

bro't forward. £10216 2 8  
Pumps & wells, including  
charges of cleaning. Cl 78

[VOL. IX.]

T H E

[NUMB. 406.]

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1786.

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

## T O B E S O L D,

ON easy terms, on the 15th day of March next, at publick sale, on the premises, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, a plantation in the township of Hopewell, within twelve miles of Trenton, late the property of John Titus of Hopewell, deceased, containing about 200 acres of land, with a large frame house, with four rooms on a floor, a barn, stone kitchen, stone spring-house with a never failing spring of excellent water within four or five rods of the door. The land is good for grafs and grain, with a sufficiency of meadow and timber, a thrifty young bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit; and other fruit trees, with a quantity of good stone fence. The terms will be made known at the day of sale, and attendance given by

AMOS HOGELAND, } Exec.  
SIMEON PHILLIPS, }  
2W\*

Jan. 26, 1786.

## T O B E S O L D,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

ON Wednesday the first day of March next, on the premises, a farm or plantation, late the property of William Croke, 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 Croke, 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, } Exec.  
ABM. TEN-EYCK, }  
WM. CROOKE, }  
3W\*

Bridgwater, Jan. 17, 1786.

## T O B E S O L D,

ATTRACT 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.

## T O B E S O L D,

TWO valuable lots of land, in the township of Mansfield, in the county of Sussex, State of New-Jersey, one of which contains thirty acres of land, five of which are watered meadow of the best kind, which has been mowed twice a year for upwards of twenty years, with a good bearing orchard, a good dwellinghouse, with four rooms on a floor, a barn, stables, shed and other conveniences, suitable for a tavern, which has been kept by the subscriber at said place for twenty-four years. There is likewise a good smith's shop, and it is a suitable place for a store, or any kind of publick business. The other lot contains upwards of 150 acres of excellent wheat land, 40 acres are now in wheat; there are likewise five acres of meadow, and more may be made; there is a small dwellinghouse on said lot. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the first mentioned lot.

JOSEPH PARKE.

N. B. There is a meetinghouse on the corner of said lot, and an excellent grist and merchant mill within a quarter of a mile.

4W\*

## 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.

## Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, two indentured Irish servants, one named James Murphy, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, fair complexion, and pretty much marked with the small-pox, light coloured hair, which he wears tied, came with the British army to America, and has since been in different parts of Jersey, has been a waiter at a publick house in Trenton, as he says, is very fond of strong drink, and it is likely will try to get in the same employ again. The other named William M'Cormack, aged about 18 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, pretty stout made, excepting his legs which are slim, dark complexion, black bushy hair, and a very full face, thick short neck, and a hobbling kind of a walk, says he was born in the county Tyrone and served some time to the taylor's trade before he came away; it is likely he will try to get employ in that way. The above servants had on and took with them each an oldish hat, two light coloured cloth coats (one had lappels to the breast) one brown program ditto, and cloth under jacket same colour, with a woollen friped coatee and jacket of the same, one light coloured cloth great coat, two pair of white cloth breeches, two pair of corduroy ditto, one pair of leather ditto, each a pair of strong hobnailed shoes, together with five other pair of different kinds, five pair of stockings, two pair of which were blue, two other pair black, and one pair white. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, paid by

ELIJAH COZENS.

N. B. 'Tis probable they may change their names, and, as it is thought the last is likely to be the ring-leader, there will be six dollars given for him if taken separate and secured as aforesaid.

February 7, 1786.

3W

## T O B E S O L D,

A VALUABLE lot of land, containing fifteen and a half acres, situate in Pennington, within eight miles of Trenton, five acres of which are excellent mowing ground, in good fence, the remainder good for grain or pasture; on which there are about one hundred bearing apple trees of the best grafted fruit. On said premises are three dwellinghouses, two barns, a good shop, suitable for a tradesman, and a smokehouse. The whole will be sold together or in lots, as will best suit the purchaser or purchasers; the houses stand convenient to divide the land in five acre lots. Possession will be given the first day of May next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE ANTHONY.

N. B. Also to be sold a strong hearty negro wench, about sixteen years of age, has had the small-pox.

February 11, 1786.

3W\*

## 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

## To be Sold by Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 130 acres, situated in the township of Piles-Grove, county of Salem, Western division of New-Jersey—about fifty acres cleared, and the remainder woodland, lying near the upper landing, on Oldman's-Creek, joins on said creek, and on a publick road, is well situated for publick business, has on it a dwellinghouse, with some out houses, and an excellent apple orchard, with about 150 fruit trees of the best kind, a very valuable stone quarry, lying on the creek, handy for the stone to be transported by land or water.

