

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1786.

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

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 causeways, and putting the ferries in good condition; and also the monies that may hereafter be expended by the trustees for the said purposes;

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

Jan. 25, 1786.

6w

TO BE SOLD, 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

To whom it may Concern,

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

JOSEPH BORDENTOWN.

Bordentown, Jan. 23, 1786.

t. f.

F O R S A L E.

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

J. HICKS.

Attlebury, Feb. 1, 1786.

3w*

PRIMITIVE WHIG. No. VI.

Wo to thee that spoilest, and thou wast not spoiled; and dealest treacherously, and they dealt not treacherously with thee; when thou shalt cease to spoil, thou shalt be spoiled; and when thou shalt make an end to deal treacherously, they shall deal treacherously with thee.

PROPHET ISAIAH.

ICOULD not refrain from tears on reading the following letter? and whoever feels not for the venerable and distressed widow who wrote it, is, in my opinion, not overburdened with sensibility.

To the PRIMITIVE WHIG.

Sir,

Encouraged by your kind promise to dress every paper that shall be transmitted to you on the subject of paper money, in a garb proper to appear in publick, I take the liberty to send you a few lines upon a very melancholy topic.

At the commencement of the late war, my dear husband then living, we had an ample fortune. A fortune, the enjoyment of which was perhaps sweeter to us, as being the product (by the blessing of God) of our joint industry and œconomy, and not derived from the bountiful provision of our ancestors. Being both of us advanced in years, content with what we had, and having but one child, we lived, and we lived comfortably, upon the interest of our money. We were moreover enabled (blessed be God for his bounty) to stretch out our hands to the poor.

When the war broke out, my husband, and I thank heaven for it, tho' to me it proved inexpressibly tragical, was, in a neighbourhood of Tories, an inflexible Whig. Though excused from militia duty on account of his age, he was determined to make one in that groupe of heroes who opposed and repulsed the enemy, at Springfield. Passionately as I loved him; and tho' I had I know not what strange

presentiments of his approaching disaster, I was determined not to quench his thirst of glory, or to prevent him from returning (should heaven spare his life) with the additional honour of having the crown of glory of his hoary head in the way of righteousness, rendered still more illustrious by being encircled with laurels. Had he consulted me about going, my affection for him would have prompted me to say, no. My regard for his honour, my love to my country, an example so stimulating to others, would have induced me to say, yes. Being by experience more certain of my affection for him than of my zeal for my country; he asked not my opinion. My opinion accordingly I did not give. We embraced, I shed a flood of tears. He went. He fought. He fell. Oh what a fall to me! And yet while I am melted into sorrow at the recollection of his death; I seem to rejoice that he so died. But what think you, MR. WHIG, of those hardened wretches, who, taking the advantage of depreciated continental money, have so paid me in that money, that, from ease and plenty, I am reduced, at the age of seventy-two, to the drudgery of a scullion. I desire still to be thankful to Providence, in that even in this humiliating condition, I could with what is still due to me, as my husband's legatee, subsist myself and my dear daughter, infirm and of a weak constitution, if no more paper money was emitted. But only think, sir, that within these three days, I was called upon by a man who owes me thirty-two pounds five shillings upon bond, which he solemnly promised to pay me on the first of November last; and upon which I depended for laying in my winter store; and who now has the face to tell me (had my dear husband been alive he would have kicked him out of the house) that, as the law now stands epitomised and modernised, he can keep me out of my money till the middle of next February, when the legislature will enable him to satisfy me with a new kind of paper money, particularly calculated for the relief of poor debtors.

My dear Fanny, my only child, who sits at my left elbow while I am writing this letter, and is mending a pair of stockings, which, in my dear husband's life-time, I should have given in charity to some poor woman, but am now that very object of charity myself; my dear Fanny, I say, (charming girl! methinks I see her father in her eyes) knowing the

subject I write upon, asks me, and asks it with sobs that would, I think, transpierce the hearts of the most obdurate legislators in the world; pray, mamma, will there never be an end of this paper currency that seems contrived to ruin poor widows and orphans like you and me?

