

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1785.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer to the State.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

Mr. COLLINS,

**A**S a citizen of the state of New-Jersey I feel an anxious concern for its welfare, and am induced to presume on the candour of my countrymen for their favourable construction on the following piece; the subject on which it treats is of importance, and, in the present situation of affairs, demands the attention and calls for the assistance of every person interested in the eventual prosperity and reputation of the state. I have long wished to have seen a more able advocate undertake the task, but as no essay has as yet made its appearance, I beg the indulgence of the candid, declaring my intention is not to mislead or misrepresent, but merely to publish my ideas, with due submission, to the better judgment of those to whom the investigation of the subject will more immediately belong.

Since the commencement of the late ruinous, tho' necessary, war, the inhabitants of America have wofully experienced the disadvantage of a paper currency. To point out the particular inconvenience that has been felt in consequence of it, or even to suggest the havoc it has made in the fortunes of thousands is not therefore necessary.

I have of late, with much concern, heard some of the inhabitants of this state express a desire that a further sum of paper money might be emitted by the legislature. This I look upon as a measure full of iniquity and danger, and wish, through the channel of your useful paper, to warn my countrymen against it. My situation in life is such as gives me an opportunity to observe the inefficacy of it, and the impossibility of establishing, on a permanent foundation, any thing that has not a general circulation to answer the purpose of money.

Before the war, it is true, the paper currency of the different provinces retained its value, it answered the design of a domestic circulating medium, and denoted the property a person was entitled to have, or was a true sign of what the holder ought to be possessed of; but not so since the art of depreciation introduced itself among the intriguing part of the community. The opinion of the people, with respect to paper as a species of money, has long since been destroyed, and it is impossible, in the present state of our government, to re-establish it. The knowledge of a great part of the people relative to the security on which paper money is founded, is very imperfect; they know, however, that it is paper, and that is enough for them to avoid it; and the distrust of those who have a better understanding about it is so great, that no arguments that can be urged will remove their suspicions and quiet their apprehensions. Every legislature having it in their power to alter the value of it whenever called upon by petitions from the interested part of the community, and the possibility of such an alteration taking place, will ever operate so forcibly on the minds of those who are attentive to their interest, that no persuasion will induce them to risk their real property in exchange for this nominal property or thing of paper. The legislature may make a bill count three dollars to day and but one dollar or perhaps nothing to-morrow; thus all commercial intercourse must be destroyed.

But, perhaps, the advocates for paper will say, that our situation during the war was such, that great quantities of paper to represent property were necessary to be emitted for the immediate purpose of raising an army and supplying them, which naturally occasioned it to depreciate, but that situation no longer exists, and there is no probability of the like danger again taking place. Let such however remember, that since the war ceased the same uncertainty is discovered. Let them enquire whether there is not a species of paper called into the treasury by the legislature of this state, which is, at this very time, collecting at the rate of three paper in lieu of one silver dollar, which has not only on the face of it the pledged faith of the state that the holder shall be entitled to the sum mentioned thereon, but on the reverse side the name of an officer of the united states as guarantee or security for the payment of the nominal value to the possessor. Let them extend the enquiry, and they will find different species of certificates in great abun-

dance, some of which stand upon the security of the united states, others upon that of this state, and let the present or passing price of them be compared with what is declared upon the face of them to be their legal value, and what will be the conclusion? The conclusion will be, that there is no security or stability in any species of paper currency. We have tried a paper currency in war and in peace; we have tried it in every shape, as a legal tender, and not as a legal tender; its progress, operations and effects are however the same; and so long as it remains in the power of a future legislature, without any check to determine the value of it at any succeeding period, the uncertain foundation it is built upon cannot support it, it must fall, and in that fall the most innocent part of the community will be, as they have in every instance of the kind, the principal sufferers.

Some people will say we are in debt, while we hold property sufficient, and more than sufficient, to satisfy all we owe; we cannot, with all this property, raise so much money as to discharge our debts, and are in danger of being ruined by having our effects sold at an under value, therefore we must have paper to represent property, which we can come at, and, by placing this in the hands of our creditors, stop their demand for a number of years; in the meantime we can make provision for the payment thereof. How make make provision? Some, no doubt, will rely on their honest industry and prudence, but more will rely upon, and will be active in hastening on the depreciation of this same paper, that they may lift their obligations and pay their debts with the more ease and convenience. It is bad policy in any government to make it the interest of men to be knaves.

That the scarcity of gold and silver is real I cannot admit, but that the dread of suffering by the depreciation of paper, which may be received in exchange therefor, suggests to every person possessed of it the prudence of keeping it under his own command, and occasions the appearance of its not being sufficient for a circulating medium—witness the high price of every article of produce, for which the proprietor can at all times obtain hard money—witness the great quantities of specie lodged in the several banks of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Not only the full stocks of these institutions, but as any person, who will give himself the trouble to make the enquiry, will find very great sums constantly deposited in those places of security by persons who have not immediate use for it, without any advantage to the proprietors except that of its being safe.

