

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1785.

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

By the United States in Congress assembled,

NOVEMBER 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of the 24th October, from J. Pierce, commissioner of army accounts:

RESOLVED, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the commissioner of army accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above-mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period, shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of army accounts, give publick notice of this resolve, in all the states, for the space of six months.

CHA. THOMSON, Sec'y.

[The printers of the several States are requested to insert the above in their papers.] 6m

Lately imported from England, and other parts of Europe, by

PETER WIKOFF,

AND to be sold at his store, in Second-street, about half way between Arch and Race-streets, a great variety of dry goods, &c. which he will dispose of at a much lower advance than what is usual, on account of his intending to quit that branch of business entirely, and therefore wishes to sell the whole of his remaining stock of goods on hand as speedily as possible. Great encouragement will be given to those who will purchase large quantities for ready money, or even on short credit. The paper money issued for the payment of interest, due to publick creditors of this state, will be taken for any goods, equal to gold and silver. New-Jersey revenue money will also be taken for said goods.

Among which are coatings, forest cloths, superfine broadcloths of the best kind, cassimers, stuffs of various sorts, check linens, mens' and womens' beaver, buckskin, kid and worsted gloves, stockings, short nails, brass candlesticks in great quantities, crates of queen's-ware, Merseilles quilting, Britania linens, moreens, &c. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1785. 7w

Shad and Herring Seine TWINES,
SNOWDEN and NORTH

Have for sale at their store on
Spruce-Street wharf.

A QUANTITY of shad and herring seine twines, equal to any ever imported, both for fineness and the quality of the hemp, and made to a pattern suitable to the fisheries up the Delaware; which they will sell by the hoghead or smaller quantity. They also have cork, lead and landlines, of their own manufactory, which they will insure good.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1785. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN,

ABOUT twenty-three years of age, brought up to farming, in full health, hearty and strong. Enquire of John Stryker, at Six Mile Run.

Dec. 9, 1785. 4w*

Mr. COLLINS,

YOU will oblige one of your customers by inserting the following by way of answer to the question so commonly put, viz. What is the reason we cannot make paper money as good now as before the

war?

I shall beg leave to elucidate this question by asking a few more, as,

What is paper money? Are not the bills so many promissory notes, for the redemption or payment of which the faith of the state is pledged? Does not the value of all promissory notes depend on the idea which the holder entertains of the ability, inclination and punctuality of the giver? Have the people that confidence in the ability, inclination and punctuality of government, in the payment of their debts, which they had before the war? If not, the question is answered;—but let us proceed a little further. Will not every person holding a promissory note lose all confidence in it when he finds that the giver either cannot or will not pay it according to contract? When he finds the giver either refusing or evading payment, and has it not in his power to compel him, will he not sell such note for whatever he can get for it? Is not this exactly the case with regard to the notes already given by the state? When you present a depreciation or contractor's note, which has been due for years, to the treasurer who is agent for the state, is not his answer, 'I cannot pay it?' Was this the case before the war? If you ask him only for the interest is not his answer commonly, 'I have not money, I cannot pay it?' Was this the case before the war? If you present a *continental state money* bill to him which you have received from the same treasury equal to specie, is not his answer, 'I am not authorized to pay you more than one third of what you have given for it?' Was this the case before the war? If you present him a *militia pay note*, is not his answer, 'there is no provision made for payment!'

As we are obliged to borrow all our ideas of publick dealings from private transactions, I would beg leave to ask what we should think of a person who could act thus in private life? For instance, should we hear a man tell one of his creditors I have not money, I cannot pay your note, nor even the interest upon it: *another*, I will not pay you more than one third part of your note, altho' I confess I received the full value of it from you, yet as my credit has been so bad that some people have been glad to sell some of my notes (for I have given many of them) for one third part of their nominal value, so I am determined to pay them all at that rate or not pay them at all: *to a third*, it is true I owe you so much money as your note specifies, but when I gave it I never thought of paying it, and have never yet thought of any method of doing it; you see I have promised you interest upon it, cannot you be contented till I have time to think of some way of raising the money, when I will pay you the principal and interest together, at present I shall pay you neither—should we, after hearing these things again and again, be very fond of taking such a person's note? And where is the difference between all these notes and paper money? Are they not all exactly on the same foundation, *the so often proved* faith of the state? If any man can sit down seriously, and answer all these questions to himself, and then ask why we cannot make paper money as good now as it was before the war, the author confesses he knows nothing about the business.

But, methinks, I hear some of my readers say, if this money was to be let out on loan, the lands mortgaged would be a security to the state for the repayment; agreed, go on! and if they were made a legal tender, your observations about my unwillingness to take those notes, as you call them, would fall to the ground, for I could pay my debts with them at all events; true, but would that make the person who *must* receive them from you any more willing to take them, or would your land, being given in security to the state, be any security to him that you should not depreciate them before they came to be repaid? no, gentle reader! he would be justly apprehensive that you would use every artifice in your power, and perhaps influence the legislature, to depreciate them, that

so you might, by the sale of a pair of oxen, raise money enough to pay for a farm, as you have seen done by others, if you have not done it yourself within a few years past.

