

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1786.

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

whom it may Concern,

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

JOSEPH BORDEN.
own, Jan. 23, 1786. t. f.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all the creditors of Josiah Smock, an insolvent confined in the gaol of the said county for the debt of common-pleas for said county, on the twenty-third day of February next, at the house of Mr. Egbert, in the city of New-Brunswick, here to shew cause, if any they have, against the assignment of the said debtor's estate made for the benefit of all his creditors, that they be thereupon discharged from his consent to an act of the legislature of this State, 'an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.'
JOSIAH SMOCK.
1786. 4w*

Assembly, November 17, 1785.

RESOLUTION from the trustees of the roads leading from Newark to Paulus Hook, was read, a law to vest the ferries between Newark and Bergen in the trustees, on their paying a certain rent, or on their being accountable for the same to the proprietors, or at least until they have repaid the monies they have expended in the said ferries, and putting the ferries in good order, and also the monies that may hereafter be expended for the said purposes;

That they have leave to present a bill for the relief of the petitioners, on advertisement thereof, and a copy of this order, in the New-Jersey, and in one of the New-York papers, for at least six weeks previous to the next sitting of the Assembly.

Extract from the minutes, MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.
Notice is hereby given, that a bill will be presented to the honourable Assembly at their next sitting, agreeably to the above order.
1786. 6w

TO BE SOLD, A 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

PRIMITIVE WHIG. No. V.

In the multitude of people is the king's honour; but in the want of people is the destruction of the prince.

SOLOMON.

COULD I be really persuaded that a new emission of paper money, would neither promote private fraud, nor publick discredit, I am sure that I should not be against the measure. As to personal interest in the matter, I have none. I have already been cheated out of all the money I had, by those who could pacify their consciences by what they called, *taking the benefit of the law*. God grant that their consciences may be properly alarmed before they launch into that awful eternity, where the defrauding one's neighbour, either under colour, or by express authority of human laws, will not be received as a justification of the sin. But the more I think of the matter, the more apprehensive I am of its pernicious consequences. Among numerous other reasons that I have against it, I am certain that it will discourage the settlement of foreigners amongst us. Smitten with the charms of such free and liberal constitutions as those of the United States; and in which even the taxes occasioned by the late war are nothing compared to those in any part of Europe in time of profound peace, there are thousands in that quarter of the globe, who want to transport themselves into North-America. Gentlemen of middling fortunes, who can make no figure *there*, would *here*, with the same fortune, make a brilliant one. Instead of *these* receiving four or five per cent for the loan of their money, they would *here* receive seven. And the debts occasioned by the late war once discharged, our taxes thereafter will be a mere trifle. All this they know, and for this they pant to spend the remainder of their days in this land of liberty and plenty. But they are told, and the English are not wanting in reiterating the tale with exaggeration, that, in this country, there is no security for property, no stability in publick bodies as to the redemption of paper currency emitted upon the most solemn assurances; and that if they should let out their money at interest, they would in all probability never see it again. There is too much truth in this tale, tho' it is told with exaggeration. And will such monied-men, after a tale so told, come to settle amongst us? They will not. And yet would not one such man be more advantageous to this country than some twenty of those who are clamouring for paper money to cheat their fellow-citizens. They would. Population, says the motto of my paper, and it is taken from the wisest man that ever lived, constitutes the riches of a country.—We have an immense territory to settle. How do we settle it? Not by a proper encouragement of the influx of foreigners, who would be a real addition to our strength; but by schemers and projectors on the one hand, who, I suppose want to be petty princes in the western country, and lords paramount upon some of the lakes; and on the other hand, by those who are running away from publick taxes, and private debts. Thus we diminish our internal strength under the notion of extending our dominion. We injudiciously separate that emblematical bunch of rods of the United Netherlands, which, collectively is strong and infrangible; but disparted, weak and contemptible. What are we to expect from settlers in the back country? What from people emigrating thither without carrying with them either law or gospel; and telling us as soon as they get there, *procul a Jove, procul a Fulmine*? We might, in case of a war, as reasonably expect assistance by calling for it, upon the inhabitants of China, as upon those of Kentucke and along the eastern banks of the Ohio. We ought as soon to expect the payment of our taxes by the great mogul, as by the borderers on Lake Superior. I hope that the Indians will not knock these emigrants on the head for settling lands for which they say they have never been paid; and of which they certainly were the prime occupants. The Indians, tho' cruel in war (such is their manner of warring, and Achilles and Hector waged it in like manner) are generally honest men. I wish the *whites* were as honest. They part with their lands for a trifling consideration. Let us rather pay them that consideration out of policy than provoke the elevation

