

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1784.

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New-Jersey Confiscated Lands.

To be sold, by publick vendue,

The following very valuable tracts of land and farms, in the county of Suffex, in the state of New-Jersey, 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, Esq.
 2. 2. A tract of land, lying on both sides of Pequess river, on the great road from Oxford furnace and the court-house, about four miles from said furnace and Delaware river, containing 1279 acres, having five several improvements thereon, and under lease and rent, being also 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 a part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox.
 4. 4. A tract of land containing 69 acres joining the above, being the undivided fourth part of 276 acres besides allowance for highways, having one improvement thereon, being also a part of the forfeited estate of Daniel Cox.
 5. 5. A plantation near Green's Pond and the Log-Gaol, on the great road to Suffex court-house, 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 Pequess and the Log-Gaol, containing, by survey thereof, one lot of 385 acres, 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 Col. 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, situate 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.

lot. to. do.

6. 16. Three lots of land, near to or adjoining each other, the first contains 88 acres and fifty hundredths, the second 36 and fifty-seven hundredths, and the third contains 30 acres, making in the whole 156 acres and seven hundredths, situate in Wantage aforesaid, with valuable improvements thereon, in the possession of John Tims and others.
 7. 17. A lot of land containing 19 acres and forty-five hundredths, situate in Wantage, within the bounds of a larger tract of land belonging to said Delancy, and the heirs of Henry Cuyler.
 8. 18. A tract of land containing 64 acres and fifty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage aforesaid, near the head of a stream of water called Hendrickskill, including part of Jeremiah Vanbourn's improvement.
 9. 19. A tract of land containing 56 acres and sixty-two hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, on the main branch of Paquanick river, joining lands returned to 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 north-eastward 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 Snodgrass's.
 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. Brodrick'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 fork 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, Esq. 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 for-

- ty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a westerly branch of the Walkill, called Beaver-Run.
9. 36. A tract of land containing 30 acres and fifty-one hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a westerly branch of Papecotting, called Kirkendall's Brook.
10. 37. A tract of land containing 148 acres and twenty-two hundredths, lying on the great road leading from Elijah Collard's to Paulingskill, called Collard's Plains, with a valuable improvement thereon.
11. 38. A tract of land containing 188 acres and thirty-eight hundredths, situate in the township of Hardiston, adjoining a tract of 661 acres and sixteen hundredths surveyed for said Delancy and Cuyler, and sold by Martin and Meeker, two of the commissioners for selling forfeited estates, to Simon Simonson, Garlinghouse and others.
12. 39. A lot of land containing 10 acres, situate in Hardiston, on both sides of a brook called Pochuck, on the south side of a mountain of the same name, including a place about a quarter of a mile above Den-Deckers, 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 98 acres and ninety-nine hundredths, situate in Wantage, on the west side of the Drowned Lands, near the great road leading from Goshen to Suffex court-house, 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 northward 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 whereof 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 Dunings 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 Slabslay 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

- lot. to. do. 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 the 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 Brodrick.
 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.
 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 Montanie.
 42. 69. A tract of land containing 47 acres and seventy-three hundredths, in two surveys, situate in Wantage, near a meadow called M^cQuin's meadow.
 43. 70. A tract of land containing 212 acres and seventy-two hundredths, situate in Hardiston, on the road that leads from Elijah Collard's, deceased, to Paulingkill.
 44. 71. A tract of land containing 53 acres and eighty-

Description of the POISON TREE in the Island of JAVA. Continued from our last. Account of the manner in which the Poison is procured.

THE Poison which is procured from this tree, is a gum that issues out between the bark and the tree itself, like the camphor. Malefactors, who for their crimes are sentenced to die, are the only persons who fetch the poison; and this is the only chance they have of saving their lives. After sentence is pronounced upon them by the judge, they are asked in court, whether they will die by the hands of the executioner, or whether they will go to the Upas tree for a box of poison? They commonly prefer the latter proposal, as there is not only some chance of preserving their lives, but also a certainty, in case of their safe return, that a provision will be made for them in future, by the Emperor. They are also permitted to ask a favour from the Emperor, which is generally of a trifling nature, and commonly granted. They are then provided with a silver of tortoise-shell box, in which they are to put the poisonous gum, and are properly instructed how to proceed while they are upon their dangerous expedition. Among other particulars, they are always told to attend to the direction of the winds; as they are to go towards the tree before the wind, so that the effluvia from the tree are always blown from them. They are told, likewise, to travel with the utmost dispatch, as that is the only method of ensuring a safe return. They are afterwards sent to the house of the old priest, to which place they are commonly attended by their friends and relations. Here they generally remain some days, in expectation of a favourable breeze. During that time, the ecclesiastick prepares them for their future fate by prayers and admonitions.

