

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1786.

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

EXCELLENT MOLASSES,

Imported in the brig New-Jersey,
and to be sold by
MOORE FURMAN.
February 17, 1786. 4w*



THE subscriber acquaints his customers in particular, and the publick in general, that he, in company with John Schuurman and Son, has provided a new floop, he flatters himself the most convenient belonging to this place, and intends plying weekly as usual between New-Brunswick and New-York—setting out for New-York on Tuesdays, and returning on Saturdays. Gentlemen who will please to favour them with their custom, are requested to apply to the captain on board, or to the said John Schuurman and Son, at their store in New-Brunswick, who have provided large and commodious stores for the reception of all kinds of country produce, and may be relied on for their punctuality and dispatch in any business entrusted to them.

JOHN THOMSON.
New-Brunswick, Feb. 28, 1786. 4w*

THE inhabitants of this town having undertaken to establish a school for teaching the English language, writing, and the practical branches of the mathematics, subject to the care of trustees chosen for the purpose; it is requested that any person capable and willing to take the charge of such a school will make it known to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of April, at which time the election of a master will be made. Those who apply for the office will be required to produce the most unexceptionable testimonials of their good moral character. One hundred pounds, New-Jersey currency, per annum, will be secured to the teacher whom the trustees shall employ. And it is probable they will be enabled in a short time to augment that salary, if he gives entire satisfaction in his duty.—A capable mistress likewise, who will take the charge of an adjoining school, to be composed wholly of girls, will find good employment, especially if she be the wife of the principal master.

Signed, by order of the trustees,
SAMUEL S. SMITH.

Princeton, February 28, 1786. 4w

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the township of Lower-Freehold, near Englishtown, in the county of Monmouth, a negro man, named Harry, aged 22 years, near 6 feet high, slim and straight built; had on when he went away a brown coat, blue jacket, and a pair of old striped breeches: whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, shall have all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WALTON.

TO BE SOLD,

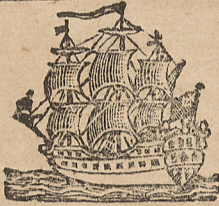
PURSUANT to the last will and testament of William Bidgood, late of Bristol township, and county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, deceased, that valuable plantation and excellent farm whereon the aforesaid deceased lately lived, situate in Bristol township aforesaid, about twenty-two miles from Philadelphia, and three from the borough of Bristol, and within two miles of a good landing on Delaware river, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres of land, the ploughland is of a good soil for grain or grass, a large proportion of excellent meadow, with a sufficient quantity of woodland well timbered; a good stone dwellinghouse, two stories high; pleasantly situated, a good kitchen, a well of good water under a shed near the kitchen door, a springhouse at a small distance from the dwellinghouse, a good frame barn, waggonhouse, stables and barracks; there is also on the premises an excellent apple orchard. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and know the conditions of sale, by applying to William Bidgood, of Bristol township aforesaid, Benjamin Palmer of Lower-Makefield township, or Robert Kirkbride of Plumstead township, executors.

The 12th of the 1st month, 1786. 4w*

Notice is hereby once more given

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

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



THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick in general, and their friends in particular, that they have furnished themselves with a good and convenient boat for the transportation and accommodation of passengers and goods of every kind, from this place to New-York; they have also convenient stores and wharves, one store the upper end of town and another near the lower end, for the reception of all kinds of goods and produce; and the publick may be assured that the strictest care and attention will be paid to the receipt and delivery of goods delivered to their care; also that the charges of transportation will be done as low or lower than any other boat plying in this river. The boat will leave this place every Tuesday and New-York every Saturday, under the direction of captain John Guest, who is an honest and an experienced boatman. And flatters themselves that nothing will be wanting on their part, to render their mode of conveyance useful and agreeable to all who may please to favour them with their commands. By the publick's most humble servants.

PETER TEN-EICK,
EPHRAIM LOREE.

New-Brunswick, Feb. 18, 1786. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

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 261 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 grass and hay.

All the above described plantations and tracts of land are in the state of New-Jersey, situated in fine healthy thick settled parts of the country, and have every 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

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

BEING THE SECOND SITTING.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. Biddle, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the draught of a bill, intitled, 'a supplement to the act, intitled, an act for regulating and shortening the proceedings of the courts of law;' which bill was read, and ordered a second reading.

