

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1786.

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For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.  
D E I S M.

Read and revere the sacred page, a page  
Where triumphs immortality: a page  
Which not the whole creation could produce,  
Which not the conflagration shall destroy;  
'Tis printed in the minds of Gods for ever;  
In nature's ruins not one letter lost.

DR. YOUNG'S Night Thoughts.

**D**ID you ever see a man, courteous reader, arrogating to himself the title of philosopher and of a profound thinker, who could not even give a definition of philosophy, nor ever had a serious thought in his life? A man who, with little wit, and much self-conceit, was constantly retailing scraps and shreds from Toland and Tindal, and glorying in the wretched sophistry of those superficial reasoners against the authenticity of the sacred scriptures, but who had never so much as looked into Leland, a celebrated and philosophical divine, who had solidly confuted them both?

Have you ever seen a man who ridiculed all faith and all mystery, and expected to obtain eternal felicity by practising the morality dictated by the light of nature, acknowledging at the same time his belief of the greatest absurdities in the world; and practising no more morality than a horse? A man pretending to the acutest penetration and judgment; and yet not knowing how to doubt where he ought; to rest assured where he ought; and to submit where he ought?

Did you ever see a man who insisted that the bare light of nature was sufficient (and revelation consequently unnecessary) to conduct us at present in the path of duty, and to everlasting happiness hereafter; and in the same breath confessing, that, notwithstanding this light, (luminous and brilliant as he made it) a very great part of the world that has no other guide, is this moment involved in pagan superstition, and the grossest idolatry?

Did you ever see a man who denied the miracles wrought by Jesus Christ, though proved by a cloud of witnesses who sealed their testimony with their blood; and yet affecting to believe the fabulous wonders of Apollonius of Tyana, upon the credit of Philostratus, who has written a silly romance about that astrologer, which was never believed by any, save by those who believe every thing but what is true?

Did you ever see a man who resolved all the moral attributes of the Deity into that of Mercy; and this mercy into a connivance at sin, and the virtual abolition of all his laws?

Did you ever see a man who flattered himself that the precepts, the morality and the history of our holy religion; the wonderful and unparalleled life and death of its author; the wisdom and sanctity of its injunctions; the authority and sublimity of the sacred writings; the testimony of ocular witnesses; the blood of so many martyrs; the accomplishment of so many prophecies; the attestation of so many miracles; the tradition of so many ages; the conversion of so great a part of the world to a religion renouncing the world, and propagated not only *without*, but *against*, external force; the perpetuity of the faith through a perpetuity of the most bloody persecutions; the impregnable foundation of the church; and all the other proofs in support of christianity, are answered and confuted, or rather totally annihilated by the unphilosophical philosophy of a Bollandbrooke, or the wretched pun or thread-bare jest of a Voltaire, or a Rousseau?

Did you ever see a man who had the assurance to tell you, that our belief in the divine origin of the scriptures is wholly to be ascribed to the force of education, and the early infusions of the priest and the nurse; but that all men of unfettered uninfluenced sentiments, all philosophers and reasoners, have ever esteemed revelation as imposture; and this man at the same time confessing that sir Isaac Newton, and mr. Lock, and lord Bacon, and sir Robert Boyle, and Grotius, and Boerhaave, and Littleton, and West, and Pascal, and Penn, and Barclay, and Phipps, were all christians, after the most impartial scrutiny, and the most assiduous investigation of the evidences by which revelation is supported?

Did you ever see a man who denied the possibility of miracles, and yet demanding a constant series and uninterrupted succession of them, to prove a divine mission?

Have you ever seen a man who reproached religion with all the horrors of persecution, and the fanaticism of the most sanguinary zealots, and at the same time acknowledging that these excesses were the evident abuses of christianity; and directly repugnant to the peaceable spirit of the gospel, and the notorious inhibitions of its illustrious founder?

Did you ever see a man unable by the light of reason to reconcile the blemishes in the natural, and the

disorders in the moral world, with the idea of an all-wise and all-good governor of the universe—some regions for instance, almost deprived of the heat of the sun; others scorched by its insupportable splendor; winds, tempests and earthquakes, volcanoes and inundations threatening universal destruction; the ocean overflowing the greatest part of the globe; and an immense quantity of its *terra firma* covered with rocks and mountains and deserts of sand, incapable of cultivation; nor apparently formed for the sustenance of man or beast—and this same man able, by revelation, to reconcile all this; and yet scorning by revelation to do it?

Respecting the moral world—have you ever seen a man unable to account, by the light of reason, how a Being infinitely good and infinitely powerful, should permit sin (which from the purity of his nature he must abhor, and by his omnipotence can certainly prevent) not only to enter into the world, but to be more prevalent in it than virtue—Why he should suffer injustice and tyranny to reign uncontrouled; oppression and violence to be successful and triumph over prostrate virtue and innocence; humility to be confounded; and piety to wander in penury and rags—and able, by revelation, to account for all this, and yet scorning by revelation to solve those, otherwise inexplicable, difficulties!

Did you ever see a man, who unable by the light of reason to account for the composition of his own species, as at the same time *material* and *thinking* beings, while it is confessedly of the essence of matter to be incompatible with thought, equally unable to account for the double nature in man—his general propensity to vice, and his insuperable veneration for virtue—his *video meliora, proboque*, and his *deteriora sequor*—his unconquerable moral depravity, and the remaining splendid fragments of his primæval lustre; and able by revelation to account for all this; and yet scorning by revelation to do it?