When the hour of their departure arrives, the priest puts them on a long leather cap with two glasses before their eyes, which comes down as far as their breast, and also provides them with a pair of leather gloves. They are then conducted by the priest, and their friends and relations, about two miles on their journey. Here the priest repeats his

instructions, and tells them where they are to look for the tree. He shews them a hill, which they are told to ascend; and that on the other side they will find a rivulet, which they are to follow, and which will conduct them directly to the Upas. They now take leave of each other, and amidst prayers for their success, the delinquents hasten away.

The worthy old ecclesiastick has assured me, that during his residence there, for upwards of thirty years, he had dismissed above seven hundred criminals in the manner which I have described; and that scarcely two out of twenty have returned. He shewed me a catalogue of all the unhappy sufferers, with the date of their departure from his house annexed, and a list of the offences for which they had been condemned. To which were added the names of those who had returned in safety. I afterwards saw another list of these culprits, at the gaol-keeper's at Soura Charta, and found that they perfectly corresponded with each other, and with the different informations which I afterwards obtained.

I was present at some of those melancholy ceremonies, and desired different delinquents to bring with them some pieces of the wood, or a small branch, or some leaves of this wonderful tree. I have also given them silk cords, desiring them to measure its thickness. I never could procure more than two dry leaves, that were picked up by one of them on his return; and all I could learn from him concerning the tree itself, was, that it stood on the border of a rivulet, as described by the old priest; that it was of a middling size; that five or six young trees of the same kind stood close by it; but that no other shrub or plant could be seen near it; and that the ground was of a brownish sand, full of stones, almost impracticable for travelling, and covered with dead bodies. After many conversations with the old Malayan priest, I questioned him about the first discovery, and asked his opinion of this dangerous tree, upon which he gave me the following answer in his own language:

"Ditalm kila ponjoe Alcoran Baron Suda tulis rouloe Seratus an Soeda jlang orang Soeda Dengal difenna orang jahat di Soedamain Same Die punje pinatang pigidoe kita pegi Sam prambuange."

Which may be thus translated:

"We are told in our New Alcoran, that above an hundred years ago, the country around the tree was inhabited by a people strongly addicted to the sins of Sodom and Gomorrha. When the great prophet Mahomet, determined not to suffer them to lead such detestable lives any longer, he applied to God to punish them; upon which God caused this tree to grow out of the earth, which destroyed them all, and rendered the country forever uninhabitable."

Such was the Malayan's opinion. I shall not attempt a comment, but must observe, that all the Malayans consider this tree as an holy instrument of the great prophet to punish the sins of mankind, and, therefore, to die of the poison of the Upas, is generally considered among them as an honourable death. For that reason I also observed, that the delinquents, who were going to the tree, were generally dressed in their best apparel.

This, however, is certain, tho' it may appear incredible, that from fifteen to eighteen miles round this tree, not only no human creature can exist, but that, in that space of ground, no living animal of any kind has ever been discovered. I have also been assured by several persons of veracity, that there are no fish in the waters, nor has any rat, mouse, or any other vermin, been seen there; and when any birds fly so near this tree, that the effluvia reaches them, they fall a sacrifice to the effects of the poison. This circumstance has been ascertained by different delinquents, who, in their return, have seen the birds drop down, and have picked them up dead, and brought them to the old ecclesiastick.

I will here mention an instance which proves this a fact beyond all doubt, and which happened during my stay at Java.