of their tomahawks against the heads of our citizens. Rather let us pay it from principle than unjustly possess ourselves of what is theirs. *The heaven is the Lord's; but the earth hath he given to the children of men.* That part of the earth now in question, belongs to that part of the children of men. They were there, when we came here. Possession, say the lawyers, is eleven points of the law. At any rate, it is a good title against intruders, who pretend to no other but their intrusion. But an honest man will not desire to wrest from them their possessions by force. William Penn, one of the wisest legislators, and one of the most conscientious of men in the world, did not. Why the descendants of this great and good man were lately stripped of their patrimony by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I will not take upon me to determine. It is above my comprehension; and said King James I. of England, the *arcana imperii* are inscrutable, save by those who hold the reigns of government, and doubtless this monarch was as great a mercury as his preceptor Buchanan could make *ex quovis ligno*. Sure, however, I am that the preamble to the act that so stripped them of their property doth not determine the justice of it to my satisfaction.—I return from all my digressions, and asking the reader's pardon for having made them, I say that the future glory and riches of these states will eminently depend upon their population. That we ought therefore for this purpose, to give the greatest possible encouragement to the influx of foreigners. But that our system of a paper currency will eternally discourage such influx; and that it consequently is an argument against the further emission of such paper currency.

Mr. COLLINS,

Please to give the following a place in your next week's gazette, and you'll oblige a constant customer, and the publick in general.

IN answer to the Primitive Whig, No. 2. Nothing is more astonishing, in this present age, as to behold men of judgment so biased with self-interest, as to sacrifice all truth, honour and virtue; it therefore behoves every uninterested man, who has a real concern for the welfare and prosperity of his country, to oblige the publick with his speculations, if grounded upon good principles. I have for a long time continued silent, and could have wished to remain so, daily expecting to see men of brighter abilities step forth, in defence of their distressed country, to answer those able though most self-interested and biased pieces, at sundry times published in your weekly gazette, which are so strenuously supported by the Primitive Whig, in opposition of a new paper emission, but rather a circulating medium. But apprehensive of such daily ruins occasioned by such evil-minded speculating and designing men daily subsisting, which calls for immediate relief, and now is the only object which induces me (though uninterestedly, only for the real concern and prosperity of my distressed country) to take up my pen, in vindication of my country and the publick petitioners for a new paper emission, whom Mr. Whig so scandalously reprobates and censures, as a set of double-minded, unconscionable, prevaricating and insidious petitioners. I could wish Mr. Primitive Whig had honour enough to apply that phrase on those deserving that compliment, and not on the publick in general, but on those self-interested designing beings (or pick-pockets as they may be stiled) and such as would wish to drive their neighbours to the utmost extremity, in order to engross their estates into their own hands; yet he will attempt to hold those up as just and laudable. Impartial publick, judge for yourselves! Must honesty be turned into knavery, and knavery into honesty! The first point in question, who are those in favour of a paper currency? He answers, they are debtors, and debtors by their own confession utterly irretrievable, without this iniquitous device of a paper currency. He calls them so, because, unless they pay in money greatly depreciated at the time of payment, it can afford them no relief. How in the name of common sense, can Mr. Whig support that argument. If the industrious man could have good hard (or any other lawful money) on loan, for five or six years, to pay a debt immediately called

