

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1786.

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

## TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Wednesday the first day of March next, on the premises, a farm or plantation, late the property of William Crooke, deceased, now in the tenure of John Covert, situate in Bridgwater township, about three miles from Somerset courthouse, containing two hundred and ninety acres, the whole conveniently divided into fields, and in very good fence; there is a sufficient quantity of good wood and excellent meadow, a good dwellinghouse and small orchard, &c.

Also on Monday the sixth day of March next, will be sold at the house of J. Flagg, innkeeper in Hillsborough township, a lot of woodland, late the property of William Crooke, deceased, containing sixty acres, joining lands of Hendrick Van-Middlewart, Esquire, about four miles from Somerset courthouse. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of each respective day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given, by the subscribers or one of them.

JNO. ELMENDORF,  
ABM. TEN-EYCK, } Exec.  
WM. CROOKE, }

Bridgwater, Jan. 17, 1786. 3w\*

## TO BE SOLD,

TRACT of land, situate about one mile from Bordentown, and near the same distance from several parts of Crosswicks creek, containing about 90 acres, chief of which is woodland, the remainder fit for the plough, and meadow ground (cleared) and more may be made; the whole as good land as any in the neighbourhood. Its situation being so near Bordentown and several landings, makes the timber on it very valuable. The owners are desirous of selling the whole together, but if not sold by the first of March next, they propose to divide it into lots, and dispose of it in that manner. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscribers in Bordentown.

JNO. TAYLOR,  
THOMAS MOORE. } 3w\*

Bordentown, Feb. 4, 1786.

## To be Sold, at Publick Sale,

AND entered on the first day of May next, that valuable farm, the property of the subscriber, pleasantly situated in the county of Monmouth, and township of Lower Freehold, on the great road leading from Middle-Town-Point to Freehold courthouse, and about two miles from Mount-Pleasant, now in possession of Thomas Fleet, containing about 240 acres, thirty of which are as good meadow as any in the county, and much more may be made at a very little expence; on which are two good bearing orchards, a dwellinghouse, kitchen, barrack, barn, and every other conveniency suitable for a farmer.

Also a lot in Mount-Pleasant of two acres, on which is a large dwellinghouse, four rooms on the floor, a kitchen, smith's shop, barn, and well of water near the door; suitable for a tavern (and where one has been kept several years) a store keeper or any other publick business; together with about thirty acres of woodland one mile from the same. Any person or persons inclining to purchase either of the said places, may apply to the subscriber at Mount-pleasant.

THOMAS HUNN. } 3w\*

Jan. 25, 1786.

## To be Sold, at Private Sale,

AGRIST-MILL and saw-mill, situate on the South-Branch of Raritan river, near New-Shanic church, in the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset, and state of New-Jersey; the grist-mill is in good order, the works being all in good repair, and is generally known by the name of the New-Mill, and is situated in the heart of a fertile wheat country, being about 18 miles from New-Brunswick and 25 from Trenton; the saw-mill is new and in good order. There is on the premises two good dwellinghouses, one lately built; about 80 acres of excellent land adjoining said mill, 12 of which are excellent good meadow, a sufficient quantity of timberland, the remainder good arable land; a small orchard of apple trees, and an excellent peach orchard. The payments will be easy, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, by

BERGUN HUFF,  
PETER HUFF. } 3w\*

Feb. 10, 1786.

MR. COLLINS,  
Sir, your inserting this will much oblige our whole fraternity.

(Concluded from our last.)

**B**UT let us, for argument sake, suppose that what we have hinted would in reality happen, it ever then will be a matter of doubt, whether the practice would be more lucrative in one view; whilst another prospect, I am persuaded, will throw the balance intirely in favour of their present situation; for whilst I permit them to affirm that they would derive more benefit from a single suit, they in their turn must acknowledge that the number of actions would very sensibly decrease. In order to do the subject justice, we must suppose that no advantages, however specious, truly speaking, can arise from a system of conduct, whilst they are balanced with as powerful inconveniences; tho' aided by the most sanguine wishes and expectations. But it would be as ridiculous for me to believe that they are anxious for this visionary medium, as it would to conceive the lion wearied with a prospect of prey. But I have one thing more to urge respecting their present happy state, and that is the continuation of suits. Surely no man in his proper senses will ever suffer his property to be sold by the sheriff, if he possibly can dispose of it to any advantage at private sale, or allow himself to be harrassed for any considerable time by an action of law whilst cash can by any plausible means be obtained. This, upon reflection, will be found of consequence—but a word to the wife is sufficient. Had I not positively determined in my first entrance on the discussion of this subject to destroy even the least shadow of doubt—so obvious a matter as the advantage that the publick creditors will undoubtedly derive from the annihilation of this paper project, would certainly have been passed over by me in silence. The situation then in which I am, or rather the obligations under which I lie to myself, and to each of you who will find his account in seconding my projects, for I am not so foolish as to suppose that he will be actuated by any thing but pure self-interest, must excuse me for troubling him with arguments to which I have reason to believe he is no stranger. The facilities, which by a resolution of Congress each creditor is to receive annually for the interest monies due on the securities that he may have in his possession, and which are to be taken in taxes dollar for dollar, will not fail to loose their consequence at the introduction of this new species of money. While the present scarcity of a circulating medium continues, they will answer every purpose that he can wish; nay, the more the country in general will be distressed, the more and greater will be the advantages which he will experience from them. For as all the hard and real money is either gone out of the state, or is in the coffers of those who will be cautious of letting it be tainted with the light, the people, as the dernier resort, will be obliged to barter on his own terms for these very facilities. Indeed they will not only pass currently, but at a rate far exceeding the ordinary value of specie; at least it will depend upon himself to render them of consequence, and I doubt not but his sagacity and prudence will readily excite him to take every advantage. Like the great philosopher he may remain—alone—unconcerned at the political convulsions of his country, and, collected within himself, may view the struggles of his neighbour with a serene countenance. To you now, my companions in the arts of speculation, I address myself, filled with every agreeable sensation that naturally arises from the hope of avoiding impending danger. I believe I may rely on your activity in the common cause, especially as, by setting before you what we are likely to gain from the hardness of the times, you may become acquainted with the importance of what we are likely to loose. As estates will continue to be sold daily for mere trifling considerations, what may we not in conscience promise ourselves from a concordant league which we ought and certainly will make with our cousins german the possessors of publick securities? Can we hesitate to pronounce ourselves masters of all the valuable property in the state, when it is plain there neither can nor will be any other purchasers beside ourselves, our agents or our friends? We have the same views, the identical prospects before us, that the famous Roman commissioners had who were desirous and even would have disposed of the commonwealth, had they not been driven from their glorious career by the artifices of a certain mighty orator, whom moderns have dubbed with the epithet of patriot. But we have no reason to apprehend a similar fate—most of the great men are in our interest; and as for the common people, they neither have abilities to penetrate into, nor spirit to destroy our designs. You usurers, as you sometimes are vulgarly called, what can you promise yourselves, but mortifying disappointments from this