To be honest to yourself, suppose such money should be made now, would you as freely receive it for any property you have to sell, supposing you do not owe the money, as you would have done before the war? When you had received it, would you lay it by in your chest, for use in a future day, as free from fear of depreciation as you did before the war?

HOMO.

Notes and proceedings of the tenth general assembly of the state of New-Jersey.

(Continued from our last.)

TWO petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Sussex, praying an impost may be laid on all foreign merchandize imported into this state from the neighbouring states, which were read, and ordered a second reading.

The bill, intituled, 'a supplement to an act, intituled, an act for regulating the election of members of the legislative-council and assembly, sheriffs and coroners of the state of New-Jersey, and of delegates to represent the said state in the Congress of the United States,' was read a second time, and referred to the next sitting.

The bill, intituled, 'an act for erecting part of the township of Nottingham, in the county of Burlington, and part of the township of Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, into a city, and for incorporating the same by the name of *The city of Trenton*, and for declaring the same a free city and port for the term of twenty-five years,' was read a second time, debated, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill, intituled, 'an act to naturalize Lucas Van Beverhoudt, and confirm to him a title to his lands within the state of New-Jersey,' was read a second time, agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

The petition praying that the legislature would take into consideration the situation of the negroes who are slaves in the state, and prevent the importation of any more of them, and provide for the gradual abolition of slavery, was read a second time;

Whereupon,

A motion was made by mr. R. S. Smith, seconded by mr. T. Clark, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for preventing the importation of slaves, and for the gradual abolition of slavery.

To which motion an amendment was moved by mr. A. Clark, seconded by mr. Cook, that the motion do read as follows: That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for preventing the importation of slaves into this state, and to authorize the manumission of slaves under certain regulations; on the question, whether the house agree to the said amendment? It was carried in the affirmative; on the question, whether the house agree to the said motion as amended? It was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. A. Clark, R. S. Smith, Biddle, J. Smith, Cooper, T. Clark, Sinnickson, Hall, Sharp, Lambert, Houghton, Cook, Burgin, Bowen, Shepard, Speaker.

Nays. Messrs. Terhune, Blauvelt, Nicoll, Garrisse, Bonney, Bunn, Blair, Kelly, Baker, Swain, Starke, Arnold, Hankinson, Beardlee, Longstreet.

Whereupon,

Ordered, That Messrs. A. Clark, J. Smith and Cooper, be a committee for that purpose.

The bill, intituled, 'an act subjecting every part of any share of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands in the state of New-Jersey, to the payment of debts, and directing the mode of proceeding thereon,' was read a second time, and committed to messrs. A. Clark and J. Smith.

The house adjourned till Monday morning ten of the clock.

Monday, November 14, 1785.

The house met.

A petition from Samuel Meeker, of the county of Sussex, was read, accompanied with sundry accounts and a bill of costs taxed at £. 23 16 3. and praying,

for reasons therein contained, that the legislature would provide for the discharge of the said bill of costs and accounts;

Ordered, That the same be read a second time.

Mr. A. Clark, from the committee to whom was referred the auditor's statement of difficulties arising in the settlement of the accounts against forfeited estates, reported, that in their opinion a law ought to be passed for the purpose mentioned in said auditor's representation, and that said committee have prepared a bill accordingly, which they now present, intitled, 'a supplement to an act, intitled, an act to amend and explain an act, intitled, an act for ascertaining the value of debts due from the forfeited estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the payment of the same;' which was read, and ordered a second reading.

A memorial from Cornelius Haring, agent of forfeited estates in the county of Bergen, was read, praying that he may be authorized to draw from the treasury a sum of money sufficient to employ counsel to support and defend certain actions in which he, as agent, in behalf of the state, is concerned.

Ordered, That the same be read a second time.

A representation from Cornelius Haring, agent of confiscated estates in the county of Bergen, was read, setting forth, that on the first of April last, he made sale of the estate late of John Zabriskie, agreeably to a law of this state, to Benjamin Walker, for the sum of £. 1500; that the said Benjamin Walker has not complied with the articles of sale, and as the law expressly says that the said lands shall be sold the said first day of April, he is advised that he has not authority to expose the same again to sale; that if he prosecutes the said Walker, he will be obliged to accept of publick securities for the said consideration money, as he has been advised, and praying the direction of the legislature;

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

The petition of Reuben Buckler, read on the 10th instant, was read a second time, and referred to further consideration.

The petition of Abraham Ogden, esquire, read on Saturday last, was read a second time;

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of his petition.

