

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 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 Sussex, 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 Sussex 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 Swartwood's Pond, with a valuable improvement thereon, under lease and rent, and is also a part of the forfeited estate of the said John-Tabor Kempe and Grace his wife.
10. 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 Hendricks-kill, 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 Hartshorn 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 Mafecotekill.

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 Mafecote 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 Mafecote 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 50 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 Gofhen to Sussex 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 16 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.)

L E T T E R V.

Rev. and dear sir,

NOTHING very remarkable occurred in the following part of our voyage to Venice. I returned home in December 1743, and again, by my imprudent conduct, disappointed my father's designs in my favour, which almost provoked him to disown me. Before any thing suitable offered again, I was impressed, owing entirely to my own thoughtless conduct, which was all of a piece, and put on board a tender--It was at a critical juncture, when the French fleets were hovering upon our coast, so that my father was incapable to procure my release. In a few days I was sent on board the *Harwich* man of war, at the *Nore*. I entered here upon quite a new scene of life, and endured much hardship for about a month. My father was then willing that I should remain in the navy, as a war was daily expected, and procured me a recommendation to the captain, who took me upon the quarter-deck as a midshipman. I had now an easy life, as to externals, and might have gained respect; but my mind was unsettled, and my behaviour very indifferent. I here met with companions who completed the ruin of my principles--My chief intimate was a person of exceeding good natural talents, and much observation--he was the greatest master of what is called the free-thinking scheme I remember to have met with, and knew how to insinuate his sentiments in the most plausible way--and his zeal was equal to his address--he could hardly have laboured more in the cause, if he had expected to have gained Heaven by it.

Allow me to add, while I think of it, that this man, whom I honoured as my master, and whose practice I adopted so eagerly, perished in the same way as I expected to have done--he was overtaken, I have been told, in a voyage from *Lisbon*, with a violent storm--the vessel and people escaped--but a great sea broke on board, and swept him into eternity. But, to return, I was fond of his company, and, having myself a smattering of books, was eager enough to shew my reading. He soon perceived my case that I had not wholly broke through the restraints of conscience, and did not therefore shock me at first with too broad intimations of his design--He rather, as I thought, spoke favourably of religion--but when he had gained my confidence, he began to speak plainer; and perceiving my ignorant attachment to lord Shaftsbury's *Characteristicks*, he joined issue with me upon that book, and convinced me that I had never understood it--In a word, he so plied me with objections and arguments, that my depraved heart was soon gained, and I entered into his plan with all my spirit. Thus, like an unwary sailor, who quits his port just before a rising storm, I renounced the hopes and comforts of the *Gospel*, at the very time when every other comfort was about to fail me. In December 1744 the *Harwich* was in the *Downs*, bound to the *East-Indies*--I obtained liberty to go on shore for one day; but, regardless of consequences, I went to take a last leave of my friends in *Kent*--I had little satisfaction, as I was sensible I was taking pains to multiply my own troubles. This rash step, as it was not the first liberty of the kind I had taken, highly displeased the captain, and lost me his favour, which I never recovered. At length we sailed from *Spithead* with a very large fleet, but a storm upon the coast of *Cornwall* occasioned our putting back to *Plymouth*. While we lay there I heard that my father was at *Torbay*--he had a connexion with the *African* company. I thought, if I could get to him, he might easily introduce me into that service, which would be better than a long voyage to the *East-Indies*. It was a maxim with me in those unhappy days, never to deliberate. The thought hardly occurred to me, but I was resolved to leave the ship at all events--I did so--I was sent one day in a boat to take care that none of the people deserted--but I betrayed my trust, and went off myself--All went smoothly the first day, and part of the next--and when I expected in about two hours to be with my father, I was met by a party of soldiers--they brought me back to *Plymouth*--I walked through the streets guarded like a felon--my heart was full of indignation, shame and fear--I was confined two days in the guard-house, then sent on board my ship, kept a while in irons, then publicly stripped and whipped, after which I was degraded from my office, and all my former companions forbidden to shew me the least favour, or even to speak to me. As midshipman, I had been entitled to some command, which, being sufficiently haughty and vain, I had not been backward to exert. I was now, in my turn, brought down to a level with the lowest, and exposed to the insults of all. My present situation was uncomfortable, and my future prospects still worse. The captain, though in general a humane man, was almost implacable in his resentments, and took several occasions to shew himself so to me, and the voyage proved to be for five years, yet I think