Mr. WHIG, I desire to be resigned to the dispensations of Providence; and often console myself with the words of the prophet. *The Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our King, he will save us.* But I am frequently perplexed respecting my duty when I prostrate myself at the footstool of the throne of his tremendous Majesty. I will explain myself. When I consider our REVOLUTION as a real emancipation from the fetters which Great-Britain intended to rivet upon us, I feel it at my heart to thank God for it. When, on the other hand, I view it as perverted to the purposes of licentiousness, and particularly to the purpose of defrauding our neighbours with paper currency, I am in doubt whether I can conscientiously offer up my gratitude for it or not. As I believe you to be as great a divine as any of our country clergy, and a greater one than those of them, who deal only in unintelligible mysteries, and useless unedifying controversies, instead of endeavouring to convince their hearers, and to enforce their convictions with all the thunder and lightning of Mount Sinai, that notwithstanding all their religious professions, they will, unless they do to others as they would that others should do to them, and desist from cheating widows and orphans with depreciated paper money, be—damned; I intreat you, sir, to give me your answer to my question respecting my difficulty about thanking the Almighty, when at my devotion for our revolution.

I am sir,

Your most humble servant,
MARTHA HARDLINES.

A N S W E R.

By all means, madam, thank God for our revolution; but pray him at the same time to reform all those unworthy sons of America who prevent it from being productive of those blessings that would be the natural result of it, were they honest industrious and virtuous citizens; and that he would in particular be pleased, in his infinite mercy, to turn the hearts of all those who want another emission of paper money to defraud widows and orphans, or any other of their neighbours to whom they are indebted.

N U M B E R. III.

A paper currency with a tender is inexpedient in New-Jersey at present.

THE second head, according to my proposed method is, that a tender on the bills will be highly unjust and greatly injurious. O tender on depreciating paper, whence didst thou originate? Didst thou descend from those celestial regions, whose precepts declare, that Measure ought to be rendered for Measure, and Weight for Weight? Or didst thou arise with a lye in thy right hand from those demonic cells, where Belzebub, the father of lyes, constantly maligns every idea of truth? What natural calamity hath ever wasted the property of individuals so destructively as this monster of folly? O tender on depreciating paper, to have beggared the orphan, the widow, the gray head, and the soldier of honour, is but a small trait in the picture of thy odious person! To earn bread with labour and sweat was a heavy curse on the human race; but to starve after a long life of labour and sweat, was a much heavier curse, left to be inflicted on man by the folly of man through the injustice of tenders. What reason can be rendered, why the sovereign power of a society, consulting with sovereign wisdom, and providing with sovereign goodness, for the weal of that society, should by solemn sanction of law compel a man, under the penalty of his whole estate, and of the imprisonment of his body, to accept a piece of paper, worthless as an old rag, worthless as a straw, and worthless as the dirt, in payment of and in full value for a thousand bushels of wheat? Justice forbids such an exercise of power! If paper be as valuable as coin, people will, for the convenience of

carriage, receive it voluntarily without the compulsion of a tender; but if paper be not as valuable as coin, people ought not to be compelled by tenders to receive it as coin. The very imposition of a tender on paper currency not only supposes, but impliedly and strongly confesses, that the currency is not of any value. Did it ever enter into the head of any man to impose a tender on dollars, guineas and other coins, to give them a circulation? The individual, who refuses to accept a less value for a greater, does what he ought to do; he acts with honour and with justice: while the sovereign power, who forces upon the individual a very little in lieu of a very much, does what power ought not to do; it acts with shameful injustice. A tender on any paper of any government is unjust; the tenders on the papers of the former government were unjust; for a tender on paper contains a falsehood, it legislatively declares an article to be of some value, which is of no value: whereby possibly, in the use of the best paper, and actually often in the use of the worst paper, people are stripped of their property without any consideration received. Measure for measure, weight for weight, value for value, like for like, and peace and not injury, is the law of righteousness prescribed to all the world by that legislator who never erred. Which violates this law, the individual who refuses to deliver his property for nothing, or the power which forces it from him for nothing? Hear the dialogue between them.

