it irresistibly carried away every thing before it—mills, houses, seven mill-dams, bridges, stores, fences, &c.

"Thank God, Mr. B. with all his family is well and safe; his front house and that on the alley are safe; but that where they boil soap is quite swept away, with the fences; and to shorten the detail, of this sad and sudden disaster, I only mention this much: the waters arose so high, that in our school-room it was two feet and a half above the floor, and in Mr. B.—'s front room it went over the top of his desk. Near the upper bridge it swept away three or four houses, great part of Mackenheimer's large house in the Marsh, and the gable end and great part of the New-Reformed Church, in Old-Town; the corners of Jaffray and W. Roe's fine brick houses—all three bridges, and what more is not yet known. By this you may easily guess of other damages. Several lives were lost. Some people carried down the current, were saved, others drowned.

"Every spot along the falls looks frightful. Mr. B. had the singular circumstance of a dead horse floating into his back door, through his house into the parlour, and there lodged.

"Yesterday evening about four o'clock, Mr. Boyce, in crossing the Rapid Falls, near Hanson's House, in a phaeton, was drowned. One Ryan, a butcher at the point, crossing the falls in a canoe, fell over and was drowned—only eight feet from the shore."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, October 7, 1786, to a gentleman in this city.

"The greatest storm ever known here was in the evening of the 5th instant. Out of ten or twelve mills in this neighbourhood, there are but two which will be able to grind these two months. Moot's two and Hanson's three, contiguous to the town, are almost irreparable. The iron works on Gunpowder-Falls, are carried off; many houses on the low ground in the vicinity of the falls in town, both brick and frame, were carried off. Ten or twelve persons lost their lives in endeavouring to preserve the property. Our mill is less injured than any other, and our loss otherwise is inconsiderable."

TRENTON, October 17.

At the annual election, which commenced on Tuesday last throughout this state, for representatives to serve in council and assembly, and of sheriffs, for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were returned:

Bergen. Council, Peter Haring, Esquire. Assembly, Jacob Terhune, Isaac Nichol, and David Board, Esquires. Sheriff, Peter Ward, Esquire.

Momouth. Council, Asher Holmes, Esquire. Assembly, Elisha Walton, Peter Schenck, and Joseph Stilwell, Esquires. Sheriff, David Rhea, Esquire.

Somerset. Council, Ephraim Martin, Esquire. Assembly, Edward Bunn, Robert Blair, and David Kelley, Esquires. Sheriff, John Hardenbergh, Esquire.

Gloucester. Council, Elijah Clark, Esquire. Assembly, Thomas Clark, Franklin Davenport, and John Kelli, Esquires. Sheriff, Joseph Blackwood, Esq.

Salem. Council, Whitten Cripps, Esquire. Assembly, Ephraim Lloyd, Edmund Weatherby, and Samuel Sharp, Esquires. Sheriff, Benjamin Cripps, Esquire.

Cumberland. Council, Samuel Ogden, Esquire. Assembly, Jonathan Bowen, John Sheppard, and Ephraim Harris, Esquires. Sheriff, Eli Elmer, Esquire.

Suffex. Council, Mark Thompson, Esquire. Assembly, Aaron Hankinson, Charles Beardlee, and Christopher Longstreet, Esquires. Sheriff, William Kerr, Esq.

Saturday se'night DANIEL WHITELOCK was drowned in the Delaware opposite this place, occasioned by

his attempting to get drift wood, a large quantity of which had been brought down the river by the uncommonly high fresh. He has left a disconsolate widow and five children to bewail his loss.

A writer in a late London news-paper, observes, that "all those books which were written by the excellent and learned Doctor PRICE, during the war with America, have been translated into Dutch, and were read in the United Netherlands with all the avidity with which they were some time ago read in America, and will, most likely, produce a similar effect. A curious instance of the power of a private individual to propagate TRUTH and REASON in an enlightened age, and to contribute to the advancement of the freedom and emancipation of mankind from tyranny and arbitrary power."—The same news-paper mentions, that many Dutch families had lately left the provinces, and more were quitting them, insurrections being hourly expected. The army, the navy, and all the lower class of people were with the Prince Stadtholder—the trading part only, who suffered by the war, being the supporters of the faction."