One other plantation, containing about 120 acres, lying in the county of Salem, and Penns-Neck township, near the river, about 50 acres cleared, the remainder woodland with a house and orchard on the same.

Also 2 acres of good meadow, lying on Oldman's-Creek, under good bank and in excellent order. Credit will be given for a large part of the money.—For the particulars enquire of Bridget Clark at Robert Clark's in Piles-Grove, or of the subscriber in Philadelphia, near the Bird-in Hand wharf.

RICHARD TITTIRMARY.

February 10, 1786.

3W\*

## T O B E S O L D,

THE whole or a moiety of the farm called Morrifon, 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 Kinsey 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 Morrifon 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 ninth day of March next, being the fifth 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.

Jan. 18th, 1786.

6W

[The letter under the signature of Martin Quin, being omitted last week for want of room, has occasioned the publication of that and the dialogue in the gazette of this day.]

MR. COLLINS,  
By publishing in your very useful gazette the following letter you will much oblige  
Your most obedient,  
and most humble servant,  
MARTIN QUIN.

A letter between two brothers.

My dear brother,  
I HAVE been favoured with yours of the tenth of last month, expressing your domestic felicity, and containing a few political arrangements, which have lately taken place in your state. In return for which I take up the pen to write you a few accidents which have befallen me since my last to you: travelling a few weeks ago from Trenton to Brunswick to visit my youngest daughter, lately married, and carrying with me an obligation of a thousand pounds, gold or silver money, which I designed to present to her in part of her marriage portion, I was stopped on the highway near Rocky-Hill by three footpads. The first seized my horse by the bridle, and the second held a cocked pistol to my breast, while the third, with a bludgeon, felled me from my horse to the ground. They rifled my pockets of all my cash and of my obligation, and left me much bruised with the fall and with some very severe blows. Recovering soon, and receiving the assistance of some gentlemen, who overtook me, I pursued and apprehended the villains, complained against them before a justice of the peace, prosecuted them in a court, and in the end had the satisfaction of regaining my obligation, and of seeing them make their exit off a cart tail under the gallows by the good offices of a hangman. After an agreeable visit to my daughter, and after presenting her with the obligation, I returned home, concluding with much satisfaction that New-Jersey contained three rascals less than formerly. In the space of a week after my return my neighbour, who owed me a thousand pounds, gold or silver money, on another obligation, which I designed in a few days to have presented to my eldest daughter, accompanied by two witnesses, waited upon me with the loan-office paper currency of New-Jersey, and in the presence of the witnesses, tendered me the contents of my obligation. I refused to accept the paper money, and to deliver up the obligation, for the bills were so depreciated that the whole sum, principal and interest, would not have been sufficient in value to have paid a small debt, which my eldest daughter owed a baker for twenty loaves of bread purchased for her family's use. Being exceedingly offended with the tender, I prayed a justice of the peace to issue a warrant to apprehend my neighbour, that he might answer to a criminal accusation for his injustice, as the three former villains had been compelled to do. The justice with a great deal of gravity informing me, that the tender was agreeable to law, and that the law was founded on great reason, refused to grant me any relief. I then applied to counsel of great eminence, to advise me whether the value of my obligation could be recovered against my neighbour. The counsellor, with much learning, which I could not understand, informed me, that the tender, being solemnly made in the presence of witnesses, would effectually prevent my recovery; that my money was entirely lost; and that my obligation was rendered a nullity. I leave you, my dear brother, who know the distressed situation of my eldest daughter with a crippled husband and with a number of helpless children, to determine whether my family and I have been most injured by robberies or by tenders.

I am, my dear brother,  
Your affectionate  
and loving brother,  
IRETON CROYDON.

Dated at Trenton, in New-Jersey, the first day of January, Anno Domini 1790.

This letter is addressed to Mr. Gulliver Croydon, at Baltimore, in Maryland.

P. S. My dear brother, do not three rascals who rob me in one way, to wit, by tenders, as well deserve to be hanged as three other rascals, who rob in a different way, to wit, by violence on a publick road?

MR. COLLINS,  
The publication of the following dialogue in your very useful gazette will oblige  
Your humble servant,  
MARTIN QUIN.

A DIALOGUE, which took place at Newark in New-Jersey on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1796, between Honesty, Industry, Frugality and Meekness, in company on the one part; and Knavery, Idleness, Profusion and Insolence on the other part. A statesman, over-hearing the dialogue, makes some observations to himself.

Knavery. You have our bond, gentlemen, for five thousand pounds. We have come to pay you.