nothing I either felt or feared distressed me so much as to see myself forcibly torn from the object of my affections, and the improbability of ever seeing her again, or of seeing her mine. Thus I was as miserable on all hands as could well be imagined. My breast was filled with the most excruciating passions, eager desire, bitter rage, and black despair--every hour exposed me to some new insult and hardship, with no hope of relief or mitigation--no friend to take my part, or listen to my complaint--whether I looked inward or outward, I could perceive nothing but darkness and misery--I think no case, except that of a conscience wounded by the wrath of God, could be more dreadful than mine. I cannot express with what wishfulness and regret I cast my last looks upon the English shore--I kept my eyes fixed upon it till (the ship's distance increasing) it insensibly disappeared; and when I could see it no longer, I was tempted to throw myself into the sea, which, according to the wicked system I had adopted, would put a period to all my sorrows at once--but the secret Hand of Providence restrained me the most unworthy of all his creatures.

[To be continued.]

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, June 29.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, June 16.

THE death of the king has suspended the naval operations going on in the Tagus, which are certainly intended against some of the African states, in concert with other powers, who have not yet finished their disputes with those barbarians. The queen and the whole court removed from Belem to St. Castelare, tending the obsequies of the late king. As they are now over, their return may be expected daily. The prince of Brazil is now regent, and manages all publick affairs.

American Intelligence.

B O S T O N, Sept. 14.

ON Monday last about 100 men, with arms, of various sorts, assembled at Concord, under the direction of one Shattuck, of Groton, and one Smith, of Shirley. They made with posts and boards shelters, under which they slept. On Tuesday they took possession of the grounds opposite the courthouse, and kept a number of guards marching backward and forward, from the line they formed to the courthouse, to prevent any persons, other than their own friends and comrades, approaching it. A few who by mistake infringed on the ground thus set apart, were treated with great harshness, and there were several instances of thrusts with bayonets being wantonly made at men and horses, when on their way to quit to them what they required exclusively to occupy. They had procured several barrels of rum, which were on tap at convenient places near them, and several loads of hay for the accommodation of the parties at a distance, expected in to their aid. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a man acting as a sergeant, with two drums and fifes, went some distance, and in about half an hour returned at the head of about 90 armed men, from the counties of Hampshire and Worcester, under the leading of one Wheeler, of Hubbardston, and Converse of Hardwick, who joined the other party, which had since Monday insensibly increased to about 200. A convention from about twenty-six towns, in consequence of a circular letter from Concord, were sitting in the meetinghouse, and a communication was opened between them and the armed body, who first communicated their resolutions to the convention, with respect to publick business, and from them intelligence was conveyed to the court.

The armed body becoming impatient at the long time taken by the justices in deliberating what conduct to pursue, sent a detachment, formed by part of the Hampshire and Worcester insurgents, on horseback, and part by their own footmen, who marched to and fro by the tavern, where the justices were assembled, and finally halted and faced about to the house in a menacing manner. The justices sent them word, that neither court would be attempted to be opened, as an armed force rendered it impossible, and the party marched off to the main body. Afterwards they came back to demand it in writing, under the hands of the court, who referred them to their clerk, who declined doing any thing in the matter, as he was a recording officer, and had no order therefor from the court.

The justices, in the mean while having departed, the insurgents made violent complaints on being disappointed in this last object, and dispersed late on Tuesday night.

The body was computed at about 300, and contained about 50 lads from 16 to 20 years of age, and excepting some of the lads, and about 8 or 10 of the party of Worcester and Hampshire, who were of tolerable appearance, were the most despicable wretches that could be collected in the commonwealth.

