

had they been appointed agreeably to the before recited act; and in case of neglect or refusal of the sheriff aforesaid, for the space of thirty days, he shall be subject to pay to the treasurer of this state, the interest which would arise on the sum proportioned to such county neglecting to choose officers as aforesaid, from the fifth day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, till the said officers are chosen.

4. And whereas divers counties have proceeded to the election of loan-officers after the time appointed by law for that purpose; therefore, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said appointments shall be as good and valid in law, as if they had been appointed within the time limited in the said eighth section of the aforesaid recited act.

5. And whereas doubts have arisen, and may still arise with many, whether the bills of credit directed to be emitted by the act, intitled, an act for striking and making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same, be by the said act made receivable in payment of taxes; be it further enacted, that the said bills of credit so directed to be emitted shall, and they are hereby made and declared to be a legal tender in all cases whatsoever within this state.

Passed at Trenton, November 3, 1786.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

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

WHEREAS, from the great scarcity of a circulating medium, the payment and collection of the taxes for the present year, at the time and within the period required by law, appears to be altogether impracticable if not impossible; therefore,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the time fixed in the fourth section of the supplementary act to an act, intitled, an act for raising a revenue of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and for appropriating the same; and the time fixed in the fifth section of the act, intitled, an act to provide for the payment of the several officers of the government of New-Jersey for one year, to commence the twelfth day of October seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and to end the twelfth day of October seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and to raise the sum of ten thousand pounds for the above purposes, and for defraying other contingent expenses of government; for the township, precinct or ward collectors to deliver the tax by them collected or received, together with the duplicates of such tax or assess-

ment to the collector of the same county, shall, for the present year only, be prolonged to the twentieth day of December, and that the time fixed in the same fourth section of the above-recited supplementary act, and in the before-mentioned fifth section of the above-recited act, for the respective county collectors to pay the sums by them received to the treasurer of the state, shall be prolonged to the thirtieth day of December for the present year, and all county, township, precinct and ward collectors, the treasurer of the state, and all other persons interested or affected, hereby are directed and required to govern and conduct themselves accordingly, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the time limited to thirty days in the thirteenth section of the act, intitled, an act to direct the mode of levying taxes, and to enforce the collection of the same, for the several constables in this state to execute the warrants of distress issued by the justices of the peace for taxes unpaid, be, and it is hereby extended to the fifteenth day of December, for the present year, and no longer, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed at Trenton, November 7, 1786.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 18.

THE good and humane Howard, who is now gone to Constantinople, to endeavour to put a stop to the ravages of the plague, will have numberless difficulties to encounter, though if any person can surmount them he will; among others, is the custom of the Turks wearing the furs, &c. of the people who die with that distemper, and their firm belief in the Mahometan doctrine of predestination; a doctrine that has brought their empire to its present state, as actuated with this belief, the Turks rush to battle with the ferocity of tigers, and the bravery displayed by some of them in the last war with the Russians is incredible, they have drove on to the very mouths of the cannon, though death was the inevitable consequence.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 20.

"The El Neptune, a new first rate of 110 guns (as large as the San Trinidad) lately launched, is found to have her top works so exceedingly heavy, that there is already a talk of her being taken into dock to be cut down to a two decker, in which state she will be able to mount 90 guns, and will be serviceable. She was with difficulty prevented oversetting as she went off. This causes great outcry against Monsieur Vaillancé, the builder."

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.

FRIDAY last, in the house of representatives, a bill passed to be engrossed, for establishing a mint within this commonwealth, in conformity to the ordinance of Congress, for the coining such pieces of money, as are directed in said ordinance, viz. in gold, eagles and half-eagles. Silver, dollars, half-dollars, double dimes, dimes, and half-dimes. Copper, cents and half-cents. The copper coinage is not to exceed the value of 70,000 dollars.

On Friday his excellency communicated to the legislature, information of an attempt made on the night of Thursday last, to carry off a number of cannon from the forts on Dorchester heights. The thieves had with them five teams for the purpose—one of which was partly loaded, when a number of persons suspecting their design, surprized them in it, and obliged them to quit their enterprize.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 6.