Honesty. We hope, gentlemen, with as good money as you received.

Insolence. Yes, with better money. We offer you the paper money of New-Jersey, which every whig takes, and which no man refuses except a tory.

Idleness. Hard money cannot be had without great labour.

Profusion. Faith! If all demands were paid in hard stuff, we do not know who could live now a days.

Knavery. Take the money.

Meekness. The money offered is depreciated to fifty for one. We shall be great sufferers, if we take it.

Insolence. If you take it? You cannot help yourselves. The money has a tender upon it. You shall take it.

Knavery. Take the money. It is a hard case, that we should go away in your debt after we have come with the money to pay you.

Honesty. We may as well lose the whole as take only a fiftieth part.

Knavery. If you do not take it we will tender it to you. Mr. Rodd and Mr. Nodd we desire you to take notice, that we do now tender to these fellows five thousand pounds for principal, and fourteen hundred pounds for interest, in the loan-office money of New-Jersey. Deliver us our bond or we will soon try who of us are the strongest men.

Honesty. We will not take it, nor deliver up the bond.

Meekness. We desire you to leave us, and to give us no trouble.

[Statesman to himself. What a noise and disturbance these people are raising? This behaviour is a breach of good neighbourhood, and tends much to a breach of the peace. To force men to suffer great damage by law, where they have not been criminal, will lessen their respect of and obedience to law, and will in the end dissolve the very bands of society.]

Insolence. Do not order us out of the house. We will knock your teeth down your throat, if you do not give us better usage and our bond into the bargain.

Honesty. Pray, have a little patience and hear to reason. We lent you gold and silver. You gave us your honour you would pay us good money. You bought a few years ago a large plantation with it, and have now sold a few old horses for more than will pay us. It is unreasonable to ask us to take it.

Frugality. We were many years earning that money. We laid it up penny by penny. To lose it now will distress us greatly.

Industry. We worked hard to make that money, and we have often said, that, if we lost it by tenders, we would never strike another stroke.

Meekness. We will not ask you any interest hereafter if you will not force the money on us. Or if you will pay us fifty for one, as the money now goes, we will take it.

Knavery. Give us up the bond. There can be no use in money if we cannot pay with it what we owe. The law obliges us to take this money of other people for what they owe us.

Profusion. If we satisfy the law we do not know who has a right to demand any more of us.

Idleness. The law does not oblige us to pay at fifty for one.

Insolence. The tender is lawful. The man, that refuses the money, is an enemy to Congress. If the law cannot be supported, we are no longer a free people. Give us up the bond or by the L—d we will fall to loggerheads with you.

[Statesman to himself. What will be the end of this behaviour. If this worthless money is paid to one party he will cease from industry; if it is paid by the other party he will have no occasion for industry. Without industry there cannot be any wealth either for the subject or the government.]

Honesty. If you break the peace we will take the law of you.

Insolence. You take the law of us? To stand a trial at law with you would be giving you a degree of honour, for which we should never pardon ourselves. Were it not for dirtying our hands with you, we would roll every one of you in a kennel. Give up the bond or by G—d we will throttle you.

Knavery, Idleness, Profusion and Insolence speak aside to one another. They are, gentlemen, a set of obstinate d—ls. Words do no good. We must use blows. Let us kick, cuff, beat, cane, throttle and wound them until they take the money and give up the bond.

[Knavery, Idleness, Profusion and Insolence fall most cruelly with fists and bludgeons upon Honesty, Industry, Frugality and Meekness, and give them broken arms, broken legs, broken heads, bruised faces, black eyes and bloody noses.]

Honesty, Industry, Frugality and Meekness speak aside to one another. It is better, gentlemen, to take the money than to have our bones broken, and it is better to lose our bond than our blood.

Honesty. Pay us the money, and take the bond.

Knavery. Take the money and give us the bond. We ask nothing but what is fair. We knew that af-

ter a little conversation we should settle and part like gentlemen.

Memorandum. The loan-office money of New-Jersey with a tender depreciated to fifty for one was paid and the bond was delivered up.

[Statesman to himself. To pay at less than value is such an injustice as must in the end sooner or later be attended with ruinous consequences to any government. Such injustice shall not be permitted in my state. I will pass against tenders on paper a law as unalterable as the law of the Medes and Persians. I do now by this edict most solemnly ordain, that all tenders on paper through my dominions be forthwith repealed, and that not any tender shall hereafter forever through my dominions be imposed on paper. This edict is ordained to continue for ever without a possibility of repeal.]