money chimera; what but an intire destruction of all your solid expectations? Alas! who will give you twenty per cent when cash can be obtained for less—or what will it avail you to have money hoarded in your coffers, from which you will not derive the most trifling advantage? At this important crisis will you remain inactive—will you not rise at the call of interest—will you not follow the banners of the Primitive Whig and Eugenio—both active in the cause? The one possesses the effrontery of a lion, the other the fly insinuation of a fox. Under such leaders laurels must certainly crown us. But as it is the part of a prudent general, so, in my opinion, it is that of an anxious writer, not only to address in private, or in particular, those in whom he has placed his chief hopes; but as it were to offer something to their view which may effect the whole collective body. I shall here, having performed the former part I fancy to the satisfaction of my readers, beg their further indulgence, till I acquit myself of the latter. Is it not self-evident that the citizens, wearied with their distresses, have cast all their hopes of relief on this pernicious political remedy, at least it is so to us, and is it not as obvious that our defeating them in that expectation will drive them to utter despair? The money, as I have said before, being in a manner in our own hands, we may easily render them dependent on us in every sense of the word. For how can they possibly discharge their debts, pay their taxes, and supply the necessary and unavoidable requisites of their families, without ready money? Used to dependency, and grown callous to the nicer feelings, a short time will intirely efface every sentiment of freedom that they at present entertain. For minds harrassed with private concerns, and struggling against the miseries of poverty, will soon grow desirous of a change, and willing to barter that liberty, for which their fortune has deprived them of every relish, for the most despotic tyranny. Let us then only act unitedly and steadily, and all is our own. Our desire of wealth, our thirst for power, and, in short, all our favourite passions will have a perfect gratification. Thus, my dear friends, have I with great care endeavoured to state, in its proper colours, this important affair, and I flatter myself that my great concern for your welfare will meet with your gratitude and applause. If, notwithstanding what I have said, there may be some whose conscience is too delicate and squeamish to suffer them to take an active part, let them silently look on at our bold manœuvres—for I trust there will always be a sufficient number who will not hesitate to sacrifice every human connection to our interested views.

A SPECULATOR.

Somerset, Feb. 10, 1786.

MR. COLLINS,

A friend to the press and to literature, and one who is perfectly uninterested in this dispute, would thank you to insert the enclosed essay in your next, after you have made the necessary corrections in the punctuation, grammar and spelling.

From your very humble servant  
and sincere admiring friend, &c.

Male verum examinat omnis  
Corruptus judex

HOR.

IT is a truth that self and corruption, but not ignorance, are the causes of such glaring partiality and misrepresentation with respect to the credit of loan-office money.

It is common for the Primitive Whig, to whom I refer, to impose upon the publick by a cloud of words and mere assertions, and to vilify and ridicule truly distressed debtors by his most rascally ideas and epithets—Ideas and epithets which existed only in the pericranium of the Primitive Whig! From his arrogance, and the consequence of his dear doctrine, he has a strong conception and desire to become lord paramount of New-Jersey, and to have his "meine lords and his nobles and his vassals and his feudatories, and his free and his base and his certain and his uncertain services." Did the Primitive Whig, though I much doubt his *whiggism*, know in what light the honest and industrious and good and virtuous part of the community view his performances, (lawyers and speculators excepted, of whom I know he is one, if not a composition of both, and was he not such an uncharitable wretch as he declares himself) sure I am that he would repent in sackcloth and ashes of the sin which will never be forgiven. Would it not seem inhuman and uncharitable to upbraid *real* objects of distress with terms which he applies promiscuously to *hundreds* who bore the heat and burden of the war? *Hundreds* who expended their money and neglected their farms to face the unnatural enemies of their country?—*Hundreds* who cannot be the objects of private compassion, because (in the present scarcity of cash, and the persecuting spirit of their creditors) it is impossible that it should relieve the necessities which

the late war, and their exertions in it have unavoidably accumulated?—But as this writer must merit and meet the contempt of the good and virtuous who may think his labours, that will scarcely bring forth a mouse, worth perusing—I leave him, his arrogance, nonsense, misrepresentation, corruption, and the whole train of his artillery, so productive of lies and spume and smog, to the mercy of his judge.