Have you ever seen a man, who, unable to prove, by the light of reason, the immortality of the soul; or that, from the intimate union between the operations of the soul and those of the body, the latter ceasing, the former will not terminate;—and able, by revelation, which *hath brought immortality to light*, to prove his eternal duration; and yet scorning by revelation to prove it?

Did you ever see a man who, unable by the light of reason to account for his own hopes of immortal happiness, from the absolute impossibility of reconciling, by the help of that light, the immutable justice of the Supreme Legillator, with the impunity of the transgressors of his laws (for as to the idea of the attribute of mercy, it is indubitably borrowed from revelation; and in the hands of those miserable reasoners, most miserably perverted) and who by revelation, could account for it; and yet scorning thus to solve this, otherwise inscrutable, enigma?

Have you ever seen such a man fir? Why then you have seen a—blockhead.

*Let all the beaten writers join  
To form one perfect book,  
Great GOD, if once compar'd with thine,  
How mean their writings look?  
Not the most perfect rules they gave  
Could show one sin forgiv'n;  
Nor lead a step beyond the grave,  
But thine conduct to heaven.*

DR. WATTS'S version of the psalms.  
HORTENTIVS.

## Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, March 31.

**O**N the 6th of this month, at a quarter after ten o'clock in the morning, the wind being at north, and very violent, a fire broke out in the village of Tenelles, near Ribemont and Origny-Sainte-Benoit; and in less than three quarters of an hour, out of 160 houses of which it consisted, only 5 remained, among which was one single farmer's, all the rest having been reduced to ashes. By this terrible disaster the loss is computed at near 500,000 livres, and about 650 persons remain without habitations, food, or the means of procuring any. Fourteen farmers are reduced to the last extremity, and without nourishment for their cattle.

AMSTERDAM, March 31.

The last letters from Lisbon, dated February 24, mention the arrival of four Portuguese vessels from the East-Indies, and had anchored at the Cape of Good Hope. A passenger who was on board one of those ships confirms the accounts we formerly received of the regiment of Luxembourg having mutinied at Co-

lumbo, in the island of Ceylon, but he adds, that the Dutch government had found means to quell the insurrection, and that twenty of the ringleaders were condemned to die.

LONDON, March 15.

Extract of a letter from Rome, February 17.

The right hon. lord Bristol, a virtuoso and a liberal encourager of the fine arts, being a few days ago at the Villa Medicis, to examine the paintings exhibited there, was struck, among other things, with the works of mr. Berger, a young pupil, native of Savoy. The English nobleman particularly admired his print of Epaminondas drawing the spear from his bowels; he immediately enquired for the author of it, purchased all his pictures at the price he set upon them, made him a present of 600 livres Tournois, and settled a pension of £. 50 per annum during his life, on condition that he shall yearly furnish him with a picture, which his genius may suggest to him, and for which his benefactor will pay him, independent of his said pension."

It is a fact, that many of the bankers, with several considerable merchants are so full of cash, that they now discount good bills at four per cent. and the monied men complain of their being such a large sum in circulation, that they know not how to employ their capitals to the same advantage they have been used to for several years past.

March 27. A letter from Lisbon has the following article: "The General Laurence, an American vessel, is arrived here from Baltimore, laden with wheat and flour. The master says, that he was obliged to run into Gibraltar to escape being taken by the Moors, and the governor ordered a frigate to convoy him as far as the coast of Portugal; a favour he did not expect from that quarter. He has petitioned for a convoy to see him out of the reach of the Barbarians, which is granted, and the queen has ordered two men of war for that service. The queen has done this to encourage the Americans to bring the produce of their country into Portugal, particularly corn and flour.

April 9. A few days since the Albion Mill, on the Surry-side of Blackfriars-bridge, commenced working. This mill, the largest in the world, has been erected by the proprietors for the beneficent and salutary purpose of supplying this great metropolis with flour, and of course reducing the price of bread, the greatest blessing the poor can experience on this earth. The machinery is worked by the operation of steam, and we are happy to say, there is every reason to expect, it will amply fulfil the intent, and fully reward the ingenuity and publick spirit of those gentlemen, who have risked their money in this arduous and laudable undertaking.

The states of the province of Utrecht have lately passed a vote, which serves to assure that they are not likely to close with the States General in their late negotiations: the purport of it goes thus far, "Resolved, that this state will never be blindly led by numbers to adopt any measure, however warmly and highly recommended, unless it shall first be made appear as essential to the general interest of all the confederate provinces; and that our deputies in the States General be so instructed."

April 11. The Dutch East-India company seems now at its last gasp. The missive they have presented to the state of Holland, is a full proof that its ruin is inevitable: it is conceived in the following terms:

"Noble, great and powerful lords,

"Being under the necessity of laying before your great mightinesses our want of money, we think it our indispensable duty to inform your mightinesses that this want has come to full extremity, that if we do not obtain some assistance we shall be obliged to stop payment in a month's time.

"Being desirous to do every thing in our power to prevent this dangerous moment, we think ourselves bound to address their high mightinesses (the States General) praying them that they would be pleased to contribute to the utmost of their power to prevent the fall of the company, and consequently the ruin of our country. Permit us also to renew this request to you, and to implore that you will have a disposition as favourable, as ready to comply with our petition of the 17th of January, by which we recommended to you the interest of a million of people.—We pray GOD," &c.

The petition is signed by the directors and principal proprietors of the East-India company at Amsterdam.

DUBLIN, March 8.