Individual. May it please sovereign power. I am aged three score and ten. My obligation of a thousand pounds, gold or silver money, is the earnings of the sweat of my brow, during my manhood and my strength. If I be deprived of it, I must perish with hunger and cold. The paper tendered to me is worth nothing. I am a supplicant for justice, value for value.

Power. How dare you, sirrah, address me in that language? Justice is the topic of fools, who know nothing of the wisdom of politics, of the arcana of government, or of the mystery of administration. Pharaoh imprisoned his subjects in dungeons, Nebuchadnezzar reduced their houses to dunghills, and cast their persons into fiery furnaces seven times heated, and the Popes have roasted Heretics. My will is not only a law, but the reason of a law. When I command, you shall obey. I do now command, that you do sincerely believe, that this paper is as yellow and as heavy as gold, and as hard as a Spanish milled dollar.

Individual. O most puissant power, spare an individual in his weakness, and pardon his ignorance. I do now sincerely believe, that this paper is as yellow and as heavy as gold, and as hard as a Spanish dollar; for now my eyes are helped to see aright, and my hands to feel aright.

Individual aside. O good Lord, what a deliverance from dungeons, dunghills, fiery furnaces and roastings!

The natural, necessary and usual consequence of forcing a circulation of paper by tenders is defrauding and deposing people of their property without giving them a consideration. Bills without a tender would be less likely to depreciate than bills with a tender. If they were emitted without a tender, an attempt to depreciate them to answer the speculating purpose of paying a debt at less than value would lose its aim, and consequently be less likely to be practised. The command to deliver without an equivalent, whether promulgated by Redmon O'Hanlon on the highway, or by Cæsar in the senate, is sure to receive condemnation before the tribunal of reason. Tendens on depreciating paper are not only oppressions of the subjects of the state, and violations of the natural right of private property, but they are deceptive injuries, and penal retrocessions. Contracts are sacred, and ought never to be violated. Laws ought always to be a security to every man's property. A man's actions, guided by law, ought to be confirmed forever. But tenders sport with contracts, they repeal the force of law, and fine a man for his legal conduct in the penalty of his whole fortune. A man resting upon the basis of law, places out his property to day to be repaid in value. A tender on depreciating paper to-morrow deprives him of every shilling he is worth in the world. He acts under one law to day, he is judged under another to-morrow, he is ensnared, and his innocence is converted into guilt. He suffers, because, like a good subject, he confided in the government. He suffers, because, being an honest man, he could not suspect his neighbour of dishonesty. He suffers, because he could not prophesy that the legislature would be so unjust as to enact a defrauding law, and because he could not foresee what then lay concealed from all mortal beings. The iniquity of the penal retrocession of tenders beggars all description. The wisdom of all the states have in Congress exploded tenders; the justice of each state has rejected tenders; and the wisdom of the states have refused to adopt again tenders; the courts of New-Jersey have rung with the injustice of tenders; parties have execrated tenders, and practised the most refined artifice, first to evade them, and in the end to elude their effects; and, finally, piety has rendered judges astute in applying constructions to defeat entirely the unrighteous consequences of tenders. What has ever been so unanimously cursed by every man, woman and child in New-Jersey as tenders? Depreciated paper with a tender is the beggary, the misery and the abhorrence of individuals; and the poverty, the weakness and the dishonour of government. If New-Jersey did not contain a shilling of coin in all her dominions, and had but one arrow left in her quiver, policy, drawn either from the situation of the individual, or from the situation of the government, would advise her to shoot without hesitation that single remaining arrow against tenders on depreciating paper. Why emit the loan-office paper of the year 1786 with a tender? Why may not the bills circulate a year or two until the publick knows at what rate the

