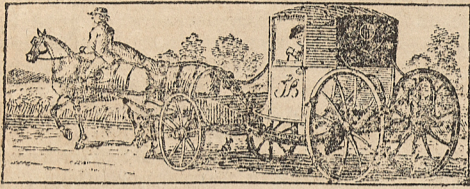


NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1786.

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



To the Publick.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick, that they have erected a line of stages to run from Paulus-Hook to Philadelphia, to start on Tuesday the 24th instant, to run every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, through Newark, Elizabeth-Town and Woodbridge; to stop at major Egbert's, in New-Brunswick; from thence to Princeton. A stage will likewise start at the same time from Mrs. Paul's, sign of the Indian King, Market-Street Philadelphia, and proceed through Bristol to Trenton, to Francis Witt's, sign of the Blazing Star, from thence to Princeton, and exchange passengers, each stage returning next day, during the winter season.—The subscribers, notwithstanding the advantages lately taken by other stages, will return to the old price of four dollars from Paulus-Hook to Philadelphia, allowing fourteen pounds of baggage; and one hundred and fifty pounds weight, the price of a passenger. The proprietors are determined to give strict attention to prevent complaints, and they will be obliged to the publick for any information of complaints on the road, either in house or drivers, as they are determined to employ sober drivers, and prevent any racing between waggons, which is attended with so many mischiefs. Upon the whole, the proprietors expect the patronage of the publick, according to their deserts.

DANIEL MARSH,
THOMAS WARD,
THOMAS EGBERT,
WILLIAM JONES,
DAVID HAMILTON,
FRANCIS WITT,
JOHN THOMPSON.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons who are indebted to the estate of Jacob Van-Dorn, deceased, that they are requested to come and discharge accounts before the first day of March next, when attendance will be given at the late dwellinghouse of the deceased, in Freehold, by the executors, or we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of adding more cost to the same; likewise those who have any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts properly attested, to

JOHN COVENHOVEN,
JACOB COVENHOVEN,
BENJAMIN VAN-MATER,
BARNES SMOCK. } Exec.

Freehold, Jan. 14, 1786.

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 honorable the legislature at their next sitting, agreeably to the leave given in the above order.

Votes and proceedings of the tenth general assembly of the state of New-Jersey.
(Continued from our last.)

FOUR petitions from the county of Burlington, praying that paper money may not be emitted; and two petitions from the same county, praying that paper money may be emitted on loan, were severally read, and referred to the next sitting.

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

The re-engrossed bill, intitled, '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,' was read and compared; on the question, whether the said bill do pass? It was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. Blauvelt, Nicoll, Garriffe, Marsh, Combs, Schuurman, Bonney, Bunn, Blaire, Kelly, R. S. Smith, Biddle, J. Smith, Cooper, Davis, Sharp, Baker, Swain, Lambert, Houghton, Cook, Arnold, Bowen, Hankinson, Beardlee, Longstreet.

Nays. Messrs. Sinnickson, Burgin, Sheppard.

Ordered, That the speaker do sign the same.

Ordered, That mr. R. S. Smith do carry the said bill to council, and acquaint them that the said bill is passed by this house with their amendments.

Mr. R. S. Smith reported, that he had obeyed the orders of the house.

The engrossed bill, intitled, 'an act for defraying sundry incidental charges,' was read and compared;

Resolved unanimously, That the same do pass.

Ordered, That the speaker do sign the same.

Ordered, That mr. Lambert do carry the said bill to council for concurrence.

The bill, intitled, 'an act to limit the time within which all accounts or demands against the state shall be exhibited for settlement and allowance,' was read a second time, and referred to the next sitting.

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

Tuesday, November 29, 1785.

The house met.

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

A memorial from William T. Franklin was read, and referred to the next sitting.

A message from the council by mr. Hoops.

Council-chamber, Nov. 29, 1785.

Ordered,

THAT mr. Hoops do wait on the house of assembly, and acquaint them that the bill, intitled, 'an act to authorize county collectors and the treasurer of this state to receive certain certificates in payment of taxes—and

The bill, intitled, 'an act to repeal part of the act, intitled, a supplemental act to the act, intitled, 'an act for making compensation to the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, for the depreciation of their pay,' is passed by this house without amendment.