Abridgement of the state of politics in Europe and America, for September.

In Europe. England still in the dumps at the loss of America, and waiting but for the infringement of the treaty on our part to wage another war. Ireland jealous of their neighbours, and secretly wishing an opportunity to shake off their connection with Britain. Holland verging daily more and more towards anarchy and confusion. France augmenting their navy, and cherishing with a liberal hand the arts of war. The politics of Prussia remain in statu

quo—their monarch on the confines of eternity—his death will occasion great commotions among the powers of Europe. Russia, by the wise administration of their empress, blooming like a garden.

In America. The New-England states, alas!—discord and convulsions are their characteristics; especially Rhode-Island and Massachusetts, the former distracted with paper money, the latter with mobs; both of the evils very troublesome while they last, but of a perishable nature, and usually of short duration. New-York like an unchristian Jew, watching every opportunity to take advantage of their neighbours necessity. The southern states appear to be tranquil, a *fracas* now and then, serves but to restore greater tranquility in the end; they seem virtuously endeavouring to cherish, with a fostering hand, the arts of peace, husbandry and manufactures, are there encouraged under the auspicious influence of the assemblies.

N E W - Y O R K, Oct. 26.

On Saturday last arrived at Philadelphia from London, the ship Friendship, captain Kennedy, and the Harmony, captain Willett. By the latter, London papers have been received to the 18th of August; from one of which, of August 17th, we have extracted the following:

Yesterday a messenger arrived at the secretary of state's office, with the important advice of the death of FREDERICK the THIRD, King of Prussia, which happened on Friday last. Frederick the great was born on the 24th of January 1712. He married on the 12th of June 1733, Elizabeth Christiana, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. Frederick IV. was born on the 25th of September 1744: he married July 14, 1765, first, the princess Elizabeth Christiana Ulrica, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle: and secondly, on the 14th of July 1769, Frederick Louisa, of Hesse Darmstadt, and he has issue by both marriages.

The death of the king of Prussia will considerably affect the politics of Europe. It is an event for which nations have been preparing for many months, and which will not be suffered to pass over unimproved. The emperor will now, perhaps, find other employment for his troops than merely preparing them for war; and he will give an opportunity to the new king to illustrate his character. It is said of Frederick IV. that he possesses the strong features of his uncle's character: that he has imbibed his politics, and will religiously follow his footsteps. If he does not, what will become of the embarrassed Stadtholder?

And in a paper of the 18th, appears the following paragraph:

We find that the circumstance communicated to us with such appearance of reality, is untrue, and that his Prussian majesty is not only still in existence, but in better health than he has been for some time. It is necessary for us to state, that the account was handed to us by a gentleman to whose information we have from experience of its authenticity, been disposed to give implicit belief. In this instance he was deceived. The means used by the interested fabricators to procure credit for this story were singular. The stratagem was laid with infinite art. It was calculated to make a temporary impression on the market, which it affected. The stocks fell one per cent.

Says a late writer, "It is a maxim with Montesquieu, and a maxim too which has never been disputed, "That virtue is necessary to the very existence of a republic." Virtue was the main pillar of the Grecian popular governments. Had they preserved their virtue, and in this way enforced the wise laws of Solon and Lycargus, Athens and Lacedemon might have continued to this day in all their republican simplicity and glory. But their virtue being lost, their government suffered a necessary change, and they have long experienced all the horrors of despotism.

It was *this* that supported the Roman republic for a long succession of years, until by a concurrence of circumstances her virtue received a fatal wound, and lingering, died. Ambition and avarice, as is natural, succeeding to the place of virtue, and the government of consequence became despotick.

This maintains that noble spirit of freedom which actuates the popular governments of Switzerland, and renders it subservient to the interests of that happy people.

In short, virtue alone can preserve the American States from an unhappy, not to say destructive revolution in government."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8. INTELLIGENCE from the WESTERN COUNTRY.