At the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held at Morris-Town on Tuesday the 3d instant, Jeremiah Van-Alstine, was convicted of horse-stealing, and is sentenced to be executed on the 11th day of November next. And Joseph Disberry, alias Disbee, was convicted of grand larceny, and burnt in the hand; he was also convicted of petty larceny, for which he was sentenced to be whipt. He appears to be an old offender, as both of his ears are cropped.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, of Sept. 7.

"It is discovered that the basis of the celebrated Cancer Powder used by the late Dr. Martin, is white arsenic. The great art of applying it successfully, is to dilute and mix it in such a manner as to mitigate the violence of its action. The Doctor's composition was happily calculated for this purpose.—For this important discovery we are indebted to the indefatigable researches of Dr. Benjamin Rush, a member of the American Philosophical Society, whose account of Dr. Martin's powder, with some brief observations on cancers was read in the Society, in February last. Dr. Rush says, that it gave less pain than the common or lunar caustic; excited a moderate inflammation, which separated the morbid from the sound parts, and promoted a plentiful efflux of humours to the fore during its application. It seldom produces an eschar; hence it insinuates itself into the deepest recesses of the cancers, and frequently separates those fibres which are generally called the roots of the cancer, in an unbroken state. Upon this account, he thinks, in an ulcerated cancer it is to be preferred to the knife, as it has no action on the sound skin, which has been proved by Dr. Hall, who confined a small quantity of it for many hours on his arm. In those cases where Dr. Martin used to extract cancerous or scirrhus tumours, Dr. Rush believes, that he always broke the skin with Spanish flies. He supposes, from the examination of the powder with the eye, that the proportion of arsenic to the vegetable powder, could not have been more than one fortieth part of the whole compound; that different vegetable substances were employed at different times; and that in the powder which he examined, there was probably nothing more than the root and berries of solanum lethale or deadly nightshade. As the principal, and perhaps the only design of the vegetable addition was to blunt the activity of the arsenic, it is thought the same proportion of common wheat flour, or a solution of arsenic in water, would answer nearly the same purpose. Dr. Martin's powder has been found to do service in sores of all kinds, and through a variety of cases attended with fungous flesh or callous edges, it has been used with advantage, though where the cancers were much connected with the lymphatic system, or accompanied with a scrophulous habit of body, it has always failed, and sometimes done evident mischief."

CONVINCED of the advantage which students in medicine may derive from attending a course of anatomical and chirurgical lectures, where the preparations and subjects are more numerous and complete, than they can usually be found in the possession of one person, and desirous to promote the general utility, by commencing, what in future, may possibly merit the name of an Anatomical Museum; the subscribers propose to deliver regularly, every season, two courses of ANATOMICAL LECTURES, each course concluding with chirurgical operations and observations, agreeable to the mode at present practised in different halls in Europe.

The emoluments arising from this undertaking will be principally expended in obtaining the most approved instruments, the best prepared subjects, and every other apparatus necessary to accomplish their design, and render it a permanent benefit to society.

The attendants on these lectures who comply with the terms proposed, may acquire the means of furnishing themselves with anatomical preparations, as the art of injecting will be studiously attended to, and communicated to them without reserve.

The introductory lecture will be read on Monday the 23d day of October instant, at the hospital in this city.

RICHARD BAYLEY,
WRIGHT POST.

New-York, October 11, 1786.

17

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 south 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 Montanic.

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 Paulingkill.

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 Wilton'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 Neapops'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 Crisp-ple-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 Paulingkill, joining the plantation where David Baxter lived, with two improvements thereon, now in the possession of John Case 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 Wilton.

26. 108. A lot of land containing 28 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 Paulingkill, 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 southeasterly 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 Seceley'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 Clendon.

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 Paulingkill, 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 Condict, and notes given by the treasurer of this state to persons who had demands against the confiscated estates of New-Jersey.

JOSEPH GASTON, Agent
 Sept. 23, 1786. for Suffex county.
 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.

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

IT cures the quinly, and fore mouth in grown persons; the thrush, or fore 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 on it. Directions for taking it will be given with each pot.
 6 w 5/ pd.

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

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

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.