Eugenio too, with all his laboured ingenuity, is of necessity very often wrong; but he merits more respect than his spurious brother the Primitive Whig. He begins his first number thus: "The state of New-Jersey has seen every paper currency which has been emitted within these nine years past by government, &c. sink in value." And afterwards, "Government is so circumstanced that the like causes will inevitably have the like effects." His first proposition is granted, but his last is false. Is this government so circumstanced now, as it was nine years ago, or when those former currencies were issued and depreciated; and will the loan-office money, which is under consideration, stand upon the same footing with them? If our government were so circumstanced now as in them times, it is silly reasoning to say, because every kind of paper made then depreciated, every kind made now will depreciate, however different the causes, and the plan on which it be issued. But as our government is neither so circumstanced now as it was then, nor the proposed medium to be on the plan of any issued within nine years past, it is strange that Eugenio should mistake and misrepresent to clear a point. He would eventually make war, tyranny and oppression, have the same effect in establishing the credit of paper currency, as peace, liberty and independence, and vice versa. It answers his and their purposes best to blend all these together; but one who is not an entire idiot in politics must perceive an absolute distinction. When every man is under fear (by the invasion of an artful and a powerful enemy) of the very existence of the government itself, and all its measures, it necessarily destroys the credit or the good opinion of the currency which is issued on the mere faith of that government. This has been the case within nine years past; but happily for us peace has banished, and I hope eternally, those fears. Doubtless our present situation in peace, liberty and independence, under virtuous legislatures, must give more credit to publick measures in general, and to any kind of paper issued on their existence and stability, than war and danger and oppression and confusion.

Eugenio, in his second number says, "the holder has not any power to detain the lands till he receives value for his bill." How in the name of reason will he deprive the holder of this power? By a dead or expired act of the legislature? This system and negation is peculiar to himself, and a former author in this gazette, under the signature of Homo. They may have drawn up a bill and passed it with such a clause, among their domestics and friends; but I am sure the present legislature has not passed a bill with such a clause, in its official departments.

I have always supposed that the present legislature will make the mortgage to government transferable to the holders of the bills, and redeemable only at the original value of the loan. Surely an individual cannot take from the legislature this power. This also will give confidence to the currency. It is just and equitable. It is equally as beneficial to the debtor who is the mortgagor, as if it continued the property of the state who is the original mortgagee. What the debtor desires is a few years peaceable possession of his farm, in which time its produce will be sufficient to extricate him from debt and from distress. It is indifferent to him whether the state or any private person is possessed of the mortgage which he is bound and intends to discharge with all good faith and honesty. But it is of great importance to him, who has perhaps an infant family, that his farm for which he has paid one thousand, and owes five hundred, should not be wrested from him in execution for four hundred pounds. Eugenio's conclusions then, from that vague and nugatory principle, which has no real existence, prove nothing to the purpose.

Mr. Homo too would make loan-office bills the same as the paper issued during the war, which has been proved to be absurd, and the same as promissory notes, the credit of which depends on the caprice of the giver, which is equally false. How can his reasoning hold, if the mortgages may go out of the power and possession of the state—be absolutely assigned to the holders, and be redeemable only at value? Where can there be delay, evasion or injustice? This money would be just as good without a tender as with it, if pecuniary gluttons and misers would not refuse it merely to harass their debtors, and to get their property for a song.

These learned gentlemen do not publish their writings as immutable truths; but as lies, sophisms and scarecrows, which they hope will be detected too late to defeat their purposes.

Eugenio enumerates what he calls four essential requisites to the credit of any paper currency, to wit, "The faith of government sacred and inviolate; and unshaken confidence and good opinion of the holders in the money; a secure fund; and more especially in the government the means of instant realization at value." He says, "the first of these has been so repeatedly and wantonly violated, that it does not deserve to be deemed a security for a single shilling." That publick faith has been often and shamefully violated I confess; but pray how can that affect the holders of loan-office money, who can any time, in the office, realize or secure it at ten times its value in good farms?—The best of realization or security! Publick faith is out of the question, if any holder of this money, by paying it into the office, will or may be made a private and absolute mortgagee. The holders of such paper, confident of its ample security and permanency, will give it free and rapid circula-

on, which will make it answer internally all the purposes of coin. These gentlemen, who now so prudentially keep their hard money locked up in trunks and strong boxes, to buy farms with it for one tenth of their real value, will then be interested to let every penny of it circulate. People will as cheerfully pay hard as loan-office money in taxes, and by having the latter we shall be better enabled to diminish our foreign debt with the former. His three succeeding essentials are answered already. If he means that a good opinion of loan-office paper "cannot become a sentiment of the human mind in New-Jersey for years to come," it is an absolute falsehood. It is rooted as a sentiment in the minds of thousands at this time. The fund is inevitably secured, warranted and supported. The lands are substantial and liable to forfeiture for the redemption of the bills. The holder can have a property in the lands, and a daily profit arising from them. What more does an honest man expect to reap from his money? Rogues expect to reap more at the riffs sales, and keep their money trunked up to get there, the property of the honest and industrious, who are unavoidably in debt for a mere nothing.

From what source do we draw our present subsistence? Is it from our trade? No—that is eating us up. Is it from our agriculture?—Yes—this is and ought to be our subsistence. The honest—the virtuous—the industrious, but the indebted farmers, are our chief support. Wisdom and prudence and policy and humanity dictate, that it is destructive and cruel not to relieve such of our fellow men and citizens from an ignominious worse than vassalage, when the very act will be productive of publick good. They are disheartened and distressed in their callings and families by the want of a circulating medium and a few years quiet possession of their fields. A PATRIOT.

Somerlet, Feb. 9, 1786.

### Notes and proceedings of the tenth general assembly of the state of New-Jersey. Being the second sitting.

Trenton, Wednesday, February 15, 1786.

PURSUANT to the adjournment at the last sitting the house met.

Present, Messrs. Speaker, Blauvelt, Nicoll, A. Clark, Marsh, Schuurman, Bonney, Bunn, Blaire, Kelly, R. S. Smith, Biddle, J. Smith, T. Clark, Davis, Hall, Burgin, Sheppard, Hankinson, Beardlee.

Ordered, That Mr. Blauvelt do wait on the council, and inform them that a quorum of the members of the assembly have met, and this day proceeded to business.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning ten of the clock.

Thursday, February 16, 1786.