A letter from captain Thomas Hutchins, dated Camp, at the junction of Wheeling Rivulet and the Ohio, October 12, 1786, to his excellency the president of Congress, says, "The last letter I had the

honour of writing to your excellency, was dated the 13th of September, 11 o'clock at night. I am now so inform your excellency that in the afternoon of the 18th of the same month, when I progressed almost 43 miles, as I was superintending surveying the eighth range, I received from major Hamtramck, by express, the intelligence respecting the hostile intentions of the Indians, contained in the enclosed papers, No. 1 and 2."

(No. 1.)

Westmoreland county, Pa.

The deposition of George Brickell, of the county aforesaid, taken the 13th of September 1786.—Deposeth and saith, that he left Ottaway river, about fifty miles below the Lower Sandusky, the 6th of this inst. September; that there were 1700 Indian warriors assembled at the Shawanese towns, and that their number in a short time would be 2000; that their intentions were to strike first the Wheeling settlement and lower down the Ohio; that all the nations were joined, and held a treaty on the 5th, at Lower Sandusky, which began early in the morning and lasted till after dark; that they had lately brought into the Shawanese towns thirteen or fourteen scalps, and four prisoners, two of which were women, whom the Indians burned before the mens' faces: the men were to share the same fate in a few days: that the womens' names were Moore, one the wife of a captain Moore, the other her daughter; that Samuel Bealer, who had this summer removed to the Indian country from Wheeling settlement, and his family, were all killed; that a captain Caldwell read his papers among the Indians, particularly land-warrants, as he told this deponent; that this deponent believes from these and other circumstances, and from the information given him by every person in that country, the whole of the Indian nations are determined to strike in the fall, when they get their corn secured, excepting the Cornplanter, who has refused to join them as yet; that there has been a reinforcement of troops at Detroit, this fall, in three vessels, but does not know the number; that one Williams, a half-blooded Indian, told the deponent and the others with him, that if the Indians knew they were informed of what was going on, they would be killed before they got home: and further this deponent saith not.

Signed, GEORGE BRICKELL.

Sworn and subscribed before

GEORGE WALLACE.

Thomas Girty of Pitt township, who was in company with the before-mentioned George Brickell, deposeth and saith, that the before-mentioned Williams told him that the Indians were going to war; Williams had this information from one Abraham Kuhn, a white man, who is married to an Indian woman, by which means he is made a Wyandott chief; that this deponent went into the council-house on the 3d instant, and saw the Indians sitting in council, and upon being informed who this deponent was, they were silent; and that this deponent was asked frequently if Hutchins was gone to run the line, which this deponent denied, and was told at the same time, that the Indians meant to cut him off and all his men; that the Cherokees and Shawanese chased Cayaluta, when he went to Mingoe town with a speech to the Indians desiring them not to go to war with the Americans, and would have killed him, had he not made his escape; and further this deponent saith not.

Signed, his

THOMAS + GIRTY,
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before.

GEORGE WALLACE.

(No. 2.)

Fort-Pitt, Sept. 14, 1786.

A man, who, for many reasons wishes his name not to be known, makes the following report:

"THAT he was made prisoner six years ago, by the British and Indians, and has since generally resided in the Indian country; that he left Lower Sandusky the 5th inst. that in the course of last spring the nations on the waters of the south side of Lake Erie, on the Miami and Wabash, held frequent councils amongst themselves; that afterwards some from each of the nations went to the northward to hold a council with the six nations; that a great number of chiefs were in council a considerable time, at a place to the northward of Lake Ontario; that no interpreter or person who understood English, or was not called in this council, was admitted; that the Wyandott chiefs were there when Mr. Springer (a messenger from captain Hutchins) arrived at the Upper Sandusky, and returned to the Lower Sandusky the day, or the day before that Mr. Springer set off from Upper Sandusky to go back to captain Hutchins. (Upper Sandusky is distant from Lower Sandusky thirty miles)—That seventy warriors of the six nations were expected soon after; who, with the chiefs of the Wyandotts, Delawares, &c. were to go to the Shawanese towns, where a large body of Indians were already collected with