upon, at the risk of having his land sold by execution, would that afford him no relief? whereas without it his estate must be sold for half nothing. Very astonishing. Surely he may annually raise out of that land so much more as he spends, to lessen the principal in seven years, and as will discharge the interest. He further adds, in what better situation can a man be, to be enabled to pay A, by running in debt to B. This question is already answered. Further undertakes to remind the inviolability of the publick faith, of the former legislature, has been experienced, which gives undoubted reason to believe, such depreciation will really ensue. Doth he compare that time with the present established independency? Must not every impartial friend to his country be convinced, of a wide difference between the former and the present time and the plan for which those petitioners petition for? Can he compare the present on the same footing as the former? By no means. Although he would wish to condemn it already to a tenfold depreciation, and thereupon calls for Justice, whither art thou fled, Honour, Truth and Virtue, where have ye taken up your abode? Surely not in those designing men, nor in the man that, through self-interested views, would scandalously censure the publick (without having any knowledge of them) as a set of invidious beings. Is there any spark of Justice, Honesty, Truth or Virtue in them? No, it is fled from him. Well may he call out Justice, whither art thou fled. Beware, my fellow-citizens, of wolves, that come to you in sheeps cloathing, lest they devour you. What Honour can frequent the doors of a set of self-interested beings, whom, from principle of self-interest, would grind the face of the poor and needy. Is it Honour to drive the man that's unable, for the want of a circulating medium, to utter ruin and despair? Is it Honour for a man to covet his neighbour's estate for half value? No. Surely we hope better things from our present assembly. They are men of too much sense, to be so duped as to suffer that power any longer to remain in the hands of those self-interested speculators, to triumph over the poor and distressed. He further adds, no man of property, no man out of debt, nor the industrious, except a few individuals, countenance the scheme. Can he assure this from knowledge, doth he know the minds of the publick in general? If that be the case, he certainly must know that those petitioners in opposition, are a set of self-interested beings, such as lawyers, who glory in the guinea fee, for every suit brought against the poor debtor, who, by those wicked petitions, is prevented to save himself from total ruin. Next, are those who possess hard money under lock and key, therewith to speculate on the ruins of his fellow-citizens. Next, are the hard-hearted creditors, who through self-interest, are hurrying the poor debtor to the last extremity, in order to engross his estate into his own hands; and the next, are a few individuals, who (for the want of judgment, through preservation by the former) are led by a train of bug-bears, to believe that the fear of a depreciating paper currency, banishes the hard money, and keeps the same under lock and key, but destitute of a remedy to remove that pretended fear, and with such like arguments, they are straining every nerve, in opposition to a circulating medium, not out of real fear of its depreciating, but with a fixed determination to carry their ruinous, and most self-interested schemes into execution. Is this self-interest just and laudable as the Primitive Whig has been pleased to term it, and adds, by what motives must such legislature be influenced in favour of a paper emission, he desires to be excused from answering the question. Well may he desire it. My dear countrymen, beware of false prophets, who prophecy, that the payment in a paper emission will only save your bodies from imprisonment, but will be the evident exposition of your souls to eternal perdition, for such bare-faced knavery; wherein that knavery consists I cannot account for, without it consists in paying your debts honestly.

A FARMER.

FRIEND COLLINS,

As the Primitive Whig, No. 2, has invited all persons who are opposed to paper money to favour the publick with their sentiments on the subject, I have inclosed you a copy of a remonstrance against the emission of paper money, now signing by the principal inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, to be presented to the legislature at their next sitting, and request you to give it a place in your next paper, as containing sentiments, expressed in a short and concise manner, worthy the attention of the publick.

I am your steady customer.

Cumberland county, Jan. 23, 1786.

To the honourable the legislature of the state of New-Jersey.