The above-mentioned members met, together with Mr. Terhune, Mr. Garritse, Mr. Combs and Mr. Houghton.

Elisha Walton and Joseph Stillwell, returned as members from the county of Monmouth, appeared in the house, and produced the respective certificates of their election, which were read, approved and ordered to be filed; whereupon, being duly sworn by the speaker, they took their seats in the house.

A message from the council by Mr. Haring. Council-chamber, Feb. 16, 1786.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Haring do wait on the house of assembly, and acquaint them that a quorum of the council have this day met, and proceeded to business.

A petition from sundry freeholders and electors of the county of Monmouth was read, praying that the election law may be altered, and that the said county may be enabled to vote by ballot, which mode they also desire the state may uniformly adopt.

Ordered, That the said petition be read a second time.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Monmouth was read, setting forth, that a more particular mode of procedure than the statute of England respecting landlords and tenants would be beneficial to the inhabitants of this state, and praying the legislature will take it under their consideration;

Ordered, That the said petition be read a second time.

Mr. Blauvelt reported, that he had obeyed the order of the house.

A petition from Mary Ashfield was read, praying that the may have leave to present a bill appointing commissioners to partition and divide a certain tract of land in the county of Essex, held by her and others as tenants in common among the several persons entitled thereto, in proportion to their respective rights, and to dispose of a part thereof for defraying the expense of such partition;

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present a bill, agreeably to the prayer of her petition, on advertising the purport of the bill she means to present, and a copy of this order, six weeks previous thereto, in one of the news-papers printed in New-York, and in the news-paper printed at Elizabeth-Town.

Mr. A. Clark, with leave, presented the draught of a bill, intitled, "an act to provide for officers, soldiers or seamen, who have been disabled in the service of the United States," which was read and committed to messrs. A. Clark and Schuurman.

A petition from Joseph Lippincott, of the county of Burlington, was read, praying that a law may pass to exempt his body from confinement for debt;

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Monmouth, praying that a law may pass to increase the sum cognizable before a justice of the peace to £. 50;

Ordered, That the said petition be read a second time.

The house adjourned to three o'clock, P. M. The house met.

Agreeably to leave given at the last sitting a bill was presented, intitled, "a supplement to the act, intitled, an act for running and ascertaining the line of partition or division between the eastern and western divisions of the province of New-Jersey; and for preventing disputes for the future concerning the same; and for securing to the general proprietors of the soil of each of the divisions, and persons claiming under them, their several and respective possessions, rights and just claims;" which was read, and ordered a second reading on Thursday the 23d day of this instant.

A message from his excellency the governor accompanied with the following papers, to wit:

No. 1. 23 June, 1785. An act of the legislature of the state of New-Hampshire for the regulation of navigation and commerce.

No. 1. a. Letter from governor Langdon accompanying the same.

No. 2. November 1785. A state of the representation in Congress for this month.

No. 3. 3 December, 1785. Mr. secretary Thomson's letter accompanying the same.

No. 4. 18 November, 1785. Letter from secretary Thomson respecting the representation in Congress.

No. 5. 18 November, 1785. Copy of a letter from the secretary for foreign affairs to the secretary of Congress respecting the representation in Congress.

No. 6. 24 November, 1785. Request of the executive council of Pennsylvania, that our legislature would pass an act for securing an additional beacon, intended to be erected on Cape-May, as well as the buoys and beacons in the bay of Delaware, from injury.

No. 7. 29 November, 1785. An act of the legislature of Massachusetts, intitled, "an act for the regulation of navigation and commerce."

No. 7. a. Letter from governor Bowdoin accompanying the said act.

No. 8. Statement of the accounts of several states with the United States, so far as they relate to the several requisitions for money and specific supplies.

No. 9. 3 December, 1785. Letter from the board of treasury accompanying the same.

No. 10. December 1785. A state of the representation in Congress for the month of December 1785.

No. 11. 3 January, 1786. Letter from Mr. secretary Thomson accompanying the state of the representation.

No. 12. January 1786. State of the representation in Congress for the month of January 1786.

No. 12. a. 1 February, 1786. Mr. secretary Thomson's letter inclosing the same.

No. 13. 2 January, 1786. Report of the secretary of Congress concerning the number of states which have complied in whole or in part with the revenue system of April 18, 1783; the recommendation of Congress of the same date for an alteration of the 8th of the articles of confederation; and the act of the 30th of April 1784, recommending the vesting of certain commercial powers in Congress.

No. 14. General account of receipts and expenditures of the United States from the 1st of November 1784, to the 1st of November 1785.

No. 15. 17 December, 1785. Letter from the board of treasury accompanying the same.

The above-mentioned papers which accompanied his excellency the governor's message of this day, were severally read, and ordered to be filed, except No. 8, which was ordered a second reading.

The petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, read on the 17th of November last, praying that the remainder of the bills in circulation, which were emitted on the faith of this state in the year 1781, may be called into the treasury in some method by which one dollar in specie may be received for three dollars of the said paper, was read a second time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. A. Clark, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the draught of a bill, intitled, "an act for raising a revenue from certain stages, ferries and taverns, within the state of New-Jersey," which was ordered a second reading.

Matthew Whilden, esquire, returned as a member for the county of Cape-May, appeared in the house, and produced the certificate of his election, which was read, approved, and ordered to be filed; whereupon, being duly sworn by the speaker, he took his seat.

Mr. Lambert, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Whilden, Mr. Baker, Mr. Sinnickson and Mr. Swain, attended, and took their seats in the house.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning ten of the clock.

Friday, February 17, 1786.

The house met.