Nothing is more ardently wished for by the merchants of Portugal, than an adjustment of the present differences with this kingdom. The Portuguese ambassador left his court with full powers and instructi-

ons to treat on the subject with the British ministers. He has now continued in London near three months, and yet the English administration have never mentioned an iota of the matter to him.—A Portuguese merchant of great eminence, and of considerable correspondence with this country, thought it his duty to wait on the Portuguese ambassador to demand an explanation of the delay. The ambassador explained the affair as is above recited, and gave the merchant full authority to use his name, and assured the merchants of this kingdom, that nothing was more desired by his court than a removal of the present differences. On the merchant's arrival in this kingdom, he waited on several gentlemen, and the agitation of the business seemed to devolve on Mr. Longfield. He offered at the bar of the house to deliver his evidence on oath; he was in possession of every information, and must certainly throw much light on the subject—but the business was delayed until the time of his stay expired.

### American Intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, May 13.

ON Saturday last the honourable general assembly of this state adjourned to the fourth Monday in June next, then to meet at the city of Newport.

In their late session, a motion was made in the lower house to emit a paper currency, and after a long and interesting debate, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose. The bill, in its various stages, was strenuously opposed by the deputies from this town, New-Port, Westerly, Bristol, and by some of the deputies from other towns. It finally passed into a law. One hundred and sixty thousand pounds was first proposed, but the bill having been returned from the upper house with an amendment, one hundred thousand pounds was the sum eventually agreed on.

ALBANY, June 1.

Died, on Saturday last, Major GERSHOM MOTT, of this city, in the forty-third year of his age—and on Sunday, his remains were interred in the Low-Dutch burying ground, attended by a very numerous and respectable concourse of friends and relations.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

The rage for commerce which prevails all over Europe at this time must ultimately tend to the revolutions of empires; where superiority of interest in commerce is destroyed, the world will have more manufacturers than tools, and more manufactures than individuals to consume them.

It is worthy of observation, that since the time of queen Elizabeth, specie has depreciated in Europe nearly as much as continental money did in America. In the time of that good queen it was frequently the case that an ox was sold for ten shillings, which now in Smithfield (London) will bring thirty pounds, and every article of consumption was proportionably cheap. *Extract of a letter from Lincoln county, Virginia, dated April 9, 1786.*

"I am sorry to have such distressing information to give you, as that of the death of our worthy friend colonel William Christian, who was last week killed by the Indians. They had been frequently in the neighbourhood of the falls of the Ohio, Limestone creek, and on Beargrass, plundering and stealing all the horses they could find. Colonel Christian, in order to induce others to go in pursuit of them, has upon every occasion turned out himself, and last week he with about twenty others crossed the Ohio, and overtook three Indians, whom they killed; but his men not obeying his orders, which were to rush all together on them; he with three others only overtook them, and was so unfortunate as to receive a mortal wound, as also captain Keller. What is very remarkable, there were only two guns with the Indians, both of which did execution; although one of the Indians was shot through with three balls, and was at the time of firing his gun at Keller, lying on the ground totally disabled in one arm and unable to rise up. On their return they met with a number of Indian encampments, which induced them to make a very precipitate retreat to Clarksville. Since the death of colonel Christian, the Indians have been at his plantation and taken away horses, and have killed several men in other parts of this country. Colonel Donaldson is among the slain, as well as several others of our useful citizens.

"The principal men of all the counties are attempting to carry on a voluntary expedition against the Indians, which I hope will succeed."

*Extract of a letter from the back country, dated April 18, 1786.*

"The Indians have been very troublesome this spring, and of late have invaded the county of Jefferson, and are now almost every day committing depredations there. Our good friend colonel Christian, has lately fallen a sacrifice to their barbarity, and I much fear, if measures are not speedily pursued for the support and defence of that part, the country will break up, and of course the people will be greatly distressed.

"The Indians which invade us, are principally from the Wabash, and not more than one hundred and fifty miles from the falls of the Ohio, and I believe could be attacked with success. We are not only troubled with the Wabash Indians, but the Checagoes, a part of whom have lately settled over the Ohio, on a creek called Point-Creek; there are said to be about seventy warriors, who have stolen almost all the horses from Limestone and Licking settlements; those on the Tenasse disturb our eastern and southern frontiers, and about ten days since have killed colonel John Donaldson, on his way to Cumberland."

June 3. The publick are cautioned against a gang of robbers and sharpers, which we are informed from

good authority have arrived in this city from Philadelphia within a few days. We are, however, happy in assuring the publick, that through the activity of several of the peace officers of this city, several of them have been already taken up, and are now in confinement.

An alteration in the various tenors made use of in the United States, and the reduction of them all to one standard, is an event greatly to be wished by every one interested in mercantile transactions. From the ignorance thereof, mistakes are constantly occurring, nor can it be expected otherwise, if we take a view of them:—In New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island and Virginia, a dollar passes for 6s.—In New-York and North-Carolina, for 8s.—In New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, for 7s. 6d.—And in South-Carolina and Georgia, for 4s. 6d.—Thus in one nation we have four widely different tenors, a circumstance which has not a parallel in any other nation on earth.