market settles their value? The loan-office paper of 1774 in this particular affords a precedent of justice worthy of imitation. The bills of 1774 were emitted without a tender. The great and the crying injustice, and the diminution of the resources of government, effected by tenders and depreciating paper, are sufficient to have taught all the sovereign powers of the earth this useful lesson, that the principles of justice are not only their duty, but their wisest policy. While New-Jersey is so abhorrent of tenders, and while she is so fore under the smart of former tenders, the mode of emitting paper without a tender appears to cool reason more prudent than to emit the paper armed with a tender as with a two-edged sword, ready to do mischief at every step, like a mad bull let loose among a crowd of people. Bills without a tender would answer the good consequences of paper, if any good there can be, and in some degree would prevent their evil consequences. A year or two hence, when the market has settled their value, a tender if necessary may be imposed upon them at their fixed price. Paper without a tender would be liable to much fewer objections in point of justice than paper with a tender. What good effect will a tender have? Will a tender qualify the bills to pay the national foreign debt? Not in the least. Dutchmen and Frenchmen do not learn the value of paper from tenders, but from instant realization or exchange into coin on demand. Will a tender qualify the bills to pay our national domestic debt? Not with value and in justice. The soldier who has fought, the artisan who has wrought, and the husbandman who has supplied, has a right to value. A tender would not pay them with value, but most probably would deprive them of their right. Paper paid into the treasury at little or no value must be paid out at little or no value. Will a tender give the bills a greater currency or value in the market? Not in the least. Every one in the market will receive them at none other than at their current rate of exchange. Will the tender render the bill to the holder a wealth like produce, or a representative of wealth like coin? Not either in the least. Will the tender render the bill to the state either wealth or the representative of wealth to encrease her power? Not in the least. I am fatigued with negative answers respecting tenders; what question can I ask, that will admit of an affirmative one? Let me try again. Will a tender qualify the bills to pay debts? It is urged that a tender will have that blessed effect. O solacing answer! O what heartfelt comfort does this last answer afford! Being wearied out with enumerating the evils of tenders, let us pause, let us take breath, since we have discovered one qualification which has the appearance of a benefit!—Let me resume the pen, and, with leave of the reader, let me examine the last answer. It is urged that a tender will qualify the bills to pay debts. If to pay a debt means to pay value for value, to do justice, and to do to another what we would require him to do to us, a tender will not qualify the bills to have that good effect, for a tender can neither secure their value, nor give them a greater value than they would have without a tender; and to pay depreciated paper with a tender is no more paying a debt than a bankrupt pays a debt when he pays sixpence in the pound; is no more giving value for value than a jockey does when with an old horse, not worth a shilling, he in an exchange cheats his neighbour out of a good one worth fifty pounds; and is no more doing justice than a gambler does when, with a fraudulent card, he cheats a fair player out of the bet. But if to pay a debt means nothing more than to discharge a debtor from the demand of a creditor, this may be done with much less trouble and much less expence than by emitting loan-office paper with a tender. An act dissolving all debts prior to the first day of January 1786 could have that blessed effect. An act raising coin in the payment of debts to a tenfold value, and imposing a tender on it at that rate, could have that solacing consequence. An act raising coppers in the payment of debts to three pounds a piece, and imposing a tender on them at that denomination, could give a debtor in that particular as much comfort as his conscience in such a case would permit him to take. If coin and coppers at that proportion should be deemed too valuable for a creditor, a tender in the payment of debts might be imposed on oyster-shells. And I cannot say but that a creditor might receive by oyster-shells more value than by paper currency with a tender; for I am of opinion, that the lime in a hundred oyster-shells is of more value than the paper in a bill of a hundred dollars. Tendens cannot answer any beneficial purpose, but may in the end answer very fraudulent purposes. The inhabitants of New-Jersey have been defrauded of more property by tenders on depreciating paper than by all the felonies committed within her territory since the first European planted his foot within her limits. When one considers the importunity and urgency of some for a TENDER on paper—and a TENDER on paper—and for the Lord's sake a TENDER on paper—and one might as well be in Purgatory as to live a moment longer without a TENDER on paper; I say, when one considers this mad pother for a TENDER on paper—this wild hurlyburly for a TENDER on paper—this noisy hubbub for a TENDER on paper—and this yelling hue and cry for a TENDER on paper: one would be ready to conclude, that the idea and the prospect of paying past debts at the cheap rate of a hundredth part of their value, and of keeping the creditor and the sheriff from the door with depreciating paper, armed with a tender, and the idea and prospect of making iniquitous speculations in future, were the secret motives of this bellowing outcry; but I repress the thought, and would hope better things of my fellow-subjects. The fear of tenders on depreciating paper has done and is daily doing great injury to the state. Monied men, impressed with apprehensions of being