A message from the council by mr. Martin.

Council-chamber, February 20, 1786.

Ordered,

THAT mr. Holmes be added to the committee appointed by the house at the last sitting for finally making a settlement with John Stevens, junior, esq. late treasurer; and that mr. Martin do wait on the house of assembly, and acquaint them therewith.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill, intitled, 'an act to prevent the importation of slaves into the state of New-Jersey, and to authorize the manumission of them under certain restrictions, and to prevent the abuse of slaves;' and, after having gone through the same by paragraphs.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed.

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

Tuesday, February 21, 1786.

The house met.

The engrossed bill, intitled, 'an act to enable the several townships in the counties of Middlesex, Burlington and Gloucester, to raise money by tax for the purpose of repairing the roads by hire,' was read and compared;

Resolved unanimously, That the same do pass.

The engrossed bill, intitled, 'an act to prevent the importation of slaves into the state of New-Jersey, and to authorize the manumission of them under certain restrictions, and to prevent the abuse of slaves,' was read and compared; on the question, whether the same do pass? It was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. A. Clark, Schuurman, Bonney, Schenck, Stillwell, R. S. Smith, Biddle, J. Smith, Cooper, T. Clark, Davis, Sinnickson, Hall, Baker, Swain, Whilden, Houghton, Cook, Starke, Burgin, Bowen, Sheppard.

Nays. Messrs. Terhune, Blauvelt, Nicoll, Garritte, Walton, Bunn, Blair, Kelley, Lambert, Hankinson, Beardslee, Longstreet.

Ordered, That the speaker do sign the said bills.

Ordered, That mr. Combs do carry the said bills to the council for their concurrence.

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

The bill, intitled, 'an act to vest in John Case, of the county of Sussex, his heirs and assigns, all the right and title, late of Joseph Barton, to one hundred acres of land, which has been confiscated to this state, situate in New-Town, in the county of Sussex,' was read a second time, debated, and ordered to be engrossed.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Cumberland was read, remonstrating against the emission of paper-money, and praying, for reasons therein set forth, that no paper-money may be emitted;

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

Four petitions from the county of Morris, praying that paper-money may be emitted and let out on loan, were read, and ordered a second reading.

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

The house met.

A petition from Theodosia and William Norcross, executrix and executor of the testament and last will of Joshua Norcross, deceased, praying that an act may pass to enable them, or the survivor of them, to make a title to a lot of land, with the appurtenances, situate at the New-Mills, in the county of Burlington, to comply with an article of agreement and obligation entered into by the said testator;

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

Three petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Somerset were read, remonstrating against the emission of paper-money, and praying, for reasons therein set forth, that no paper-money may be emitted;

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

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Morris, remonstrating against the emission of paper-money to be emitted on loan, and praying that an additional sum of money may be emitted on the same principles with the new money now in circulation called revenue-money;

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

Five petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Morris; two petitions from sundry inhabitants of the county of Somerset; and one petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon; all praying that paper-money may be issued on loan, were read, and ordered to be read a second time.

A petition from Stephen Kent and Phebe his wife was read, praying that a law may pass to authorize them to dispose of, and make a good and sufficient deed of conveyance in fee-simple for a tract of land belonging to the two daughters of the wife of the said Stephen Kent;

Ordered, That the said petition be dismissed.

A petition from Frederick King, coroner of the county of Morris, was read, setting forth that he hath several bills of costs for inquisitions taken before him, upon which he can get no fees; nor will the justices and freeholders allow him any, and praying that a law may pass to provide for the discharge of the said bills of costs;

Ordered, That the said petition be dismissed.

Mr. A. Clark, from the committee to whom was committed the bill, intitled, 'an act for making current one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for sinking the same,' reported the same with sundry amendments; which bill as amended, was read, and the further consideration ordered to be resumed on Tuesday next.

A motion was made by Mr. Sinnickson, seconded by Mr. Swain, that on Tuesday next the doors of the house be open; on the question, whether the house agree thereto? It was carried in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas. Messrs. Terhune, Blauvelt, Nicoll, Garriffe, Combs, Schuurman, Bonney, Schenck, Kelley, R. S. Smith, Biddle, J. Smith, Cooper, T. Clark, Davis, Sinnickson, Hall, Baker, Swain, Whilden, Lambert, Cook, Burgin, Bowen, Sheppard, Hankinson, Beardlee.

