

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1785.

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## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to ascertain the power and authority of the ordinary and his surrogates, to regulate the jurisdiction of the prerogative court, and to establish an orphan's court in the several counties of the state.

(Concluded from our last.)

Sect. 13.

AND be it further Enacted, That executors, administrators or guardians, may, by the leave and direction of the orphan's court, put out their minors money to interest, upon such security, and for such a length of time, as the said court shall allow of; and if such security, so taken bona fide and without fraud, shall happen to prove insufficient, it shall be the minor's loss; but if no person who may be willing to take the said money at interest, with such security, can be found by the persons so as aforesaid concerned for the minor, nor by any others, then the said executors, administrators or guardians, shall, in such cases, be accountable for the principal money only, until it can be put out at interest as aforesaid; and in all cases where the money of orphans shall be put to interest as aforesaid, or where-ever the same might be so put to interest, the executor, administrator or guardian, shall be accountable for the principal, together with all the interest that shall or might accrue thereon.

14. And be it further Enacted, That where any person seized of real estate in fee simple shall die intestate, leaving two or more children, any of whom being under age, the said court, on application, may order and direct a division of such real estate to be made agreeably to the act, intitled, 'An act to alter the law directing the descent of real estates,' passed the twenty-fourth of May, seventeen hundred and eighty, the metes and bounds of each child's share to be ascertained by three indifferent persons to be appointed by the court, and a report made thereon in writing by them, or any two of them, to the next orphan's court after such division shall be made; which said report, after being approved of by the court, shall be conclusive to all parties concerned.

15. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the surrogate of each county shall take the depositions to wills, administrations, inventories and administration bonds, in cases of intestacy, and transmit them to the registry of the prerogative court, in cases only where no difficulty, objection or dispute, shall arise thereon; but in all cases whatsoever where doubts arise on the face of a will, or a caveat is put in against proving a will, and where-ever disputes happen respecting the existence of a will, the fairness of an inventory, or the right of administration, the surrogate shall issue citations to all persons concerned, to appear at the next orphan's court to be held in and for the county, which citations shall be served at least ten days before the sitting of the court, where the cause shall be heard in a summary way, and determined by the judges of the said court, subject to an appeal to the prerogative court if demanded by any of the parties within one month next after the sentence or decree of the orphan's court, after which, if no appeal be demanded, the surrogate shall proceed thereon as the sentence of the orphan's court shall direct; and all proceedings of surrogates, not brought as aforesaid before the orphan's court, shall in like manner be subject to an appeal to the prerogative court.

16. And be it further Enacted, That the surrogate shall also audit and state the accounts of executors and administrators exhibited to him, and report the same to the orphan's court at the next sitting after the executor, in case of a will, or the administrator, in case of intestacy, giving at least two months notice of his intention in three of the most publick places in the county where such account is to be allowed; which court, on due proof of notice as aforesaid, and no exception being made to the report of the surrogate, shall decree an allowance of the account as stated; but if any person or persons interested in the settlement of said account shall, by himself or attorney, appear and make exceptions to the report, the court

shall either proceed to hear the proofs and allegations, and correct or amend any mistakes or errors that may happen in the account as reported, or refer the same to auditors, who shall examine and restate the account, after hearing parties and witnesses, and make report to the next or some subsequent court for confirmation and allowance as aforesaid. Provided always, that in all cases where it shall appear that the executor or administrator hath not had sufficient assets in hand of the testator or intestate, to satisfy all just debts and expences, the court shall not proceed to decree an allowance of the account until the next sitting after the report is made, nor until proclamation shall be publickly made at that and the subsequent court for all creditors and others interested in said estate to appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the account as stated should not be allowed. And the accounts of guardians shall be audited and stated by the surrogate, and reported to, and finally settled and allowed by, the orphan's court in manner aforesaid; and the said court shall, upon application of an orphan or other person interested, from time to time, order and direct guardians to account as aforesaid for all monies, goods and chattels, they shall receive, and for the rents, issues and profits, of any real estate in their possession belonging to their wards.

17. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sentence or decree of the orphan's court, on the final settlement and allowance of the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, shall be conclusive upon all parties, and shall exonerate and forever discharge every such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, from all demands of creditors, legatees or others, beyond the amount of such settlement, except for assets or monies which may come to hand after settlement as aforesaid, excepting also in cases where a party applying for a re-settlement of such accounts shall prove some fraud or apparent mistake therein to the satisfaction of the said orphan's court.