The speaker laid before the house a report made by Moore Furman, esquire, appointed a commissioner to join such commissioners as were appointed on the part of the state of Pennsylvania to settle, agree, and accurately to describe which of the islands, eylots, and insulated dry land, mentioned in the agreement between the two states, bearing date on the 26th of April 1783, belong to each of the said states according to the purport of that agreement;

Ordered, That the said report be read a second time. A memorial was presented to the house from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, praying a law might not be passed to grant to John Thorp the privilege of erecting a gristmill near the mouth of Rahway river, &c. which was read, and ordered a second reading when the bill is brought in.

A petition was presented to the house from Abraham Scott and Jonathan Scott, of the county of Burlington, praying a law to remedy a defect which they apprehend in the last will and testament of their father, which was read, and ordered to be dismissed.

(To be continued.)

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

It is highly for the interest of this country, that the emperor has been forced to conclude a treaty with the Dutch without having the Scheldt opened to the sea. If it had been so, the Russians would have been rendered independent of England. They no longer would have required our friendship for a port to touch at. We took no pains to prevent it, because we knew it was not consistent with the interest of the French, who were the mediators, that the Scheldt should be opened.

The news of the treaty between France and Holland had no sooner reached the Hague, than, in the midst of their joy, they were apprised that France had made a peremptory demand of a considerable sum which she had incurred upon their account in the late war—a blow which the burgomasters little expected from their new ally.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 20.

The duke de Chartres (now duke of Orleans) has, by his father's death, four millions of livres tournois per annum added to his other immense property; though through royal favour he be honoured with the appellation of first prince of the blood of France, he is nevertheless not to receive the six hundred thousand livres tournois a year, which were allowed his deceased father in quality; that immense sum devolves to monsieur the king's brother, who was yesterday admitted to his majesty's council to preside over the ministers and the destiny of France. The generous prince signalized his entree by a donation of all his estates to the duke of Normandy, the younger son of their majesties, reserving for himself the use and profits thereof during his life.

"The cardinal de Luynes is at the point of death."

Dec. 5. Lieutenant-General Rainsforth, the newly appointed governor of Gibraltar, will set off for that garrison after christmas, so that general Elliot will be in England in the course of the spring, though he is to visit the capitals of France and Spain on his return.

Dec. 10. On Tuesday night the prince of Wales supped with Mr. Adams, the American plenipotentiary, at his house in Grosvenor-Square.

Yesterday the right hon. William Eden, kissed hands at St. James's, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, for the purpose of negotiating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom. This situation was offered to Mr. Eden by the minister, fairly, frankly, and declaredly upon the ground of his thinking Mr. Eden likely to fill it with advantage to the publick, the interests in question being extremely complicated and important.

Mr. Eden has not only the salary of an ambassador, which is 6000l. a year, but he has also a service of plate, which makes his establishment worth at least 10,000l. for the first year. Mr. Eden says, as an inducement for accepting this very lucrative offer, that in addition to his desire of serving his country in her present difficult crisis, he has himself a wife and seven children.

Dec. 12. On Saturday last the foreign ambassadors dined with Mr. Adams, the American minister, at his house in Grosvenor-Street.

Orders were sent last week from the secretary of state's-office to the navy board, for immediately taking up 2500 tons of shipping, as transports for foreign service.

Intelligence arrived on Saturday from India, brought over land, that a battle had been fought between Tippoo Saib and the Mahrattas, in which the latter were completely victorious, compelling Tippoo to fly to save his person, after losing a great number of men, killed, wounded, and made prisoners, together with his artillery, camp equipage, &c. This victory is important to Britain, because Tippoo is the ally of France, and an enemy to us. But this war between him and the Mahrattas, will eventually introduce France and England, perhaps at first only by way of auxiliaries, to support their respective allies. This was the case with the war in 1756, under general Lawrence and colonel (afterwards lord) Clive; that war was at first between the country powers, but it ended in a war between France and England.

## American Intelligence.

BOSTON,

Jan. 28. Captain Lewis, in a schooner from St. Eustatia, informs, that the Mountain Negroes of an adjacent island, to the amount of six thousand, lately made an excursion on the plantations, carried off great quantities of produce, and committed other depredations.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

Saturday sailed the Hope, Indiaman, capt. Magee, for Canton in China; and the Betsey, capt. Bell, for Madras.—In the Hope are gone passengers Mr. Shaw, the lately appointed American consul, for the port of Canton, and Mr. Randall, vice-consul, for the same place; together with Isaac Sears, esq. of this city, merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Nov. 16.

"The treaty between the American Congress and our court still drags heavily, owing to the jealousies that prevail between the two powers. The Americans continue to refuse all goods of this country till their corn vessels are permitted the free sale of their cargoes in our ports."

TRENTON, Feb. 27.

On Tuesday evening last the young gentlemen, belonging to the Trenton Academy, gave a specimen of their improvement in the art of publick speaking, in presence of his excellency the governor, the vice-president, Mr. Speaker and most of the members of the legislature. Their performances were such as gained the approbation of this respectable audience.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington (Delaware) dated February 10, 1786.

"We have passed an act of incorporation for the president, directors and company of the bank of North-America—also, one for vesting Congress with powers to regulate commerce—also, one for protecting vessels and goods thereof which may be cast on shore on the coasts of this state—also, one declaring Wilmington and New-Castle free ports for twenty-five years, subject nevertheless to federal regulations."

By a gentleman just arrived from New-York we are informed, that a treaty of commerce between the United States of America, and the king of Prussia had arrived in that city, which, it was expected, would be immediately ratified by Congress.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 20, 1786.