The liquor circulated very briskly, and it was supposed (and charitably enough too) that by 5 o'clock, three quarters of the whole were inebriated, and not only then, but when they were sober, the major part seemed to be very indifferent as to their errand, and ready to quit it if desired--they were kept together by about six men, viz. Shattuck, Smith, Wheeler, Gale, Morris and Converse, and could they have been arrested, beyond a doubt the party would have cheerfully retired in peace to their own homes. They had very few cartridge-boxes, about half the guns furnished with bayonets, about 220 guns, and the other arms were swords, clubs, &c. Almost all the muskets were rendered useless by the rain, and the men by New-England rum, so that probably, if occasion had required, not above thirty or forty men would have been procured capable of opposing any governmental measures.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the greatest veracity, at Concord, dated

Tuesday, 6 o'clock, P. M.

I arrived in Concord about ten o'clock this morning, and found seventy men, assembled at the courthouse, under arms, and as it was very rainy, suppose a number had taken shelter in the neighbouring houses; was informed that a large and very respectable body, consisting of committees from about 26 or 27 towns in this county, had assembled at Brown's tavern in Concord, and then adjourned to the meetinghouse, where they chose a committee to confer with the insurgents, to know of them their complaints, and what they then wanted. The committee met them, and they immediately presented them with a paper, a copy of which is as follows:

To the honourable justices of the court of General Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Middlesex, &c.

THE voice of the people of this county is, that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, shall not enter this courthouse, until such times as the people shall have redress of a number of grievances they labour under at present, which will be set forth in a petition or remonstrance to the next general court.

J. SHATTUCK.

Concord, Sept. 12, 1786.

This was about twelve or one o'clock at noon, and it seems was written previous to the committee's meeting them; and afterwards, viz. about half after three o'clock, P. M. Job Shattuck expressed himself in the following manner, and signed it on the back of the above-mentioned paper.

Half past three o'clock.

Since writing the within it is agreed, that the Court of Sessions, may open, and adjourn to the last Tuesday of November next, without going to the courthouse.

JOB SHATTUCK.

The number of insurgents have been increasing during the whole day. About three o'clock a company from Worcester, of about 90 men, on horseback, chief of them armed, drums beating, &c. marched with solemn pace by Jones's tavern, where the court were at dinner, in order to join the mob on the green before the courthouse; but the commander of the company from Worcester county hearing one Nathan Smith, of Shirley (a person outlawed, who seemed a leader among the Middlesex insurgents) declare aloud, that every person who did not follow his drum, and join the Regulators, in two hours, should be drove out of town at the point of the bayonet, let them be the court, town-committee, or who else, which he did with high oaths and imprecations, and whoever should be left, would be monuments of God's sparing mercy, &c. &c. upon which the Worcester leader stopped, and told Smith, that he would never join him until he re-called them words, &c. which he afterwards did, and united forces; and at this time are about 250 or 300 strong. Have just marched over to shew themselves to the court, and return to the green again.

By a gentleman from Taunton, who left that place last Tuesday at noon, we learn that on Monday morning, general Cobb and colonel Haskel, with a party of men, took possession of the courthouse in that town, in order to protect the justices of the court, which were by law to sit there that day, from insult--that the courts were opened in the usual manner--that they sat about half an hour, and then adjourned without day--that the militia under arms amounted to 300, with one field-piece--that the mob, consisting chiefly of young men, boys, &c. were about 400 in number--that the courts were not influenced in their adjournment, by any of the threats of the insurgents, but merely from a desire of preventing any coercive measures, until the complaints of the people were enquired into by proper authority--and that they had not dispersed when he came away.

HARTFORD, Aug. 28.

Last Wednesday afternoon a very severe storm, attended with thunder and lightning, passed over this and several of the neighbouring towns, by which considerable damage was sustained. At Wethersfield, a wo-

man by the name of Peggy Glyn, was instantly killed with lightning. At East-Hartford four cows were killed under one tree. At Middleton the mast of a sloop was split to pieces, and some other damage done.