Convince the holders of specie that no inconvenience or loss can ensue from letting it out upon use; convince them that whatever sums they advance to individuals shall be returned to them in the same kind; and then the strong boxes, now locked up and secreted, will be opened and brought forward to light, from whence will flow gold and silver coin sufficient to answer all emergencies; then every person who has property to pledge for the sum he wants will be relieved, and the necessitous creditor will be satisfied. By this means every citizen will stand on sure and even ground; no loss can fall on either the creditor or debtor; all speculating ideas will be frustrated; honesty promoted; good faith between man and man restored and encouraged, and the credit of the state established on a solid foundation. And how is this security to be obtained? With all due submission to the good judgment and understanding of my fellow-citizens, I will venture my opinion even on this subject. Suppose the legislature (for I am much attached to legal measures) should recommend to their constituents the propriety of assembling on a certain day to be by them named, and from among themselves appoint a number of judicious persons in each county, to form a convention for the purpose of taking under consideration the expediency of making an addition to the constitution or fundamental articles upon which the government of this state exists; and that this body, so chosen and properly organized, should frame an article, to be subjoined to the constitution, ordaining it as the will and pleasure of the good people of this state, that it shall not be in the power of the legislature at any time thereafter to emit any species of paper currency as a legal tender within

the same, and enjoin it on each member before he takes a seat in the assembly to take an oath or affirmation, that he will observe inviolably the condition of this article.

Let us for a moment turn our attention to the late resolution of Congress of the 27th September last, recommending it to the several states to adopt measures for the payment of interest on our foreign debt. This recommendation contains in it a wise federal measure, and I hope will be adopted by every state in the union. If paper money be emitted and made a legal tender, how can this recommendation of Congress be carried into effect by New-Jersey? This mode directed by Congress makes provision for the payment of the interest of the domestic debt in a much more eligible manner, because it is more to the advantage of publick creditors, than the plan upon which the present revenue money was called into circulation; for the notes to be given for such interest will be received in taxes in any of the other states, and thus will be more valuable, because they will have a more general circulation, and will of course supercede the necessity of that species of paper money now made use of for the purpose. But a certain part of this requisition of Congress is for real money. The different nations of Europe who have by their generosity assisted us in time of necessity, and furnished us with money and supplies on the credit of the United States when we were in distress, and had occasion for them, will not be put off without the payment of those debts. They know our ability to pay, they will expect it to be done, and it is justice and good policy to begin about it in time. But as I observed before, will it be possible to comply with this demand, if a paper emission should take place as a legal tender? It will not; for, in consequence of such paper, every person possessed of specie will turn the key upon it, and there will be no possibility of obtaining it upon any terms (times when continental money circulated evidence the probability of this observation) by which we shall be deprived of the means of doing that justice to our benefactors which they have a right to expect, which the benevolent law of social intercourse requires, and which they will most assuredly exact with rigour in case of failure. It will be considered justifiable for them to do so, and we cannot expect that any attempts will be made by their neighbours to rescue us from their severity. Prudence and sound policy forbid the measure.

A NATIVE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Middlesex county, Nov. 1, 1785.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 1.

In France, during the late uncommon drought, they were obliged to knock their cattle in the head for want of subsistence, and beef was selling at one half-penny per pound. A nobleman who is lately arrived from that country, was an eye witness of it. And in England the farmers were obliged to lop the trees to feed their sheep, and in some places, to turn them into their crop of barley.

Aug. 25. All the country papers which we have received from Ireland, are filled with accounts of the rejoicings, illuminations, bonfires, &c. which took place on hearing of the defeat of the propositions. Even at Cork, which was to have been the EMPORIUM, the mart, the medium of commerce, they testified the sincerest satisfaction on the rejection of the system, which was to have fettered their commerce, and invaded their constitution.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 31.

“Three hundred and thirteen Frenchmen redeemed from slavery at Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli, arrived in the port of Marseilles on the 19th of this month, in the frigate la Minerva. They are on their way to this capital, from whence their deliverers will conduct them to Versailles, to present them to their majesties and the royal family.”

Aug. 30. The appearance of a Russian fleet in their seas, will probably attract the attention of France and Spain, to watch their motions, and dispute the

entrance of that Squadron into the Mediterranean, and the Empress must now depend on her own strength for forcing that entrance. The fear of Great-Britain will not operate on those powers, as on her former contest with the Turks.

A gentleman just returned from Naples informs us, that the eruptions of Vesuvius have re-commenced; that some English travellers endeavoured to ascend the summit of the mountain, but could not effect their purpose from the great quantity of inflammatory matter that issued from the volcano.