hostile intentions;—the reason of their being already assembled, is their having received information that their country is to be surveyed, which they are determined to oppose at all events—This is not only the sentiment of those already assembled, but that of the young men of the Indian nations; who say that they will put their old men, women and children behind them, and will defend their country to the last extremity; if they are beaten; they will destroy what they cannot carry off, and remove to the setting of the sun—they will give up all within the Pennsylvania line, for that they have promised; but no more. They are determined that the line now cutting by Pennsylvania, shall bound them to the sun-rising, and the Ohio shall be the boundary between them and the Big Knives. They frequently enquired if captain Hutchins was out; and say, that the moment they hear of his beginning to survey, 500 men will march from the Shawanese towns to cut him off—That this will be the case, the informant verily believes, for they seem greatly exasperated, and they are more united and better prepared, in all respects, for war, than ever they were during his residence amongst them. He adds, that just before he left Lower Sandusky, he was informed, that some of the men intended to kill Mr. Springer, who was then at Upper Sandusky; that he immediately dispatched a man and horse to bring him to where he was, but Mr. Springer was gone before the arrival of the man at Upper Sandusky; that he was told, that when the purport of Mr. Springer's message was known at the Shawanese town, the young men were so angry at it, that they would not suffer their chiefs to hold a council, which is customary when they receive any news of consequence: he further says, that thirteen scalps and four prisoners were brought into the Shawanese towns; that two of the prisoners (women) were burned; they were mother and daughter, of the name of Moore; their names were known by papers found with them."

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the intelligence delivered by the above-mentioned person to me.

(Signed) WILLIAM FERGUSON.

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

TRENTON, Novem. 13.

At a joint-meeting of the honourable the legislature of this state, on Tuesday last, LAMBERT CADWALADER, ABRAHAM CLARK and JAMES SCHURMAN, Esquires, were appointed delegates to represent this state in Congress, the ensuing year.

At the anniversary meeting of the proprietors of the Trenton Academy, on Tuesday evening last, Moore Furman and James Ewing, Esquires, and Messrs. Stacy Potts, Conrad Kotts and Isaac Collins, were by ballot, elected trustees; and the hon. David Brearley, Esq. and Samuel-Witham Stockton and Samuel Leake, Esquires, and Messrs. Benjamin Pitfield, John Singer and Francis Witt, were appointed visitors for the ensuing year.

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

LETTER VIII.

Rev. and dear sir,

MY last informed you that the conviction I was so unwilling to receive in a state of safety, was deeply impressed by the apprehensions of shipwreck. During this awful dispensation, I waited with fear and impatience to receive my inevitable doom. But when I saw beyond all probability there was still a hope of respite, and heard about six in the evening, that the ship was freed from water, there arose a gleam of hope. I thought I saw the hand of God displayed in our favour. I began to pray—I could not utter the prayer of faith. My prayer was like the cry of the ravens, which yet the Lord does not disdain to hear. I now began to think of that Jesus whom I had so often derided. I recollected the particulars of his life, and of his death—a death for sins, not his own; but, as I remembered, for those who, in their distress, should put their trust in him. And now, I chiefly wanted evidence—the comfortable principles of infidelity were deeply riveted, and I rather wished than believed these things were real facts. You will please to observe, that I collect the strain of the reasonings and exercises of my mind in one view; but I do not say that all this passed at one time. The great question now, was how to obtain an assurance that the scriptures were of a divine inspiration, and a sufficient warrant for the exercise of trust and hope in God. I now determined to examine the new testament more carefully. One of the first helps I received was from the promise in Luke xi. 13—here I found a spirit spoken of, which was to be given to those who ask it: upon this I reasoned thus, if this book is true, the promise in this passage must be true likewise: I have need of that very spirit by which the whole was wrote, in order to understand it aright. He has here engaged to give that spirit to those who ask. I must therefore pray for it, and if this word is of God, he will make good his

own word. My purposes were strengthened by John vii. 17. I concluded from thence, that though I could not say from my heart, I believed the gospel, yet I would for the present take it for granted; and that, by studying it in this light, I should be more and more confirmed in it. If what I am writing could be perused by our modern infidels, they would say, for I too well know their manner, that I was very desirous to persuade myself into this opinion. I confess I was; and so would they be, if they saw as I did at that time, the absolute necessity of some expedient to interpose between a righteous God and a sinful soul. Upon the gospel scheme I saw at least a peradventure of hope; but on every other side I was surrounded by black unfathomable despair.