The petition from the county of Middlesex, read the 11th instant, with the bill, intitled, 'a supplement to an act, intitled, an act to ascertain the power and authority of the ordinary and his surrogates, and to regulate the jurisdiction of the prerogative court, and to establish an orphan's court in the several counties in this state, was read a second time, and referred to the next sitting.

The speaker laid before the house a bond, given by James Mott, esq. treasurer, in the sum of twenty thousand pounds, with sureties for the faithful discharge of his office;

Resolved, That the same is satisfactory to this house.

Ordered, That Mr. Lambert do carry the said bond and resolution to the council for their concurrence.

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

The house met.

The paper marked No. 6, which accompanied his excellency's message of the 6th of August 1784, containing a proclamation of Congress of the ratification of the definitive articles between the United States and Great-Britain, was ordered to be filed in the secretary's office among the archives of the state, and that the clerk of this house deliver the same to the secretary for that purpose.

Mr. A. Clark, according to leave given, and agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner, presented the draught of a bill, intitled, 'an act for transferring the residue of the confiscated personal property, late of David Ogden, esquire; which was read, and ordered a second reading.

The bill, intitled, 'an act to erect and establish courts for the trial of small causes in the state of New-Jersey, and to repeal all former laws for that purpose, was read a second time, and referred for further consideration.

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

The paper which accompanied his excellency's message of the 27th ultimo, marked No. 15, containing a resolution of Congress recommending it to the legislatures of the several states to vest Congress, for fifteen years, with certain powers for the regulation of commerce, was read a second time, and committed to messrs. Sinnickson, J. Smith and Sheppard, to bring in a bill for that purpose.

The papers marked No. 41, No. 51 and No. 53, which accompanied his excellency's message of the 27th ultimo, were read a second time, and referred to the next sitting.

Mr. A. Clark, from the committee to whom was committed the bill, intitled, 'an act subjecting every part of any share of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands in the state of New-Jersey, to the payment of debts, and directing the mode of proceeding

thereon,' reported the same with sundry amendments, and the following title: 'An act directing the mode by which shares of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands in the state of New-Jersey, may be sold for the payment of debts,' which, after having been further amended in the house, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Sinnickson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the draught of a bill, intitled, 'an act to provide for officers, soldiers and seamen, who have been disabled in the service of the United States,' which was read, and ordered a second reading.

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

Tuesday, November 15, 1785.

The house met.

A memorial from Enos Seeley and William Kelsey, late commissioners of forfeited estates in the county of Cumberland, was read, setting forth, that they are prosecuted by the attorney-general for monies due from them to the state; that they hold certificates payable to them by the state, and praying they may have credit for the interest due them on said certificates towards the discharge of the said action;

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

A petition from the county of Essex, praying an amendment to the election law, was read, and referred to the next sitting.

A petition from the county of Essex, praying that money may be emitted on loan; also a petition from the county of Gloucester, praying that the legislature would not emit a further sum of paper money, were read, and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill to emit a sum of money on loan.

A petition from John Schuyler, of New-Barbados Neck, in the county of Bergen, was read, setting forth, that through losses and misfortunes he is unable to pay his debts, and praying that, upon his assigning over and giving up his estate to certain persons for the use of his creditors, that his person may not be subject to confinement;

Ordered, That the same be read a second time.

A petition from John Hoff was read, and ordered a second reading.

A petition from Benjamin Shotwell, of the county of Middlesex, setting forth, that he has expended his substance in purchasing supplies for the use of the army, for which he holds certificates for money due from the publick, and praying that some measures may be taken for his relief;

Ordered, That the same be read a second time.

A petition from Alexander Thompson, late a wagonmaster in the service of the United States, was read, and ordered a second reading.

A petition from the proprietors and legal representatives of proprietors of the western division of New-Jersey, praying the aid of the legislature towards running and ascertaining the line of partition between the eastern and western divisions of the said state; and that their former petition on that subject, now on the files of the house, may be referred to and taken up, was read, and ordered a second reading.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Rahway, in the county of Middlesex, was read, praying that John Thorp may have leave to present a bill to authorize him to erect such banks, dams, and other works at or near the new bridge lately built across the south branch of Rahway river, near the mouth thereof, as will enable him to raise a head of water as high as the tide usually flows;

Ordered, That the said John Thorp have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of the said petition, on advertising the purport thereof and a copy of this order in four of the most publick places in the township of Woodbridge, at least three weeks previous thereto.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon was read, setting forth, that they entered into the service of this state, with an engagement from the state of receiving £. 4 10 per month, for three months in the year 1781; that the paymaster will not now give them notes for more than fifty shillings per month, and praying relief;

Ordered, That the said petition be dismissed.

The engrossed bill, intitled, 'an act to naturalize Lucas Van Beverhoudt, and to confirm to him a title to his lands within the state of New-Jersey, was read and compared;

Resolved unanimously, That the same do pass.