The Duke of Rutland (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) has certainly written home in peremptory terms for regulations by which he may gratify the Irish nation, in cherishing their rising manufactures, or for a successor. He will not meet them next week without preparation. In consequence of this, several cabinet councils have been held.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 2.*

"The general subject of conversation here is, the approaching arrival of a Russian fleet on our coasts, to pass the Gulph of Gascoyne, at the Straights of Gibraltar, which we are assured will be opposed by France and Spain. Our politicians are very impatient to know how this refusal will be interpreted by the court of Peterburgh."

It was long since predicted, that the attacks in Ireland on the liberty of the press, would be followed by attacks on the liberty of the people—the events have verified the prophecy: attempts have been made to subvert the constitution of Ireland, which, through a virtuous and spirited opposition, have failed; and as friends to the English constitution, we are happy in congratulating our countrymen on that failure. Had they succeeded, Ireland would not alone have felt the gripe of tyrannic power—for, from the oppressive and partial taxes that have of late been so liberally imposed, we have a right to apprehend every mischievous and ruinous consequence from the virtue of the present ministry.

*Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated June 20, 1785.*

"The Sublime Porte continues to signalize the most general and most complete revolution that ever took place in the Ottoman empire, by bloody executions, banishments, and exiles. Although the people are in some measure accustomed to the barbarous sight exhibited to them from that time on the gates of the seraglio, that spectacle has nevertheless made such an impression on their minds, as borders upon discontent. The deposition of Ibrahim Effendi, newly raised to the dignity of Musti, and now banished to his country-house, has been followed by that of the Testerdar Faizi-Ismael. The former, to whom the Grand Signior has given for successor Arabzade Attulah Effendi, is reproached with having been the cause of the late Grand Vizier's misfortune, and the Bashaw of Belgrade, Soleiman Effendi, has been appointed Testerdar in the room of Faizi-Ismael. In these delicate circumstances the Bashaw, who enjoys all the confidence of the Sultan, has not left the city: he stays mostly at Ostokoi, a house near the castle, lately occupied by his Highness."

Sept. 3. Captain King, speaking of the great advantages to be derived from opening a trade from this kingdom to the north-west coast of America, says, that during his absence at Canton, a brisk trade had been carrying on with the Chinese for the sea-otter skins, which had every day been rising in their value. One of our seamen sold his stock alone for eighteen hundred dollars; and a few prime skins which were clean, and had been well-preserved, were sold for 120 dollars each. The whole amount of the value of specie and goods, that were got for the furs in both ships, did not fall short of 2000l. sterling; and it was generally supposed that at least two-thirds of the quantity, originally got from the Americans, were spoiled and wore out, or had been given away, and otherwise disposed of in Kamptchatka:—when in addition to these facts, it is remembered that the furs were at first collected without our having any idea of their real value; six of the finest skins were got for a dozen large green glass beads; the greatest part had been worn by the Indians from whom they were purchased; they were afterwards preserved with little care, and frequently used for bed-clothes, and other purposes, in their cruise to the north, probably the full value for them was never paid in China; the advantages that might be derived from a voyage to that part of the American coast, undertaken with commercial views, appear to be of importance sufficient to call for the attention of the publick. The rage with which our seamen were possessed to return to Cook's river, and by another cargo of skins to make their fortunes, was not far short of mutiny.

It was yesterday reported, that letters had been received at Paris from Madeira, stating that the court of Spain was in the utmost confusion, on account of despatches received from Lima, in South-America, demanding an immediate and considerable reinforcement of men from Europe, to keep the native Indians in subjection, a general revolt being apprehended, as

several risings had already taken place, and it being discovered that a correspondence was carried on all over that part of the American continent, for the purpose of shaking off the Spanish yoke, in which several officers in different garrisons were concerned. This report further says, that orders having been issued to the Altona and Hibernian regiments, to hold themselves in readiness to embark, they had positively refused to comply.

## American Intelligence.

BOSTON, October 24.  
*On Wednesday last, the General Court met at the State-house in this town, pursuant to adjournment; and the next day His Excellency the Governor made the following speech to them:*

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

BEFORE I offer any new business for your consideration, it is proper you should be informed what has been done in regard to divers matters, which have already been the subjects of your acts and resolutions. Accordingly I would inform you, that another commissioner is authorized to settle accounts between the United States and this Commonwealth, and will probably be here in a few days to enter upon the duties of his office. It may be expected therefore, that that business will be brought to an issue as soon as it can be: and this expectation is supported by a letter from the Secretary of Congress, who writes me, that, from the progress made in settling the accounts between the United States and individual states, and private creditors within the same, and from the measures taken to hasten and facilitate the progress of such settlement, there is reason to hope, this great work will soon be completed.

With regard to the line of jurisdiction between this Commonwealth and the state of New-York, so far as it respects the eastern boundary of the latter, our Delegates, to whom as well as to Governor Clinton, I sent an authenticated copy of the act of the General Court, empowering commissioners to settle that line, write me, that the Delegates of the two states had met on that business, but had not then been able to agree on suitable persons as commissioners; which makes it probable that Congress will have the appointment of the commissioners, pursuant to the mutual acts of the two states, without any such previous agreement.