The Memorial and remonstrance of the subscribers, inhabitants of the county of Cumberland,

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists have observed with regret, in the votes and proceedings of the house of assembly, at their last sitting, that a bill was brought in, and is now under consideration, for striking the sum of one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit. Fully persuaded that any increase of the paper currency of the state, at this time, will prove highly injurious both to this, and the United States; we conceive it to be our duty, as free citizens of a free state, to remonstrate against it, in the strongest terms.

As gold and silver, by the general consent of all civilized nations, have become universal currency, and by their intrinsic value are objects of real wealth; where a sufficient quantity of those precious metals can be procured, to answer the purposes of a circulating medium, it must be very impolitic to have re-

course to an ideal currency, which can have no intrinsic value in itself, and which, as it must be sunk in a few years, will increase the debt, without adding any thing to the wealth of the state.

The quantity of circulating coin in the state cannot be exactly known, but that there is not such a scarcity of it as to render it necessary or expedient to emit paper as a substitute for specie, is evident from the high prices of labour and produce, and the ease with which they can be converted into specie. There are few countries whose staple commodities bear so high a price, and still fewer where labourers, mechanics, and manufacturers can command so much gold and silver for their work, as in our country. This clearly proves, that there is a greater quantity of specie in the state, in proportion to the saleable property of the state, than in most other countries with which we are acquainted; and that the want of money so loudly complained of by individuals, arises solely from the want of that industry, prudence and frugality, necessary to procure it.

But supposing there was a real scarcity of specie now in circulation, we apprehend it would be bad policy to emit paper money, at this time, for the following reasons:

1. Because a scarcity of money is a political disease, which, if left to itself, will naturally effect its own cure, by producing a change of commerce in our favour, and forcing us into those virtuous habits of industry, economy and simplicity of manners, so essential to the welfare and prosperity of states, more especially that of republicks.

2. Because, as a sovereign independent nation, we have it in our power, by the regulation of commerce, and the encouragement of agriculture, arts and manufactures, to procure an influx of gold and silver into the state, and thereby supercede the necessity of a paper currency.

3. Because money being the representative of property, the emission of paper money, if it can be made to circulate, will inevitably prevent gold and silver from coming into the state, and send out a great part of that which is now in it.

4. Because the publick securities and paper money already emitted, are sufficient to supply the supposed scarcity of gold and silver; and by a proper arrangement of our finances, and a moderate increase and prudent management of the revenues of government, may be made to answer all the purposes of paper credit, without any of the pernicious consequences which must result from a further emission of paper money.

5. Because, circumstanced as our state now is, with the balance of trade against us, and a too great propensity in all ranks of people to purchase foreign superfluities, sound policy requires, that, until an alteration can be effected in our trade and manners, a measure which will tend to lessen our national economy, should not be adopted.

6. Because paper money, from its local circulation, will encrease the embarrassments upon our commerce, and thereby render the balance of trade against us much greater than it otherwise would be.

7. Because it will be impossible to accommodate the paper money of an individual state, to the general system of finance established by the United States in Congress assembled, for the payment of their national debt, and support of the federal union.

8. Because, from our continual intercourse and political connexion, with our sister states in union, paper cannot be made to answer the purposes of money, unless its currency extends through all the states.

9. Because the instability of government, the deranged state of our finances, the repeated violations of publick engagements, and the general fate of all the paper money emitted since the revolution, have totally destroyed publick credit, and rendered it impossible, at this juncture, to make paper money a circulating medium, or to prevent its depreciation.

If left to itself, paper money will not circulate, for want of credit and confidence in government; and to enforce its circulation by making it a legal tender in the payment of debts, will destroy the little credit it might otherwise acquire from the voluntary exertions of individuals, by a recollection of the injuries lately sustained by the operation of tender laws, and the natural aversion of the human mind to submit to such arbitrary impositions; while the apprehension of being compelled to take the money when depreciated, will put a stop to commerce, and infallibly hasten its depreciation. For these reasons, and others which might be assigned, it is too obvious to be doubted, that, if paper money should now be made, it will immediately depreciate; and to make it a legal tender under such circumstances, would be sporting with the property of your constituents, and establishing injustice by law; a measure which, we conceive, no legislature, after having been witnesses of the evils which tender laws have so recently produced, can think themselves justifiable to adopt.