The engrossed bill, intitled, 'an act directing the mode by which shares of propriety, and rights to unlocated lands in the state of New-Jersey, may be sold for the payment of debts,' was read and compared; on the question, whether the same do pass? It was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. Blauvelt, Nicoll, Garrisse, A. Clark, Marsh, Bonney, Bunn, Blair, Kelly, R. S. Smith, Biddle, J. Smith, Cooper, T. Clark, Baker, Lambert, Houghton, Cook, Starke, Arnold, Burgin, Bowen, Hankinson,

Nays. Messrs. Sinnickson, Hall, Sharp, Swain, Sheppard, Beardlee, Longstreet.

The engrossed bill, intitled, 'an act for erecting part of the township of Nottingham, in the county of Burlington, and part of the township of Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, into a city, and for incorporating the same by the name of *The city of Trenton*, and for declaring the same a free city and port for the term of twenty-five years,' was read and compared; on the question, whether the same do pass? It was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. Nicoll, A. Clark, Marsh, Bonney, Bunn, Blair, R. S. Smith, Biddle, J. Smith, Cooper, T. Clark, Sinnickson, Lambert, Houghton, Cook, Burgin, Bowen, Sheppard, Hankinson, Beardlee, Longstreet.

Nays. Messrs. Blauvelt, Garrisse, Kelly, Hall, Sharp, Baker, Swain, Starke, Arnold.

Ordered, That the speaker do sign the said several bills.

Ordered, That Mr. Cook do carry the said several bills to council for their concurrence.

A petition from Rachel Wells, of the county of Burlington, was read, setting forth, that she owns loan-office certificates for money due her from the United States; that owing to her having removed to Philadelphia in the year 1783, and her having resided there for some time, she is deprived by a law of this state of the opportunity of receiving the interest due on her said certificates, and praying measures may be taken for her relief;

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

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

The house met.

The bill, intitled, 'an act for transferring of the confiscated personal property, late of David Ogden, esquire,' was read a second time, debated and ordered to be engrossed.

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

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

Wednesday, November 16, 1785.

The house met.

A petition from the honourable Robert Hoops, accompanied with an account of monies due him from the state, and praying an order on the treasurer for payment;

Ordered, That the said petition and account be referred to messrs. R. S. Smith, A. Clark and Sinnickson, to report their opinion thereon to the house.

A memorial from Thomas Rodman and Daniel Ellis, executors of the testament and last will of William Skeeles, deceased, and agent for the devisees of the said William Skeeles, setting forth, that by virtue of an act of the legislature for taking charge of, and leasing the real estates of the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, the agent of the county of Burlington has received monies for rents, &c. of lands belonging to their constituents; that since the repeal of the said act they have not been accounted to for the said monies, and praying that the house would give order for the said agent to render account of what rents he may have received, and if any monies have been paid into the treasury of the state, that they may have an order upon the treasury for the amount of the same; which was read, and ordered a second reading.

The bill, intitled, 'an act for the more speedy and effectual collection of taxes,' was read a second time, and committed to Mr. A. Clark and Mr. Schuurman to report the next sitting.

The bill, intitled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have purchased property for the use of the publick,' was read a second time, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill, intitled, 'a supplement to an act, intitled, an act to amend and explain an act, intitled, an act for ascertaining the value of debts due from the forfeited estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the payment of the same,' was read a second time, debated, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill, intitled, 'an act to raise one hundred and ten men in the state of New-Jersey, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged,' was read a second time, debated, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill, intitled, 'an act to amend an act, intitled, an act to regulate the fisheries, and to prevent the obstructions of the navigation of the river Delaware,' was read a second time, and committed to messrs. Cooper, Lambert and Biddle.

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

The house met.

A petition from John Adams, late a commissary of prisoners, praying allowance for his services, was read, and ordered a second reading.

A message from the council by Mr. Hoops.

'Council chamber, Nov. 16, 1785.'

'THE council having taken into consideration the bond given by James Mott, esquire, treasurer, '*Resolved*, That the same is satisfactory.'

(To be continued.)

B L A N K

WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS, and
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,

To be sold by the Printer of this paper.

Every one ought to be employed in something useful.

THE Hebrews have a saying among them, "that he who does not bring his son up to some business makes him a thief."—Idleness they look on as the ground of all evil, whether publick or private, for the mind of man will be employed, and rather than do nothing, it will work mischief. The Parthians were such enemies to idleness, that they did not suffer their children to eat till they had sweated at their exercises; and Scipio, surnamed Nefica, fearing peace should introduce this bane into the commonwealth of Rome, said, that he looked upon the Romans (after the destruction of Carthage) to be in greater danger than ever they had been, for they had no enemies. Idleness he esteemed a more terrible enemy to the state than Carthage had been, though that commonwealth had reduced the Romans to the greatest extremity.