With respect to the conduct of New-York relative to the western territory claimed by this state, I wrote, agreeably to your request, to Governor Clinton, and to our Delegates, concerning it. A conference between them was had upon the subject. The substance of it you will find represented in a letter from our Delegates; in agreement with which, Governor Clinton informs me, that according to the duties of his office he shall not fail to lay my letter and the concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assembly before the Legislature of New-York at their next meeting; and that the earliest opportunity will be embraced of communicating whatever they may direct on the subject.

In compliance with your request, gentlemen, expressed in several resolutions the last session, I transmitted to the several states in the union a copy of the act you then passed for regulating Navigation and Commerce. It was accompanied with a circular letter of mine to the Governors of those states respectively; in which letter, among other things, it is represented, that it is much to be desired that Congress may be vested with a well-guarded power to regulate the trade of the United States; which being effected, our act will cease to operate; that in the mean-time we have a full confidence, that the mutual friendship of the several states towards each other, and their sentiments of honour and justice will be a sufficient pledge, that when measures wisely calculated to defeat the unjust designs of any foreign power against the trade, or general interest of the United States, are taken by any individual state, they will be adopted by all; so that no one state may be left to suffer essentially in its own trade by its laudable zeal and exertions for the common safety. To this letter the Governors of several states have replied, that they will lay it before their respective Legislatures at their next meeting. With respect to the Legislature of the state of New-Hampshire, I have the pleasure to inform you, that with a generosity and magnanimity becoming one of the United States, and which I am persuaded the rest will not be backward to manifest, they early passed an act correspondent to ours for regulating Navigation and commerce. Such correspondent acts adopted by all the states would be productive of happy effects, until Congress should ordain regulations for the general commerce of the confederated body.

In regard to the enlargement of the powers of Congress, I signed and forwarded to our Delegates, agreeably to your request, the several letters you had prepared on that subject. They viewed it, and justly,

as being of great consequence; and wishing their sentiments on it might be known to their constituents, they have, from a sense of the duty they owe them, delayed taking any measures concerning it, until they shall receive your further instructions. The reasons of the delay, their letters of the 18th of August, and 3d of September, will inform you. This being a matter of great importance, will require your attentive consideration.

There are divers other things, that have been the subject of the acts and resolutions of the General Court; and the state of them will be communicated to you by messages.

I shall now lay before you several matters, which you will probably think require your immediate attention.

By a letter I have received from Mr. Secretary Thomson, of the 24th of August, it appears, that it is become necessary and essential to the harmony of the union, that Congress should be furnished with the means of settling the proportion, to be borne by each state, of the general expences, that have been, or may be, incurred for the common defence and general welfare. And I am requested to bring this subject again under the view of the legislature of this state, and earnestly to recommend to them, as they have adopted the new rule of apportionment, to take speedy and effectual measures for numbering the inhabitants of this state, and make a return thereof to Congress. As by that letter it seems probable, that the new rule will be adopted by all the states, I do, in compliance with the request, earnestly recommend to you gentlemen, to take speedy and effectual measures for the said purpose. On a former requisition of Congress, an act was passed the last year upon the principles of the rule mentioned in the eighth article of the confederation; by which act, the number of inhabitants in the commonwealth, was ordered to be taken pursuant to that requisition, and returned by a certain day into the secretary's office. Accordingly a great number of towns, but not the whole, have made returns. Perhaps the carrying that act into full execution relative to the number of our inhabitants, will answer the intention of the new requisition.

With the said letter were inclosed several resolutions of Congress, and particularly one of April 18th, 1783, to which a further attention is intimated to be necessary, for the purpose of establishing permanent and adequate funds, which shall operate generally, and in just proportion towards doing compleat justice to the publick creditors, and for restoring publick credit: and it is observed in the letter, that everyday's delay encreases the embarrassments of the union.

By a resolution of Congress of the 27th of September, you will observe, gentlemen, that for the service of the present year, and for the payment of one year's interest on the foreign and domestic debt, and other purposes, it will be necessary, that three millions of dollars, in addition to six hundred forty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, be paid into the common treasury, on or before the first day of May next. These two sums are the whole amount of the present year's estimate; from which the latter sum is deducted by reason that so much of the Dutch loan was applied towards a discharge of the last year's estimate, and which the sums required from the states last year will replace: a compliance with that requisition being relied on by Congress to discharge, or make good, the said deduction. Our quota of the three millions is set at four hundred and forty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars: for the seasonable payment of which, it is incumbent on you, gentlemen, to make the necessary provision.