Memorandum. No sooner had the statesman passed this edict, than Justice, in a form divinely fair, descending from the regions of bliss, alighted at his foot; and imparting her heavenly blessing and a beautifying kiss to this her favourite son, and having resounded with her loud trumpet to the four quarters of the world, that this blessed edict should remain irrevocable until the catastrophe of nature should dissolve all earthly empires, she took her returning flight to the celestial mansions, followed by the applauding acclamations of all the sons of integrity.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, the following instructions were agreed on, and directed to Elijah Clark, Joseph Cooper, Thomas Clark and David Davis, Esquires, counsellor and representatives for the county of Gloucester. The instructions of the magistracy, and other principal inhabitants in behalf of the said county.

Gentlemen,  
AS we have chosen and delegated to you the important trust of giving a sanction to laws by which we are to be governed, we have an undoubted right to instruct you in the discharge of this trust; more especially in matters familiar and fully within our information and capacities to judge of, which the consequences of establishing bills of credit, in lieu of specie, we suppose to be: and as a measure of this kind was before the assembly at the last sitting, the opposition you then gave it, meets with our fullest approbation; for the following reasons, viz.

1. Because, as the price of every kind of labour is high, and country produce bears a generous price, and generally commands the cash; the scarcity of money cannot be so great as is pretended.

2. Because increasing our circulating medium in this way will be a means of continuing that luxury and dissipation, which the superabundance of it heretofore hath introduced, to the great damage of our country, relaxing the industry and frugality of its inhabitants, corrupting their manners, and involving them in debt beyond what hath heretofore been known, and are the causes that give birth to the present clamour for money; and which, if obtained, instead of extricating from these difficulties, will only serve to continue habits which brought them on.

3. Because it will enable the merchants to drain away our hard money to buy foreign frippery, that we are better without than with; discourage our own manufactures, and continue the heavy balance of trade against us.

4. Because, if our own manufactures were sufficiently encouraged, and our trade properly regulated, we should have no more occasion of this substitute than the most opulent powers of Europe; which desirable effects will be greatly retarded by making paper money.

5. Because this expedient, under our independent state, without any superior controul or check, ought never to be used but upon the most pressing and absolute necessity, and general concurrence of the citizens. Otherwise it will be recurred unto upon every supposed emergency, whereby the inundation of evils will again be let in upon us which we have so lately experienced.

6. Because it is wealth obtained by industry only that can truly enrich a nation: riches procured by ways of idleness, are only imaginary: they naturally tend to enervate, enfeeble, and produce real poverty; by leading in the neglect of industry and providing for ourselves, reduces into a state of dependence upon others for the real necessities of life—witness Spain and Holland. The industry of Holland hath raised her to be a numerous, rich and powerful nation, beyond any other of equal size in the known world: Spain's gold and silver hath reduced her from being the first power in Europe, to her present situation.

7. Because the declaration of Congress—"That the acquiring, possessing and protecting property, are the certain, natural, inherent, unalienable rights of the citizens"—is a principle interwoven into the constitutions of these United States; therefore in the words of a late celebrated author, "any law of a particular assembly, which makes that a legal tender in payments, which is not equal in value to the property received, is a violation of this principle,"—consequently not within the spirit of our free constitution, and the trust delegated.

For these reasons we desire you to give this measure, big with so many mischiefs, every possible opposition. But should your endeavours prove ineffectual to prevent a law taking place for the emission of bills of credit, that you then oppose their being a legal tender. And should that also be carried against you, that you then insist upon having a clause in the law, to exempt Gloucester county from having any part of the bills so emitted to be let out on loan, and that they shall not be a legal tender in said county.

To conclude, gentlemen, we, your constituents, have

manifested our solicitude to ward off the impending mischiefs of a paper emission, in thus meeting to give you our collective and united sense on the occasion;—we shall therefore expect from you the most scrupulous observance of these instructions now given, as you regard our approbation and future confidence.

Signed by order, and in behalf of said county, by  
JOHN WILKINS, Chairman.  
Gloucester Courthouse, Jan. 11, 1786.

MR. COLLINS,

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

A SPECULATOR.