Nays. Messrs. A. Clark, Walton, Stillwell, Bunn, Blair, Houghton, Starke, Arnold, Longstreet.

The petition from Theodosia and William Norcross, executor and executor of the testament and last will of Joshua Norcross, deceased, was read a second time;

Ordered, That the same be committed to Messrs. R. S. Smith, J. Smith and Biddle, who are directed to enquire into the facts set forth in the said petition, and make report thereon.

A petition from 450 inhabitants of this state, lying near the line of partition between the eastern and western part thereof, was read, setting forth, that a dispute has long subsisted between the East and West-Jersey proprietors, and praying that commissioners may be appointed to settle all disputes between the general proprietors of East and West-Jersey by a law of the state, that the general peace of the state may be the better established, and all further disturbances prevented;

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

The bill, intitled, 'an act for altering the time of holding the annual town-meetings in the counties of Essex, Middlesex and Somerset,' was read a second time, debated, and ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the council by Mr. Newbold.

Council-chamber, Feb. 21, 1786.

'THE council having taken into consideration the report of the commissioners appointed in a resolution of the 26th November last, and also the resolution of the house of assembly of the 20th instant accompanying the same;

Resolved, That the house do approve of the said report, and concur in the said resolution.'

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

Wednesday, February 22, 1786.

The house met.

Mr. R. S. Smith, from the committee appointed to examine into the facts set forth in the petition of Theodosia and William Norcross, reported as follows:

THAT having examined the papers, as vouchers accompanying the said petition, we do find the several matters therein set forth to be true.

By order of the committee,
R. S. SMITH.

Whereupon,

Ordered, That the said Theodosia and William Norcross have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition.

(To be continued.)

American Intelligence.

NEW-HAVEN, February 23.

A gentleman lately from London informs us, that a mill is constructing on the bank of the river Thames, and near Blackfriars Bridge, which is to carry thirty-six pair of stones.—The great power necessary to produce this great effect is derived neither from water nor from wind, but from a more simple, though less obvious source, viz. steam. The whole expence of the mill will be about £. 36,000 sterling. The great power of steam has been sufficiently experienced in the fire-engine. Its application to the purpose of carrying a mill cannot, we conceive, be difficult to a mechanical genius; and should an easy method of making use of it for this purpose be pointed out, it will obviate the disadvantages which many parts of this country may experience from the drying up of mill streams, and which will increase as the country is cleared up.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

By late papers from South-Carolina, we find that the debates of the house of senate and representatives

of that state, are published in a very ample and satisfactory manner in the Charleston Morning Post. The members of both houses appear to possess a very high degree of eloquence and abilities: there are more speakers in proportion to the number, than in the British parliament. But what redounds more to their honour than either eloquence or abilities, is, that their proceedings are marked with candour and liberality, which proves that no low cavilling, quibbling, or party spirit prevails among them. Would to heaven the same could be said of all the states!—We shall give one very strong instance of their enlarged spirit, which reflects the highest honour on them. On the 8th ult. the bill for vesting in Congress a power to regulate the trade of the United States, was debated for the 3d time in the house of representatives. It was admitted on all sides, that this bill would be very likely to injure South-Carolina by limiting the number of vessels to carry her produce. Nevertheless, it was contended for pretty generally, and met with hardly any opposition, that it was incumbent on that state to sacrifice some of her interests to her sister states. This noble principle (which came down to the house enforced by the strongest recommendation of governor Moultrie) prevailed; and the bill was passed, and forwarded to the senate for concurrence. How much more laudable is this conduct, than if that body, split into parties, had spent the time in vain nugatory quibbles about trifles; or had suffered themselves to be so far led away from the good of their country, that one side of the house should esteem it sufficient cause to oppose a measure, merely because it was supported by the other!—Yet this is too often the case in the assembly of Pennsylvania.

The likelihood of disunion arising from the great diversity of interests between the northern and southern states, whereon was founded the strongest hopes of Britain, is now entirely annihilated. When South-Carolina shall have passed the above act, there will remain but Georgia of the southern states, which has not yet vested the necessary powers in Congress—and little doubt can be entertained that the example of her neighbour will powerfully operate on this younger sister of the union. New-York, which has continued obstinate, is now addressed by a variety of able writers, whose praise-worthy endeavours will, it is hoped, produce the wished for effect in her councils.