paid in reduced paper wearing a tender, refuse to augment circulation by loaning their coin either to government for a publick purpose, or to individuals in the utmost distress. The large sums of gold and silver, the property of opulent people in New-Jersey, deposited in the banks of Philadelphia and New-York, merely for security without any emolument, and the sums locked up in strong boxes, do create a strong probability, that New-Jersey owns more coin than is required for her circulation. Any candid enquirer will probably satisfy himself, that the coin now withheld from circulation in New-Jersey, and the coin ready to be withheld at the first appearance of loan-office paper, by far exceeds the sum proposed to be thrown into circulation by the emission of a paper currency. The fear of a tender on depreciating paper certainly does deprive the state of the benefit of the circulation of large sums of gold and silver. A revival of confidence and of credit among all men by a steady and equitable policy, founded on fixed and permanent laws, securing the property of the subject at value, would, by influencing the creditor to industry and to loans, and the debtor to industry and to honest payments, supply New-Jersey with more money and with more resources than all the paper-mints in the world could. O tender on depreciating paper, thou hast many enemies, but few friends! All mankind is armed against you. The citizen of the world execrates you, the philosopher condemns you, and the historian transmits you with infamy to posterity. Having investigated your origin, and delineated a few principal traits in your hated picture, I now conclude this head, leaving some poetic pen in an elegy to execute you on a scaffold under the gallows.

III. Thirdly, I shall subjoin some general observations.

1. A depreciating paper without a tender effects great injustice, but with a tender much greater injustice.

2. A depreciating paper with a tender occasions poverty and idleness both in creditor and debtor. The former, being injured by his loss, has no encouragement to industry; and the latter, being enabled to discharge the debt with less than value, is not subjected by compulsion to industry.

3. When depreciating paper with a tender has lessened the industry of the subjects, then as well the wealth and surplus of the property of the subjects, as the resources of the government for taxes, are diminished. If surplus fails, commerce must either fail or be carried on to a disadvantage. If taxes fail, the strength of government fails. The consequence is, that depreciating paper with a tender lessens property, commerce and the resources of government.

4. Produce, fruits, labour and coin are wealth to a government; but government-paper is poverty to a government. If one hundred thousand pounds of paper currency were emitted and circulated so briskly that all the debts in the state were paid in one month, neither the people nor the government would be one penny the richer. But if debts to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds were paid by produce, fruits, labour or coin, the people would be one hundred thousand pounds the richer, and the government would have further resources.

5. Debts are paid in all well regulated governments by rendering value for value, either in produce, fruits, labour, coin, or other real and substantial value.

6. Injustice ought not to be done; idleness ought not to be promoted; industry ought not to be banished; the state ought not to be weakened; but agriculture ought to be improved; the arts of industry ought to be introduced; commerce ought to be extended; the finances of the state ought to be arranged; the soldier, the artisan and the husbandman, ought to be paid; the administration of government ought to be strengthened; and the worst of all schemes, the emission of a paper currency with a tender, ought to be omitted.

7. I conclude, that a paper currency with a tender is inexpedient in New-Jersey at present.

EUGENIO.

—Pleas'd with the whiffing of a name,
See Whiggism damn'd to everlasting fame.