18. And be it further Enacted, That letters of guardianship, for minors of the age of fourteen years and upwards, shall be granted upon petition of the orphan, signed by him or her in the presence of the ordinary, or any one of his surrogates, and giving good security as heretofore; but where-ever a guardian may be necessary to an orphan under fourteen, the mother or the next of kin of full age, and where there are several relations in equal degree of kindred, any one giving due notice to the rest, may apply to the orphan's court in behalf of such minor for a guardian; and the court, on enquiring into the circumstances of the orphan's estate and person, and that of his relations, shall admit either one or more of them, or a stranger willing to accept the trust at their discretion, to be guardian of such minor until he or she shall attain the age of discretion or fourteen years, he, she or they, giving such security to the ordinary as the court shall direct, the bond and a transcript of the order of the orphan's court being transmitted to the ordinary, he shall grant a letter of guardianship accordingly; and where-ever a guardian is so appointed, and the minor, after he or she hath attained the age of fourteen, shall choose the same person or persons to continue guardian until he or she shall be of full age, application shall be made to the orphan's court for that purpose by the minor in person, and an entry thereof made by the clerk in the minutes of the court, and endorsed on the letter of guardianship, which shall be good and sufficient to constitute a legal guardianship, until the minor shall arrive at twenty-one years of age, without a new letter of guardianship; but if the minor, after the age of fourteen, chooses another person guardian, letters of guardianship shall be applied for, and taken out as before directed.

19. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every person duly cited or summoned to appear at any of the said orphan's courts, ten days before the time appointed for appearance, who shall make default, shall be liable to attachment for contempt; and the said courts are hereby authorized and empowered to compel obedience to their process, orders and sentences, by imprisonment of body, or distress and sale of lands or goods, as fully and amply, as any other Court of Record in the state: And all final sentences

or decrees of the Orphan's Courts, where no appeal is given to the Prerogative Court, shall be subject to removal by *Certiorari* into the Supreme Court. Provided always, That such *Certiorari* be applied for by either of the parties to the suit within three months after such final sentence or decree, and not otherwise.

20. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fees to be allowed, taxed and taken, by the judges and officers of the orphan's court, shall be as follows, to wit,

## JUDGES FEES.

For hearing every cause and final order or decree thereon, Six Shillings.

For all other services, the same fees as judges of the court of common-pleas.

## SURROGATE AND CLERK'S FEES.

For drawing and taking depositions to a will and inventory, and transmitting the same to the register of the Prerogative Court, Ten Shillings.

For drawing administration-bond, and taking deposition on the bond and inventory, and transmitting the same as aforesaid, Ten Shillings.

Drawing a bond of guardianship, and transmitting the same as aforesaid, Five Shillings.

For auditing and stating the accounts of executors, administrators or Guardians, and reporting the same to the court, such fees as the court shall think reasonable.

For a copy of the inventory to be filed in the clerk's office of the Orphan's Court, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

For entering Rules, orders, and all other services done in court, the same as allowed the clerk of the Common-Pleas and Quarter-Sessions.

Sheriffs and constables fees, the same as are allowed for the like services in Common-Pleas and Quarter-Sessions.

21. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sheriff and constables of the county shall be, and they hereby are severally declared to be officers of the Orphan's Court, and shall attend the same as such, and serve all process and orders of the court or judges directed to them, or any of them.

Passed at Trenton, December 16, 1784.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.  
By the ship *Betsy, Crow*, in nine weeks from Liverpool, and the ship *Count de Artois, Nicolson*, in eight weeks from Nantz, arrived at New-York, we have received the following important advices, viz.

H A G U E, November 13.

The following is the substance of a circular letter sent to all the Ministers of the Emperor of Germany, at the foreign Courts, dated October 23, 1784; which is considered in Europe as a DECLARATION of war.

YOU are not ignorant of the origin and the consequences of the differences lately arisen between the Emperor and the Republic of the United Provinces; of the complaints and well-founded claims which His Imperial Majesty has long had against the States-General; of the offer which, notwithstanding that, His Majesty made to them, to arrange those matters amicably with them; the conferences which have been established in consequence for that purpose at Brussels; and lastly, the ultimatum which, with a view to abridge the negotiation, the Emperor was pleased to remit to the States-General.

By the non-performance and the violation of the treaties, which the Dutch practised on all occasions, apparently favourable to them, the shutting of the Scheldt, has long been a submission not obligatory on the Austrian Low Countries, and the general face of the affairs of Europe is besides so different now from what it was at the conclusion of the treaty of Munster, that it is manifest the stipulation of that treaty which regards the Scheldt is really at present no object.