As a motive for the cheerful payment of the sum now called for, as well as of past arrearages, the states are reminded that Congress have passed an ordinance for the survey and sale of the Western territory of the United States; and that the proceeds thereof shall be applied as a sinking fund to extinguish the domestic debt. Future requisitions for interest on the domestic debt, will therefore be reduced in proportion as this fund may be rendered productive.

Your attention, gentlemen, is also called to the state of our own particular debt, and to ways and means of discharging it. The total amount of it, by the treasurer's account, is one million four hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred fifty-four pounds seven shillings and five-pence, and the annual interest of it is eighty-eight thousand one hundred and twelve pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence. The means of discharging the debt are, the product of the impost and excise, which from June, 1784, to June, 1785, was fifty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty three pounds thirteen shillings and eight-pence; and the one per cent. on the business of auctioneers, which from the same time was eleven hundred seventy-three pounds eleven shillings and six-pence. These products, with that of the new impost and excise, may be estimated equal to the interest of the debt

in which case whatever sum you think proper should be annually raised by tax, or in any other way, will, after deducting the common charges of government, discharge so much of the principal of it. By my direction, the treasurer has formed a plan, and calculation for the gradual payment of the whole debt. According to that plan, an annual tax of one hundred thousand pounds with the aforesaid revenue, as above stated, will cancel the whole debt, both interest and principal, in fifteen years; and at the same time pay the ordinary charges of government. Such a tax, with the annual requisitions of Congress for our proportion of the national debt, will not be distressing to the state, especially as in the future requisitions there probably will be provided certain facilities of payment, in like manner as there are in the present requisition.

Punctuality in the payment of taxes is so essential to publick credit, that the existence of the latter depends upon it. To insure it, I would recommend to your consideration whether, in future tax-acts, it should not be provided, that in every town, on each person's tax, not paid by a given day, interest should be required from that day to the time of payment. This requisition would be a stimulus to punctuality, which would be further excited by an allowance of five per cent. for prompt payment. Such a charge of interest is due to the commonwealth at large, and justice demands it, with regard to those towns and individuals, who have been, and are, punctual in paying their taxes.

There is a large sum now due for past taxes, the greater part of which is appropriated for the redemption of new-emption bills, and of state notes payable in 1784. When these taxes are all paid, there will remain, after making an allowance for those appropriations, a considerable balance, perhaps about eighty thousand pounds, subject to your appropriation. The honour and faith of the government being plighted for that redemption, the reminding you of it, I am persuaded, will procure effectual measures to be taken for the payment of those taxes.

On the present year are laid several taxes, amounting to a large sum. They are appropriated for the payment of such a part of the consolidated notes as becomes due the present year; and for the redemption of the remaining army notes, including such of them as will be payable the next year.

These several notes, exclusive of the interest due on them, amount in the whole to two hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty-eight pounds thirteen shillings and six pence, and are included in the total aggregate of debt above-mentioned.

If you should think this sum, with the present requisition of Congress, too large to be raised the present year, and the taxes laid on the several succeeding years for redeeming the other consolidated notes, too large for those years, especially when connected with the annual requisition of Congress, you may possibly think it needful to take a minute view of the state of our whole debt, and the taxes now laid on the present and future years for cancelling it, and adopt the above-mentioned, or some other plan for that purpose. But in that case, gentlemen, I imagine you will think it necessary, in order to maintain the plighted faith of the government, to procure the consent of the government creditors, previous to the adoption of such a plan. I cannot apprehend there will be any difficulty in obtaining their consent, as the provision made by the acts of impost and excise, will, probably, be sufficient to enable the treasurer to pay the annual interest of the debt punctually at the time it shall become due, until the whole debt be extinguished.

In considering the means of cancelling the publick debt, it will occur to you, that the unappropriated lands belonging to the state may be applied to that purpose. But as the sale of them, the time and manner of payment, and the productiveness of the sale, must be very uncertain, they should not, in my idea of the plan, be considered as one of the means, on which the executing of it should depend. If the sale however, should be productive, the product may be applied, from time to time, towards the lessening of the debt, and hastening the discharge of it. Such a plan, well laid, and punctually executed, would not only extricate us from the embarrassments of a heavy debt, but restore the publick credit; on which the honour and welfare of the commonwealth so essentially depend.

A much speedier method however, than the above proposed, for annihilating the publick debt, would be, to permit the present tax law to operate. In which case, the whole debt, both interest and principal, might be paid in three years, or by the end of the year 1788; beyond which no taxes are laid. But of the practicability of it, you are, not only the constitutional, but in fact, the best judges.

The state of the militia, which is the constitutional and the safest defence of the commonwealth, merits your consideration.