On Saturday the 15th of July last, as the wife of Mr. Daniel Green, of East-Windsor, was walking at a small distance from her house, she was attacked by a villain who rose suddenly out of a thicket, and attempted to throw her upon the ground with an intent to ravish her. To prevent the unfortunate woman from alarming her family, the monster thrust his hand with such violence upon her mouth, that he beat out one of her teeth, but finding that her outcries had been heard by a young woman who was coming to her assistance, the villain, enraged with his disappointment, stabbed the woman in the arm with a broad knife, and escaped into the woods.

Sept. 18. We hear from Great-Barrington, that a large number of men (who laboured under the intolerable grievances of being obliged to pay their honest debts) assembled there on Tuesday last, for the laudable purpose of stopping the Court of Common Pleas, by law appointed to be holden on that day, which they effected without opposition.

#### PRINCETON, Sept. 28.

Yesterday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the annual commencement began; the Senior Class, the Faculty, and the Trustees of the College, walked in procession from the College to the church, when the exercises of the day began in the following manner:

#### ORDER OF THE EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT.

##### Prayer by the President.

1. Salutatory oration in Latin, on the duties of magistrates, by Samuel F. Snowden.
2. Intermediate oration on heroism, by Edward Graham.
3. Essay on the improvement of the mind, by William Wallace.
4. Essay on the present state of poetry in America, by William Hugg.

##### MUSIC.

5. Essay on the instability of human affairs, by Thomas Grant.
6. Essay on college diet, and the ingenuity of a college bean, by Abimael Nicoll.
7. Essay on the advantages of our present civil establishments, by P. W. Livingston.
8. Essay on prejudice, by Thomas Pollock.

##### MUSIC.

9. Essay on the advantages of civil society, by James Inlay.
10. Essay on domestic and political discord, by Samuel Stewart.
11. An ironical essay on the absurdity of the mathematicks, and the science of demonstration, by William-Gordon Forman.
12. Intermediate oration on the evils of severe penal laws, by Ralph Hunt.

##### MUSIC.—INTERVAL.

##### AFTERNOON.

13. Second salutatory oration in Latin, on the benefit of literature, by Edward Johnston.
14. Intermediate oration on the love of our country, and zeal in promoting its interests, by William Brown.
15. Essay on ridicule, considered as a test of truth, by Charles Smith.

##### MUSIC.

16. Essay on certain characters under the denominations of gossings, thick heads and softs, by Henry E. Coleman.
17. Essay on the liberty of the press, by John Van-Cleve.
18. Essay on benevolence, by Henry Smalley.

##### MUSIC.

19. Essay on history, by Samuel F. Snowden. Degrees conferred.—Premiums declared.
20. Valedictory oration, by Maturin Livingston. Conclusion with prayer by the President.

#### TRENTON, October 2.

To the honourable the legislatures of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York.

THE commissioners from the said states respectively, assembled at Annapolis, humbly beg leave to report; That, pursuant to their several appointments, they met at Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, on the eleventh day of September instant, and having proceeded to a communication of their powers, they found that the states of New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia had, in substance, and nearly in the same terms, authorized their respective commissioners to meet such commissioners as were, or might be, appointed by the other states in the union, at such time and place as should be agreed upon by the said commissioners, to take into consideration the trade and commerce of the United States; to consider how far an uniform system in their commercial intercourse and regulations might be necessary to their common interest and permanent harmony, and to report to the several states such an act, relative to this great object, as when unanimously ratified by them, would enable the United States, in Congress assembled, effectually to provide for the same.

That the state of Delaware had given similar powers to their commissioners, with this difference only, that the act to be framed, in virtue of those powers, is required to be reported to the United States in Congress assembled, to be agreed to by them, and confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

That the state of New-Jersey had enlarged the object of their appointment, empowering their commissioners to consider how far an uniform system in their

commercial regulations, and other important matters, might be necessary to the common interest and permanent harmony of the several states; and to report such an act on the subject, as when ratified by them, would enable the United States in Congress assembled effectually to provide for the exigencies of the union.