The wind was now moderate, but fair. We began to recover from our consternation, though we were still greatly alarmed by our circumstances—all our casks of provision had been beaten to pieces by the violent motion of the ship—all our live stock had been washed overboard—and all the provisions we had saved, except the fish I mentioned we had caught for diversion, and some food which used to be given to the hogs, would have subsisted us but a week, at scanty allowance. Our sails too were mostly blown away. Thus we proceeded with an alternative prevalence of hopes and fears. My leisure time was chiefly employed in reading and meditating on the scripture, and praying for mercy and instruction. Things continued thus during four or five days, till one morning the shouts of the watch upon deck awakened us, by proclaiming the sight of land—in consequence of this gladdening prospect our brandy, which was now little more than a pint, and the residue of our bread, were by the captains orders distributed among us. But we had been too prodigal of our bread and brandy. Our land was literally in the clouds—yet we comforted ourselves because the wind was fair—but alas! we were deprived of this hope likewise—that very day our fair wind subsided into a calm—and the next day the gale sprung up directly against us, and continued to for more than a fortnight afterwards. Provisions now began to grow very short. The half of a salted cod was a day's subsistence for twelve people. We had plenty of water, though not a drop of strong liquor—no bread—hardly any clothes, and very cold weather. We had incessant labour to keep the ship above water. Much labour and little food wasted us fast, though but one man died under the hardship. Yet our sufferings were light in comparison of our just fears. We could not afford this bare allowance much longer, but had a terrible prospect of being starved to death, or reduced to feed upon one another. Our expectations grew darker every day, and I had a further trouble peculiar to myself.

The captain, whose temper was quite soured by distress, was hourly reproaching me as the sole cause of the calamity, and was confident that if I was thrown overboard, and not otherwise, they should be preserved from death. He did not, indeed, intend to make the experiment; but the continual repetition of this in my ears, gave me much uneasiness, especially as my conscience seconded his words; I thought it very probable that all that had befallen us was on my account. I was at last found out by the powerful hand of God, and condemned in my own breast. However, proceeding in the method I have described, I began to conceive hopes greater than my fears—especially, when at the very time we were ready to give up all for lost, and despair was taking place in every countenance, the wind came about to the very point we wished it, and continued till we were once more called up to see land, and were convinced it was land indeed. The next day we anchored in Lough Swilly, in Ireland, just four weeks after the damage we sustained from the sea. About this time I began to know that there is a God who hears and answers prayer. How many times has he appeared for me since this great deliverance? Yet alas! how ungrateful! how distrustful is my heart unto this very hour.

[To be continued.]

Forty Shillings Reward.

RAN away on the 2d inst. from the subscriber, a negro man named SAM, aged 25 years; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, square shouldered and well made, steps quick, and is an active fellow—over his right eye is a fresh scar from a cut he lately received. He plays on the fiddle, is talkative and fond of strong liquor: he had on when he went away a short blue livery coat, cuffs and collar white, much worn and dirty, an olive coloured jacket, homespun trowsers, good shoes, flowered copper buckles, and an old round hat bound with black ferret. He was late the property of John Lawrence, Esq. in Burlington, where he is well known. Whoever secures the said negro in any gaol, shall have the above reward and reasonable expences.

ROBERT L. HOOPER.

N. B. His wife is a free black woman, and used to live near Mount-Holly, but has removed to Philadel. Trenton, Nov. 4, 1786.

PATENTED LANDS.