Resolved, That the late auditor of accounts be directed to deliver the unsigned surplus certificates in his possession to mr. Stevens, he receipting for the amount of the same, in order that he may have an opportunity of procuring them authenticated by the several collectors who have issued them;

Ordered, That mr. Sheppard do carry the above resolution to council for concurrence.

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

Resolved, That the treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to delay paying any interest on contractors' and surplus certificates from the date hereof, and on loan-office certificates and other liquidated debts of the United States, after the first day of January next, until the further order of the legislature;

Ordered, That mr. Swain do carry the above resolution to council for concurrence.

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

Two messages from the council by mr. M. Ogden.

Council-chamber, Nov. 29, 1785.

Ordered,

THAT mr. M. Ogden do wait on the house of

assembly, and acquaint them that the bill, intitled, 'an act for defraying sundry incidental charges,' is passed by this house.

THE council having taken into consideration the resolution from the house of assembly, relative to directing the late auditor of accounts to deliver the unsigned surplus certificates to mr. Stevens;

Resolved, That the house do concur therein.

A message from the council by mr. F. Randolph.

Council-chamber, Nov. 29, 1785.

THE council having taken into consideration the resolution from the house of assembly, relative to directing the treasurer to delay paying interest on contractors and surplus certificate, &c.

Resolved, That the house do concur therein.

The house adjourned to meet at Trenton on Wednesday the 15th day of February next.

PRIMITIVE WHIG. No. IV.

Which come unto you in sheep's clothing; but inwardly they are ravening wolves. ST MATTHEW.

IT is with peculiar pleasure that I publish the following letter, so coincident with my own ideas upon a very interesting subject; and, in my opinion, so happily calculated to convince every impartial mind of the ruinous consequences to be apprehended from the present fashionable wretched expedient of emitting paper money without solid funds for its redemption; or rather with the greatest prospect of its depreciating for the want of faith in those who promise to redeem it.

To the PRIMITIVE WHIG.

Sir,

I cordially felicitate myself and my country on its having pleased Providence to inspire so animated a writer as yourself, to open the eyes of those who are really deluded; and to stigmatize with eternal infamy those, who, against the dictates of their own consciences, are determined to risk the ruin of the state, by continuing the destructive system of a paper currency: a system expressly calculated to serve their own private purposes, to the utter abolition of both publick and private integrity; and to the infallible impoverishment of the most industrious and meritorious part of the community.

The most plausible reason that I ever heard adduced for this iniquitous measure (and that indeed is only plausible and specious) is this: there are, say those pharisaical doctors, (under the solemn guise of mighty zeal and concern for the poor and distressed, but in reality, like their brethren Pharisees of old, merely actuated by self-interest, and devouring widows houses) there are a number of our citizens, who have contracted debts not with a design of defrauding their creditors, which we must admit to be the case with most of our debtors, but for the purchase of their farms; to pay for which they were obliged to borrow, upon interest, part of the consideration money. In the present scarcity of cash, they cannot discharge those their incumbrances; and unless we make paper money, or put a stop to legal proceedings, those farms will be taken in execution, and sold much below their real value. Granted. I pity those farmers. They are distressed. I pity all men in distress. I wish they could be relieved: but I wish it not at the expence of ruining ten citizens for the relief of one. Don't let us think of extricating them out of their difficulties by making paper money. Don't let us think of doing it by stopping the regular course of law and justice. Tremendous subterfuge! Quack prescription! Rather let those farms be sold below their value. What has the legislature to do with those farms? What with the debts and distresses of their respective owners? Those debtors may probably be, and I suppose really are, the objects of private compassion; but they are not the subjects of publick legislation. The legislature did not involve them in their present disagreeable situation. Under what obligations are they to pass any laws to extricate them from it? And such laws as evidently militate against the common weal? Laws that, while they relieve one of those individuals, would render the property of twenty others precarious and insecure! Nay, laws that, in order to ease the debtor, must evidently