*Extract of a letter from London, dated March 30.*

"We are informed from good authority, that there is now in the hands of Mr. Mekkelyne, astronomer royal, and will be laid before the commissioners of longitude, for their approbation, at their next meeting, a method for determining the latitude of a place at any hour of the day, when the sun can be seen, at one altitude only (by a gentleman at Staithes, near Whitby in Yorkshire) which will be of great advantage to the mariner, and the greatest improvement in navigation, of any thing published these five hundred years, and was much wanted, as that could only be done by a meridian altitude; and frequently the mariner is prevented by clouds obscuring the sun for many days together at noon; and often in long voyages is obliged to beat about to and fro for a long time, sometimes a month or more, before he dare make the land, if he be not sure of his latitude, which will be now put into his power to do at any hour of the day, as well as at noon."

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) April 20.

A correspondent informs us, that a young man who knew but little of the world, was lately showing publickly the pieces which he had taken out of the middle of some dollars, that he had cut into half dollars, as they are called, whereupon a gentleman present had the curiosity to weigh one of the pieces so cut out, and found it nearly equal to one quarter of a dollar: and that there is information from Philadelphia, that bars of this kind, thus filched from the people of Georgia, and shipped from hence, have been sold to one silversmith there, to the amount of seventy pounds weight of silver. Will the people suffer such plundering to go unpunished?

RICHMOND, May 10.

*Articles of a treaty concluded at the mouth of the Great Miami, on the north western bank of the Ohio, the 31st of January, 1786, between the commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the chiefs and warriors of the Shawanos nation, of the other part.*

Article 1. Three hostages shall be immediately delivered to the commissioners, to remain in the possession of the United States, until all the prisoners, white and black, taken in the late war from among the citizens of the United States, by the Shawano nation, or by any other Indian or Indians, residing in their towns, shall be restored.

Art. 2. The Shawano nation, do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereigns of all the territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace, made between them and the king of Great-Britain, the fourteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Art. 3. If any Indian or Indians, of the Shawano nation, or any other Indian or Indians, residing in their towns, shall commit murder or robbery on, or do any injury to the citizens of the United States, or any of them, that nation shall deliver such offender or offenders, to the officer commanding the nearest post of the United States, to be punished according to the ordinances of Congress: and in like manner any citizen of the United States who shall do any injury to any Indian of the Shawano nation, or to any other Indian or Indians residing in their towns, and under their protection, shall be punished according to the laws of the United States.

Art. 4. The Shawano nation having knowledge of the intention of any nation or body of Indians, to make war on the citizens of the United States, or of their counselling together for that purpose, and neglecting to give information thereof to the commanding officer of the nearest post of the United States, shall be considered as parties in such war, and be punished accordingly; and the United States shall in like manner inform the Shawanoes of any injury designed against them.

Art. 5. The United States do grant peace to the Shawano nation, and do receive them into their friendship and protection.

Art. 6. The United States do allot to the Shawano nation, lands within their territory, to live and hunt upon, beginning at the fourth line of the lands allotted to the Wiandots and Delaware nations, at the place where the main branch of the Great Miami, which falls into the Ohio, intersects said

line, then down the river Miami to the fork of that river, next below the Old Fort, which was taken by the French in 1752, thence due west to the river De la Panse—then down that river to the river Wabash; beyond which lines none of the citizens of the United States shall settle, nor disturb the Shawanoes in their settlement and possessions; and the Shawanoes do relinquish to the United States, all title, or pretence of title they ever had, to the lands east, west and south of the east, west and south lines before described.

Art. 7. If any citizen or citizens of the United States shall presume to settle upon the lands allotted to the Shawanoes by this treaty, he or they shall be put out of the protection of the United States.

In testimony whereof the parties hereto have affixed their hands and seals, the day and year first above mentioned.

Attest, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,  
Sec'y of the commissioners.

(Signed)  
G. R. CLARK, } Commissioners  
RICHARD BUTLER, } of the United  
SAML. H. PARSONS, } States.

Aweecony, Kakawipilathy, Malunthy, Musquaconocah, Meanyfecah, Wapawocowela, Nihipeewa, Nihinesicoe, chiefs and warriors of the Shawano nation.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

The Saturday's stage, from Philadelphia, which was detained by the excessive rains, in attempting on Sunday to cross Humphrey's run, three miles beyond Harford, was carried thirty yards down the stream, and overset upon a tree which lay under water. Provisionally no lives were lost—the horses were got out with great difficulty, and the baggage of the passengers, though injured to the value of some hundreds of pounds, was all recovered, some of it having floated not less than three hundred yards. A sufferer in this disaster recommends it to the proprietors of the stages, to have the common depth of all brooks and runs well ascertained, that drivers may not sport with the lives and property of passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

In consequence of a notification, the merchants and traders of this city met at the city tavern last Monday evening, when it was unanimously resolved, that an association to prevent the growth of smuggling, should be entered into. The immorality of smuggling, the injury to the publick revenue and to the fair trader—and above all, its pernicious effects upon our paper money, are some of the serious evils of this dishonourable business. When people of every description are joining in giving a free circulation to our money, it becomes the bounden duty of every good citizen to check a practice that might defraud the publick of one of the solid funds appropriated to its redemption.

We learn from the best authority, that the court of London have absolutely refused to deliver up the posts on our western territory, alleging the violation of the treaty, in a variety of instances, on the part of America.

A very considerable armament, it is said, is equipping at Brest, but their destination is not known.

### TRENTON, June 12.

At the last sitting of the legislature of this state at New-Brunswick, the following laws were passed:

An act to alter part of a road called George's road, in the county of Middlesex, leading from New-Brunswick to Cranberry.