There are some who actually profess idleness, who boast they do nothing, and thank their stars they have nothing to do, and whose existence cannot be called any other than a mere nothing; who wake each morn but to enable them to sleep at night; whose study is only indulgence, who live in a state of stupidity, and who, when they cease to breathe, cannot be said to die, as they never could have been said to have lived.

There are numbers contaminated with this vice, yet think themselves entirely free from it.—He who spends his whole time in the stable and on the course, —he who is ever found with cards or a dice box in his hand—he too that flies to a bottle or a trumpet, to kill thought and prevent time's lying heavy on his hands; and those ladies who pass their time in talking scandal, and when that fails divert their time in impertinent visits to shopkeepers, asking a thousand questions, and tumbling over their goods without even a thought of purchasing any, these may well be ranked among the idle. He that neglects his duty and real employment, naturally endeavours to fill his mind with something that would bar out the reflection of his own folly, and does any thing but what he ought to do, with eager diligence that he may keep himself in his own favour.

Solon introduced a severe law into his commonwealth against idleness, and the Arcopagites (judges in criminal cases) were very vigilant in enquiring into the life and manners of every particular subject, and in seeing this law put in execution, as may be seen by the following story:

"There were at Athens two poor young men, Mendemus and Afclepiades, who were greatly addicted to the study of philosophy; they had no visible means of support, yet kept up their flesh and colour, looked hale, well and in good case. The judges had information given them of the retired life of these two, and of their having neither any thing to live on, nor apparently doing any thing to maintain them; consequently, as they could not live without sustenance, they must have some clandestine means of subsisting. On this information the young men were summoned before the judges, and ordered to answer to the charge; one of the accused saying, little credit was given to what a man could urge in his own defence, it being natural to believe every criminal will either deny or extenuate the crime he is charged with, and as the testimony of a disinterested person was not liable to suspicion, he desired a certain baker, whom he named, might be summoned to answer for them. The baker being come, he declared that the young men under examination took it by turns to grind his corn every night, and that for the night's work he every morning paid the young man who ground at his mill a drachma (or groat.) The judge surpris'd at their abstinence and industry, ordered a reward of two hundred drachmas to be paid them out of the publick treasury."

Had we these judges among us, how many cheats and sharpers, who live by defrauding the unwary publick, would be obliged to lay aside the name of gentlemen and work for their livelihood in an honest manner? And how many fine ladies and gentlemen, whose whole time is taken up in doing nothing, would be condemned to some severe penance, which would perhaps awaken them to a sense of their being reasonable beings? How happy for us would it be if there were laws against idleness, and which should oblige every man to give an account of his time, and be answerable for his way of life?

Seneca says, we all complain of the shortness of time, and yet we have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or else in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining that our days are few, yet acting as if there would be no end to them. We with away whole years, and travel through time as through a country filled with many wastes and wilds, which we fain would hurry over, that we may arrive at those several little settlements, or imaginary points of rest which seem dispersed up and down.

Every member of society is under a tacit obligation to contribute to the general good; he is unjust if he does not, and ought to be looked upon as a burdensome member; and as he will do nothing for the publick, ought to receive no protection from it.

NEW-YORK, December 10.
The effects of sea-water on cast iron, from the French of Abbe Nollet.

"In the month of July 1756, there were fished in the road of la Hogue, within musquet shot of Fort Lillet, four iron guns, one of which was a sixteen pounder, part of the wreck of M. de Tourvilles squadron, to which that general set fire on the 29th of July, 1692; and which, consequently, had lain in the water sixty-four years. M. Morand, jun. had the curiosity to examine them; and sent the following account to the royal academy of sciences at Paris;

"The guns were covered both without and within, with a crust of mud mixed with sand, &c. This crust being taken off the cannon were found to be as soft as tin; but after being exposed to the air for 24 hours, they resumed their former degree of hardness, and bore the largest charges three times successively without being suffered to cool, though besides the balls, they were loaded with a number of flints on purpose to try them.

"Becher, and some other authors, have given some interesting hints on the properties of marine salt; which may serve to explain this phenomenon: but as this is only a single fact, M. Morand doth not pretend to account for it, contenting himself with relating the circumstances of it."

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

We hear that a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of York, Massachusetts-Bay, on the 21st of November 1785, in consequence of a circular letter from Pelg Wadsworth, &c. desiring the appointment of one or more delegates to meet at Falmouth, in the county of Cumberland, in January next, to consult on the expediency of erecting the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, into a separate state, and of the method of carrying the same into effect, the said inhabitants unanimously declined appointing any person to represent them in the said assembly, and assigned for reasons, that they were parties to the constitution of Massachusetts, and could not conscientiously therewith appoint a delegate for the express purpose of its destruction: That they conceived the avowed intention of the proposed convention, was to violate the allegiance they owed the said commonwealth, and that it would have a tendency to stir up a civil discord, in which they had no prospect of any advantage: That on the supposition, the inhabitants of the three counties were unanimous in their opinion respecting the measure, and that the same should be as readily granted by the supreme legislative of the commonwealth, and by the United States, in Congress assembled, as asked, a separate independent government for the said counties, would not, in their opinion, be beneficial in the present infantile state of the said counties:

1st. Because the expence of supporting civil government, in addition to their proportion of the debt incurred on account of the late revolution, would be far beyond their ability to bear.