In the several brigades the regiments are, in a considerable degree, destitute of officers, occasioned by the resignation of their commissions. Many of them, by virtue of their commissions, having obtained rank, and an exemption from the common militia duty, have very early, for reasons, without doubt satisfactory to themselves, resigned their commissions; and this practice will probably be continued, unless some effectual measures be taken to prevent it. As the mi-

litia-act needs some amendments, a clause in a supplementary act, making the rank and privileges of officers, as such, depend on their holding, for a given time, and with reputation, their respective commissions might go far to remedy the evil; which unhappily has been so long prevalent.

You will also please to recollect, that each of the four divisions of the militia is to have a major-general, whom the act makes a very essential officer to the well ordering of the militia. As there are but three major-generals commissioned, and two of them in the same division, you will think it needful to elect a fourth, and assign to each of the other, his respective division.—Permit me to urge a speedy attention to this business.

There is another matter, gentlemen, essentially important to the well-being of the commonwealth, which claims your most serious attention; and which, by the unanimous advice of the council, I now lay before you.—It refers to a design against the commonwealth, of very evil tendency, being calculated for the purpose of affecting the dismemberment of it. That design has been for some months evident by a great number of publications in the Falmouth Gazette; calling upon the people of the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, to assemble together for the purpose of separating themselves from the government of this commonwealth; and of withdrawing from the duty and allegiance they owe to it. In consequence of those calls, about thirty persons, as I am informed, assembled on the fifth instant, at the meetinghouse in Falmouth, and voted to choose a committee to draught a circular letter to the several towns and plantations in those three counties, requesting them to meet in convention, by their delegates, on the first Wednesday of January next, to consider the expediency of the said counties being formed into a separate state.

The duty I owe to the commonwealth in general, and to the people of those counties in particular, indispensably obliges me to lay this matter before you, that you may take such measures concerning it, as your regard for the collective body of the commonwealth shall dictate.

What I have further to communicate to you, gentlemen, will be by way of message. The letters and papers, referring to the communications now made, will be delivered to you by the secretary.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

Council-chamber,

October 20, 1785.

NEW-YORK, November 7.

We are informed that on Friday last Congress adjourned to meet this day, previous to which they *Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress be given to His Excellency RICHARD-HENRY LEE, for his able and faithful discharge of the duties of president, while acting in that important station.

TRENTON, Nov. 14.

The publick is cautioned against receiving counterfeit French guineas. They are copper, gilt, dated 1732, and are larger and lighter than the true ones.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold wholesale and retail, at the Printing-Office in Trenton, the NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK,

For the year of our LORD 1786,

CONTAINING,

Beside the usual astronomical observations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter in verse and prose.

AT PUBLICK SALE,

WILL be exposed on Saturday the 26th of this instant, on the premises, about 335 acres of land, in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, either in lots, from 20 to 50 acres each, or together, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers, and sell to the best advantage for the creditors of the late Samuel Sykes, deceased—it being the lands that John Sykes, by his deed of trust, granted to Anthony Sykes, now deceased, Abel James and Joseph Hilborn, for that purpose. The terms of payment one half, if in lots, but if altogether, one third of the purchase-money on the first day of April next, when possession and a good title will be given by said James and Hilborn, the two surviving trustees, upon securing the payment of the remainder. A map of the lands and the sundry lots thereof will be shewn at the time and place of sale, and attendance given for and on behalf of the said two trustees, by

JOHN THORNTON,  
ISAAC HICKS.

Nov. 1, 1785.

2w\*

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the possession of Michael Able, in the county of Somerset, containing 200 acres, lying on the river Lomerton, of as good land as any in that quarter, a good proportion of woodland, and good meadow, and very good orchard. The buildings tolerably good. There was formerly a forge on the place, and may be one erected without much expence. For conditions of sale apply to John Stryker, at Six Mile Run.

Nov. 9, 1785.

4w

THE publick are desired to

take notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the loan-officer of this state, to renew three continental loan-office certificates, No. 306 for 2000 dollars, No. 7271 for 200 dollars, and No. 5251 for 600 dollars, issued by Joseph Borden, Esquire, and dated March 15, 1779; the No. 306 for 2000 dollars, and No. 7271 for 200 dollars payable to Francis Blackwell, sen. the other, No. 5251 for 600 dollars, payable to the Rev. John Blackwell; which certificates were all accidentally consumed by fire, together with the house where Timothy Baker and James Drake then did live, in the township of Hopewell, county of Hunterdon, in this state, on Wednesday the 17th of March, 1779. Any person or persons having any objections against the renewal of said certificates, agreeable to an act of Congress of May 10, 1780, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

N. B. The above certificates were advertised in this paper in June 21, 1780, for six weeks.

Nov. 12, 1785.

6w

WANTED

IN New-Germantown, Hunterdon county, a person capable of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and the English grammar. It is in a good neighbourhood where he may be sure of thirty-five scholars at least, and convenient board and lodging. Any person who can add to the above requisites a recommendation of his moral character, may apply to the printer, or to the employers. If the person applying should be able to teach the Latin language, he would have several scholars, and it would be more agreeable to some of the employers.