The Emperor, notwithstanding this, was disposed to accommodate matters amicably with the Republic, even to the sacrifice of the most lawful and important claims; but the more His Majesty testified his readi-

nels for this purpose, the less he has found on the part of the Republick. They have, on the contrary, endeavoured to raise all sorts of impediments to the success of the negotiation, and for that end have persisted in sustaining and preserving a claim to which, on account of so many contraventions to treaties, they can have no legitimate right.

"To prevent the injuries which the States-General had in view to establish thereby, contrary to the incontestable rights of His Imperial Majesty, and to leave no doubt of his unalterable resolution, to adhere to the propositions contained in the ultimatum, His Majesty could not forbear determining to send to sea, from Antwerp, a ship under his flag, after having declared long enough before in what manner he should consider all violent opposition that might be made to the free passage of the said ship.

"The relation hereto annexed (as already given in this paper) contains the detail of the manner in which the Dutch insulted the Imperial flag, instead of continuing themselves in every case to their pretended right secretly, by protestations in form.

"His Imperial Majesty cannot therefore look on this fact but as an effective declaration of war on the part of the Republick.

"In consequence of which His Majesty hath already recalled the Baron de Reischach, who has hitherto been his Minister at the Hague, with orders to quit Holland without taking leave of the States-General; and all the necessary dispositions have been equally made, for assembling without delay, in the Low Countries, an army of 80,000 Imperial troops, which His Majesty proposes to augment as circumstances may require.

"The Emperor flatters himself, that these measures will be considered by all the impartial part of Europe as the natural consequences of an hostility so manifest, and a fact by which his dignity has been so grievously wounded. You will be pleased, Sir, to explain yourself on this occasion, in consequence of all the matters above-mentioned."

We shall here give, per contra, the paper delivered by the Dutch Ministers at Brussels to Comte Belgiojoso.

"THE Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republick of the United Provinces, having received, from His Excellency Comte Belgiojoso, His Imperial Majesty's orders, signifying, that by the conduct, which His Majesty styles an insult offered to his flag, the Republick is supposed to have begun hostilities, in consequence of which, Baron Reischach has been recalled: The aforesaid Dutch Ministers beg leave most forcibly to insist on the declaration delivered by them to His Excellency Comte Belgiojoso, on the part of the States; that the latter protesting, that as their sole aim was to support their uncontroversible right, they cannot be suspected of any hostile aggression, which is the less to be laid to their charge, that they positively declared not to stand any ways answerable for the consequences that may ensue from the particular construction which His Imperial Majesty may be pleased to put upon the affair.

"The Republick, far from being considered in the light of a power having acted offensively, still persist in their peaceable dispositions; but, if unfortunately, such dispositions can have no influence on the mind of His Imperial Majesty, though the States still preserve some hopes to the contrary, the Republick will find itself in the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to such means as the right of nature and nations entitles it to. Hoping that Divine Providence, and the applauding voice of the neutral powers, will assist in maintaining the Republick in the just defence of its dearest rights.

Given at Brussels, October 30, 1784.

Signed, BARON HOP,  
W. A. LESTEVENON,  
P. VAN LEYDE,  
P. E. VAN DE PERRE."

### Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, November 8.

Accounts have been received here, that last night the Dutch broke one of their Dikes near Lillo, by which several Persons were drowned. They attempted to break a second, but were prevented by the Imperial troops. This event has spread an alarm at Ostend, and has occasioned an extraordinary diligence in completing the works on the ramparts there.

Gazette.

ANTWERP, November 8.

The garrisons of the Dutch forts on the Scheldt, have sent detachments to seize on the sluices within the territories of His Majesty; and have actually commenced an inundation, which has already overflowed a part of our Polders.

The cannonade of this day has been very serious. It came from the fort of Cruyschans, and was directly levelled against the subjects of the Emperor, who were taking all possible measures to prevent the

ulterior progress of the inundation, which must involve their own utter ruin. A ball has even entered a farm-house, wherein was a picquet of Imperial troops. And all this while the troops of His Majesty have not committed the least act of hostility against the Dutch, or even fired a musket-shot.—An aggression so manifest, must draw on the Republick the blame of all Europe!

L O N D O N, November 7.

They write from the Hague, that the late returns of the army were 39,000 men in the Seven United Provinces. The augmentation is to be 13,000, which will make up 42,000 in the whole.