TRENTON, March 20.

On Monday last the committee of Congress, consisting of the hon. Charles Pinckney of South-Carolina, hon. Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts, and hon. William Grayson of Virginia, had their audience of the assembly of New-Jersey, agreeably to the resolution of Congress of the 7th instant, and the appointment of the house assigning that day.

The resolution of Congress appointing the committee, and stating its purposes, was read—the resolutions of Congress of the 15th of February last respecting the revenue system of 18th April 1783 were also read, and a schedule of the foreign loans laid before the house.

MR. PINCKNEY then addressed the house in nearly the following terms:

MR. SPEAKER,

THE United States in Congress assembled being informed that this house had, on the 20th ultimo, resolved, that they could not consistently with their duty to their constituents assent to the requisition of September last for federal supplies, they have conceived it incumbent on them, as guardians of the general rights and interests of the confederacy, by a deputation of their own body, a measure they never adopt but upon the most important occasions, to present to the view of the state of New-Jersey, the absolute necessity there is in the several states to a strict and punctual compliance with the requisitions of Congress, and the fatal consequences which must inevitably attend an adherence to the present determination of the assembly.

When these states united, convinced of the inability of each to support a separate system, and that on their union depended their protection and existence, policy as well as prudence dictated the necessity of forming one efficient government, which, while it protected and secured the whole, left to the several states those rights of internal sovereignty it was not necessary to delegate, and which could be exercised without injury to the federal authority. In them were placed all those essential powers which constitute a nation—Such are the exclusive rights of peace and war—of sending and receiving embassies—of forming treaties and alliances—and equipping and raising fleets and armies. To them also were delegated the power of obtaining loans on the faith of the United States, and of apportioning to the several members of the union, their quotas of the publick expences. The mode established by the confederation for ascertaining the quota of each was at that time supposed equal and practicable. Experience, however, has proved the contrary, and the states, though frequently urged, having neglected to furnish returns of the value of their lands, and the buildings and improvements thereon, agreeably to the article, Congress were induced to recommend an alteration of it.

This has been under reference for some time—ten of the states have complied, and some of them furnished the returns of their numbers in conformity to the recommendation.—New-Jersey has done both.—It is the best information Congress have been able to obtain of the comparative strength and resources of the different states, and the only one on which they could properly found those requisitions the services and supplies of the federal government render necessary.

The states having thus, by their voluntary act, formed one government as essential to the protection of the whole, and placed in one controlling power the administration of its concerns, and to whom they were to look up for support, each state is bound according to its abilities to furnish a proportion of the expences, and the whole are jointly and severally pledged for

the publick engagements, foreign and domestic.—The mode prescribed by the confederation being impracticable, it follows that the proportions are to be quoted agreeably to the best lights in the possession of the union; for, while the government exists, its members are bound to contribute to its maintenance; and New-Jersey having not only assented to the mode by which she is rated, but furnished the returns on which the assessment could be made with exactness; she certainly cannot with propriety complain of bearing an undue proportion; nor will she, I trust, upon serious reflection, suppose she can, consistently with her duty to the union, refuse the requisition. If she has been over-rated, let her substantiate it in evidence to Congress, and she will always find that body inclined to do her the completest justice. Nay more, if she conceives herself oppressed under the present confederation, let her, through her delegates in Congress, state to them the oppressions she complains of, and urge the calling of a general convention of the states for the purpose of increasing the powers of the federal government, and rendering it more adequate to the ends for which it was instituted.—In this constitutional mode of application there can be no doubt of her meeting with all the support and attention she can wish.

Had her resentment, in concert with Connecticut, been pointed against New-York, and the means in their power by duties, and by opening a free port immediately opposite their city, been exerted to oblige that state to do them justice, so far from injuring, she would have received the countenance of every federal state in the union. But her present conduct, in refusing the constitutional requisition of Congress, and involving the states who were friendly to her interests in the general confusion that must now ensue, so far from obtaining the ends she proposes, will divert the attention of the union from New-York, and from that system which could alone relieve the non-importing states, and apply it wholly to her—For, with what propriety could compulsory means be used against a state, for not assenting to a measure on which we confess she had a right to deliberate, when we suffer another in silence and with impunity to refuse a requisition she is constitutionally bound to comply with?