Relying upon the cadour, wisdom and integrity, of the representatives of a free people, we flatter ourselves, that the reasons we have offered, against the emission of paper money, at this time, will be duly attended to; and that the bill for that purpose, now under consideration, will be rejected.

January 16, 1786.

S I R,

Your printing the inclosed will much oblige your constant reader,

TIM CANDID.

To the Primitive Whig.

S I R,

WHEN I perceived the Latin quotation that graced the top of your performance, I vainly flattered myself to find it furnished with solid and learned arguments; for it was reasonable to suppose, that he who was versed in the antient languages, should likewise

be skilled in his own; and that he who could discover beauties in others, would be capable of excellencies in himself. My chagrin and mortification at my disappointment I hope, sir, will plead my excuse for this address, for I candidly confess that vexation, rather than any apprehension of the influence of your writings, has induced me to trouble you with this epistle. Not, sir, that I would wish to insinuate that your performance is devoid of merit; all the credit that an ingenious writer deserves, who has espoused the wrong side of a dispute, you have justly merited. Indeed were you possessed of as much candour as genius, or were your subject in reality equal to your abilities, I should have reason to suppose, that the publick would never have been entertained with passion instead of deliberate reasoning, or scurrility instead of argument. But that I may not be tedious, I shall immediately introduce the objections that I have conceived towards your publications, and at the same time shall endeavour to shew wherein you have sacrificed modesty, candour, and every true sentiment of liberty. Nor do I despair of proving, to the satisfaction of every unbiassed person, that you have abused, in a shameful manner, the state at large. Here I am much at a loss to reconcile your motto to the tenor of your writings, as the very obvious contrast between the persons there described, and the persons that you have held forth to publick view, according to your notions of their honour and honesty, renders it liable to several interpretations. If, sir, you mean to set that picture in opposition to the character of those who are desirous of a paper currency, let me do those gentlemen the justice to say, that your insinuation is equally false and ungenerous. But I am more inclined to believe that you have designed it as a true description of yourself, and that you, no doubt, imagine your stepping forth in the publick news-papers, at the present conjuncture, will, in a manner, give a sanction to your pride. As I am unacquainted with your character, it is impossible for me to judge how far you have answered the first part of your text. As for your friends and country, they may easily be described. Usurers, and men who, from certain circumstances, are enabled to rest contentedly, uninfluenced by the distresses of the people with regard to those very taxes that maintain them in luxury and ease—these, sir, are your friends and your country, and for these you in reality have suffered a political death—for your sentiments are disregarded by every person of sense. Your surpassing modesty likewise appears from your introduction to your second publication, to which I refer the reader. In short, you appear to me to make your appearance in a passion, and to be so entirely possessed of the idea of your own importance, that you will not so much as deign to be in a good humour—as if a gentleman, as I shall suppose you, should fall into inferior company, as I shall suppose the publick, carrying with me at the same time an idea that it was necessary for him to bring them over to his opinion respecting matters of some consequence, should, instead of using mild and gentle arguments to incline them to his measure, begin with calling them scabby rascals, ignorant puppies, and a thousand other very mild epithets, which you, in every sense of the word, have liberally bestowed on the publick. Your want of candour and spirit of liberty will satisfactorily appear from the following remarks: You complain that Americans and whig Americans, as you are pleased to stile them, are so exceedingly dilatory in paying their respective quotas of the necessary taxes. I give this as a reason for their remissness in that respect—that they, from the amazing scarcity of money, are obliged to sell their property for one half its real value; but the ingenious and candid Primitive Whig, has, as he supposes, discovered another source for their non-compliance, which, extraordinary as it is, is nevertheless more than equalled by the modesty of the proposed remedy—*Let your daughters be clothed in bumfpan.* The very language of a despotic minister, or the little supporters of arbitrary power. And again, you make use of this admirable sentiment, so truly worthy an American and a patriot, *that the time may come when laws will be made in favour of the creditors and not the debtors.* The period that you so much wish for can never arrive till liberty is entirely lost from amongst us; till the persons that compose our legislature are abandoned to every sentiment of publick virtue, then, in reality, will the intention of our laws be perverted to the worst of purposes; from being the guardians of the weak, they will then gloriously become the instruments of oppression. And here, sir, I am emboldened to say, that if under such a government as you ardently desire, any person should be hardy enough to vent his spleen in the manner you have thought proper to do, his ears, gracing some publick edifice, would give woful indications of the consequences of his imprudence. Your petition is a direct impeachment of the honour of our former legislatures, and a positive declaration derogatory to the honesty of those persons who already have signed, and of those who through sentiment hereafter may sign, a petition to the legislature in favour of loan-office or other paper currency. The best men, I admit, may err, not even excepting the Primitive Whig; but I see no reason why ever if they do err, that you or any other man is thereby privileged to convert them into blockheads and knaves as your whimsical caprice may lead you. But, sir, as nothing is more easy than to set a serious thing in a ridiculous light, I humbly conceive that on that account you have but little reason to plume yourself. For as such petitions, if ever they in reality be presented, will undoubtedly be signed by some of the most respectable inhabitants, your production will always be viewed in the light of a mere party finesse, in which every sentiment of respect and delicacy is sacrificed to private views. That you yourself, sir, are a miser, I fancy I can establish from your own expressions, even beyond the possibility of contradiction. In speaking of hard money you make use of the most