The house resumed the consideration of the requisition of Congress of the 27th of September last, and after some time spent thereon,

A motion was made by Mr. A. Clark, seconded by Mr. Nicoll, in the following words:

That notwithstanding the legislature of this state, to give efficacy to the opposition made against Great-Britain in their attempts to subjugate these United States, did assent to the general confederation agreed to by Congress; yet this was done upon a remonstrance to Congress against the injustice and inequality of the same, and a confident reliance upon the wisdom, justice and magnanimity of the several states to make such alterations as upon more mature deliberation might appear equitable: such alterations, tho' often in part recommended by Congress, have not yet been obtained; nor hath the requisition of Congress of April 1783, for a general impost and revenue, been complied with by all the states, especially by the states of New-York and Georgia: tho' the requisition is founded upon the most just and equal principles, urged by Congress in the most forcible and persuasive language; and the same being a measure in the general opinion absolutely necessary to the existence of the United States in their confederate capacity: while our neighbouring states, by their state imposts, are draining this state of sums annually to a much larger amount, as we have reason to suppose, than our quota of specie called for by the late requisition: that altho' this state hath at all times manifested a readiness to contribute a just proportion towards the publick expence of the union; yet cannot agree to expenditures for the promotion of commerce of which we have no participation, and at the same time submit to contribute so largely as we now do to raise revenues for the commercial states, while we share no part of such revenues, and over and above such exactions to pay our full proportion of publick debts into the treasury of the United States, especially as nearly our whole quota of the publick debt is due to citizens of this state for which it is our duty to provide: and moreover the present requisition of Congress directs certificates for payment of all arrears of interest to be issued, which will probably amount to a much larger sum than the taxes called for will sink in a considerable time; and if the mode directed in the said requisition for issuing interest certificates should be continued in succeeding years, those certificates which may happen to be a surplus over and above the sum called for by taxes in any one year, as they draw no interest, must be reduced to little or no value, to the great loss and injury of most of the publick creditors, especially those of this state, by reason of the large proportion they hold of publick securities: for all which and many other reasons which might be offered,

Resolved, That this house cannot, consistent with the duty they owe to their constituents, comply with the requisition of Congress of the 27th of September last in the mode therein directed, or agreeable to the spirit thereof, or any other of a similar nature requiring specie, until all the states in the union shall comply with the requisition of April 1783 for an impost and revenue; or at least until the several states, having the advantage of commerce which they now enjoy solely from the joint exertions of the United States, shall forbear exacting duties or imposts upon goods and merchandise for the particular benefit of their respective states, thereby drawing revenues from other states whose local situations and circumstances will not admit their enjoying similar advantages from commerce.

On the question, whether the house agree to the said motion and resolution? It was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. Terhune, Blauvelt, Nicoll, Garriffe, A. Clark, Combs, Schuurman, Bonney, Walton, Schenck, Stillwell, Bunn, Blaire, Kelly, R. S. Smith, Biddle, J. Smith, Cooper, T. Clark, Davis, Hall, Baker, Whilden, Lambert, Houghton, Cook, Starke, Burgin, Bowen, Hankinson, Beardslee, Longstreet.

Nays. Messrs. Sinnickson, Swain, Sheppard.

Extract from the minutes,  
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

T O B E S O L D,

A FARM, containing near two hundred acres, in Upper Freehold, near Gaston's Mill, in Monmouth county, occupied by John Reed, on good terms; for any paper currency in circulation, or hard money, or any kind of certificates belonging to this state, or any continental certificates; or if it should not suit the purchaser to pay the money, his bond will answer with security if required.—If not sold, will be rented the first of April next. There are a new house, new barn, and good orchard on it, and a good well of water at the door. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near the premises.

KENNETH HANKINSON.

February 25, 1786.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, having lost a continental loan-office certificate, No. 6165, dated April 21, 1779, for 600 dollars, payable to James Christie, which was taken out of the loan-office of this state, and signed by Joseph Borden, Esq. and which was by the subscriber, during the war, secreted among other papers to preserve them from the enemy and thereby lost, in all probability destroyed; intends applying to the loan-officer for this state, to have the same renewed agreeably to a resolution of Congress, passed the 10th day of May 1780.

JOHN CHRISTIE.

New-Barbadoes, Feb. 13, 1786.

WHEREAS Phineas Bragg, Ebenezer Woodruff, and Parvin Dunn, insolvent debtors now confined in the gaol of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey for debt; do hereby give publick notice to all their creditors, to appear at the courthouse in Bridgeton, in and for the county of Cumberland aforesaid, on Saturday the 13th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtors estates should not be made, and they discharged from their confinement, pursuant to an act of the legislature of this state.

PHINEAS BRAGG,  
EBENEZER WOODRUFF,  
PARVIN DUNN.

February 13, 1786.

A good Plantation to be Sold,  
AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Tuesday the 28th day of March next, containing nearly 300 acres, late the property of John Henry, deceased, lying in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, bounding on the South-Branch of Raritan within 25 miles of New-Brunswick, and 30 from Trenton, in a good neighbourhood; 20 acres of which are good meadow, 30 acres well covered with timber, the remainder good arable land, a convenient house with three rooms, kitchen, and cellar weaveshop, &c. a good bearing orchard with about 200 trees, the whole well watered and in good tenable order. The payment will be made easy, and indisputable title given. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, and to be held on the premises, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

DANIEL HENRY, surviving executor.

Feb. 23, 1786.

T O B E S O L D,

BY the subscriber, a valuable plantation, containing about three hundred acres of land, situate about three miles from Delaware river, at the mouth of Paulingkill, in the county of Sussex, West New-Jersey, and from which farm there is an excellent road to the said river, at a publick ferry and landing; there are about one hundred acres of ploughland cleared, and also about twenty acres of good English grass meadow already made, the remainder of the tract is good timber, plough and meadow-ground; there are a very good dwellinghouse, barn and orchard of about two hundred bearing apple-trees, on the premises; also there is a fine stream of water running through the land, called Yard's-Brook, whereon might be built a good saw-mill or other waterworks. This place was formerly noted for bearing much black walnut timber. There is a fine crop of green grain now in the ground, and may be sold with the farm. Any person having an inclination to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the owner living on said plantation, who will sell at a very reasonable rate, and give an indisputable title for the same.

THOMAS BLAIR.

Knowlton, Feb. 8, 1786.