The whole population of Holland, included in all the Seven United Provinces, is about 2,500,000 persons; and the annual revenue of the State is about 5,650,000 sterling per annum. The population of the Emperor's Austrian dominions is calculated at about 5,000,000 and a half of people; and the annual revenue is somewhat better than 3,000,000 sterling. The Emperor's German dominions are calculated, including the provinces, which he shared on the participation of Poland, to contain 8,000,000 and a half of people; the revenues are about 5,000,000 sterling per annum. In point of force, the Dutch are very unequal; their whole land force, including their militia, are not above 58,000 men, while the Emperor's forces in Austria only, amount to upwards of 200,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated Nov. 1.

"Saturday last the court received an express from Vienna, with the news that a body of 60,000 men had received orders to march with all speed towards these provinces; among them we find are the regiments of Bender, Tillier, Deutzmeister, Preuyt, Migazzi, and the regiment of Tuscany Cavalry; four companies of artillery, with a large train, 40 mortars, and 25 howitzers. The different corps of which this army will be composed, are drawn from Upper and Lower Austria, and Hungary, except the regiment of Wurmsers Hussars, and the Cuirassiers de Coubourg from Bohemia, which they are unwilling to leave naked, and have even sent orders for the troops cantoned there to hold themselves prepared to march at a moment's warning, and for the Circles to have the horses for the artillery in readiness. A passage has already been demanded for these 60,000 men of the different Princes through whose territories they must march; and the regiments which were in garrison at Vienna, and who are to join them, began their march the 25th of October. We are farther assured, that the Emperor will immediately set off for this city."

Nov. 6. The despatches received lately from Lord Torrington, His Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Brussels, have occasioned two meetings of the Ministry; not merely because a rupture with the Emperor and the Dutch is now become certain, but that a demand has been made of an answer to a proposal made some time since on the part of His Imperial Majesty to the British Court, by means of his Ambassador in London. Two Councils were at that time held upon the business, but the result was not known, and the affair was supposed to have blown over. The Imperial Court have, however, thought proper to revive it, and an answer is now become highly necessary. The exact tenor of the message is not known, but it doubtless has for its object the dispute between the Dutch and the Emperor, relative to the navigation of the Scheldt, and the treaty of Munster, at which the British Court became one of the guarantees for the punctual performance of every article thereof. The treaty was signed in 1648; but there is a later one, the treaty of Westphalia, by which the Court of London is bound to guarantee the full and sole navigation of the Scheldt to the Dutch. How our Ministers will find it necessary to manage in this affair, time can only determine.

According to letters from the continent, the whole of the Germanic body are in a ferment, in consequence of some declarations which have been made by the Emperor, relative to his affairs with the Dutch. The Protestant Electors are in the interest of the Emperor, but some of the Ecclesiastics of the contrary persuasion, are in the interest and indeed the pay of France. If the French confirm their treaty with Holland, and separate from the Emperor, the contest will be obstinate; if, on the contrary, the Courts of Versailles and Vienna understand each other, the situation of the Hollanders must be desperate, it being no longer a doubt but they must give up their claims.

Nov. 7. They write from Brussels, of the 29th ult. that the army in Flanders were every where in motion; the Colonels Fouricke, Mourdelle, and Storeben, with several other officers, are arrived to take posts under the command of the Prince of Liege, who is preparing magazines of subsistence and forage for his troops in all the principal towns in Flanders. The Emperor himself is not expected till the spring.

Extract of a letter from Dresden, Oct. 14.

"A secret treaty, which has been some time ne-

gociating between His Electoral Highness and the King of Prussia, is just finished and signed, by which we understand a perpetual alliance and amity between the two Courts is settled."

Nov. 11. We are assured from a respectable correspondent, that war was declared against the States-General, on the part of the Emperor of Germany, at Brussels, on Saturday the 30th ult.