WHEREAS I have the greatest reason to suppose that, contrary to the interest, and consequently to the wishes, of many respectable characters, a paper currency will be emitted, I take the liberty to address them on the present occasion. And, that we may unite all our force to hinder the execution of a measure that will evidently tend to our great disadvantage, I deem it necessary here to enumerate every character that, from situation, employment or convenience, ought to be averse from this execrable medium. In so doing I have a double view—for, in the first place, by arranging them in order, we, by a single glance of the eye, may arrive at an accurate knowledge of our own strength. In the second, by giving timely information, we will effectually hinder every mistake which some would, perhaps, otherwise make through imprudence or want of reflection—for surely, when their interest and advantage are made obvious to their capacity, they will not be such idiots as to act contrary to their own welfare. Assured then as I am that my reflections will not only be agreeable, but highly approved of by every person of common understanding among the number of those for whom this address is intended, I shall enter upon my catalogue with confidence and alacrity.—Hear then, you guardians of the publick, the possessors of offices, and know that it behooves you to oppose this paper manœuvre; you attorneys join in our schemes, for you are also concerned; you publick creditors fail not to exert yourselves, for your interest is at stake; and you, my brothers and honourable friends, who follow the laudable science of speculation, now is the time for action; the glorious prospect that was before us will in a short time be ravished from our sight, unless, by combination and prudent management, we defeat this pernicious scheme. Lastly, you hoarders of money, who are too wise and cautious to part with the precious coin whose glittering aspect and lively chink elevates the very soul, unless at a sizeable premium, arise, stiffen your consciences, summon up your generosity, and even, if you expend a trifle, destroy, exterminate and eradicate from the face of the earth, this accursed currency.—But now I have done with the imagination; to your judgment and understanding I shall make my future appeals, or at least to that delicate passion of the mind that leads you to favour those systems that promote your private desires. Are not you who, by your official dignities are justly styled the heads of the people, satisfied for the services you render the publick in precious metals? Are you not enabled by the present scarcity of cash to live at a much cheaper rate than you otherwise possibly could, provided there was a sum in circulation adequate to the exigencies of the state—beside the opportunity of purchasing property at one fifth its real value which I forbear to mention? And are you not perfectly sensible that the instant this no money, (as it has been ingeniously styled) makes its odious appearance, those mighty advantages will be written from you. In particular it becomes you, the sheriffs of the different counties, to render that interest that you respectively possess subservient to our general prosperity. Will you pretend to say, that there ever was a period which offered so many flattering prospects as the present—or that ever any of your predecessors executed the office with half your emoluments. But these arguments, even great as they are, when put in competition with future reasonable considerations, are trifling indeed. I dare promise you twice your present profits, and will stake my reputation on the truth of my prediction, as a man of common sense. As I am now about to address a set of men capable of perceiving with an accurate discernment what will have a tendency to heighten or diminish their prospects, for the gentlemen of the bar, if Fame says true, are tolerably tenacious of advantages, and eager of acquirement, I have not the least reason to fear a want of their approbation—nor will I trouble those litterati with a repetition of the arguments which I suggested in my address to the sheriffs, as I am confident their sagacity will prompt them to, make a judicious application to themselves.—Thus then, supposing them to be well possessed of an idea of the importance of what I have above asserted, I shall proceed to answer objections, and to urge some considerations which I fancy will not be intirely destitute of solidity—I admit that there is at least an appearance of propriety in the objection, that the present scarcity of cash hinders the commencement of landed disputes, and the prosecution of important trials—and I shall ever allow due weight to the suggestion, that fees in all likelihood are less capital on that account; yet as there is only a possibility, or at most but a bare probability of these advantages, I humbly conceive that the mere prospect of them will never have an influence on men who are perfectly acquainted with the value of certainty.  
(To be concluded in our next.)

### American Intelligence.

BOSTON, January 5.

A sage American, on being asked by his son, when he thought America would be a great people? replied, when they are a virtuous people. And when, continues the son, do you think they will become a

rich people?—When they become an honest people. And when shall America be respected by the nations of Europe?—When, replied the sage, they pay more attention to their publick faith, and less attention to trifles. However simple the above answers may appear, they are truths in which the interest of America is greatly concerned.

### TRENTON, Feb. 20.

Samuel McDonald, who was charged with the murder of John Connet, at Bound-Brook, had his trial at the courthouse in Somerset county, on Wednesday last, and was found guilty. He is sentenced to be executed the 24th instant.

The honourable the legislature of this state met here on Wednesday last, agreeably to adjournment, for the dispatch of publick business.

\* \* Acknowledgments to our correspondents.

AN OLD SOLDIER has been received. This piece is not without merit, but it is too incorrect for publication. If the author will revise it, and correct the style, so that it may go forth in a deserved dress, the printer will with pleasure insert it.

The INSTRUCTIONS from the Robinhood Society to their representatives, we have been obliged to omit this week for want of room. The knowledge of the author's name is also indispensably necessary.

The piece signed JUSTICE we conceive not sufficiently guarded in expression to merit a place in this paper. The sentiments we approve, and could have wished to have seen them couched in softer terms.