defraud the creditor. Is it not better to leave a few individuals to the mercy of their creditors, than to set all property afloat; and to make the mutual faith and confidence we have in each other, respecting trust and credit, little as it is, still infinitely less? The object of legislation, is the general good of the community. What right, upon this principle, has any assembly to devise expedients for succouring a few at the expence of thousands? Indeed, MR. WHIG, I have often doubted the constitutionality of those kind of laws. It is true, indeed, that in a certain sense, the legislature is omnipotent. Their laws, except in those instances in which our charter has given them no right to legislate at all, and in which our courts of justice would consequently decide their acts to be null and void (tho' I remember an instance in which some members of our assembly took even this in high dudgeon) must be considered as obligatory; and not only from a sense of duty, but in consideration of the facility to procure the repeal of any law that is found inconvenient (a facility peculiar to the American constitutions, in which all authority is declared to be derived from the people) I am too good a subject not to inculcate an implicit obedience to every legislative act while subsisting and unrepealed. But at the same time, be the construction of law what it will, I know that in equity and honour and good conscience, these same legislators may so exceed the true limits of their destination, and the confidence reposed in them by their constituents, as to pass laws directly contrary to the nature of that destination and trust; and such as no man of equity and honour and good conscience, could ever prevail upon himself to pass. These gentlemen are undoubtedly delegated to enact laws for the security of our lives and properties. If therefore they should pass any laws that, instead of securing, rendered either of those objects (for the protection of which, it is to be presumed that men surrendered the greater liberties of a state of nature, and entered into the social compact) more precarious than in that state they were, would they not exceed the necessarily implied circumscription of their duty? As to life, I do not indeed recollect any case in which our legislatures have passed a law to hang one man for a crime committed by another; but as to property, there are numberless instances in which they have said that the estate of A, should in future belong to B. How, and in what manner, you will ask? Why, not indeed in express terms, and so many words, because that would rather have looked a little *unlegislative*; but in substance and virtually, they have said it, and that amounts to the same thing. I will give you two instances. First, some of our legislatures have passed what they called acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, but what others very properly termed acts conducing to the encouragement of villany. Had none of those acts been made *ex post facto*, that is to say, operating as to debts contracted previous to their passing, but only affecting all debts in future to be contracted, I could not have proved my proposition; tho' even in such case (where-ever they are extended beyond the British acts of bankruptcy, which were originally intended to be restricted to merchants liable to peculiar accidents on the ocean, and by giving credit) they will ever be found ruinous to a country that is to subsist by agriculture. But to alter, by a subsequent act, the nature of a man's security from what it was at the time of his lending the money; and for a legislature to say the year after, that if the debtor will now swear that he has nothing to pay, he shall be discharged from paying, is it not furnishing mankind with a violent temptation so to swear? Is every legislature totally exempt from members, who, by so swearing, want to annihilate their own debts? And is it not a demonstration of my proposition that such a law transfers the property of one man to another? Secondly, every legislature that can be prevailed upon to emit a paper currency which they have rational grounds to believe will depreciate, and make such currency a legal tender after, and notwithstanding its depreciation, does transfer the property of A to B, *quod erat demonstrandum*: But that every such legislature is a collection of *Primitive Whigs*, and incorruptible patriots, I do not believe that either Sir Isaac Newton or Mr. Locke, had sufficient abilities to demonstrate.

PROBUS.

NUMBER II.

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

I. THE first head continued. A paper currency with a tender is inexpedient in New-Jersey at present. The first number stated some objections against emitting paper with a tender; this second number is a continuation of further objections. To draw bills to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds, and by them to take one hundred thousand pounds, gold or silver money, out of the hands of the good people of New-Jersey, is a weighty matter, which ought not hastily to be adopted, nor to pass without a satisfactory solution of some very important questions. What security will individuals have that these bills will bear that value or half that value? The right