2d. That as they are bordering on the province of New-Brunswick, a government under the acknowledged dominion of the king of Great-Britain, and which has lately had large accessions of persons disaffected to the independency and prosperity of the United States, collectively and individually, their sway and influence in the new government (should one be erected) would probably be such, as to embarrass its measures, and finally to annex it to the British crown, either as a new government thereof, or as an appendage of New-Brunswick.

3d. That when the time shall arrive for revising and amending the constitution, by a convention of the same state (in 1796) it will be full early enough, in point of time, to have the matter fully and fairly considered.

Dec. 17. The general assembly of Massachusetts have resolved, That a bounty be paid out of their publick treasury, of five pounds for every ton of white spermaceti oil. Three pounds per ton for brown and yellow ditto; and forty shillings per ton for all whale oil (so called) that may be taken by any vessel owned and manned, wholly by the inhabitants of that commonwealth, and landed, within the same, from and after the first day of January next, until further orders from the general court.

We now severely feel the effects of our prodigality, in squandering away the chief of our circulating cash for foreign luxuries—Lawns, gauzes, silks, and other trifles, have fairly ballooned us of our money. We have now time for reflection, and should the inhabitants of these states wisely determine to pursue agriculture with assiduity, and manufacture more for themselves, certainly we should very shortly find ourselves more happy, and richer than ever.

The animosity of Ireland has raised such a party and faction against England, as seems to threaten the state with new dangers and distresses.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of high rank, on the other side the Atlantic, to his friend in Massachusetts, dated Sept. 1785.

"This letter will be handed you by—. He will inform you in what manner the late navigation act of the Massachusetts has been received here: some say it is a measure taken in a passion and not well weighed in the scale of reason, and that we are ruining ourselves; that an act of parliament will be passed to retaliate upon us, and prohibit our vessels from entering the ports of Great-Britain; that the other states

will not follow the example, &c. &c. On the contrary, I believe, that no measure was ever taken with more profound reflection; that we are laying the foundation of wealth and power, and real independence; that no act of parliament will be passed to retaliate; and that some of our sister states will immediately follow the example, and all of them in time."

Extract of a letter from an American of good information in London, to his friend in Boston, dated August 28, 1785.

"The sedition of Massachusetts is much the topic of conversation at present; there, they say, mischief always begins. Your late navigation act is termed a *ruining of yourselves*. So tender are these good people of their dear American friends, that they tremble at your rash passion; for, say they, the other states will not come into it, and Massachusetts will be entirely shut from our ports; but those who see beyond the present moment, view the Massachusetts, in consequence of it, rising into power and greatness; and should this nation be mad enough to continue in its present system, it will soon make the Americans, what they dread, a formidable naval power: it will force upon them frugality, economy and industry; it will give a spring to manufactures, which would otherwise lag on for years, without any considerable improvement; and it will give that excellence to improvement which is the sure reward of labour. Those who persevere in habits of industry, however slow their advances, will meet a sure recompence in the end. A few temporary inconveniences will be felt at first, which will create disgust in some who yet love the onions and garlick of Egypt; but they are the only measures which can be pursued to bring this country to reasonable terms with our's; and if these should fail, we are still safe, for we shall be advancing and improving our national prosperity, whilst Britain is diminishing her's. There are not wanting many persons here, who really think, that the American states would rejoice to return to the government and subjection of Britain again, and that restricting their commerce will be a sure method to accomplish it.—It was a saying of king Richard, that God helps those who help themselves. I should think our countrymen had too often experienced the truth of this doctrine, not to see their path plain before them."

TRENTON, Dec. 26.

The governor has been pleased to appoint JOHN CHETWOOD, Esquire, of Elizabeth-Town, one of the examiners in the high court of chancery.

The Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly at the last Sitting are printed, and ready for delivery.—The laws are now in hand, and will be published as soon as possible.

This day is published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton, Price HALF A DOLLAR.

THE
Philadelphia Directory,
BY
FRANCIS WHITE,
CONTAINING,

1. THE names of the citizens, their occupations, and places of abode, in the following order:

A	G	N	T
B	H	O	U
C	I	P	V
D	K	Q	W
E	L	R	Y
F	M	S	Z

- The members in Congress, and from what states.
- Grand departments of the United States, and by whom conducted.
- Members of council, from what counties, and where residing in the city.
- Members of assembly, from what counties, and their city residence.
- Judges and justices of the peace, with their places of abode.
- Publick state offices, where, and by whom kept.
- Counsellors at law, and where residing.
- Ministers of the gospel, where residing, and of what church.
- Physicians, surgeons, and their places of abode.
- President, directors, days and hours of business at the bank.
- Professors at the university.
- Rates of portage, as established by law.
- Arrivals and departures of all posts and stages.
- The society of cincinnati, the committee, their places of meeting, and abode.
- Omissions and errors.