Land to be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

ON Tuesday the twenty-first day of March next, two valuable plantations, late the property of David Henry, deceased, situate in Somerset county, New-Jersey, within two miles of Pluckemin and twenty from New-Brunswick, both in a good neighbourhood. The one containing two hundred and eighty-six acres, 140 of which are well covered with timber, twenty of meadow, excellent timothy bottom, fifty more may easily be made, the remainder good arable land, and inferior to none in the place; the whole well watered, the river Lamington bounding on the end; a frame house with two rooms and kitchen, a never failing stream of water at the door, a small barn and young orchard with a about forty trees. The farm is in good tenable repair.

The other containing one hundred and three acres, lying at the Cross-Roads, thirty acres of which is covered with timber, the remainder good tilable land, with a house of two rooms and linter, handily situated to water. The vendue to be held on the premises last described, to begin at ten o'clock. The payments will be made easy, indisputable title given, with attendance by

JOHN CARLE, } Trustees for  
DAVID KIRKPATRICK, } said land.

Lamington, Feb. 26, 1786.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the creditors of Stephen Dunham, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Hunterdon, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior courts of common pleas for said county, at the courthouse in Trenton, on Wednesday the fifteenth of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and shew cause, if any they have, why assignment of said Stephen Dunham's estate should not be made, and he be discharged agreeably to the act of the legislature in such case made and provided.

STEPHEN DUNHAM.

Hunterdon gaol, Feb. 10, 1786. 3w

**T O B E S O L D,**

THE whole or a moiety of the farm called Morrifodon, which Garret Bennet and George Williams now live on, containing between eight and nine hundred acres of land, lying near Colts-Neck in Monmouth county, adjoining the great road that leads from Allentown to Shrewsbury, pleasantly situated, about six miles from Shrewsbury-Town, in a well settled part of the county, handy to the New-York market, and convenient for a supply of fish and oysters. It is a valuable farm with good improvements on it, and suitable for a gentleman's seat or a good farmer, having a good dwellinghouse, convenient out-houses, an excellent well built large barn, a large orchard, and about sixty acres of improved meadow, and more may be made; it is also well timbered and wooded, and has a valuable small cedar swamp on it with wood sufficient for fencing the greatest part of the farm. There is likewise on it a good mill seat, with a fine stream of water. The whole or a moiety of said farm will be sold cheap, with a good title, and on easy terms of payment. For further particulars apply to major John Skinner near Elizabeth-Town, James Kinsley at Burlington, or to Richard Stevens at Perth-Amboy.

N. B. If the farm is not sold before the 10th day of March next, it will then on that day be set up for sale at publick vendue on the premises, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Also to be sold the farm that Matthias Venderipe lives on, in said county of Monmouth, containing about 250 acres of land, with some improvements thereon, but it is chiefly woodland, lying near the old Scotch meetinghouse, and is about six miles from Middletown Point landing, handy for the New-York and Amboy markets. This farm will also be sold on easy terms of payment, but if not sold before the 10th day of March next, it will then, on that day, be set up for sale at publick vendue at the said Morrifodon farm. For further particulars apply as above.

Feb. 9, 1786. 4w

**T O B E S O L D,**

**AT PUBLICK VENDUE,**

AT John Rutledge's, on the premises, the eighteenth day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together or in lots of two to three hundred acres, a tract of land, called Good Will Purchased again, situate in Harford county, in the state of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore town, near the upper cross roads, containing one thousand five hundred and fifty-two and a half acres. It is mostly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on several of the lots; each of which has a proportion of woodland. There are several buildings, and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchase-money to be paid in seven equal yearly payments, the purchasers giving satisfactory security, and paying the interest annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be seen at John Rutledge's on the premises, who will shew the land to any person desirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS,

Attorney to Ann Pemberton.

N. B. The sale was advertised to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is postponed till the above time.

Jan. 18th, 1786. 3w

**T O B E S O L D,**

**AT PUBLICK VENDUE,**

ON the ninth day of the third month, on the premises, pursuant to the last will and testament of Thomas Stackhouse, late of Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased—a valuable plantation, situate in Bristol township, about twenty-three miles from Philadelphia, and three and a half from the borough of Bristol, and within two miles of a good landing on Delaware river; containing one hundred and seventy acres of land, the ploughland is of a good soil for grain or grass, about one hundred acres cleared, thirty acres of meadow, a large bearing orchard noted for making good cyder; there is on the said premises a frame house, two rooms on a floor, cellar, kitchen, and a well of good water at the door, a frame barn, stables, wagonhouse and other convenient out buildings, all in good repair. The purchaser may have possession and an indisputable title immediately after the sale. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by

JOHN BROWN,

WILLIAM STACKHOUSE, } Exec.

Bristol township, the 9th day of the 2d month, 1786. 3w

House of Assembly, Feb. 17, 1786.

A PETITION was presented from sundry inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, praying that a law may pass to permit the petitioners to build a bridge over Mantua Creek by subscription at Smith's landing.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present, and a copy of this order, at least 3 weeks previous thereto, in three of the most publick places in each of the townships of Deptford and Greenwich, and also the same length of time in the New-Jersey Gazette.

Extract from the minutes,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

THE fourteenth day of March next, a valuable lot of ground, consisting of one quarter of an acre, free from ground rent, fronting the main street from Elijah Bond's, at the flourishing town of Lambertton, to Trenton, and fronting a new brick house of Benjamin Olden, where a number of valuable houses have been built within one year past; there is a new frame building on said lot, one story and a half high, twenty-two by sixteen feet; likewise at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, household and kitchen furniture of all kinds, one batteau, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The conditions will be made known at the day of sale, by the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title for the house and lot.

ROBERT WHATLY.