The WIDOW'S REQUEST we consider as out of season, otherwise it should have been complied with.

We wish to gratify A FRIEND TO THE STATE. But as we intend to insert the votes and proceedings of the hon. the house of assembly weekly, it is doubtful whether we shall have room for his performance. Other papers are under consideration.

### JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,  
THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
REVOLUTION  
OF  
SOUTH-CAROLINA,  
FROM A BRITISH PROVINCE  
TO AN INDEPENDENT STATE.  
By DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.  
Member of the American Congress.  
IN TWO VOLUMES.

THIS work contains not only the operations of the late war in South-Carolina, but in a great measure those of the states of Virginia, North-Carolina and Georgia. The author being unknown in the literary world, felt an unwillingness to pre-engage purchasers by subscription. He has therefore taken on himself the risk and expence of a whole edition. No costs have been spared that an American work might appear in a respectable American dress. For the paper, printing, binding and engravings, all of which have been executed in the United States, the author has been obliged to advance more than nineteen hundred dollars, and to make himself personally liable for three thousand more. Notwithstanding the superior expence of workmanship on this side of the Atlantic, the volumes are offered to the publick at as low a price as is usually asked for imported books of the same size, with an equal number of engravings. Though the amount of the sales should not reimburse actual expences, yet the author will have the satisfaction of reflecting that he has sacrificed to the encouragement of American arts, while he was endeavouring to present the rising generation with a faithful detail of what their fathers have done and suffered to secure for them the inestimable blessings of liberty and independence.

### To be Sold, at Private Sale,

AGRIST-MILL and saw-mill, situate on the South-Branch of Raritan river, near New-Shannic 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,  
Feb. 10, 1786. 3w\* PETER HUFF.

### Notice is hereby once more given

TO all persons who are any ways indebted to the estate of Samuel Henry, late of Trenton, deceased, to make payment by the first day of May next, as the money is much wanted, to enable the subscribers to comply with the will of the testator; those who do not comply with this request; may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

ABRAHAM HUNT, } Exec.  
CHARLES AXFORD, }  
Trenton, Feb. 20, 1786. 6w\*

### EXCELLENT MOLASSES,

Imported in the brig New-Jersey,  
and to be sold by

MOORE FURMAN.

February 17, 1786.

4w\*

W A S L O S T

AT Trenton about the 28th of December last, a final settlement note, for 178 dollars and some ninetieths, given in the subscriber's own name, signed by Mr. Denning in New-York: all publick officers are requested to stop said note if it should be presented to them for payment. Any person who may have found the same, and will return it to the subscriber, shall have two dollars reward. ROBERT SPROWLE.

February 17, 1786.

rw\*

Burlington BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponat, ff. nas to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale, by way of publick vendue at the house of William Coleman, in Nottingham, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of this instant, February, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, horses, cows, swine, a good waggon, beds, bedding, chairs, tables, hay, grain, with many other articles, all late the property of said William Coleman; seized and taken in execution at the suit of the executors of William Pidgeon, deceased, and to be sold by

JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

February 7, 1786.

rw

### House of Assembly, Feb. 17, 1786.

APETITION 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,

3w\* MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

A faithful narrative of

ELIZABETH WILSON;  
WHO was executed at Chester, January 3d, 1786. Charged with the murder of her twin infants. Containing some account of her dying sayings; with some serious reflections. Drawn up at the request of a friend unconnected with the deceased—May be had by wholesale or retail at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

### TO BE SOLD,

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, waggonhouse 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, } Exec.  
3w\* WILLIAM STACKHOUSE, }

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

### TO BE RENTED

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\*

**American Blistered Steel,**  
Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported  
from Europe, and to be sold by  
**John Nancarrow and White Matlack,**  
Under the FIRM of  
**NANCARROW and MATLACK,**

AT the stores of John Helling's on Stamper's  
wharf, and in Second-street, between Race and  
Vine-streets; at Greenfield and Humphreys' store on  
Chefnut-street wharf, at Baker, Potts and Co's. store  
in Third-street, at Michael Gunckle's store, the north  
east corner of Race-street, at Casper Singer and Sons  
in Market-street, and at Benjamin Davis's store in  
Arch-street, between Front and Second-streets; and  
also by most of the merchants in Trenton.

The great encouragement given the said John Nan-  
carrow, by the rapid sale of the steel he has made,  
previous to and during the late war, has induced the  
said Nancarrow and Matlack to assure the publick,  
that as they intend to carry on the steel manufactory  
in an extensive and spirited manner, they are deter-  
mined to spare no pains to render their steel worthy  
the character given it.

Trenton, Jan. 3, 1786. t. f.