In the year 1775, a rebellion broke out among the subjects of the Massay, a sovereign prince, whose dignity is nearly equal to that of the Emperor. They refused to pay a duty imposed upon them by their sovereign, whom they openly opposed. The Massay sent a body of a thousand troops to disperse the rebels, and to drive them, with their families, out of his dominions. Thus four hundred families, consisting of above sixteen hundred souls, were obliged to leave their native country. Neither the Emperor nor the Sultan would give them protection, not only because they were rebels, but also through fear of displeasing their neighbour, the Massay. In this distressful situation, they had no other resource than to repair to the uncultivated parts round the Upas, and requested permission of the Emperor to settle there. Their request was granted, on condition of their fixing their abode not more than twelve or fourteen miles from the tree, in order not to deprive the inhabitants already settled there at a greater distance, of their cultivated lands. With this they were obliged to comply; but the consequence was, that in less than two months their number was reduced to about three

hundred. The chiefs of those who remained returned to the Massay, informed him of their losses, and intreated his pardon, which induced him to receive them again as his subjects, thinking them sufficiently punished for their misconduct. I have seen and conversed with several of those who survived, soon after their return. They all had the appearance of persons tainted with an infectious disorder; they looked pale and weak, and from the account which they gave of the loss of their comrades, of the symptoms and circumstances which attended their dissolution, such as convulsions, and other signs of a violent death, I was fully convinced that they fell victims to the poison.

This violent effect of the poison, at so great a distance from the tree, certainly appears surprizing, and almost incredible; and especially when we consider, that it is possible for delinquents who approach the tree, to return alive. My wonder, however, in a great measure, ceased, after I had made the following observations:

I have said before, that malefactors are instructed to go to the tree with the wind, and to return against the wind. When the wind continues to blow from the same quarter while the delinquent travels thirty, or six and thirty miles, if he be of a good constitution he certainly survives. But what proves the most destructive is, that there is no dependence on the wind in that part of the world for any length of time. There are no regular land winds; and the sea winds are not perceived there at all, the situation of the tree being at too great a distance, and surrounded by high mountains and uncultivated forests. Besides the wind there never blows a fresh regular gale, but is commonly merely a mere current of light soft breezes, which pass through the different openings of the adjacent mountains. It is also frequently difficult to determine from what part of the globe the wind really comes, as it is divided by various obstructions in its passage, which easily change the direction of the wind, and often totally destroy its effects.

I, therefore, impute the distant effects of the poison, in a great measure, to the constant gentle winds in those parts, which have not power enough to disperse the poisonous particles. If high winds were more frequent and durable there, they would certainly weaken very much, and even destroy the obnoxious effluvia of the poison; but without them, the air remains infected and pregnant with these poisonous vapours.

I am the more convinced of this, as the worthy ecclesiastick assures that a dead calm is always attended with the greatest danger, as there is a continual perspiration issuing from the tree, which is seen to rise and spread in the air, like the putrid steam of a marshy cavern.

Experiment made with the Gum of the Upas Tree.

IN the year 1776, in the month of February, I was present at the execution of thirteen of the Emperor's concubines, at Soura-Charta, who were convicted of infidelity to the Emperor's bed. It was in the forenoon, about eleven o'clock, when the fair criminals were led into an open space within the walls of the Emperor's palace. There the judge passed sentence upon them, by which they were doomed to suffer death by a lancet poisoned with Upas. After this, the Alcoran was presented to them, and they were, according to the law of their great prophet Mahomet, to acknowledge and to affirm by oath, that the charges brought against them, together with the sentence and their punishment, were fair and equitable. This they did, by laying their right hands upon the Alcoran, their left hands upon their breasts, and their eyes lifted towards heaven; the judge then held the Alcoran to their lips, and they kissed it.

These ceremonies over, the executioner proceeded on his business in the following manner:—Thirteen posts, each about five feet high, had been previously erected. To these the delinquents were fastened, and their breasts stripped naked. In this situation they remained a short time in continual prayers, attended by several priests, until a signal was given by the judge to the executioner; on which the latter produced an instrument, much like the spring lancet used by farriers for bleeding horses. With this instrument, it being poisoned with the gum of the Upas, the unhappy wretches were lanced in the middle of their breasts, and the operation was performed upon them in less than two minutes.

My astonishment was raised to the highest degree, when I beheld the sudden effects of that poison, for in about five minutes after they were lanced, they were taken with a tremour, attended with a subsultus tentinum, after which they died in the greatest agonies, crying out to God and Mahomet for mercy.—In sixteen minutes by my watch, which I held in my hand, all the criminals were no more. Some hours after their death I observed their bodies full of livid spots, much like those of the Potechia, their faces swelled, their colours changed to a kind of blue, their eyes looked yellow, &c. &c.

About a fortnight after this, I had an opportunity of seeing such another execution at Samarang. Seven

Malayans were executed there with the same instrument, and in the same manner, and I found the operation of the poison, and the spots in their bodies, exactly the same.