of private property is a natural right, and is every man's right, and it is not a slight reason that will authorize its violation. The publick is treating with individuals for the exchange of their coin into bills. What insurance-office does the government open to secure the value of these bills? A paper currency on loan is by virtue of an act of the legislature to be redeemed by mortgage on lands, on real property, on solid acres, which we know to be of substantial value. Well, let us examine this security. The lands are mortgaged to government for the redemption of the bills, but not to the holder. The holder has not any power to detain the lands till he receives value for his bill. The lands are entirely out of his power; he has neither right of title nor right of possession to them; he can neither use nor rent them. If he suspects the validity or the price of his bill he cannot resort to the lands and convert them into value for its exchange. What security of the value then are the lands to the holder of the bills? Not the least. If the nominal sum of that paper be paid to government, the government cancels the mortgage and discharges the land whether the holder has received value or not. If the nominal sum be insufficient in value, the government cannot by sale of the lands raise the deficiency to compensate the holder. The government cannot on the demand of the holder, sell the land for coin and exchange his bill. There is not any privity between the holder and the mortgagor. If the bills are carried by the mortgagors into the office at six-pence in the pound, the holders are no party to the transaction. There is not any necessary connection between the bills and the lands; they are as severed as the two poles. What security of the value then are the lands to the holders? Not the least. If the holders can have no well-grounded security of the value in the lands, what buoy can they have for their hopes? They may expect, that at the end of fifteen years the mortgagors to prevent the sale of their lands, or the government after their sale will purchase the bills of them with gold and silver. Vain expectation, imaginary hope, mere supposition! The repeal of the act, the suspension of the sales, the admission of another paper currency in its lieu, and a variety of other different casualties may destroy these bills, blast the expectation of the holder, and leave him to suffer without redress. If by elections and petitions this castle of paper can be erected, by the very same means it can be demolished. The loan-office paper of 1774 was placed out by mortgage on lands. How came it that this real property did not secure the value of the bills? They in less than fifteen years perished, notwithstanding the substantial value of solid acres. If mortgaged lands could ensure the value of a currency, the paper of 1774 might have been effectually secured. What good effect had this boasted security? Did it prevent depreciation? Did it secure justice to the holders? By no means. Under all those casualties, which did take place and which may again take place in less than five years, the lands had no more absolute and immediate effect to secure the value of the bills to the holders than the lands in Otaheite had. The holder cannot wait till the end of fifteen years, he must sell his bill to day. He hawks it allround the market to find a buyer. The buyer gives him a fifth, a tenth, a twentieth or a hundredth part of its nominal value according as the opinion respecting this paper is favourable or unfavourable. The currency depreciates, sinks, defrauds and disappears, notwithstanding this mighty boast of solid acres. Are the lands then any security of the value to the holders? Not the least. The bills are perfectly as good without as with the mortgages; nay, better in the present situation of New-Jersey. Bills to be redeemed by taxes upon the general property of the community are more likely to retain their value than bills to be redeemed by particular lands. If they are to be redeemed by the community, so small is the proportion of an individual, that it is not worth while for any one to attempt to depreciate them or attempt to defeat their redemption; but, if they are to be redeemed by a small part of the community, it becomes highly the interest and a capital object, and probably the fortune of that part, after the bills have answered a particular purpose, to depreciate them to the lowest degree, and finally to defeat entirely their redemption. What security of the value are then these lands to the holders? Not the least. Whatever security they may be to the government for the redemption of the bills, they most certainly are not the least security of the value to the holders. They cannot ensure the bills from the lowest depreciation. This examination of the security of the value of the bills does not promise much comfort to the holders. This view of our subject shows us, that it is safer to trust to the precious metals than to this loan-office paper with a tender. These observations convince us, that it is more advisable to confide in intrinsic and substantial value in our possession than in these promissory bills with a tender, which are to be paid to the holders the Lord knows when and how or whether ever. One bird in the hand is worth two on the bush. The original and only design of government in loaning on lands, has always been by compelling the payment of the nominal sum into the treasury by their sales, to prevent the necessity of raising by taxes on the people the emitted currency. The prevention of a levy of taxes on the people, not value to the holders, has always been the immediate object of government in loaning on lands. The value of a paper currency always has been and still must be secured by other very different ways and means. Those causes, which secured the value of paper formerly, do not exist at this day.