TO BE SOLD,

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

October 19, 1786.

t. f.

American Blistered Steel,

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

John Nancarrow and White Matlack,

Under the FIRM of

NANCARROW and MATLACK,

At the stores of John Helling's on Stamper's wharf, and in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets; at Greenfield and Humphreys' store on Chestnut-street wharf, at Baker, Potts and Co's. store in Third-street, at Michael Gunckle's store, the north east corner of Race-street, at Casper Singer and Sons in Market-street, and at Benjamin Davis's store in Arch-street, between Front and Second-streets; and also by most of the merchants in Trenton.

The great encouragement given the said John Nancarrow, by the rapid sale of the steel he has made, previous to and during the late war, has induced the said Nancarrow and Matlack to assure the publick, that as they intend to carry on the steel manufactory in an extensive and spirited manner, they are determined to spare no pains to render their steel worthy the character given it.

Trenton, Jan. 3, 1786.

t. f.

State of New-Jersey.

Council-chamber, Nov. 1, 1786.

PETITION from Samuel Shober, setting forth, that he lately assigned over all his estate, real and personal, to his creditors, and was admitted to the benefit of the insolvent acts in the state of Pennsylvania: that since his releasement from his confinement, he has been profecuted in this state by Sufannah Medford, an inhabitant of the said state of Pennsylvania, for a debt contracted antecedent to the said assignment and releasement, and praying a law to exempt his person from imprisonment; was read, and thereupon,

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to bring in a bill pursuant to his petition, on his advertising the purport of this order for at least three weeks in the New-Jersey Gazette, and in one or more of the newspapers printed in the city of Philadelphia.

A true copy from the journals,
BOWES REED, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber intends to bring in a bill pursuant to the leave above granted, either at the present session of assembly sitting at Trenton, in case the same shall continue after the publication of this advertisement for three weeks, or if they shall not, at the next sitting of the legislature where-ever it shall be held.

SAMUEL SHOBER.

November 2, 1786.

3w*

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.

A NEW, CORRECT and HANDSOME

Edition of DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK

For sale, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton, by the thousand, hundred or less number, either in sheets or bound.

Notice is hereby given,

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

JOHN LEE,
ZEDEKIAH SOUTH,
HANNAH SHEA.

4w*

A Journeyman Fuller,

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

FRANCIS GASPER.

Nottingham, Oct. 28, 1786.

2w

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 grafs, 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

To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered on immediately)

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

October 11, 1786.

4w

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

6w 7/6 pd. t. f.

JOHN STOW.

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

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths.

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis and Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharf below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's.

BURS of excellent quality, just imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill stones of all sizes and dimensions, which may be ordered, by a complete workman from England, and warranted at least equal in quality, and as low in price as those imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage, according to the temper of the stones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different sizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American rock, of every usual size, or any other that may be ordered, the best grit for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Bur or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this state.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and complete assortment, lately imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the boulting business; which are to be disposed of at the same low rates as they were sold before the revolution, at the stores above-mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwellinghouse in Spruce, three doors from Third-street. MILLERS and others, may be furnished with cloths of superior quality and texture to any we have hitherto known imported into America: those who are unacquainted with this very difficult and precarious article, may rely on being supplied with such cloths as will certainly answer their purposes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will save the trouble and expence of returning cloths of an inferior kind, which are frequently sold in this, and the neighbouring states.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1786.

3m

State of New-Jersey, Monmouth county.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

JOHN STILLWELL, Agent.

October 6, 1786.

4w

Confiscated lands in the county of Hunterdon.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLICK VENDUE,

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

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

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

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

Three months credit will be given to the purchasers; and payment will be received in lawful money of this state, notes given for the depreciation of pay due to the officers' and soldiers' of the Jersey line, notes given by the commissioners on settlement of pay due to the militia of this state, notes given for debts liquidated by Silas Condict, Esquire, and notes given by the treasurer for balances due to persons on demands against forfeited estates.

MOORE FURMAN, Agent.

October 3, 1786.

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