It will be proper here to remark, that the present requisition is founded upon more advantageous principles than any hitherto adopted, so far as it respects the eight northern states, whose citizens probably hold more than three-fourths of the whole certificate debt of the United States—for of the 11,400,485 dollars, being the total specie value of the loan-office debt, 9,998,880 dollars being more than seven-eighths of the whole were loaned in the seven eastern states. The state of New-Jersey is in proportion a considerable creditor of the union.—How far therefore it becomes her to support the measures of Congress in providing for the interest of this debt, and in asserting its credit, is left to the good sense of the house to determine.—The several requisitions of September 1782, April 1784, and September 1785, which have been just stated to the house, and their principles fully explained, obviate every objection with respect to a larger number of certificates being issued than are provided for, and prove that certificates will not issue from the loan-offices to a greater amount than the interest of the domestic debt to December 1784.—If the states comply with the several requisitions, the funds on which the interest certificates depend will be co-extensive with them, and the certificates all be sunk and called in by the taxes levied by the states. As to the commutation to the army, it is only necessary to remark, that the late Congress found an act of a former Congress finally adopted upon the subject, and the national faith pledged to carry it into effect.—The certificates are so exchanged that it would be impossible now, even if it was proper, to make any discrimination between them and the other publick securities. To the army, however, I am of opinion, their country are bound by the strongest ties of gratitude and affection, and if it could be ever admissible to make any distinctions between the publick creditors, they certainly possess the purest claims to preference and attention.

That the commercial states are indebted to the joint efforts of the whole for the advantages they enjoy, will be readily admitted. Upon these principles Congress have again, by the address of the 15th of February last, which you have just heard read, presented the revenue system to the view of those states that have not complied. Georgia, it is said, has acceded—New-York is now deliberating upon it—and it is hoped that a measure so just in itself, and so necessary at this time to strengthen the federal credit, will meet with their concurrence—if not, we reflect with pleasure, that a great majority of the most important states in the union have, upon every occasion, by their acts and ready compliances with the recommendations of Congress, manifested so warm and zealous an affection to the federal compact, as leaves no doubt of a system soon being formed which will in its operation relieve every embarrassment and inequality complained of. But this will altogether depend upon the concerted measures of such states as are friendly to the system.—By divisions upon the subject of the requisition, you not only defeat and prevent the measures of Congress, for obtaining this desirable end, but furnish the non-complying states with new and forcible arguments against it.—Perhaps I do not go too far in asserting, that a perseverance in your refusal must inevitably tend to dissolve those ties which bind us as a nation—For, should the other states suspend their supplies to the common treasury, until New-Jersey complies with the requisition, the existence of the federal government must be endangered—probably cease.

To this house, therefore, an application is now made, to rescind their act, as one pregnant with the most alarming evils.—The situation of our commerce languishing under the most ruinous and opprobrious restraints, and which nothing but a wise and well-considered system of federal policy can support, has for

Some time demanded our most serious attention—to relieve it from its present embarrassments—to place it upon terms advantageous to our own citizens—and rescue it from the predatory invasions of the Barbary States. The hostile conduct of the savages on our frontiers—the unexampled behaviour of our late enemy, in holding our posts contrary to the treaty, bridling the country, and depriving us of the advantages which would otherwise arise from it—and above all, *that due and sacred regard which a nation ought ever to pay to her engagements as the only solid basis of her honour and prosperity*, at this time particularly call for our strenuous and united exertions.—To these important considerations all motives of state-policy should yield. We should recollect that the grievances and inequalities particular states may complain of can only be relieved by the timely and judicious interposition of the federal authority, and that this once dissolved, the interests of the lesser states may not only be oppressed, but become a prey to the more important, and such a scene of intestine discord and confusion ensue, as every friend to the peace and liberties of his country must wish to avert.—A temptation will be offered to the great maritime powers of Europe to interfere in our politics, and this country, which, under a wise and liberal system might be the happiest, become one of the most miserable and contemptible in existence.