Nov. 14, 1785.

4w\*

Millstones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis and Sons,

Who have removed to the stores of Woodrop and Joseph Sims, on the fourth wharf below the bridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's.

FRENCH BURS of several sizes and dimensions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage.

COLOCNE STONES, a few odd ones of different sizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all sizes commonly used, or that may be ordered, of the best GRIT for merchants, or country-work, or to grind with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this state.

Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and complete assortment, suitable to every branch of the boulting business, lately imported, and to be disposed of on reasonable terms, at the Stores above mentioned, or in Spruce-Street, three doors from Third Street.

MILLERS, and others may be furnished with CLOTHS of superior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, some of which are MUCH FINER THAN USUAL:—Those who are unacquainted with this VERY DIFFICULT article, may have assistance in making choice of such CLOTHS as will certainly answer the several purposes for which they may be intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States:—also, directions for affixing them on reels in the most advantageous manner to perform the work proposed.

Millers wanted on hire.

An honest, industrious man, (without a family) who understands his business well, and is capable of acting as a foreman in a mill, which is fully employed on merchants work, not far distant from this city, where he will have three or four hands under him; he must take upon himself all the care of the business in the absence of his employer, and should therefore be capable of making entries in a common day-book, as well as receiving and paying sums of money.—He must produce unquestionable recommendations of his honesty, industry and sobriety, without which no application need be made.

Another honest, sober, industrious Young Man, having no family, and willing to act AS FIRST, or SECOND-HAND in a mill, (twenty miles from Philadelphia, in a healthy part of New-Jersey) Burlington county, which requires three men and a boy to attend on merchants and country work, where he will meet with good accommodations and generous wages, but must bring good recommendations. For further particulars apply as above to ROBERT LEWIS and Sons, or to ROBERT LEWIS, jun. at Pennypack Mill, near the ten mile stone on Bristol road. Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1785. 8w

LAMPBLACK,

Of the best Quality,

May be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.

The following is the account we have received of the excesses committed by some officers of this garrison, on Friday night last, from persons who were present:

Mr. Crawley, a housekeeper of Bride's-Alley, returning from Liffey-Street, where he had been purchasing a fire-lock, was stopped near the corner of Chapel-Street, in Mary-Street, by five officers, who, swearing he was a volunteer, insisted on taking the firelock from him, which he refused giving up, they knocked him down, and all crowded about him; cut him in the head, and several parts of the body, with their swords, so as to render him a more mangled spectacle of barbarity than has yet shocked the eye of humanity. They then proceeded up Mary-Street, cutting every person they met, particularly the inspector of the watch (George Watson) whose wounds, if he recovers, will render him a burden to society, and an object of pity. Mr. Jackson, of Bolton-Street, Mr. Curren of Derby-Square, with several other persons, wounded in a greater or lesser degree have been the innocent and unfortunate victims of these savage excesses.

WANTED,

As an apprentice to a BARBER, A BOY about 13 or 14 years of age, active and honest; such a one will find a birth by applying to John Hummel, in Trenton.

November 3, 1785. 4W

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ferry opposite to Lambertson, on Friday night the 28th ult. two steers, supposed to be four years old, one a light pike, the other a brindle with a white face. Whoever will take up said steers, and secure them, so that the subscriber may get them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

DANIEL SMITH, at said ferry. November 3, 1785. 2W\*

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Henry Smith, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Hunterdon, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of common-pleas for said county, at the courthouse in Trenton, on Monday the twenty-first of November instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said Henry Smith's estate should not be made, and he be discharged agreeable to the act of the legislature in such case made and provided.

HENRY SMITH. Hunterdon gaol, November 1, 1785. 3W

TO BE SOLD,

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 Lambertson, 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 f

RANAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, at Mount-Hope Furnace, Lancaster county, a negro man named Nat, about 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a large nose, rather a yellow complexion for a negro, and has a remarkable waddle in his walk, which makes him appear as if he was wounded in the hips. The fellow has a tolerable pleasing voice, and is very fond of singing. Said negro was bred up by and purchased, about 4 years since, from a Mr. Wharton, merchant in Philadelphia, with whom the negroe's mother now lives. He is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia to go on board some outward bound vessel. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may have him again, shall have four dollars reward, or eight if brought home, to be paid by PETER GRUBB, sen.

Wanted Immediately,

Four siners at Hopewell Forges, Lancaster county, with or without families; where good encouragement will be given. The pigs are well known to be of the best quality for working. Apply as above.