N. B. The said lot is inclosed with a new board fence. Lamberton, Feb. 3, 1786. 4w†

To whom it may Concern,

THE subscriber having now retired from business, and wishing to have a final settlement of his affairs, respectfully requests those who have any demands against him to send in their accounts; and those who are indebted to him, to make payment on or before the first day of April next, or they must expect to be dealt with according to law.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

Bordentown, Jan. 23, 1786. t. f.

**F O R S A L E.**

ABOUT three hundred and sixty acres of land in Nottingham township, Burlington county, now in the tenure of John Bown, situate on the westerly side of the road leading from Bordentown to Princeton, being about seven miles from each, about five miles from Trenton, and the same from Lambertton. There is on the premises a good one story dwellinghouse and kitchen, built about ten years ago, with a cellar under the whole, in the house are three rooms with fire places in each, on the first floor and two rooms above, all sealed and well finished, a well of good water at the door, a large apple orchard, about one hundred and twenty acres of the land cleared, and the remainder woodland, great part of which if cleared would make excellent meadow. To be sold altogether or in several tracts as may best suit the purchasers, the terms of payment will be made very easy, and a good title and possession given next spring, by applying to either Thomas Riche, Esquire, at New-Windsor, opposite Bordentown, or to

J. HICKS.

Attlebury, Feb. 1, 1786. 3w\*

House of Assembly, November 17, 1785.

A MEMORIAL from the trustees of the roads and ferries leading from Newark to the road that leads from Bergen-Point to Paulus-Hook, was read, praying for a law to vest the ferries between Newark and the town of Bergen in the trustees, on their paying a certain annual rent, or on their being accountable for the net revenues to the proprietors, or at least until the trustees are repaid the monies they have expended in repairing the caufeways, and putting the ferries in good condition; and also the monies that may hereafter be expended by the trustees for the said purposes;

Ordered, That they have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition, on advertising the purport thereof, and a copy of this order, in one of the New-Jersey, and in one of the New-York news-papers, for at least six weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given,

That a bill will be presented to the honourable the legislature at their next sitting, agreeably to the leave given in the above order.

Jan. 25, 1786. 6w

**T O B E L E T,**

A COMMODIOUS dwellinghouse and potworks, late the estate of James Rhodes, deceased, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, near Trenton; to be entered upon immediately. For terms apply to Mr. John Yard, in Trenton, or the subscriber on the premises.

CATHARINE RHODES.

Feb. 3, 1786. 1w\* t. f.

**L A N D O F F I C E,**  
**FOR THE SALE OF ESTATES.**

MR. LAMONT, the proprietor of the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE in New-York, having been employed by several gentlemen in this and the neighbouring states, to dispose of lands and other property; and finding that an office for the general reception and sale of estates, would greatly add to the convenience of those who may want to dispose of their property, either by barter or sale;—for this purpose he is induced to extend his plan, for the accommodation of the publick, and offers his office, at No. 22, Water-street, opposite the coffee-house, for the reception and disposal of all kinds of estates.

Such gentlemen as may want to convert their property into cash, will find it their interest to apply as above, for as this is the only office of the kind in New-York, and constantly resorted to by a variety of purchasers of every denomination, it is the most likely place where a customer may be found.

Plans, surveys, maps and views of estates may be deposited and exposed to sale, free of expence, and without incurring any charge if there is no business done for their owners.—All kinds of conveyances, deeds, leases, &c. done in a neat and accurate manner.

**The Business of the**

**INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,**

Carried on as usual.

**C A S H**

Is advanced at a reasonable interest.

**READY MONEY,**

AND THE VERY HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR FINAL SETTLEMENTS, THOMPSON'S NOTES, STATE AND PUBLICK SECURITIES OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

AT said office, clerks, shopmen, mechanics, servants, waiters, bar-keepers, hostlers, grooms, lady's-maids, children's-maids, house-keepers, seamstresses, house-maids, chamber-maids, milliners and mantau-makers, who may be out of employ, can hear of places where they may have immediate employment; and families, house-keepers, single gentlemen or ladies, who may want to purchase or hire houses, rooms, servants or attendants of any description, can be accommodated at a short notice, by applying at the intelligence-office.

\* \* \* As there are now, and constantly, a variety of good bargains to be had at said office, any person possessed of a little money and inclined to speculate, might meet with some things that would turn out to their advantage.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1786. 3m

**T O B E S O L D, BY**

**JACOB HILTZHEIMER,**  
**IN PHILADELPHIA,**

A FULL-BLOODED brown horse, between 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high, well shaped, got by the late Mr. Wilson Hunt's horse, called Washington, and his dam by old Juniper, his size makes him fit to get either saddle or carriage horses. N. B. If not sold by the middle of March next, he will be put out on shares for the ensuing season. Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1786. 10w\*

**T O B E R E N T E D**

FOR a term of years, and may be entered upon the first of April next, an elegant two story house, with three rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, with a kitchen, and draw-well at the door, with a good frame barn, about twenty acres of fertile land, five of which are good English meadow; would suit a storekeeper, a smith or a tanner (several vats being already sunk) as there is neither store nor tanner within a considerable distance, it being in Middlesex county, township of Windsor, nine miles from Trenton, eight from Princeton, seven from Allentown, eight from Cranberry, upon the great road leading to each of the above places. Any person inclining to rent may view the premises by applying to the subscriber: SAMUEL MINOR. February 17, 1786. 3w\*

**To be Sold, at Private Sale,**

THE valuable mills in Allentown, containing two pair of stones, one of which is an excellent pair of burrs, with two reels in the merchant box; two ditto, one for country work and one for corn, with an excellent kiln for drying corn for exportation; two good dwellinghouses, springhouse, barn and outhouses, with thirty-five acres of land, fourteen of which is excellent meadow, all adjoining the above premises, with seven acres of woodland within two miles of the same. The above premises is in an excellent part of the country for merchant and country work, all in good repair. The payments will be made easy. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises by applying to the subscriber on the same. PETER IMLAY. Allentown, Feb. 17, 1786. 4w\*