For these and a variety of other reasons which might easily be adduced, I am hopeful the house will rescind their resolution, and pass the requisition. If they do not—in what other light can the United States view their conduct, than in that of an infraction of the confederation, and a solemn recession of this state from its union and protection?—A measure I am convinced they could not have had in the most distant contemplation.—We have ever viewed this state in point of services and exertions as one of the most deserving in the union, and trust that upon this occasion she will evince that attachment to the federal system—we are sure she bears it.

As the measures of Congress must in a great degree depend upon the determination of the house either to rescind or adhere to their late resolution, and as the public anxiety is exceedingly raised, we are to request your honourable body to give us an answer as soon as the importance of the subject will possibly admit."

Mr. Pinckney used a number of other arguments, which we have not been able to obtain, explaining and enforcing the principles of the requisition—proving that it was not intended as a substitute for, or could by any means be construed to interfere with the revenue system of April 18, 1783—stating the consequences which must result from a refusal of it, and urging the house to comply with the expectations of Congress in passing it.

Mr. Gorham and Mr. Grayson followed Mr. Pinckney, and, by a variety of arguments in a very able and pointed manner, proved the impolicy of New-Jersey's refusing the requisition, it being clearly her interest to support the confederation.—The latter gentleman, in particular, urged with great force the impropriety of this state's risking the dissolution of the union, as in the event of another confederation it could not be supposed the lesser states would be allowed to confederate upon equal terms with the more important.

"HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 17, 1786.

"The house resumed the consideration of the motion made by Mr. A. Clark, seconded by Mr. Schenck, on the 14th instant, in the following words, to wit,

"That the honourable committee of Congress be informed, that this house, anxiously desirous of promoting among all the states a lasting union established upon principles of justice and equality, are ready to accede to any measures founded on such a basis.

"That the present confederation, in whatever light the same may be considered with regard to equality, hath not been strictly adhered to in the requisition of September last. The valuation of the lands and buildings have not been taken by any state, nor the mode recommended by Congress for settling the quotas by the number of inhabitants which superceded the requisition for such a valuation been agreed to by all the states so far as to become a federal rule, on which account the requisition of September last can be considered only as recommendatory, and therefore, for the reasons contained in the resolution of this house of the 20th of February last, cannot be complied with further than by providing for the annual payment of interest due to our citizens, which it is supposed will nearly amount to the whole quota of this state on the national debt.

"This house entertains the most grateful sense of the liberal assistance afforded by the friendly powers in Europe, by loaning money to the United States; and sincerely regret the want of proper funds to discharge the interest. This, it must be acknowledged, is not owing to any neglect of Congress; they have done all in their power to raise the sums necessary for that purpose, and their present inability to make prompt payment must be charged only to those states which have refused to grant the United States the duties and imposts which they now collect, as well from states destitute of any foreign commerce, as from their own citizens; and which, if paid into the common treasury at the disposal of Congress, will probably be more than sufficient to raise the specie required.

"Whereupon,

"A motion was made by Mr. T. Clark, seconded by Mr. R. S. Smith, to substitute the following in lieu of the said motion:

"Whereas this house, apprehensive that a compliance with the requisition of Congress of the 27th September last would have a tendency to confirm the states who have not complied with the resolutions of Congress of the 18th April 1783 for a general impost and revenue in their opposition to the plan therein recommended,

and considering all temporary expedients inadequate to raise a fund sufficient to discharge the interest on the national debt, and to provide for other expenditures necessary for the support of the federal government, and for other reasons assigned in the preamble to the resolution of this house of the 20th ult. did resolve, that this house cannot, consistent with the duty they owe their constituents, comply with the requisition of Congress of the 27th September last, until all the states in the union shall comply with the requisition of the 18th April 1783, or until the several states having the advantage of commerce shall forbear exacting duties from other states for their own particular benefit: and whereas a deputation from Congress to this house have, by order of Congress, communicated sundry evils which may arise to the union by the determination of this house if adhered to;

"The house therefore, having reconsidered the said resolution, are of opinion, that, although the said requisition, from a want of conformity to the rule of adjusting the quotas of the several states contained in the 8th article of the confederation, the alteration of which rule not having been acceded to by all the states can of course be binding upon none, must be considered only as recommendatory: notwithstanding which, being willing to remove as far as in their power every embarrassment from the councils of the union, and that the failure of supplies from temporary demands, though clearly evinced from experience, may not be imputed to the state of New-Jersey only, do therefore

"Resolve, That the said resolution of the 20th February last be, and the same is hereby rescinded and made void.