That appointments of commissioners have also been made by the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and North-Carolina, none of whom have, however, attended: but that no information has been received by your commissioners of any appointment having been made by the states of Connecticut, Maryland, South-Carolina or Georgia.

That the express terms of the powers to your commissioners, supposing a deputation from all the states, and having for object the trade and commerce of the United States, your commissioners did not conceive it advisable to proceed on the business of their mission, under the circumstance of so partial and defective a representation.

Deeply impressed, however, with the magnitude and importance of the object confided to them on this occasion, your commissioners cannot forbear to indulge an expression of their earnest and unanimous wish, that speedy measures may be taken to effect a general meeting of the states, in a future convention, for the same and such other purposes as the situation of public affairs may be found to require.

If in expressing this wish, or in intimating any other sentiment, your commissioners should seem to exceed the strict bounds of their appointment, they entertain a full confidence, that a conduct dictated by an anxiety for the welfare of the United States, will not fail to receive an indulgent construction.

In this persuasion, your commissioners submit an opinion, that the idea of extending the powers of their deputies to other objects, than those of commerce, which has been adopted by the state of New-Jersey, was an improvement on the original plan, and will deserve to be incorporated into that of a future convention. They are the more naturally led to this conclusion, as in the course of their reflections on the subject, they have been induced to think, that the power of regulating trade is of such comprehensive extent, and will enter so far into the general system of the federal government, that to give it efficacy, and to obviate questions and doubts concerning its precise nature and limits, may require a correspondent adjustment of other parts of the federal system.

That there are important defects in the system of the federal government, is acknowledged by the acts of all those states which have concurred in the present meeting; that the defects upon a closer examination may be found greater, and more numerous, than even these acts imply, is at least so far probable, from the embarrassments which characterize the present state of our national affairs, foreign and domestic, as may reasonably be supposed to merit a deliberate and candid discussion, in some mode which will unite the sentiments and counsels of all the states. In the choice of the mode, your commissioners are of opinion, that a convention of deputies from the different states, for the special and sole purpose of entering into this investigation, and digesting a plan for supplying such defects as may be discovered to exist, will be entitled to a preference, from considerations which will occur without being particularized.

Your commissioners decline an enumeration of those national circumstances on which their opinion, respecting the propriety of a future convention, with more enlarged powers, is founded; as it would be an useless intrusion of facts and observations, most of which have been frequently the subject of public discussion, and none of which can have escaped the penetration of those to whom they would, in this instance, be addressed. They are however of a nature so serious, as, in the view of your commissioners, to render the situation of the United States delicate and critical, calling for an exertion of the united virtue and wisdom of all the members of the confederacy.

Under this impression, your commissioners, with the most respectful deference, beg leave to suggest their unanimous conviction, that it may essentially tend to advance the interest of the union, if the states by whom they have been respectively delegated would themselves concur, and use their endeavours to procure the concurrence of the other states, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday in May next; to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state, will effectually provide for the same.

Though your commissioners could not with propriety address these observations and sentiments to any but the states they have the honour to represent; they have nevertheless concluded, from motives of respect, to transmit copies of this report to the United States in Congress assembled, and to the executives of the other states.

By order of the Commissioners,  
JOHN DICKINSON, Chairman.

Dated at Annapolis,  
14th Sept. 1786.

\* Pursuant to the thirteenth article of the confederation.

Extract of a letter dated at New-York September 8th, to a gentleman near Princeton.

"I am sorry to find the Hessian Fly has made its progress so far through New-Jersey as to reach your neighbourhood. I am told they have got rid of it on Long-Island. The only means, I can find, used for

that purpose, have been to forbear sowing wheat, and instead thereof to sow rye: by which it would appear that wheat is its proper nutriment. It would be well if some judicious person would carefully watch its appearance, its time and mode of propagation, and from thence endeavour to find out means to destroy it. I think it an object worthy the attention of your Legislature to prevent, if possible, the progress of this destructive insect.