An act for building a courthouse and gaol in the county of Gloucester, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to enable Ann Pemberton, widow and administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Joseph Pemberton, late of West river, in the state of Maryland, deceased, who was the eldest son and heir at law of Israel Pemberton, late of the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, also deceased, to fulfil certain contracts severally made by the same Israel Pemberton and Joseph Pemberton, for the sale of certain lands in the county of Cumberland, in the state of New-Jersey.

An act more effectually to empower the justices and chosen freeholders in the several counties in this state, to call to account county collectors for money and other publick property by them received.

An act for making the bills emitted by the act, intitled, an act for raising a revenue of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and for appropriating the same, a legal tender in this state.

An act for the establishment of a coinage of copper in this state.

An act for draining and making partition of a certain tract of bog or meadow, situate on Pequannock river, in the county of Morris, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for selling the proprietaries, shares of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands of persons whose estates have become forfeited to, and vested in this state.

An act for making partition of a tract of land in Essex county, commonly called Ashfield's tract.

An act for the relief of poor and insolvent debtors. A supplement to an act, intitled, an act to direct the agents of forfeited estates in the respective counties of this

state, to proceed to the sale of said estates, and to repeal an act to suspend the sales of real estates, which have, or hereafter may become forfeited to, and vested in this state; to empower the said agents to sell the lands and publick barracks belonging to this state; and to repeal the act, intitled, 'an act for further suspending the sales of forfeited estates in this state.'

An act for defraying fundry incidental charges.  
An act for the relief of Adam Green and John Hull, of Hardwick, in the county of Suffex.

An act for striking and making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same.

At a joint-meeting of the council and general assembly of this state on Thursday the first instant, the honourable DAVID BREARLEY, esquire, was unanimously re-appointed chief-justice.

ABRAHAM SCHUYLER, esquire, of New-Brunswick, was appointed for this state collector of the continental impost, to be raised in conformity to the act, intitled, 'an act to enable the Congress of the United States to levy duties of five per centum ad valorem, on certain goods and merchandize imported into this state, and on prizes and prize goods, and for appropriating the same.'

SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, esquire, was unanimously re-appointed clerk of the courts of quarter-sessions and courts of common-pleas for the county of Hunterdon.

ANTHONY KEASBY, esquire, was appointed clerk of the said courts for the county of Salem.

JAMES PARKER, esquire, was elected mayor of the city of Perth-Amboy.

*Extract from the act, intitled, 'an act for striking and making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same.'*

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the aforesaid bills of credit made and issued by virtue of this act, shall be and continue current for and during the time and space of twelve years, from the fifth day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, between man and man, but shall be received by the said commissioners and the treasurer of this state for six months thereafter, and no longer, and shall be received and paid for the same value expressed in and upon each bill for goods or lands, or any other thing bought and sold by all persons whatsoever within this state, according to their rates; and the tender of said bills for payment, and discharging any debt or debts, bargains, sales of land, or other things, bonds, mortgages, specialties and contracts whatsoever already made, or hereafter to be made, either for sterling money, silver money, dollars, or any other species of gold or silver, shall be as effectual in the law, to all intents and purposes, as if the species contracted for had been offered and tendered for the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in all cases where a tender shall be made in said bills of credit by or in behalf of any debtor to any creditor or creditors, or his, her or their executors, administrators or attorney, for the payment of any judgment, execution, debt or debts, dues or demands whatsoever, which is or are already due and payable, or may hereafter become due and payable during the currency of the said bills, and such creditor or creditors shall refuse to accept the said bills in discharge of such judgment, execution, debt, due or demand, that it shall and may be lawful for the debtor or other person in his or her behalf making such tender, to deliver said bills to the clerk of the court of common pleas in the county in which such tender shall be made; which the said clerk is hereby required to receive as a deposit for the use of such creditor, and to give a receipt therefor to the person depositing the same, specifying on what account the same was deposited, which bills so deposited shall be the property of the creditor, and while remaining with the clerk shall be at the risk of such creditor to whom or on whose account the same was tendered, and shall be delivered by the clerk to such creditor when demanded, upon his or her delivering to the clerk, for the use of the debtor, the bond or other specialty, if any, for the discharge of which such tender was made; and upon the tender of said bills, and depositing the same as aforesaid, provided the whole debt, with the costs, if any have accrued thereon, shall be tendered and deposited, the debtor and his and her executors and administrators shall be, and they and each of them is and are hereby discharged from all judgments, executions, and all other debts, dues and demands, for the payment whereof such tender shall be made as aforesaid; and the creditor and creditors, his, her and their executors and administrators, shall be, and is and are hereby precluded and barred from bringing and carrying on any action or actions or proceeding on any judgment or execution after a tender and deposit for payment of the same shall be made as aforesaid; which receipt, given by the clerk as aforesaid, shall by him be recorded if required by the person to whom given, which receipt, or a copy thereof certified by said clerk, together with the testimony or deposition of one credible witness in proof of the tender being made as aforesaid, shall at all times be admitted in all courts of judicature as good and sufficient evi-