"To which the house agreed.

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

We have authentick information, that Rhode-Island has passed the impost act, in strict conformity to the recommendation of Congress.

A bill was brought into council on Saturday last, for making Paulus-Hook a free port for 25 years, or until New-York shall adopt the 5 per cent. impost, which was ordered a second reading.

The bill for emitting one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit on loan, was negatived by the hon. the council on Wednesday last.

Mill-Stones & Boulting Cloths

FOR SALE, By
ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their STORES, on the fourth wharf below the draw-bridge, and next to Levi Hollingworth's,

FRENCH BURS of various sizes and dimensions, with directions (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage.

COLOGNE STONES; several odd ones of different sizes.

COUNTRY made ditto, of all sizes commonly used, or that may be ordered, of the best grit for merchants or country work, or to grind with a French bur, ever yet experienced in this state.

Boulting Cloths, warranted good:

A very extensive and complete assortment, just imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the boulting business, and to be disposed of at the former low rates, at the stores above-mentioned, or in Spruce-street, three doors from Third-street.

MILLERS and others may be furnished with cloths of superior quality and texture to any we have known imported into America, some of which are much finer than usual.—Those who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may depend on being furnished with such cloths as will certainly answer their purposes (without the trouble and expence of returning them) provided they will attend to the directions which will be given for affixing them in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing grain in the various parts of the United States.

A MILLER wanted on Hire.

An honest, industrious man (without a family) who understands his business well, and is capable of acting as foreman, in a mill which is fully employed on merchants work, ten miles distant from Philadelphia, where he will have three or four hands under him; he must take upon himself all the care of the business in the absence of his employer; and should therefore be capable of making entries in a common day book, as well as receiving and paying small sums of money. He must produce unquestionable recommendations of his honesty, industry and sobriety; without which no application need be made. For further particulars apply as above to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or ROBERT LEWIS, jun. at Pennypack-Mills, near the ten mile stone, on the Bristol road.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1786.

8w

To be sold by adjournment,

AT the dwellinghouse of Joseph Smith, in the town of Trenton, on Tuesday the eleventh day of April next, that noted and accustomed tavern where the said Smith now lives, known by the sign of the General Washington, together with the stables and lots adjoining; also a certain lot of meadow land, containing about five or six acres, adjacent to the said town; late the property of Isaiah Yard; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Yard, Samuel Tucker, & others, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, late Sheriff.

March 15, 1786.

4w

A list of letters remaining in the post-office at Princeton, March 6, 1786.

- (B) Edmund Bainbridge, near Princeton.
- (C) John Cummings, Hanover.
William Cattanah, Boonton.
- (D) Thomas Day, Clemill.
Joel Dunn, New-Market.
- (H) David Hamilton, Princeton.
John Hamilton, Egg-Harbour, 2.
- (I) Andrew Irvin, Lawderback.
William Johnson, Princeton.
- (K) John M'Kinsley, North-America.
- (L) Aaron Longstreet, Princeton, 2.
Richard Loyd, Allentown.
- (M) Alexander Moore, Cumberland county.
John Moore, Suffex.
Elizabeth Morris, Monmouth.
- (P) Job Pearson, Maidenhead.
- (R) Deliverance Randolph, Middletown-Point.
George Rofs, Hibernia.
- (S) Elizabeth Smith, Princeton.
John Stout, Hopewell.
John Stuart, Pluckemin.
James W. Stevens, Princeton.
- (T) Doctor Tunison, Jones's-Tavern.
- (V) Petrus Vangasbeck, King's-Town.
James Vickers, near Mendham.
- (W) Isaac and Ebenezer Wright, Maple-Town.
Andrew Watton, Piles-Grove.

JOHN HARRISON, Postmaster.

To the Publick.