I lately met with an account of a worm which attacked the vessels in Sweden, and threatened the destruction of the whole fleet and vessels of that kingdom. The celebrated Linneus was employed by the court to watch its progress, and, if possible, devise some means of putting a stop to its ravages. He repaired to the port where the royal navy is built, and, after diligent examination, found it was produced by a fly, which at certain seasons deposited its eggs in the green wood. Upon this he ordered the wood prepared for building to be put under water at that season, and when the term was over to be taken out. The consequence was, that the propagation of the worm was stopped: and it being found that the ship-timber was rendered more lasting by being soaked when green, in the salt water, the practice is still continued.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Princeton recommends rolling of wheat in the fall and spring, to prevent injury from the Hessian fly.—To this he imputes his grain escaping, whilst neighbouring and adjoining fields, unrolled, have been injured.

The first rolling should be given in dry weather, about the beginning of November, or before the ground be frozen.—The second should be given in April, or about the first of May, when the ground is dry and settled after the frost is out, and before the wheat begins to pipe.—This gentleman is so confident of the advantages arising from the roller in this respect, that he has not hesitated to sow wheat as usual.

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 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

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

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

6w 5f pd.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, July 1, 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscribers John Porch and Patrick Flanningham, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, on the 8th day of October, Anno Domini 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, on the second Tuesday in November next, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments of writing, concerning their title to twenty-five acres of cedar swamp, in Deptford township, in the county of Gloucester, being part of a larger tract formerly surveyed to one Henry Roe, deceased.

1. A deed from the said Henry Roe to Benjamin Cheefman, in fee for the aforesaid twenty-five acres of cedar swamp.
2. A deed from the same Cheefman for the same twenty-five acres to James Collins in fee.
3. A deed from said Collins to John Lewis in fee, for the lands last aforesaid, who by his last will devised the said twenty-five acres to Peter Mancape in fee.
4. A Deed from Peter Mancape to Joseph Cowgill, for the same twenty-five acres in fee.
5. A deed from the said Cowgill to the subscribers in fee for the said land. All which deeds were accidentally burnt in the house of John Porch.

JOHN PORCH,

3m 10s\* PATRICK FLANNINGHAM.

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 Paulingskill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. 107. A lot of land containing 14 acres and eighty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage, on both sides of Beaver-Run, now in the possession of Samuel 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 Paulingskill, and near the head of Henry Paugh's brook.

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

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

33. 115. A lot of land containing 11 acres and three hundredths, situate in Hardiston, about five chains 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 Seeley's tavern, nearly 40 acres thereof is cleared meadow of the first quality, and a considerable quantity more may be made, with other valuable improvements thereon, now in the possession of Captain Richard Edfall.

Also the following lots of said Delancy omitted:

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

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

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

obligations will be received in payment, to wit, officers' and foldiers' 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 for Suffex county.  
Sept. 23, 1786.  
N. B. The above large tracts of land, it is expected, will be laid off in convenient farms, the plans of which will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wilmington, New-Castle county, Delaware state,  
August 4, 1786.  
**THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

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

House of Assembly, May 22, 1786.  
A PETITION from the widow and legatees of Stephen Hunt, deceased, late of Somerset county, setting forth, that the said deceased made his testament and last will in the presence of two witnesses only, by which means the executors therein mentioned are not authorized to convey the real estate of the testator, and praying that an act may be passed to enable the executors in said will mentioned to fulfil the intention of the said testator;

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

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

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**TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLICK VENDUE,**

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

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

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

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

Persons desirous of viewing the premises before the day of sale, are requested to apply to James Ewing, Esquire, in Trenton aforesaid, with whom the draught is left, and who will give every necessary information. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and an indisputable title given, by

THOMAS MASON and BENJAMIN-G. EYRE.

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