The faith of government sacred and inviolate; an unshaken confidence and good opinion of the holders in the money; a secure fund; and more especially in the government the means of instant realization at value; or, in other words, the means of exchange of the bill on demand into coin at value, are the four essential requisites for the emission and support of a paper cur-

rency of government. The want of any one of these four would necessarily occasion the failure of the currency of any paper whatsoever, notwithstanding all the edicts and statutes of the most potent and absolute empire on earth. The first has been so repeatedly and so wantonly violated, that it does not now deserve to be deemed, if we may judge from the past, a security for a single shilling. The second essential, the good opinion of people in paper, has long ago been entirely expunged out of the articles of political faith, has long ago been exploded and hissed off the stage by all the world, and has long ago abdicated New-Jersey. The good opinion of people in paper, that is, the credit of paper, is eradicated and torn up by the very roots from the mind of every man, woman and child in the state. A good opinion of paper neither is now, nor possibly can be for years to come, a sentiment of the human mind in New-Jersey. The doctrine of transubstantiation, the hypothesis of the transmigration of souls, the system of Descartes, the power of the pope to forgive sins, knight errantry and any other greater absurdity and foolery, if any greater there can be, are not so effectually obliterated, expunged, exploded and eradicated from the minds of the people of New-Jersey, as the sentiment of good opinion in paper credit. Now, can an act of assembly restore and revive in people a good opinion of paper credit? Not in the least. No more than it can remove hunger or thirst or the pain of the gout. No more than it can cure deafness or blindness. No more than a cork can peck a millstone, or a feather hammer iron. It is not possible in the nature of things. An act of assembly may operate upon a man's person, his liberty of locomotion, and his property, but cannot upon his opinion. A man's opinion cannot be the object of legislation. To suppose the contrary is the grossest ignorance of government, of society and of the human mind. To apply an act of assembly to change the opinion of people is as improper as to use a wheelbarrow for a pen. Laws ought always to follow the opinion of people, not to attempt to lead their opinion, much less to attempt to force their opinion. In this situation can New-Jersey issue a paper currency with a tender, which will circulate generally and freely in the market as well as elsewhere, and retain a value equal with coin? At present it is not possible. Nor will it ever be possible until government, by a benign, an equitable, a persuasive and an extensive influence, procured by a steady and a just administration, has previously removed the well-grounded apprehensions of the people against paper, and revived their entire confidence in every measure which government can adopt. This loan-office paper with a tender must necessarily depreciate, injure and fail. The third essential, a secure fund, has in the end been as often wanting, or as often diverted as the faith of government has been violated. A fund proposed to be applied at the end of fifteen or of five years, may at present tantalize the holder, but deserves, if we may judge from the past, no confidence, nor can it be deemed a security. The fourth requisite, the most essential of all by far, to wit, instant realization or an immediate exchange into coin, is, I am sorry to say it, entirely impracticable at present. Instant realization or immediate exchange of paper into coin at value was formerly practicable every moment. It is true that government did not raise a sum of coin and deposit the same in the treasury to exchange the bills on demand; but the faith of the government, the opinion of the people, and the security of the fund formerly by a well-timed and steady policy, went so hand in hand, and so concurred to support each other, that the people voluntarily and without the least compulsion threw all their gold and silver, not locking up a shilling, into circulation concurrently with the bills: whereby the whole coin of the government became forthwith, upon an emission of paper, a bank of deposit at every man's door for the instant realization or immediate exchange of this bill into gold or silver. This had a benign and equitable, a persuasive, a satisfactory and an extensive influence. If any one doubted the validity or price of his bill, his neighbour immediately removed his doubts by exchanging it without loss into gold or silver. If any one for a particular purpose needed the precious metals, his bill procured them at the next door, without a moment's delay or a penny's diminution. So high was the opinion of the people raised, that often an advance was given for paper on account of the convenience of carriage. In the market as well as in the payment of debts, the paper and the coin possessed a voluntary, equal and concurrent circulation, and no special contract was made which should be paid or whether they should be received at a difference. By this instant realization and immediate exchange, the government had all the gold and silver in the community as effectually in their hands as if those precious metals had all been locked up in their treasury. By this realization and exchange they could extend credit to any degree it was required. The people could not be induced to entertain a doubt of their paper, because the government had never failed them in a single instance, either in war or in peace. This realization and exchange gave every man's eyes and every man's hands sensible and daily evidence of the security and of the value of his paper: his faith was not stretched on tenders, the length of fifteen years by bare promissory acts without any evidence, or rather in direct contradiction to plain, positive and full evidence. Experience has fully proved instant realization or immediate exchange to be the grand secret in emitting paper. This is the sole reason of the current circulation at value of the bills of the bank of Philadelphia. This is the standard measure of all papers in Europe. What they will bring in a moment is their value, and not what is promised at the end of long periods. This exchangeable quality without a tender is the sole reason that the revenue-paper of New-Jersey has circulated and retained