These circumstances made me desirous to try an experiment with some animals, in order to be convinced of the real effects of this poison; and as I had then two young puppies, I thought them the fittest objects for my purpose. I accordingly procured, with great difficulty, some grains of Upas. I dissolved half a grain of that gum in a small quantity of arrack, and dipped a lancet into it. With this poisoned instrument, I made an incision in the lower muscular part of the belly of one of the puppies. Three minutes after it received the wound, the animal cried out most pitiously, and ran as fast as possible from one corner of the room to the other. So it continued during six minutes, when all its strength being exhausted, it fell upon the ground, was taken with convulsions, and died in the eleventh minute. I repeated this experiment with two other puppies, with a cat and a fowl, and found the operation of the poison in all of them the same; none of these animals survived above thirteen minutes.

I thought it necessary to try also the effects of the poison given inwardly, which I did in the following manner:—I dissolved a quarter of a grain of the gum in half an ounce of arrack, and made a dog of seven months old drink it. In seven minutes a reaching ensued, and I observed, at the same time, that the animal was delirious, as it ran up and down the room, fell on the ground, and tumbled about; then it rose again, cried out very loud, and in about half an hour after was seized with convulsions, and died. I opened the body, and found the stomach very much inflamed, as the intestines were in some parts, but not so much as the stomach. There was a small quantity of coagulated blood in the stomach, but I could discover no orifice from which it could have issued, and therefore supposed it to have been squeezed out of the lungs, by the animal's straining while it was vomiting.

From these experiments I have been convinced, that the gum of the Upas is the most dangerous and most violent of all vegetable poisons; and I am apt to believe that it greatly contributes to the unhealthiness of that island. Nor is this the only evil attending it, hundreds of the natives of Java, as well as Europeans, are yearly destroyed and treacherously murdered by that poison, either internally or externally. Every man of quality or fashion has his dagger or other arms poisoned with it, and in times of war the Malayans poison the springs and other waters with it; by this treacherous practice, the Dutch suffered greatly during the last war, as it occasioned the loss of half their army. For this reason, they have ever since kept fish in the springs of which they drink the water; and centinels are placed near them, who inspect the waters every hour, to see whether the fish are alive. If they march with an army or body of troops into an enemy's country, they always carry live fish with them, which they throw into the water some hours before they venture to drink it, by which means they have been able to prevent their total destruction.

This account, I flatter myself, will satisfy the curiosity of my readers, and the few facts which I have related will be considered as a certain proof of the existence of this pernicious tree, and its penetrating effects.

If it be asked why we have not yet any more satisfactory accounts of this tree, I can only answer, that the object of most travellers to that part of the world consists more in commercial pursuits than in the study of Natural History and the advancement of sciences. Besides, Java is so universally reputed an unhealthy island, that rich travellers seldom make any long stay in it, and others want money, and generally are too ignorant of the language, in order to make enquiries. In future, those who visit this island will probably now be induced to make it an object of their researches, and will furnish us with a fuller description of this tree.

I will, therefore, only add, that there exists also a sort of Cajoe Upas on the coast of Macassar, the poison of which operates nearly in the same manner; but is not half so violent and malignant as that of Java, and of which I shall likewise give a more circumstantial account in a description of that island.

J. N. FOERSCH.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

April 29. CONGRESS took into consideration the report of a grand committee, to whom was referred the report of a committee on the subject of Western Territory, which being amended, was agreed to as follows:

Congress, by their resolution of September 6, 1780, having thought it advisable to press upon the states having claims to the Western Country, a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims; by that of the 10th of October, in the same year, having fixed conditions to which the union should be bound,

on receiving such cessions; and having again proposed the same subject to those states, in their address of April 18, 1783, wherein, stating the national debt, and expressing their reliance for its discharge, on the prospect of vacant territory, in aid of other resources, they for that purpose, as well as to obviate disagreeable controversies and confusions, included in the same recommendations, a renewal of those of September the 6th, and of October the 10th, 1780; which several recommendations have not yet been fully complied with:

Resolved, That the same subject be again presented to the attention of the said states; that they be urged to consider, that the war being now brought to a happy termination by the personal services of our soldiers, the supplies of property by our citizens, and loans of money from them as well as from foreigners; these several creditors have a right to expect, that funds shall be provided, on which they may rely for indemnification; that Congress still consider vacant territory as an important resource; and that therefore the said states be earnestly pressed, by immediate and liberal cessions, to forward these necessary ends, and to promote the harmony of the union.