PURSUANT 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 Daniel Halsey's, in Morristown, on the third day of May next, and continue ten days; at major Egbert's, in Brunswick, on the fifteenth, and continue two weeks; at John Anderson's, in Rahway, the twenty-ninth; and at William Scudder's, in West-Field, the fifth of June, and continue one week at each place; at Samuel Mun's, Newark Mountains, the twelfth of June, and continue two weeks; at Adam Boyd's, in Hackinack, the twenty-sixth of June; at Garret Hopper's, in Paramus, the third of July; at

in Pompton, the tenth; at Phineas Randolph's, in Suckafunna, the seventeenth; at Hoagland's, in Suffex, the twenty-fourth; at Willis's, at Suffex Courthouse, the thirty-first; at the widow Swazey's, in Oxford, the seventh of August; at David M'Pheron's in Quaker-Town, the fourteenth; at Thomas Bulman's, in Pennington, the twenty-first; at

Skilman's, in Somerset, the twenty-eighth; at Samuel Annin's, the fourth of September, and continue in each of these places one week; and at Daniel Halsey's, in Morristown, the eleventh of September, and continue until the first day of October, at which time his office will be closed. At the above times and places he will settle and adjust all such certificates as shall be presented to him, which have been 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 law limits the time for transacting this business to the first of October aforesaid, and all those will be finally excluded which are not brought in before that time.

SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.

March 15, 1786.

t. f.

The highest price given for

LINEN RAGS,

Delivered at Joseph Milnor's store, or at the paper-mill, where pay will be made, by

BOWERS and LONG.

March 17, 1786.

Six Pounds Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 11th instant, living in Windsor township, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey.

A BLACK mare, about fourteen hands three inches high, well made, about nine years old, in good order, trots and canters, a good saddle-creature, a few grey hairs in her forehead, a little white below her fetlock in the hind foot, shod all round: it is supposed she was taken away by one Guinnip, an old offender in that way in this state, who broke gaol lately in New-Brunswick. The above reward will be given by the subscriber for the mare and thief, if stolen, or three pounds for the mare only; and, if strayed, thirty shillings for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid for either.

NICHOLAS HIGHT.

Windsor, March 14, 1786.

4w*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to publick sale on Friday the 21st of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwellinghouse of Jacob Vancliver, innholder, in the township of Mansfield; 600 acres of proprietors rights, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, as may best suit the purchasers; late the property of Ase Beck, deceased; seized and taken into execution at the suit of William Fox, junior.

JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

Burlington, Feb. 20, 1786.

1w*

A number of JOCELIN'S
SINGING-BOOKS
To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

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-freet, opposite the coffee-house, for the reception and disposal of all kinds of estates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

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

Allentown, Feb. 17, 1786. PETER IMLAY. 4w*

TO BE SOLD,

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

Knowlton, Feb. 8, 1786. THOMAS BLAIR. 3w*

FOR SALE,

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.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JACOB HILTZHEIMER,
IN PHILADELPHIA,

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

N. B. If not sold by the middle of March next, he will be put out on shares for the ensuing season.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1786. 10w*

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

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

Feb. 10, 1786. 3w* BORDENTOWN, Jan. 23, 1786. t. f.

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.

Land to be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

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

The other containing one hundred and three acres, lying at the Cross-Roads, thirty acres of which is covered with timber, the remainder good tilable land, with a house of two rooms and linter, handily situated to water. The vendue to be held on the premises last described, to begin at ten o'clock. The payments will be made easy, indisputable title given, with attendance by JOHN CARLE, } Trustees for DAVID KIRKPATRICK, } said land. Lamington, Feb. 26, 1786. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

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. 4w*

Notice is hereby given,

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

JOHN CHRISTIE. New-Barbadoes, Feb. 13, 1786. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

A good Plantation to be Sold,

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

Feb. 23, 1786. 4w*

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

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

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney to Ann Pemberton. N. B. The sale was advertised to have been the 9th of March, but by an accident is postponed till the above time. Jan. 18th, 1786. 8w

TO BE SOLD, OR LET

ON the fifteenth of April next, a large brick house and lot in Trenton, very pleasantly situated on the south side of the town, overlooking the river Delaware. There are six rooms in the house, two of which are neatly papered, and a good cellar and kitchen under it. There is half an acre of excellent garden adjoining the house, with a stable for four horses, and a never failing spring of the best tasted water, nearly before the door. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Andrew Pettit, merchant in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Trenton.

SAMUEL W. STOCKTON. March 6, 1786. t. f.

To be let this spring,

THE noted tavern, kept by the subscriber, in New-Germantown, Tewkesbury township, Hunterdon county. For terms apply to ANANIAS MULFORD.

March 10, 1786. 4w*