its value better than any other paper which has been issued by the present government. If the several treasuries of the counties and of the state could have been so replenished with the precious metals, that the bills could have been exchanged always on demand, this exchange without a tender would have declared the revenue-currency to have been founded in justice. Neither the mighty power of Britain, nor the absolute power of France, could buoy up certain papers, the one called the South-Sea Bubbles, and the other, the Mississippi Scheme, even for the space of a few days after the people found that instant realization or immediate exchange failed. Neither could the power of Congress nor the power of New-Jersey maintain the value of their currencies, after the people separated in the market their coin from the paper. Tenders, penalties, imprisonments and mortgaged lands, are ineffectual to secure the value of paper: they can no more force the opinion of people than a straw can obstruct the Delaware. Neither war nor peace is effectual to destroy or secure the value of paper. Realization or exchange is the life of paper; it is the soul of paper; it is to paper what sunshine and rain are to the vegetation of the earth; in a word, it is the essence of paper. No paper of any government in the world ought to have confidence further than this evidence is given. The people do believe and do know, and will believe and will know, and ought to believe and ought to know, until they see with their eyes and feel with their hands to the contrary, that a sheet of paper currency of itself with a tender is as worthless as a sheet of wrapping paper. Now, can New-Jersey realize or exchange with the precious metals this loan-office paper? Not in the least. No more than she can realize or exchange the national debt of the United States. No more than she can convert the Apalachian mountains into gold. No more than her inhabitants can drink all the waters in the Delaware and the Raritan. She has no bank of deposit. Her poverty does not admit of such an accumulation of wealth. She cannot command the precious metals of the people by influence and policy. The opinion of the people in paper is not only banished and wanting, but the opinion of the people is at enmity with paper credit.—The people will for security deposit their precious metals in the banks of the neighbouring cities, and in strong boxes, and, in some instances, in the bowels of the earth, much sooner than they will exchange with them the bills of this loan-office paper or circulate them concurrently with this paper. In the market, people will not deliver their property without coin or without a special contract that paper shall be received at an agreed difference to the disadvantage of paper. Creditors will conceal their written evidences, and refuse to cancel them without gold or silver, or a greater sum in paper. In short, in every money-transaction, coin and paper will separate, vary, and be at enmity. The inevitable consequence of which will be, that this loan-office paper with a tender will depreciate, injure and perish. The existence of the above four essentials, especially of the last, accounts for the value of former paper currencies, while the non-existence of them, especially of the last, accounts for the inevitable depreciation of all paper currencies whatsoever of this day, whether founded on taxes or on mortgaged lands. Tenders formerly were mere surplusage; they did neither good nor harm: the circulation of the bills at value was effected entirely by the above four requisites. The voluntary concurrence of paper and coin in the market establishes paper, their separation inevitably destroys it. The very moment they separate it becomes as much the policy of government, either to support at value in an extraordinary manner, or instantly to recal at value her paper, as it does the part of a good general in the time of battle either strongly to reinforce or artfully to withdraw a beaten regiment. Separation is the criterion and the watchword to a minister of state, who keeps a vigilant eye and holds a steady hand. Separation is the pulse, which prognosticates to him with unerring certainty the will of the community. The very moment they separate he stops the press, and by no importunity and urgency can he be induced to emit a single bill, until by his justice and wisdom he has effectually and previously secured with the publick a voluntary and gracious reception of his paper. All forced circulation of paper is lamentable folly and woful injustice, and more especially so, if it be armed with tenders and penalties. In the present situation of New-Jersey, can the conclusion be drawn, that this loan-office paper with a tender will retain its value? If it will not, injustice will be done. If injustice be the probable consequence, wisdom forbids the measure. The plague and depreciating paper with a tender are wide wasting evils. A depreciating paper with a tender is no better than a fraudulent card in the hand of a gambler. To emit, in the present situation of New-Jersey, bills with a tender, to be loaned on lands, appears to be nothing more than a new emission of continental currency; to be nothing more than a repetition of those experiments which have ever failed with the most detrimental effects to individuals; to be nothing more than a new tune to the old song of depreciation and injustice; and to be nothing more than a new suit of silks and a little more rouge to the old bawd. Truth and justice ought to be the foundation and the execution, the beginning and the end, of every law. The credit of paper is a coy dame, who is to be courted and coaxed with nothing but truth and justice; all other ways and means are ravishment of her honour and banishment of her person. The conclusion drawn is: that the proposed mode of securing the value of this loan-office paper with a tender will not ensure that effect; that this loan-office paper with a tender will inevitably depreciate and do great injustice; that it will not answer the general purposes of a currency; and that, until the opinion of the people be changed by measures relative to money very different from those