July 19. By a vessel arrived at Salem, from Port Roseway, we learn, that 180 buildings were lately consumed there by fire; and that the turf was still burning when she left that place.

JULY 24.

Extract of a letter from Hartford, dated July 19. "No person is allowed to pass from Canada into these states, without a written permission, and all our Indian trade into that province is absolutely prohibited. Congress have sent a formal deputation to demand of Governor Haldimand, the surrender of the frontier posts agreeably to the treaty. Colonel Hull is employed in this service, and has arrived in Canada."

On the second instant arrived at Providence, the brigantine Friendship, Captain Coffin, from a successful whaling voyage, having made 750 barrels of oil.

The General Court of the state of Massachusetts have passed an act, laying a duty of Four-Pence lawful money per ton, upon every foreign vessel, to be paid into the hands of the naval officer where they shall clear out.

July 29. Saturday last arrived in this city from Paris, in the Edward, Captain Couper, his Excellency JOHN JAY, Esq. (late Ambassador from the United States of America to the Court of Spain, and one of the Commissioners for negotiating the honourable peace, sometime since concluded at Paris, between Great-Britain and America) after an absence of near five years from the continent. A reflection on the happy success of his unwearied and anxious endeavours for the publick good, in the execution of the important calls of his mission, justly entitles him to the grateful esteem of his countrymen, with their unfeigned thanks for his patriotick zeal, and a universal wish for his prosperity and happiness.

His Excellency left Paris the 16th of May, embarked at Dover on the 1st June, and had 44 days passage; he was accompanied by his lady and family. Philip Livingston, Esq. of this city, — Crowe, Esq. (a gentleman of considerable estate near Norwich, in England) with his lady; Mr. Turner; and Mr. Henry White, jun. (son of Henry White, Esq. now in England.) We understand that he has brought with him the ratification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace on the part of Britain.

The Henry, Captain Miller, was to sail soon after the Edward, for this port.

The Commerce, Captain Truxton, from Philadelphia; and the Mary and Fanny, Spence, from Antigua, are safe arrived at Dover.

The ship Liefde, Captain Van-Poolen, in 9 weeks from Amsterdam, arrived here on Sunday morning last.

The Grand Dutchess of Tuscany, Capt. Blacket, which was taken possession of at Leghorn, by part of the crew, and ran away with, is carried into Zant by the above people; a number of persons with the Consul went down to the vessel, and fortunately regained her from them, where she now remains safe and well. The pirates were immediately executed by order of the Venetian governor.

Letters from the Marquis de la Fayette to his friends in Jersey, inform, that he may be expected in the June Packet.

RICHMOND, July 10.

The General Assembly of North-Carolina, we hear, have passed an act, ceding to Congress all their unappropriated Western Territory, contained within a line to be run from the North to the Southern boundary of that state, intersecting the Blue Ridge or Appalachian mountains, and the river Mississippi, about 18 or 20 millions of acres.

The Assembly of that state have also passed an act levying certain duties on all imports into that state; also, empowering Congress to lay an impost of 5 per cent, on all goods brought into the ports of the United

States, which is to be applied to the contingent charges of the continent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

Thursday morning arrived here the ship Alexander, Captain Pinkerton, from London-Derry:—She brought upwards of six hundred passengers, all in perfect health.

Several other vessels, from different parts of Ireland, with passengers, are daily expected here.

The Parliament of Ireland met the 11th of May, and on the 14th was prorogued by the Lord Lieutenant, to meet the 29th of June following.

Their High Mightinesses the States General have resolved, to make a present to the commander de Suffrein, Vice-Admiral of France, of a sword mounted with gold and enriched with diamonds, in consideration of the services which that Admiral has rendered to the Republick, by the reprisal of divers possessions belonging to the States in the East-Indies, and the preservation of the principal establishments. The Dutch East-India Company will also make a considerable present to that illustrious Commander.

Tuesday the thirteenth instant arrived at Baltimore, in 9 weeks from Belfast, the ship Paca, Capt. Kell, with upwards of 460 passengers, all of whom appear in perfect health.

TRENTON, AUGUST 2.