Hopewell Forge, October 25, 1785. 3W†

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, situate in the county of Hunterdon, Bethlehem township, state of New-Jersey, containing 155 acres, 15 of which are excellent watered meadow, a sufficient quantity of woodland, well timbered; the clear land is in remarkable good fence, and produces every kind of grain well. On said premises there are two dwelling-houses, a gristmill, with two pair of stones on a good stream which is supplied with excellent springs; a large stone milkhouse on as good a spring as any in the county, a large frame barn, a stone stable and barracks, with necessary out buildings, all in good repair: an orchard of 200 bearing trees of the best fruit; also 11½ acres joining the above, with a dwellinghouse, and a well of good water by the door, 80 bearing apple trees of the best grafted fruit. These tracts will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. For terms apply to the owner, on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

BENJAMIN UPDYKE. October 25, 1785. 4W\*

THE subscribers intend to present a bill to this present session of the legislature, to enable them to take charge of the estate of George Ely, sen. and to recover his debts, he being insane and incapable of taking care of his property, agreeably to the following order of the house of Assembly at the last sitting:

Ordered, That they have leave to present a bill at the next sitting, on advertising the purport of their petition, and a copy of this order, for at least three weeks previous thereto, in the New-Jersey gazette.

JOHN ELY, GEORGE ELY. October 27, 1785. 3W\*

TALLOW.

THE subscriber, living in the Lower-Street, in Trenton, between Mr. Hunt's Lumber-yard and the Barracks, will give cash and the highest price for tallow. He makes and sells candles by the box or smaller quantity, as low as they can be had in Philadelphia. He likewise exchanges candles for tallow, at two-pence per lb. advance. He makes flat candles for tradesmen and others whose business requires a good light.

HENRY PIKE, Tallow-Chandler. October 20, 1785. 4W†

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, living in Falls township, Bucks county, opposite Bordentown, several valuable plantations, well wooded and watered, in Pennsbury Manor, near the river Delaware, with small improvements on them; also a Plantation on which Benjamin Biles lately lived, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, containing six hundred and forty acres, or 300 hundred acres, with a new house, kitchen and orchard, &c. which ever suits the purchaser best; also a likely wench, capable of all kinds of country or town work; sold for being a supernumerary servant. For terms of sale (which will be rendered easy) apply to THOMAS RICHE. October 31, 1785. 3W

Joseph Speakman, TINMAN,

BEGS leave to inform the publick in general and the shopkeepers in town and country in particular, that he has removed to a house opposite to Philip Fester's on the Mill-Hill, in Trenton, where he makes and sells, by wholesale and retail, most kinds of tinware—and by whom retailers and others will be supplied upon as good terms as they can be in Philadelphia. He also mends pewter vessels, repairs and tins those of copper and brass, and makes sheet-iron pipes for stoves.

10th month 17, 1785.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 27th inst. a German servant named George-David Wirtz, by trade a butcher, but is said to understand all kinds of farming labour; about 22 years of age, brown complexion, grey eyes, and has lately lost one of his fore teeth. He had on and took with him a blue cloth jacket with sleeves, a corded dimity waistcoat with double rows of small white buttons, a pair of olive coloured overalls, plated shoe-buckles, a wool hat, with a small piece eat out of the side by mice, and a fine shirt. He is the same person advertised the 20th of June last, by Mr. Christian Wirtz, of Philadelphia, from whom he ran, and was taken up in New-York, about two weeks since, and sold by Mr. Wirtz to me, but only stayed eight days before he ran away again—as he, with some others, were driving cattle from Change Water in the Jerseys to Durham, he made a pretence to go in the bushes after some of the cattle, and by that means made his escape. Whoever will secure the said servant, shall receive the above reward, and if brought to the subscriber reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD BACKHOUSE. Durham Furnace, September 29, 1785.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by the Printer hereof—

THE PSALMS OF DAVID, IMITATED IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND APPLIED TO THE CHRISTIAN STATE AND WORSHIP. By I. WATTS, D. D.

THE FORTY-FIRST EDITION, corrected, and accommodated to the Use of the CHURCH OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

LUKE xxiv. 44. All things must be fulfilled which were written in—the PSALMS concerning me.

HEB. xi. 32. DAVID, SAMUEL, and the prophets. VER. 40.—That they without us should not be made perfect.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE LET,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in East-New-Jersey, in the county of Somerset, Bedminster township, about 20 miles from New-Brunswick, containing 186 acres, 36 acres of it good meadow and may be easily watered, well timbered, in good repair, two bearing orchards of excellent fruit, viz. apples, peaches, cherries, pears and mulberries; an excellent grist-mill and saw-mill, all in good repair, and on a never failing stream of water; a large dwelling-house, two stories high, and five rooms on a floor, and a good well of excellent water, a large storehouse, with a cellar under the whole, likewise a good Dutch barn, with barracks and an excellent cowhouse 60 feet long, with a calf-pen, sheep-pen and horse-stables, &c. The terms will be easy for either purchaser or tenant, who, on the first of March or April, may have possession; for terms apply to the owner, living on the premises.

NICHOLAS ANGLE. September 22, 1785. 6W

BLANK

WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, and APPRENTICES INDENTURES, To be sold by the Printer of this paper.