To which are annexed,

A valuable, regular, and well calculated table of dollars, crowns, French and English guineas, with other coins, suitable for any state, and digested in such order, in one line, as to render a comparison between the states plain and easy.

Nov. 28, 1785.

RICHARD-WAY FURMAN,
INTENDING to establish a shoe manufactory in Trenton, proposes to sell, either by wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, all sorts of boots, shoes and slippers; also womens' silk, stuff and leather shoes, &c. made in the neatest and best manner, and where all persons may be supplied on a short notice. Constant employment, and ready pay, will be given to a number of good workmen in the different branches of the shoemaking business, by said Furman.
 Trenton, Dec. 14, 1785. 4w

House of Assembly, Nov. 10, 1785.
A PETITION from sundry persons in behalf of themselves and others, owners of the tract of bog-meadow, on the west side of a tract of land between Pequannack and Passaic rivers, was read, praying leave to present a bill to vest the said bog-meadow in Elias Boudinot, Richard Kemble and Samuel Bayard, for the purpose of draining and dividing the same into three equal parts, one for the heirs of Anthony Brockholst, another for the heirs of Arent Schuyler, and a third for the heirs of Nicholas Bayard, or those interested in right of them, and of setting apart such a portion of the same to be sold as they may find sufficient for defraying the expences of the drains and division;

Ordered, That the petitioners 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 the Political Intelligencer of New-Jersey, and in two of the news papers printed in New-York, at least six weeks previous thereto.

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.

THE trustees of Lamington grammar school, beg leave to inform the publick, that they have lately opened school at Lamington, in the upper part of Somerset county, a very healthful country, where convenient board may be had at full as reasonable a rate as any in the state, under the direction of the rev. William Boyd, and tuition of Mr. Joseph J. Hendrie, a young gentleman of a liberal education, of a good moral character, and very flattering abilities. He teaches the mathematics, as well as the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages. He acquired the two last languages in their native countries, which no doubt affords him an accurate pronunciation of them. The trustees flatter themselves that their strict attention to the morals of the young gentlemen, as well as their proficiency in science, will meet with general approbation.
 By order of the board,
 JOHN MEHELM, Sec'y.

Dec. 16, 1785. 4w

F O R S A L E,

TWO 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 turners' 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 determined 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.

On Wednesday the 25th January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock at noon, at the coffee-house in Philadelphia, will be sold

By PUBLICK VENDUE,
A VALUABLE
PLANTATION,

Or tract of land;
CONTAINING 217½ acres, situated on the river Delaware, and the Bordentown road, about four miles above Bristol, in Falls township, and Bucks county, being lot No. 10, as marked in the general plan of Pennsborough manor, and is now in the tenure of William Alexander. On the said farm is a good log house, some cleared land and good meadow; and the timber growing on the farm is valuable from its situation on the river Delaware. Part of the purchase-money to be paid on making the deed, and the remainder to be at a reasonable credit, on giving security, of which terms notice will be given at the time and place of sale. 9w
 The title to the said land is indisputably clear.

On Wednesday the 8th of February, at the old coffee-house in Philadelphia, will be sold by

PUBLICK VENDUE,
A VALUABLE GRAZING
F A R M,

Plantation, or tract of land;
CONTAINING about 500 acres by deed, with an addition of near as much out-lands by a late survey, being the farm formerly colonel Joseph Barton's, situate on Peppercotting-Creek, in the township of Newtown, and county of Suffex, in the state of New-Jersey. There are about 90 acres of excellent meadow cleared, and as much more may be made, the upland is good; this place is under new fence, a good frame house with a cellar, and a frame barn.

Also, at same time and place will be sold by publick vendue, the three following tracts or parcels of land, to wit, a tract of 539 acres of land on the river Delaware, and near the Pahaquaiting Mountain, adjoining to colonel Van-Camp's plantation in the said county of Suffex.

Also, one tract of 477 acres near Scot's mountain, in the county of Suffex, adjoining lands of —Atkinson, Joseph Hollinshead and Isaac De Cow. And also, a tract of 507 acres of land, situate on and near Schooley's mountain, about a mile from Hacket's Town, in the county of Morris, and state of New-Jersey. On the last mentioned tract are some good improvements. A part of the purchase-money to be paid down, and a reasonable time allowed for the remainder, of which the conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by the subscribers, assignees of John Biddle and Clement Biddle.