On Thursday morning the 8th ult. died, at Readington, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Mary VAN-ARTSDALEN, the amiable consort of the Rev. Simeon Van-Artsdalen, and on Friday evening her remains were interred in an adjacent burying-ground, attended by her friends and a number of respectable inhabitants of the place. Her affable disposition of mind, politeness of address, and exemplary walk and conversation, soon gained the affection of those who had the happiness to be acquainted with her while living, and rendered her much lamented in death.

Sunday last a barrack of hay belonging to Daniel Scudder, near this place, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed.

There has lately been invented and made, upon an entire new construction, by a gentleman in Connecticut, a float or water craft, rowed by two horses. In the construction of this new and curious machine, sent two scows are lashed together with a platform on the top of them. On this platform is erected the machinery, consisting of a horizontal cog-wheel and trundle-wheel, which being moved by two horses slowly, walking circularly on the platform, give motion to one water-wheel on each side of the float.—The water-wheels perform the service of oars, and carry the craft three miles an hour. The machinery is simple, not expensive, and the whole easily managed. It has attracted the attention of the ingenious in mechanics, and is deemed an invention which, if duly patronized and perfected, will be highly useful to inland navigation. The movement of this machine will be always certain, as it goes against wind and tide; it is expeditious, there being no loss of time in the motion, as in the interrupted impetus of oars; it is cheap, as one horse will perform the service of six or eight men.

Just come to Hand,

And now selling at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—The

CHORISTER'S COMPANION;

OR,

CHURCH MUSICK revised.

CONTAINING,

Besides the necessary Rules of Psalmody, A Variety of plain and fuging Psalm Tunes;

Together with

A Collection of approved HYMNS and ANTHEMS, Many of which were never before published.

By SIMEON JOCELIN.

These SINGING-BOOKS are allowed, by the best Judges, to be equal to any extant.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

On Wednesday the fourth of August, instant, at the house of the subscriber in Trenton, sundry goods, to wit,

ALL the different kinds of men's apparel, beds and bedding, different kinds of household furniture, broadcloth, ribands, gauze handkerchiefs, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, where attendance will be given by JACOB BENJAMIN.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON—The

LADIES FRIEND;

Being a Treatise on the Virtues and Qualifications which are the brightest Ornaments of the Fair Sex, and render them most agreeable to the sensible part of mankind.

- lot. to. do. 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 survey's, 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 Crowel 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 Nearpofs'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, Esq.
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

- lot. to. do. 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 Hufstead.
21. 103. One moiety or half part of 1748 acres, situate in the township of Waipack, on the northwest side of Pahaqualing mountain, being the same that was formerly surveyed and taken up for Richard Salter.
22. 104. A tract of land containing 155 acres and fourteen hundredths, situate in Newtown, near Paulingkill, joining the plantation where David Baxter lived, with two improvements thereon, now in the possession of John Kafé and John Bowman.
23. 105. A lot of land containing 28 acres and thirty-seven hundredths, situate in Newtown, on a westerly branch of Papecotting, called Laurel-Brook.
24. 106. A lot of land containing 15 acres and twelve hundredths, situate in Wantage, on a northerly branch of the Walkill called Beaver-Run, and is known by the name of Green-Swamp, near William Havens's.
25. 107. A lot of land containing 14 acres and eighty-seven hundredths, situate in Wantage, on both sides of Beaver-Run, now in the possession of Samuel Wilson.
26. 108. A lot of land containing 28 acres and forty-nine hundredths, situate in Wantage, on both sides of an easterly branch of Deep Clovekill, about a quarter of a mile from Jacob Decker's Cripple-Bush.
27. 109. A lot of land containing 19 acres and eighty-five hundredths, situate in the Wawayonda mountain, including the saw-mill in possession of Reuben Hall and John Wolley.
28. 110. A tract of land containing 58 acres and forty-eight hundredths, situate in Wantage, on Hendrick's kill.
29. 111. A lot of land containing 16 acres and twenty-eight hundredths, situate in Wantage, joining a meadow by the name of M'Quin's meadow.
30. 112. A lot of land containing 27 acres and twenty-two hundredths, situate in Newtown, on the waters of Paulingkill, and near the head of Henry Paugh's brook.
31. 113. A lot of land containing 23 acres and fifty-eight hundredths, situate
32. 114. A lot of land containing 11 acres and six hundredths, situate in Hardiston, at the north end of a large bog meadow, known by the name of the Upper meadow.
33. 115. A lot of land containing 11 acres and three hundredths, situate in Hardiston, about five chains southeasterly from the above lot, No. 32.
34. 116. A lot of land containing 10 acres and seventy-seven hundredths, situate in Montague, on both sides of Great Flat-Brook, below John Welding's.
35. 117. A lot of land containing 9 acres and eighty-nine hundredths, situate on the Blue mountain, in the township of Wantage, about 30 chains from a place called the White Rock, and about half a mile north from Henry Depew's house, near said Depew's path.
36. 118. A lot of land containing 4 acres, situate in Newtown, joining lands of Peter Hopkins, Elquire.
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 Clandenon.
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 of the above-mentioned confiscated lands to begin on Monday the twenty-third day of August next, at twelve o'clock of the same day, beginning with the sale of the lands on Delaware river, near the mouth of Paulingkill, and so on by adjournment until the whole is sold in succession, on or as nigh the premises respectively as conveniently may be. Besides cash, the following state obligations will be received in payment, to wit, officers' and soldiers' notes given for the depreciation of their pay, notes given to the militia for the arrearages of their pay, contractors' certificates, and collectors' surplus certificates of the state of New-Jersey.
- EDWARD DUNLOP,
Agent for Suffex County.
- July 9, 1784. 4w