which have for some years past been adopted, it is not expedient to emit in New-Jersey a paper currency with a tender.

EUGENIO.

(To be continued.)

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.

On Monday the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the bank of North-America, for the ensuing year:

Thomas Willing, J. M. Nesbit, Andrew Caldwell, Thomas Fitzsimons, Henry Hill, Cadwalader Morris, Mordecia Lewis, John Nixon, John Rofs, Josiah Hewes, Samuel Powell, Richard Bache.

And on Tuesday Thomas Willing, esquire, was elected president.

At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, on the 6th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers for the current year. viz.

His excellency Benjamin Franklin, esq. president. The rev. dr. John Ewing, the rev. dr. William White, and Samuel Vaughan, esq. vice-presidents.

David Rittenhouse, esq. dr. Benjamin Rush, the rev. mr. George Duffield, dr. John Jones, and dr. Adam Kuhn in the place of Joseph Reed, esq. deceased, councillors for three years.

The other councillors, formerly elected, and still in office, are the honourable Thomas M'Kean, the honourable George Bryan, the Sieur de Marbois, mr. Samuel Caldwell, Jared Ingersol, esq. Jonathan B. Smith, esq. and the rev. mr. Robert Blackwell.

Dr. James Hutchinson, the rev. dr. Samuel Magaw, mr. Robert Patterson, and dr. John Foulke, secretaries.

Dr. Samuel Duffield, dr. Barnabas Binney, and William Bradford, esq. curators.

The honourable Francis Hopkinson, treasurer.

On the 10th instant, mr. Theobald Shively, of Fourth-street near Vine-street, in this city, barber, having, as is supposed, gone up in his hay-loft, to throw down hay to his cows, was found dead, at the foot of the ladder, with his neck broken.

Jan. 26. A very sovereign antidote has been lately discovered for the dreadful malady the LOCK-JAW, which has proved mortal to so many of the human species, and baffled the art of the sons of Galen. It is electricity, the powerful effects of which was recently experienced to the eastward, on a young woman languishing under all the symptoms of a speedy dissolution.

* * * The piece signed A FARMER is come to hand, and will be inserted in our next.

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 BE SOLD, AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

AGREEABLY to the last will of Michael Blew, late of the western precinct, in the county of Somerset, deceased, on Wednesday the 8th day of February next, the plantation whereon the deceased lately lived, containing upwards of 300 acres of very good land, a good proportion of woodland, and well watered, &c. and all the personal estate, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, feather beds and furniture, household and kitchen furniture, green wheat in the ground, farming utensils, &c. The sales to be held on the plantation, and conditions then made known.