**PURSUANT to the directi-**  
ons contained in the act, intituled, 'An act to  
call in all contractors and surplus certificates, to issue  
state notes to the holders, and to procure a more ac-  
curate estimate of the state debt.'

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the li-  
quidation and settlement of such of the above describ-  
ed certificates as shall be presented to him for that  
purpose at Joseph Matlack's, in Woodbury, the 6th Feb.  
at in Sweedborough, the 13th;  
at in Woodstown, the 20th;  
at Mrs. Burroughs's, in Salem, the 27th;  
at Samuel Wood's, in Bridgton, the 6th of March;  
and at Daniel Hand's, on Cape-May, the 13th March;  
at each of which places he will continue the remain-  
der of the week; from which last place he proposes  
to remove to Daniel Randolph's, at Allentown, in the  
county of Monmouth, where he will open his office on  
Monday the 27th March, and continue 1 week; at  
Hagerman's, at Monmouth courthouse, the 3d April,  
and continue 2 weeks; at William Snider's, in Mid-  
dletown, the 17th April, and continue 1 week; and  
at William Lippincott's, in Shrewsbury, on the 24th,  
where he will continue 1 week. At which times and  
places he will settle and adjust all certificates given by  
the superintendant of purchases, contractors, collectors,  
agents, and commissioners, for the payment of which  
the state is accountable. All persons holding such  
certificates are therefore requested to take particular  
notice of the above times and places, as the time al-  
lotted for transacting the business will evidently pre-  
vent any longer attendance, those therefore who ne-  
glect this notice must blame themselves if they are for-  
ever precluded.

SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.

N. B. This office will be opened in every county  
in this state, and previous notice given of the time  
and place.

Dec. 1, 1785. t. f.

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

**T**WO hearty negro men, one about 40 years of  
age, the other about 27, the one is a good  
farmer—has been used to attend a saw and grist mill,  
and is remarkably handy with carpenters and tur-  
ners' tools.

Also a hearty negro woman, about 27 or 28 years  
of age, and a negro girl, about 18. They have both  
been used to town and country, and would suit either.  
They have all had the small-pox and measles, and  
are sold for no fault, but that the proprietor is deter-  
mined to keep none of their colour. A reasonable  
credit will be given for the purchase-money. Paper  
money, or notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq.  
will be taken in payment. For further particulars  
enquire of the printer.

Nov. 28, 1785. t. f.

Notice is hereby given,

New-Jersey, } **T**O all the creditors of Josi-  
Middlesex county, } ah Smock, an insolvent  
debtor, confined in the gaol of the said county for  
debt, that they be and appear before the judges of the  
inferior court of common-pleas for said county, on  
Thursday the twenty-third day of February next,  
at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of ma-  
jor Thomas Egbert, in the city of New-Brunswick,  
then and there to shew cause, if any they have,  
why an assignment of the said debtor's estate  
should not be made for the benefit of all his creditors,  
and said prisoner be thereupon discharged from his con-  
finement, pursuant to an act of the legislature of this  
state, intituled, 'an act for the relief of insolvent  
debtors.'

JOSIAH SMOCK.

Jan. 20, 1786.

4w\*

House of Assembly, November 21, 1785.

**W**HEREAS a petition was presented to the house  
of assembly of this state by Rensselaer Wil-  
liams, Esquire, of Trenton, in the county of Hun-  
terdon, setting forth that Henry Longfield, late of  
New-Brunswick, deceased, made his testament and  
last will, appointing Samuel Kemble and James Neil-  
son his executors; that the said Samuel Kemble  
joined the enemy, and is not at present within the  
United States; that the said James Neilson is since  
dead, and that there is not at present any person du-  
ly authorized to execute said testament and last will,  
therefore prays that a law may be passed to vest him  
with full power to take upon him the execution of  
the testament and last will of the said Henry Long-  
field, and to fulfil the intention of the said testator;

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present  
a bill agreeably to the prayer of his petition, on ad-  
vertising the purport thereof, and a copy of this or-  
der at least six weeks previous thereto in the differ-  
ent news-papers printed in this state.

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.

RENSSELAER WILLIAMS.

Jan 21, 1786. 6w

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

**O**NE plantation adjoining Potters-Town and the  
great road, in the county of Hunterdon, and state  
of New-Jersey, containing 183 acres, the greatest part  
of which is cleared fit for the plough or grazing, with  
a sufficient quantity of woodland remaining; an apple-  
orchard and other fruit trees, &c.

One other plantation within 2 or 3 miles of Pitts-  
Town, in the county aforesaid, containing about 261  
acres, with meadow and other improvements thereon,  
now under rent to George Wortze.