TO THE PUBLICK.
CAPTAIN Edward Thomas having advertised for sale a plantation containing 227 acres of land, situate at Matchaponix, in the county of Middlesex, adjoining land of Nicholas Van-Wickle and others, now in the possession of Azariah Culvert: The publick are hereby informed, that I purchased the aforesaid farm of Nicholas Van-Wickle, by deed dated in the month of February, 1778: That I contracted with Captain Thomas for said farm in the month of December following for £. 2000: That he did not pay me any of the money according to contract; and that a considerable part remains unpaid to this day: That I have never given Captain Thomas any conveyance for the premises, neither do I intend to do, until he pays me for the same: That being possessed of an absolute fee in the premises (as I am informed by council learned in the law) I intend to defend my title, in a legal manner, against all persons purchasing, or pretending to purchase, any right thereto, until I am fully satisfied, pursuant to an award which I have lately obtained against said Thomas for that purpose.

JOHN POPE.
Mansfield, July 11, 1784. 3w

TO THE PUBLICK.
WHEREAS a certain John Pope, of the township of Mansfield, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, has attempted to injure me by a certain advertisement or notice to the publick, dated the 11th day of July, instant, the contents of which are replete with untruths, and the real facts much misrepresented.—When injury is offered to my property, and insults added thereto, to wound my feelings, I conceive it my duty to inform the impartial publick, that I purchased a plantation, containing 227 acres of land, situate at Matchaponix, in the county of Middlesex, of the said John Pope, for the sum of £. 2000, which hath been fully paid according to contract, as by vouchers remaining in my hands may appear:—And that on the first day of January, 1779, I became legally possessed of, and at this time have in my possession, a good and sure warranty deed in fee for the premises aforesaid:—And that although the said John Pope, by mistating facts, and presenting unjust accounts, obtained an award against me for a certain sum of money, yet I trust when justice takes place (which I expect to obtain at the supreme court) the publick will be convinced that I do not owe him one shilling.—I think it my duty further to assure the publick, that John Pope has no fee or legal claim to the aforesaid farm, nor any other lands which I possess, although he has held up an idea to his creditors to the contrary. Therefore the premises aforesaid are vested in me, my heirs and assigns forever, and shall be sufficiently warranted and defended to any person inclining to purchase the same.

EDWARD THOMAS.
Mansfield, July 21, 1784. 2w

W A N T E D,
A Good Milch Cow.
Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Doctor DAVID COWELL, late of Trenton, deceased, either by bond, bill, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement: It is expected due attention will be paid to this notice.

CHARLES AXFORD, junior,
acting Executor.

June 10, 1784. 3m

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Allen-Town, in the state of New-Jersey, Monmouth county, a negro man, who says he belongs to Ebenezer Coally, in the state of Connecticut, and Fairfield county:—He is about five feet eleven inches high, and appears to be about forty-five or fifty years of age; he says he is a native of Africa. Any person claiming the said negro, are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take him away.

DAVID HAY.
July 15, 1784. 3w

To be sold or rented,
A FULLINGMILL & DWELLINGHOUSE,
WITH any quantity of land under one hundred acres, and may be entered on immediately.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, who will give a good title or lease for the same.

SAMUEL STOUT.
July 14, 1784. 3w