THE question about the expediency, and the convenience, of a new edition of bills of credit, is of such importance that it behoves every tory, who has a real concern for his own prosperity, and I may venture to say for the very existence of the fraternity, most seriously to revolve in his mind this momentous subject, big with the fate of our rising progeny, and to oblige his friends at large with his speculations upon it. The many advantages which must flow from so salutary a measure are almost innumerable, and, as all of them are not likely to occur to one person, I wish that those who have clear ideas of the matter, and may be very confident of their abilities to dress them in such language, as they would choose to have them appear in before the world; I wish, I say, that such of my brothers would honour me, and the rest of the brotherhood, with their observations upon this very interesting subject, (dressed in as fine a suit as possible) or on any other conducive to the ruin of the United States, and our emolument, directed to our old friend, J. R. at New-York, for the press. After Providence has so severely frowned upon us, as to enable these states to triumph over the power of Great-Britain, and us united, in the late war, which we in mercy waged against them, and in which our final success appeared in the eye of human reason very probable, it is to be hoped that we shall conduct ourselves in our private character, as still enemies to

these now independent states, with the indignity and ingratitude becoming so signal a curse. Great was the dishonour we acquired during the contest, and Fame, with her trumpet, has refounded it through the universe. This Primitive Whig, I am afraid, will do us the dishonour and all of mischief; however, he has hit upon some hard words, which I am in hopes will overbalance his arguments, for I must confess they are not only strong and forcible, but carry conviction, and his style is nervous and laconic. If he had happened to skip those hard words, we should have been all in the fuds, as sure as the d—l is in London. But to some of the many advantages, which may eventually accrue to us, from this most hopeful measure: we once saw the time, in the hopeful days of depreciated conti, when it was on the brink of expiring, in consequence thereof the army of a Washington ready to be disbanded, and all the hopes of our enemies blasted; but, alas! they found friends, who helped them with their treasure, and their blood, and rescued them, from our blessed reign over them with an iron rod, which we had every right to hope for, and expect, from the destruction of their money; and now, if by any means, we can bring about, or be so happy as to see the country once more flooded with a new inundation of paper currency; we, much dishonoured sons of Nova-Scotia, may once more hope (from the great plenty of counterfeitits, which we must be very careful to make circulate, from the depreciation which must inevitably take place, from the divisions which it will necessarily create among the people, from the stagnation of trade, from the discouragement of virtue and industry, and from the continuation and increase of the loss of publick faith and private credit, &c. &c.) that with the assistance of our good and inviolable friends, the English (who from some good motive, no doubt, keep possession of the posts at Detroit and Niagara, strictly agreeable to justice, and strictly agreeable to sacred treaty) I say, we may hope to see the time again, when we shall be enabled to take vengeance for our past and present misfortunes, and constitute ourselves the dignified lords and masters of Nova-Anglia: then these boasted whigs, in the hour of distress, when they shall cry out for help, there shall be none to deliver; the nations, who shall find them unjust, unfaithful, dishonest and dishonourable, will laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh.

I shall conclude this short essay, with a few words upon another subject or two, which demands our most earnest attention. It seems the people in this land of liberty have got it by the head, to gradually abolish slavery; however, thank fortune, the majority as yet seem to think the antient prophesy of Noah is not yet sufficiently accomplished, and may these sentiments long continue, for if they should once abolish slavery entirely, they might have some right to expect to enjoy the blessings of liberty in the fullest extent. And another thing, they talk of giving Congress full power to regulate their commerce, and of importing no more than their exports will pay for, and by that means revive industry and frugality; but I trust their great passion for gewgaws and superfluities will hinder them from the adoption of this wise measure, and push them on heels over head as heretofore, in all their commercial affairs. I hope my brethren will not fail to exert themselves to the utmost, for every measure that may tend to the ruin and destruction of the present holders of these United States, and the aggrandisement of us poor New-Scotland men; and against every measure that may conduce to the welfare and emolument of these states, and the prolongation of our disagreeable feelings.

PRIMITIVE TORY.

Notice is hereby given,

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

STEPHEN DUNHAM.

Hunterdon gaol, Feb. 10, 1786. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

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*

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.

Jan. 25, 1786. 3w*

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 McCormack, 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 Tirone and served some time to the taylor's trade before he came away; tis 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 gogram ditto, and cloth under jacket same colour, with a woollen striped coat 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*

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*

LAMPBLACK,

Of the best Quality,
May be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

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 grass 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 Crooke, deceased, now in the tenure of John Covert, situate in Bridgwater township, about three miles from Somerset courthouse, containing two hundred and ninety acres, the whole conveniently divided into fields, and in very good fence; there is a sufficient quantity of good wood and excellent meadow, a good dwellinghouse and small orchard, &c.