WILLIAM POLLARD,
 CHARLES PETTIT,
 JAMES CRAWFORD,
 JOHN BARCLAY,
 JACOB SPICER.

11w

PURSUANT to the directi-

ons contained in the act, intituled, 'An act to call in all contractors and surplus certificates, to issue state notes to the holders, and to procure a more accurate estimate of the state debt.'

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose at Henry Drake's, in Trenton, on Monday the 2d of January next;

at James Eidaile's, in Burlington, on the 9th;
 at Zachariah Rossel's, in Mount-Holly, the 16th;
 at John Cox's, in Moore's-Town, the 23d;
 at Hugh Creighton's, in Haddonfield, the 30th;
 at Joseph Matlack's, in Woodbury, the 6th Feb.
 at in Sweedsborough, 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 15th March;
 at each of which places he will continue the remainder 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 Middletown, 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 superintendent 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 allotted for transacting the business will evidently prevent any longer attendance, those therefore who neglect this notice must blame themselves if they are forever precluded.

SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.

Dec. 1, 1785. t. f.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all those who are indebted to the estate of William Hartley, formerly of Burlington county, in the state of New-Jersey, but late of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, to discharge the same before the first day of January next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney without further notice; all those who have any just demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, before the fifth day of September next, to the subscribers.

ELIZABETH HARTLEY, } Admsrs.
 MATTHEW HAND. }
 Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1785. 3w

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, on Wednesday the 4th of January next, either entire or divided, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser, pursuant to the last will and testament of William Shute, esq. late of the township of Piles-Grove, county of Salem, state of New-Jersey, deceased, that valuable plantation on which he lived; containing upwards of two hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred and sixty are cleared, some part meadow and more may be made, the remainder good woodland and swamp.—There are on said plantation, a framed dwellinghouse, two stories high, two rooms on each floor, with a good cellar under the whole, and brick kitchen adjoining, barn, milk-house over a never failing spring of excellent water, and a large apple orchard. The situation of this place renders it very convenient for farming, raising of stock, or carrying on any publick business, as there is one or more springs in each field which do not fail in the driest season; and is not more than thirty miles from Coopers ferries, nine from a publick landing, within three of a Presbyterian, Anabaptist and Friends meet-houses, and within one of a grist, saw and fulling-mills. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and know the terms of sale, which will be made very easy, by applying to the subscribers on said place.

SAMUEL M. SHUTE, } Execut.
 ENOCH SHUTE, }

N. B. Said place may be entered upon the 25th of March.
 Nov. 28, 1785. 4w

THE subscriber, having built a commodious store and wharf for the storing and lading all kinds of country produce, and having proper boats for transporting the same to New-York, which sail from this place twice a week, gives this publick notice, and engages to receive into his store, and carry to New-York, all kinds of cask goods, at six-pence per barrel for flour, and in that proportion for all larger casks. The farmer, country trader and miller, are reminded of the expence they have, for two winters last past, been at in removing their flour, flaxseed and other articles by land from New-Brunswick, after they had been there stored, in order that they might be exported from hence to New-York, the navigation of the river Raritan having been for a long time intirely obstructed by the ice.—The prospect they have to dispose of their produce here at the New-York market price, by which the whole commission on the sales will be saved, and the certainty of getting their produce to market immediately upon the intelligence of an advanced price at New-York, cannot but be matters worthy their consideration.

JAMES PARKER.

Perth-Amboy, Dec. 1, 1785. t. f.

Somer- } **B**Y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to
 set, } me directed, will be exposed to sale,
 at publick vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the third of January next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, the very valuable tavern, situate at the court-house, in the county aforesaid, now or late in the possession of Thomas Wells, together with an excellent lot of meadow near the same, said to contain ten acres; late the property of the said Thomas Wells, but taken in execution at the suit of Hezekiah Bradwell, and to be sold by

PETER D. VROOM, late Sheriff.

Somerfet, Dec. 1, 1785. 4w

T O B E S O L D,

A valuable Tract of LAND,
CONTAINING 300 acres, situate within three miles of Trenton, in the county of Burlington, and township of Nottingham, and within 2 miles of Lambertown, where it is expected the federal town will be erected. On said tract there is clay and wood sufficient to make brick for the building, it being all woodland, except twelve acres; one hundred of it may be made good meadow, which may be laid from six inches to one foot under water, or kept dry all winter, as the purchaser shall please; and contiguous to it there is great range for cattle. Paper money, notes given to the officers and soldiers of the Jersey line, and final settlement of their pay, loan-office certificates, and notes given by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of Robert Pearson, in Nottingham, Joseph Milnor or the subscriber in Trenton. JOSEPH HIGBEE.

N. B. The meadow-land is a deep rich soil, and not subject to be flooded.
 May 28, 1785. t. f.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

A L M A N A C K,

For the year of our LORD 1786,
C O N T A I N I N G,
 Beside the usual astronomical observations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter in verse and prose.