One other plantation near the last described, con-  
taining 68 1-2 acres, with some improvements there-  
on, and under rent.

Also three tracts, No. 3, 4 and 11, of unimproved  
rich bottom land, capable of making the finest mead-  
ow, lying in the great swamp near Morris-Town, in  
Morris county, each lot containing 98 acres, well cov-  
ered with rail and other timber.

Also one other tract of unimproved land in the coun-  
ty of Sussex, near Hackets-Town, containing upwards  
of 300 acres, which will be sold very low.

One lot of excellent rich land fit for the scythe, in  
or near the city of Perth-Amboy, containing about 8  
acres, producing the best of grass and hay.

All the above described plantations and tracts of land  
are in the state of New-Jersey, situated in fine healthy  
thick settled parts of the country, and have every ad-  
vantage of mills, stores, markets, good neighbourhood,  
&c. &c.

Also two small tracts of land nearly adjoining each  
other, in the township of Plumstead, in the county of  
Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania, containing about 49  
acres.

One other tract of excellent good unimproved land  
called Manheim, in the township of Muncy, county  
of Northumberland, and state of Pennsylvania, on  
Muncy creek, within 20 or 30 miles of Sunbury, the  
county town, containing about 300 acres.

Sundry tracts of unimproved patented lands, of the  
best quality, in the county of Northampton, within a  
few miles of the river Delaware, well watered and  
timbered.

All, or any of those lands, may be purchased on  
very easy and reasonable terms, by paying a small part  
of the money down, the remainder may be had on  
credit, making light payments of part of the princi-  
pal, together with the interest annually. For further  
particulars apply to col. John Taylor in Readington,  
to Peter Wikoff in Philadelphia, or to Isaac Wikoff  
in Monmouth county, in this state.

Feb. 4, 1786. 8w  
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 ad-  
vertising 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.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

**T**HE 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 Lam-  
berton, 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  
fandry 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†

**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. Wilton 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\*

Roxbury, Dec. 1, 1785.

**P R O P O S A L S**

For printing by subscription, in four volumes octavo,  
with a good type, on the best paper, to be  
delivered, neatly bound in calf, and lettered, to  
subscribers, at six dollars and two thirds,

**T H E**  
**H I S T O R Y**  
**O F T H E**  
**Rise, Progress and Conclusion,**  
**O F T H E**  
**AMERICAN REVOLUTION,**

By the Rev. WILLIAM GORDON, D. D.  
of Roxbury, in the state of Massachusetts.

**T**HE writer, in the beginning of 1776, made  
known his intention to his excellency, the late  
commander in chief of the American army, and  
meeting with the desired encouragement, applied him-  
self to collecting materials for the history. His situa-  
tion and other circumstances contributed to the design,  
and led him to an acquaintance and correspondence  
with a number of gentlemen of the first consequence,  
in both the civil and military line, from whom he has  
received the most authentic and interesting information.

The United States, in Congress assembled, have  
also favoured him with an inspection of such of their  
records as could with propriety be submitted to the  
perusal of a private person, and he has been indulged  
by the late generals WASHINGTON, GATES, GREENE,  
LINCOLN, and OTHO WILLIAMS, with a liberal  
examination of their papers, both of a publick and more  
private nature.

For these reasons the author thinks himself justifi-  
able in supposing, that he has been furnished with the  
necessary historical memoirs beyond any other person.  
With respect to the execution of the work, he will  
only remark that, as he has not aspired after the cha-  
racter of an accomplished, but of a faithful historian,  
on whom posterity may depend, when the interested  
productions of partisans are no longer regarded; he  
has, to the utmost of his power divested himself of  
all partiality, and paid a sacred attention to truth,  
both as to facts and the representation of them.

It is proposed to embellish the work with a good  
collection of maps, plans and cuts, should the sub-  
scription be so far countenanced by the publick as to  
answer the expence. As this will be very great, it is  
hoped that the subscribers will have no objection  
against advancing one half of the subscription money  
at the time of subscribing, which will be expected,  
and a receipt given for it.

N. B. It is requested that gentlemen and ladies  
who mean to encourage the work, will be early in  
their subscriptions; that the author may have the  
numbers returned to him by the middle of April.  
The names of the subscribers will be printed, except-  
ing where the contrary is desired. 4w

Subscriptions are taken in by the printer hereof.

**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 Tren-  
ton; to be entered upon immediately. For terms  
apply to Mr. John Yard, in Tinton, or the subscri-  
ber on the premises. CATARINE RHODES.

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