dence of payment, and shall operate as a full discharge of every action which may be brought for recovery of any debt or demand, for the payment of which tender shall be made in said bills as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person, being an inhabitant of this state, shall, by himself or assignee, sue or arrest another inhabitant of this state in any other of the United States after a tender made of the debt or demand in the bills of credit made current by this act, provided the said debt or demand shall have been contracted in this state, shall be liable for, and make good, and pay the party so sued out of this state, the whole amount of the sum which may be recovered from him or her in another state, together with all the costs and charges sustained thereby, to be recovered in any court of record in this state where the same shall be cognizable, with costs of suit. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any action that shall be brought in another state upon a bond, bill or other specialty proved to have been bona fide assigned by any citizen of this state to a citizen of another state before the publication of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons whatsoever within this state, during the currency of the said bills of credit, shall offer to sell, or expose to sale, any goods or chattels whatsoever, and deny or refuse to sell, or ask a greater value for the same, unless payment be made in gold or silver, or other current coin, and not in said bills of credit, whereby the credit of the said bills may be impaired, then and in such case the person so exposing to sale and refusing as aforesaid shall, in case the goods or chattels offered to sale do not exceed the sum of twenty shillings in value, forfeit the sum of twelve shillings; and, in case the goods or chattels offered to sale do exceed the value of twenty shillings, shall forfeit one half of the value thereof, which forfeitures shall be sued for, and recovered with costs of suit, by any one of the overseers of the poor of the township where the offence is committed, to whom information thereof shall be given, to be applied, when recovered, to the use of the poor of said township. And if any person shall offer any discount upon the receipt or payment of a debt, between the bills to be issued by virtue of this act and gold or silver, or offer to sell said bills for a sum less than the value mentioned thereon to be paid in gold or silver, or any other kind of pay, every person so offending by lessening, or thereby attempting to lessen, the value of said bills, shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of twelve pounds, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit by any one of the overseers of the poor of the township where the offence is committed, to whom information thereof shall be given, to be applied towards the support of the poor as aforesaid.

#### STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

*An act for making the bills emitted by the act, intitled, an act for raising a revenue of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and for appropriating the same, a legal tender in this state.*

BE it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that, from and after the publication of this act, the bills emitted in and by virtue of an act, intitled, 'an act for raising a revenue of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and for appropriating the same,' shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be a legal tender, in the payment of all debts, dues or contracts whatsoever within this state, in the manner, and as full in every respect as the bills to be emitted by an act, intitled, 'an act for striking and making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same,' are by said act made a tender, and every person attempting to lessen the value of said bills in any or either of the cases mentioned in the said last recited act, shall be subject to the penalties therein directed, to be recovered in like manner.

Passed at New-Brunswick, June 1, 1786.

#### STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

*An act for the relief of poor and insolvent debtors.*

WHEREAS a number of poor and insolvent debtors appear now to be confined in the several gaols of this state, who are willing to deliver

all their effects to their creditors, and yet cannot have the advantage of an act, intitled, 'an act for the relief of insolvent debtors,' by reason the creditors of those persons so confined, or a majority in value of his, her or their creditors, refuse to join with such debtor or debtors, in a petition to the court for that purpose; therefore,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all and every person or persons who may be, at the publication of this act, in actual confinement in any gaol within this state, shall be intitled to all the benefits and advantages of the before recited act, as fully to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if his, her or their creditors, or a majority of his, her or their creditors had petitioned or joined with such debtor or debtors, in a petition to the court for the benefit of said act, any thing in the before recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted; that before any debtor shall be discharged by virtue of this act, he or she shall conform him or herself to all the conditions authorizing a discharge from confinement mentioned in the said act, intitled, 'an act for the relief of insolvent debtors,' excepting that part which requires a majority in value of the creditors petitioning as aforesaid. Provided also, that no person whatsoever, not having obtained a majority in value of creditors in his or her favour to petition, shall be entitled to a discharge by this act, where the creditors of such prisoner, or one or more of them, shall weekly pay to the gaol-keeper three shillings and nine pence per week, for the support of the said prisoner.

3. And be it enacted, that nothing in this act shall be construed to give relief to prisoners in confinement, on a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, where the sheriff or coroner hath been prosecuted for an escape of such prisoner, on the action for which he or she is confined.

Passed at New-Brunswick, June 1, 1786.

### TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Thursday the 6th of July next, the pleasantly situated seat of the late doctor Lewis Johnson, at Perth-Amboy, containing two hundred and nine acres; it will be sold in two lots, as it is conveniently situated to be laid off into two genteel seats. There will likewise be sold, several commodious lots and water lots, part of the estate of Henry Cuyler, late deceased. Likewise, to be sold on the same day, a commodious water lot, extending in front on Water-Street twenty-six feet, and in rear to low water mark; on which there is a new well built storehouse, thirty-six feet long and twenty-two wide, with an excellent dry cellar under it. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JAMES PARKER,  
BOWES REED.

June 10, 1786.

4W

WHEREAS John Ansley, esquire, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, has been specially appointed under the authority of an act of the British parliament, intitled, 'an act for appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his majesty and attachment to the British government,' to repair to the United States of America, for the purpose of hearing, enquiring and examining into such facts and circumstances, and collecting such information as may be material, for the better ascertaining the several claims which have been presented under the authority of the above mentioned or any former act:

Notice is therefore hereby given,

That the said John Ansley has opened an office in Broad-Street, in the city of New-York, and entered upon the execution of the trusts in him vested.

And whereas an inquiry has been accordingly instituted into the cases of James Delancey, esquire, Frederick Philipse, esquire, brigadier-general Oliver Delancey, mr. Isaac Low, mr. Hugh Wallace, mr. Alexander Wallace, colonel Beverley Robinson, colonel Roger Morris, Robert Bayard, esquire, and colonel James Delancey, in the first instance; all persons therefore in any way interested in the enquiry above mentioned, either as friends, relatives or agents, to prove the titles of the claimants, or as creditors having demands on the estates confiscated, either by way of mortgages, bond debts or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify the same at the said office, by letter directed to John Ansley, esquire, Broad-Street, New-York, as soon as conveniently may be, specifying the sum or sums of money in demand, together with the date thereof, to the end that justice may be done in the premises, and that such further orders, directions and appointments may be made as the circumstances of each case may require, and that the same may in due time be examined into and ascertained accordingly.