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

JNO. ELMENDORF, } Exec.
ABM. TEN-EYCK, }
WM. CROOKE, }
3w*

Bridgwater, Jan. 17, 1786.

T O B E S O L D,

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

JNO. TAYLOR,
THOMAS MOORE.
3w*

Bordentown, Feb. 4, 1786.

T O B E S O L D,

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

N. B. If the farm is not sold before the 23d day of February 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 23d day of February next, it will then, on that day, be set up for sale at publick vendue at the said Morrifodon farm. For further particulars apply as above.

Jan. 28, 1786. 2w

Notice is hereby given,
New-Jersey, }
Middlesex county, } **T**O all the creditors of Josiah 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 major 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 confinement, pursuant to an act of the legislature of this state, intitled, 'an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.'

Jan. 20, 1786.

JOSIAH SMOCK.

4w*

**LAND OFFICE,
FOR THE SALE OF ESTATES.**

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

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

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

The Business of the
INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,
Carried on as usual.

C A S H
Is advanced at a reasonable interest.
READY MONEY,
AND THE VERY HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN
FOR FINAL SETTLEMENTS, THOMPSON'S NOTES, STATE AND PUBLIC SECURITIES OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

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

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

New-York, Feb. 5, 1786.

3m

House of Assembly, November 21, 1785.

WHEREAS a petition was presented to the house of assembly of this state by Rensselaer Williams, Esquire, of Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, setting forth that Henry Longfield, late of New-Brunswick, deceased, made his testament and last will, appointing Samuel Kemble and James Neilson 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 duly 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 Longfield, 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 advertising the purport thereof, and a copy of this order at least six weeks previous thereto in the different 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

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

ROBERT WHATLY.

N. B. The said lot is inclosed with a new board fence.

Lamberton, Feb. 3, 1786.

4w†

THE publick are desired to take notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the loan-officer of this state, to renew two loan-office certificates No. 250 and 251, for 500 dollars each, issued by Joseph Borden, Esquire, and dated April 15, 1778, payable to Gabriel Allen, which certificates the subscriber was so unfortunate as to lose with his pocket-book, containing a number of other valuable writings, notes of hand and accounts, on the road between Crosswicks and Allentown, on September 12, 1778. Any person having objection against the renewal of the said certificates, agreeably to an act of Congress of May 10, 1780, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

GABRIEL ALLEN.

N. B. The above certificates and pocket-book were advertised in this paper on September 16, 1778.

Bordentown, Dec. 28, 1785.

6w 7s6

Roxbury, Dec. 1, 1785.

PROPOSALS

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
R I S E, P R O G R E S S A N D C O N C L U S I O N,
O F T H E
A M E R I C A N R E V O L U T I O N,**

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

THE 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 himself to collecting materials for the history. His situation 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 justifiable 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 character 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 subscription 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, excepting where the contrary is desired.

Subscriptions are taken in by the printer hereof.

T O B E S O L D,
ONE 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 260 acres, with meadow and other improvements thereon, now under rent to George Wortze.

One other plantation near the last described, containing 68 1-2 acres, with some improvements thereon, and under rent.

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

Also one other tract of unimproved land in the county 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 grafs 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 advantage 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 principal, 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

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

CATHARINE RHODES.

Feb. 3, 1786.

1w* t. f.

T O B E S O L D,
About ten thousand acres of excellent patent land,

IN Fayette county, in the state of Virginia, on the waters of the Kentucky river.

ALSO twelve thousand acres of prime land, in Harrison county and state aforesaid, on the waters of Monongahela river, and within a few miles of the county town called Clarksburgh.—Cash, good bonds, final settlements, or country produce, will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire of Joel Gibbs, merchant at the Black Horse, or of the subscriber in Water-street, Philadelphia.

RICHARD MASON.

Jan. 14, 1786.

4w

By the United States in Congress assembled,

N O V E M B E R 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:

R E S O L V E D, 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'ry.

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