tender and delicate expressions, in so much that, were an uninformed person to hear them, he would immediately without hesitation conclude that you were speaking of your mistress—'send it forth in this breathing, cheating world.' What sensibility! The poor man is certainly jealous lest every two-handed monster should possess his darling. Hug it to your heart. Bury it in your bosom—it is the money itself, independent of its utility, that you love and admire—and upon that principle we may interpret your detestation of paper money, which can and will answer every expectation but the mercenary views of a miser. I have always supposed it the duty of him who attempts to discuss a matter of public concern, especially if it admits of altercation, to make use of his arguments in the most cool and dispassionate manner. Nor ought he to wrangle with the society at large, if he finds it averse from entertaining the same sentiments as himself. He who addresses a free and enlightened people would do well to consider the propriety of his language, as well as the delicacy of his sentiments. If he be neglectful in either of these respects, it has always been my opinion, that no considerations whatever can be a sufficient compensation for his disrespect. As my vexation proceeds not so much on my own as on the public account, the observations that I have made, I flatter myself, will be candidly received by my countrymen and fellow-citizens, tho' they are by no means calculated to enforce conviction, but to discover the absurdity of those who dare so outrageously to insult them. And now to the Primitive Whig, I make this my last acknowledgment, that had he expressed himself with the decency that the subject and the publick demanded, however opposite his opinion might have been to my own, I should nevertheless have received great satisfaction from the perusal of his writings, in hopes therefore for the future he will consider the dignity of the publick, as well as his own importance, I remain his most humble servant.

TIM CANDID.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, January 10.

In Congress, Monday, January 2, 1786. On motion of Mr. Pettit, seconded by Mr. King, resolved, that a letter be granted to the ship Canton, Thomas Truxton, master, in the form following:

Most serene, serene, most puissant, puissant, high, illustrious, noble, honourable, venerable, wise and prudent emperors, kings, republicks, princes, dukes, earls, barons, lords, burgomasters, councillors, as also judges, officers, justiciaries, and regents, of all the good cities and places, whether ecclesiastical or secular, who shall see these presents or hear them read,—