JOHN VOORHEES, } Exec.
GIDEON DE CAMP, }

N. B. A likely negro wench, 3 negro boys and 1 girl, from 4 to 14 years old, to be sold at private sale.

Jan. 27, 1786. 2w

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Upper-Makefield, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 25th inst. a servant man named John Jones, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, black bushy hair, thick set, and had a very fore leg; took with him a new pair of boots, broadcloth coat, a great coat of coating, a hat, and many other things. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WHITSON CANBY.

Jan. 27, 1786.

1w*

To whom it may Concern,

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

JOSEPH BORDEN.

Bordentown, Jan. 23, 1786.

t. f.

Notice is hereby given,

New-Jersey, } TO 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.'

JOSIAH SMOCK.

Jan. 20, 1786.

4w*

House of Assembly, November 17, 1785.

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

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

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 786

House of Assembly, Nov. 11, 1785.

APETITION from Martha Vanscuver, widow and relict of William Vanscuver, late of the county of Burlington, deceased, setting forth, that the said deceased made his testament and last will in the presence of 3 witnesses; but that, through ignorance of the law, two only signed the same, and the heir at law refuses to comply with the intention of the testator, and praying leave to present a bill to establish and confirm the said will as effectually as if there had been three subscribing witnesses to the same;

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of her petition, on the second Wednesday of the next sitting, on advertising the purport of the petition, and a copy of this order, in at least three of the most publick places in the township of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, as also in the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Gazettes, 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.

MARTHA VANSCUYVER.

For and on the behalf of William, Sarah, Jacob and John, children of the said William Vanscuver, deceased, who are under age.

JOSIAH MATLACK,
MARY MATLACK,
MARTHA VANSCUYVER.

Dec. 30, 1785. 6w

House of Assembly, Nov. 15, 1785.

APETITION 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 confined, and that he may have leave to present a bill for that purpose;

On the said petition being read a second time, November 23, 1785,

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present a bill at the next sitting, agreeably to the prayer of his petition, on advertising the purport of the bill he means to present, and a copy of this order, in the news-papers printed in this state, and at least two of the news-papers printed in New-York.

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.

JOHN SCHUYLER.

Dec. 30, 1785. 6w

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, 1784. 4w

A few of JOCELIN'S

S I N G I N G - B O O K S

To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

T O B E S O L D,

ALOT of land, situated and lying in the county of Middlesex, within 2 miles of Princeton, opposite col. Scudder's mill. There is on said lot a dwellinghouse, 2 stories high, with 3 rooms and a fireplace on the lower floor, and two rooms with a fireplace on the second, with a convenient garret overhead. A spring of good running water near the door. Likewise a convenient barn 22 by 32 feet, and covered with cedar. Said lot is that whereon Ezekiel Forman formerly lived and kept a store, and would be a most excellent stand for either merchant or tradesman. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

NICHOLAS HIGHT.

Dec. 27, 1785.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of November ult. in Mansfield township, Sussex county, New-Jersey, a negro wench, named Dyne, of a yellow complexion, between 30 and 40 years of age; some of her upper fore teeth are broken; she is very talkative: Had on and took with her a linsley short gown and petticoat, a calico short gown and skirt, a brown worsted cloak, a black silk bonnet, and two pair of shoes: Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that her master may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN CLINE.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Dec. 20, 1784.

American Blistered Steel,

Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported from Europe, and to be sold by

John Nancarrow and White Matlack,

Under the FIRM of

NANCARROW and MATLACK,

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

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

Trenton, Jan. 3, 1786.

t. f.

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.

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.

T O B E S O L D, BY JACOB HILTZHEIMER, IN PHILADELPHIA,

AFULL-BLOODED brown horse, between 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high, well shaped, got by the late Mr. Wilson Hunt's horse, called Washington, and his dam by old Juniper, his size makes him fit to get either saddle or carriage horses.

N. B. If not sold by the middle of March next, he will be put out on shares for the ensuing season. Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1786. 10w*

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

P U B L I C K V E N D U E,

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 Sussex, 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 Sussex.

Also, one tract of 477 acres near Scot's mountain, in the county of Sussex, 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

P U R S U A N T to the directi-

ons contained in the act, intitled, '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 Eлдаиле'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.

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

Dec. 1, 1785.

t. f.