Office of Claims, Broad-Street, New-York,  
May 29, 1786.

3W

A quantity of excellent  
**WRITING-PAPER,**

To be sold, wholesale and retail, by the Printer,

**T O B E S O L D,**  
 Wholesale and retail by the subscriber, at his manufactory, in Mount-Holly; a quantity of grais and cradling  
**S C Y T H E S.**  
 HAVING been regularly bred to this business in Philadelphia, and wishing only to succeed in his sales by the goodness of his metal and workmanship, he flatters himself he shall give satisfaction to all persons who will oblige him with their custom. Retailers, to whom it may be more convenient to get them at Trenton, may be supplied by the dozen, by applying to Conrad Kotts, with whom a number will be left for that purpose.  
 JOHN DOBBINS.  
 May 13, 1786.

*To the Publick.*  
 WHERAS Joseph Disbury, on the 20th of April, 1786, broke out of Easton gaol with David Cock, who have since been taken up, and are confined in Trenton gaol. Joseph Disbury is about twenty-seven years of age, five feet ten inches high, black hair. If any person or persons have any demands against the said Disbury, they are desired to come and take him away, or he will be discharged from his confinement in threeweeks from the date hereof.  
 DAVID WRIGHTER, Gaoler.  
 Trenton, May 27, 1786.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**AT PUBLICK VENDUE,**  
 ON Monday the tenth day of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the sign of the college in Princeton, two lots of ground, situate in said town, on the north side of the main street, as follows:  
 No. 1. Containing in front, on said street, sixty-one feet or thereabouts, and in depth five hundred and forty-three feet, more or less.  
 No. 2. Adjoining of same dimensions, No. 1, with a two story frame house and small kitchen thereon, late the estate of Alexander Gaa, deceased. The conditions of sale, one third of the money down, one third in a year after, the other third in two years with interest and security on the premises. By order of the orphan's court.  
 ROBERT M'GEE, Admr.  
 Princeton, May 22, 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern,  
 THAT the subscriber John Porch, of the county of Gloucester, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, on the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, intituled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds' and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands; intends to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton aforesaid, on the first Tuesday in September next, or where-ever the same court shall at that time be held, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments in writing, concerning his title to a tract or tracts of lands, containing by estimation two hundred and fifty acres of land, lying and being in the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester aforesaid, one hundred acres of which were formerly surveyed unto Thomas Langley, deceased, on or about the 16th February, Anno Domini 1714, or thereabouts, and is recorded or supposed to be recorded in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, in a book called Bull's Book, folio 22; the remaining one hundred and fifty acres whereof, were surveyed unto a certain William Arrell, on or about 17th March, Anno Domini 1737, and recorded in the same office, in book M. folio 343, that is to say,  
 1. A deed from Andrew Jones to his son John Jones, in fee for one hundred acres, part of the tract so surveyed as aforesaid, unto Thomas Langley.  
 2. A deed from Richard Arrell, son of the aforesaid William Arrell, for fifty acres (part of the aforesaid lands so surveyed to the said William) unto John Jones in fee.  
 3. A deed from John Jones, for the one hundred and fifty acres aforesaid, unto John Porch in fee.  
 4. A deed from the said Richard Arrell, for one hundred acres (residue of the one hundred and fifty acres so surveyed as aforesaid, unto William Arrell) unto Jonathan Williams in fee-simple.  
 5. A deed from the said Jonathan Williams, unto William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres in fee.  
 6. A deed from the said William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres to John Porch. All which said deeds have been lost by the devastation of the enemy, or other unavoidable accident.  
 JOHN PORCH.  
 3m\*

*Four Dollars Reward.*  
 STRAYED from the subscriber, in Lower-Frehold, Monmouth county, in May 1785, an iron grey mare, rising three years old, about fourteen hands high, natural trotter, and not docked nor broken. Whoever takes up said mare, and returns her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by  
 JOHN COVENHOVEN.  
 May 12, 1786.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition

Notice is hereby given,  
 TO all persons concerned, that the subscriber, having, by unavoidable accident, lost the deed of conveyance, executed to him and his wife Frances, by Abraham Duboys, deceased, father of the said Frances, for two hundred and sixty-four acres of land, situated in the township of Hillsborough, and county of Somerset, means to apply to the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, in September term next, in order to have the said lands assured to him, according to an act of the legislature of this state, in such case made and provided.  
 BROGUN HUFF.  
 Hillsborough, May 22, 1786.

**DRUGGIST STORE.**  
**THOMAS FALCONER,**  
 Is now opening for sale at this place, wholesale and retail,  
 AT the house of doctor Bellville, next door to Mr. Joseph Milnor's, a large and general assortment of fresh medicines, which he means to dispose of so as to merit the attention of the inhabitants as well as the gentlemen of the faculty. He makes bold to assure those who may honour him with their commands, that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render satisfaction.  
 Trenton, June 3, 1786.