We, the United States in Congress assembled, make known, that Thomas Truxton, captain of the ship called the Canton, is a citizen of the United States of America, and that the ship which he commands belongs to citizens of the said United States; and as we wish to see the said Thomas Truxton prosper in his lawful affairs, our prayer is to all the before-mentioned, and to each of them separately, where the said Thomas Truxton shall arrive with his vessel and cargo, that they may please to receive him with goodness, and treat him in a becoming manner, permitting him, upon the usual tolls and expences in passing and repassing, to pass, navigate and frequent the ports, passes and territories, to the end, to transact his business where and in what manner he shall judge proper, whereof we shall be willingly indebted. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

(Witness)

DAVID RAMSAY,

Chairman of Congress, in the absence of his excellency John Hancock, president, this second day of January, in the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of our sovereignty and independency the tenth.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

We learn from Bermuda, that the schooner Favourite Molly, capt. Hodsdon, sailed from thence on the 2d of December, bound for Charleston, but 4 days after sprung a leak, and foundered at sea; the capt. and crew got into the boat with much difficulty, and were 3 days without provisions, water, or any thing necessary to guide them; but happily for them they were picked up by a brig from Bristol, which brought them safe back to Bermuda.

* * * EUGENIO, No. III, and a piece signed a PRIMITIVE TORY, are received, and will be inserted in our next.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the county of Gloucester are justly alarmed with apprehensions of a further emission of paper money, from the disposition of other counties in the eastern division of the state; and that the representatives of this county may be instructed in this very important point, the more clearly to evince the disposition of their constituents: it is requested, that a meeting be held on Saturday the 11th of February, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the courthouse in Gloucester for the above purpose.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOSEPH HUGG,
JOSEPH ELLIS.

Jan. 25, 1786.

T O B E L E T,

A COMMODIOUS dwellinghouse and potworks, late the estate of James Rhodes, deceased, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, near Trenton; to be entered upon immediately. For terms apply to Mr. John Yard, in Tienton, or the subscriber on the premises. CATHARINE RHODES.

Feb. 3, 1786.

IV* t. f.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

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

ROBERT WHATLY.

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

Lamberton, Feb. 3, 1786.

4w†

LAND OFFICE, FOR THE SALE OF ESTATES.

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

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

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

The Business of the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

Carried on as usual.

C A S H

Is advanced at a reasonable interest.

READY MONEY, AND THE VERY HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR FINAL SETTLEMENTS, THOMPSON'S NOTES, STATE AND 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

T O B E S O L D,

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

One other plantation within 2 or 3 miles of Pitts-Town, in the county aforesaid, containing about 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.

3w

Roxbury, Dec. 1, 1785.

PROPOSALS.

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

T H E

H I S T O R Y

O F T H E

Rise, Progress and Conclusion,

O F T H E

AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

By the Rev. WILLIAM GORDON, D. D.

of Roxbury, in the state of Massachusetts.

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

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

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

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

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

Subscriptions are taken in by the printer hereof.

F O R S A L E.

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

J. HICKS.

Attlebury, Feb. 1, 1786.

3w*

House of Assembly, November 21, 1785.

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

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of his petition, on advertising the purport thereof, and a copy of this order at least six weeks previous thereto in the different news-papers printed in this state.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

RENSSELAER WILLIAMS.

Jan. 21, 1786. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE,

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

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

Freehold, Jan. 14, 1786. 3w

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. Bordertown, Dec. 28, 1785. 6w 7s6

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 Wathington, 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*

House of Assembly, Nov. 11, 1785.

PETITION from Martha Vancuyver, widow and relict of William Vancuyver, 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 VANSUYVER.

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

JOSIAH MATLACK,
MARY MATLACK,
MARTHA VANSUYVER.

Dec. 30, 1785. 6w

House of Assembly, Nov. 15, 1785.

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

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

PUBLICK VENDUE,

A VALUABLE GRAZING

FARM,

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

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

11w

PURSUANT to the directi-

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

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose at Joseph Matlack's, in Woodbury, the 6th Feb. at Sweedborough, the 13th; at 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.

TO BE SOLD.

A LOT 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. 4w*

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

JAMES PARKER.

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

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.