**American Blistered Steel,**  
 Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported from Europe, and to be sold by  
 John Nancarrow and White Matlack,  
 Under the FIRM of  
**NANCARROW and MATLACK,**  
 AT the stores of John Helling's on Stamper's wharf, and in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets; at Greenfield and Humphreys' store on Chestnut-street wharf, at Baker, Potts and Co's. store in Third-street, at Michael Gunckle's store, the north east corner of Race-street, at Casper Singer and Sons in Arch-street, between Front and Second-streets; and also by most of the merchants in Trenton.  
 The great encouragement given the said John Nancarrow, by the rapid sale of the steel he has made, previous to and during the late war, has induced the said Nancarrow and Matlack to assure the publick, that as they intend to carry on the steel manufactory in an extensive and spirited manner, they are determined to spare no pains to render their steel worthy the character given it.  
 Trenton, Jan. 3, 1786.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
 A valuable Tract of LAND,  
 CONTAINING 300 acres, situate within three miles of Trenton, in the county of Burlington, and township of Nottingham, and within 2 miles of Lambertton, where it is expected the federal town will be erected. On said tract there is clay and wood sufficient to make brick for the building, it being all woodland, except twelve acres; one hundred of it may be made good meadow, which may be laid from six inches to one foot under water, or kept dry all winter, as the purchaser shall please; and contiguous to it there is great range for cattle. Paper money, notes given to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, and final settlement of their pay, loan-office certificates, and notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of Robert Pearson, in Nottingham, Joseph Milnor or the subscriber in Trenton.  
 JOSEPH HIGBEE.  
 N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded.  
 May 28, 1785.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**BY PUBLICK VENDUE,**  
 AT the house of the subscriber, in Greenwich township, county of Suffex, state of New-Jersey, on Saturday the 17th day of June next, a valuable plantation, containing 320 acres of excellent wheat land, about 200 acres of said plantation are cleared, and under good fence, the remainder excellent timber land. There is an excellent pump of good water at the door, with a small log dwellinghouse, barn and stable, and a young orchard of about 100 apple-trees on said place, it lies within one mile of Delaware river, by which they may export their produce to Trenton or Philadelphia at a very small expence. The vendue to begin precisely at ten o'clock of said day, when due attendance with conditions of sale and an indisputable title will be given, by  
 JOHN CALHOON.  
 April 7, 1786.

**Blank Books,**  
 Ruled and unruled, of several sizes and forms, to be sold at the  
 Printing-Office, in Trenton.

**A GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**  
 UNDER the direction of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, is now opened at Woodbury, nine miles from the city of Philadelphia, where the Greek, Latin and English languages are taught with great attention to quantity and pronunciation; also several other useful branches of science.  
 An examination of the scholars will be holden every three months, when gentlemen who choose to attend may judge of their improvement, and the method of teaching. Convenient accommodations may be had in the town, in families where regularity and good morals prevail.  
 May 1, 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given,  
 THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, in the term of September next, to be then held at Trenton, to supply the loss of the deeds for a tract or tracts of one hundred and three acres of land and swamp, or thereabouts, in the township of Woolwich, in Gloucester county, one hundred acres of which were surveyed for Samuel Shevers, of Gloucester county, deceased, on or about the 24th February 1737-8, and are bounded, and supposed to be bounding, on lands of Hendrickson-John Ladd, Isaac Helm, and others, and which same one hundred acres were conveyed unto William Watson, the father of the subscriber, in fee by the same Shevers, and now belongs to  
 WILLIAM WATSON,  
 of Woolwich, Gloucester county.  
 May 15, 1786.

**PURSUANT to the directi-**  
 ons contained in the act, intituled, 'An act to call in all contractors and surplus certificates, to issue state notes to the holders, and to procure a more accurate estimate of the state debt.'  
 Notice is hereby given,  
 That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose, at Daniel Halsey's, in Morristown, on the third day of May next, and continue ten days; at major Egbert's, in Brunswick, on the fifteenth, and continue two weeks; at John Anderson's, in Rahway, the twenty-ninth; and at William Scuddar's, in West-Field, the fifth of June, and continue one week at each place; at Samuel Mun's, Newark Mountains, the twelfth of June, and continue two weeks; at Adam Boyd's, in Hackinsack, the twenty-sixth of June; at Garret Hopper's, in Paramus, the third of July; at in Pompton, the tenth; at Phineas Randoiph's, in Suckasunna, the seventeenth; at Hoagland's, in Suffex, the twenty-fourth; at Willis's, at Suffex Courthouse, the thirty-first; at the widow Swazey's, in Oxford, the seventh of August; at David M'Pherson's in Quaker-Town, the fourteenth; at Thomas Bulman's, in Pennington, the twenty-first; at Skilman's, in Somerset, the twenty-eighth; at Samuel Annin's, the fourth of September, and continue in each of these places one week; and at Daniel Halsey's, in Morristown, the eleventh of September, and continue until the first day of October, at which time his office will be closed. At the above times and places he will settle and adjust all such certificates as shall be presented to him, which have been given by the superintendant of purchases, contractors, collectors, agents, and commissioners, for the payment of which the state is accountable. All persons holding such certificates are therefore requested to take particular notice of the above times and places, as the law limits the time for transacting this business to the first of October aforesaid, and all those will be finally excluded which are not brought in before that time.  
 SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.  
 March 15, 1786.

**By the United States in Congress assembled,**  
 NOVEMBER 2, 1785.  
 ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of the 24th October, from J. Pierce, commissioner of army accounts:  
 RESOLVED, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the commissioner of army accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above-mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period, shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of army accounts, give publick notice of this resolve, in all the states, for the space of six months.  
 6m CHA. THOMSON, Sec'ry.