Nov. 13. Before we paragraph the Dutch so severely, and for the faults they have committed, endeavour to depress the Protestant interest in the balance of Europe, it might not be amiss, says a correspondent, to advert to the conduct of the Emperor in the late unfortunate war. Without a single ship of war, and his subjects possessing very few trading ships, did not the Emperor formerly accede to the armed neutrality, and publish his manifestoes? Has not the Emperor profited by the umbrage Mr. Bolts conceived against our East-India Company, and given all possible encouragement to a trade to the East-Indies under the Imperial flag, in which, to the disgrace of themselves, several merchants in London are considerable adventurers? Was not the Imperial flag hoisted to cover all manner of illicit trade, and did not ships come into the ports of this kingdom, and deliver cargoes under the sanction of that flag, in direct violation of the fundamental principles of your navigation? Where is the principal depot for the goods clandestinely run into Great-Britain? Does not the Queen of France, generally speaking, rule the Councils of that nation? and how is she related to the Emperor? or have they had any serious quarrels? Is England, and is Prussia, to remain inactive, and suffer the Emperor and France to divide Holland? Little prepared as we are for such an event, the Protestant religion, the balance of Europe, requires that Holland should not be managed in such a way. England, Prussia and Holland, united, may still bid defiance to all the machinations that may be set on foot by France or Germany, or both united. Honest John Bull, open your eyes, and see the danger, before it is too late.

We learn from undoubted authority, that advices have been received at Brussels of a skirmish between the Imperial troops and the Dutch, in the neighbourhood of Fort-Lillo, to the disadvantage of the latter.

Wednesday morning Lord George Gordon had the honour of again paying his respects to the Dutch Ambassador. Lord George Gordon acquainted His Excellency that a number of his friends and countrymen, among whom were the Dutch Consul, and some officers, both of the navy, British and American troops, had determined to draw and accompany His Excellency's carriage to the Court of St. James's, as a publick token of their taking a decided part against all the enemies of the Republick—provided such a publick mark of the adherence of the body of the people of these kingdoms to His Excellency's person and the States of Holland seemed proper, before he had been introduced to the King, and His Majesty's intention towards these Protestant States made known to him, and declared to the world. After some conversation, in which the Secretary also took a part, it was thought best not to appear at present in any great numbers in personal attendance upon His Excellency. In consequence of this opinion, Lord George Gordon went singly to St. James's, just to receive His Excellency between the grenadiers, at the foot of the innermost stairs, and to receive him again when he came out of the King's closet. Lord George saluted him with a drawn broad sword, and the grenadiers on each side rested their firelocks at the same time.

Wednesday Lord George Gordon attended the Dutch Ambassador to St. James's, dressed in a great coat, with a large belt slung over his shoulder, and in that a broad sword, and a Dutch cockade in his hat. Upon coming at the bottom of the stairs, he there halted until the Ambassador returned, when he drew his sword, and saluted the Ambassador, declaring at the same time that he would protect to the utmost of his power the Dutch Protestants and their interests.

Extract of a letter from Oran, October 26.

"On Sunday the 26th, Don Pedro Guelphi, commanding officer at this place, received advice, that the Moors had, about nine o'clock A. M. suddenly made their appearance in our garden ground. The drums instantly beat to arms, and only served as a signal to the enemy to make a precipitate retreat. They fled, carrying away what they had time to pilfer from the inhabitants, and cutting down the fruit-trees. We suppose their number to be full 8000. They were pursued, and as they entrenched themselves in the hollow roads, a brisk firing took place. Don Andrea de Dasas bravely repulsed the enemy, who fell upon his troops in hopes of destroying them, but they were compelled to give way, carrying off a great number of their dead. Our loss was very trifling, one man of our's only being killed, and six wounded. The enemy, which was the whole of the Turkish force under the Bey, joined him with five pair of colours on the heights, from whence he had been witness to the discomfiture of his friends, having remained there from six in the morning till one in the afternoon.

Nov. 15. They write from Buda, that the Emperor having received a Courier from Brussels, appeared much concerned on reading the despatches brought by him, and immediately gave orders to the troops to

march for the Netherlands. The Prince Albert de Saxe-Teschin, is to have the command of an army of 80,000 men.

Letters from Utrecht, dated November 5, mention, that the States-General had ordered the garrison of Bergen-op-Zoom, which lately consisted only of 1500 men, to be augmented to 4000. The garrisons of Breda, Bois-le-Duc, and other towns on the frontiers, are also directed to be considerably increased.

Nov. 16. The affair at Lillo between the Emperor and the Dutch forces, which has occasioned the commission of hostilities by land, was in consequence of an order from the States to the Dyke-Masters in the territory of Zutphen to break the dykes in that quarter, in order to prevent the entrance of the Imperialists into their country by that side; they had also enjoined an order to pull up all the direction-posts, by which the tracks of the roads are marked out in order to prevent accidents when the land is overflowed. The Lempburg dyke is entirely destroyed, and a tract of country for near twenty miles in circumference is under water; in the lower part of which about Beverwyck, Embreltwick, and Zaine, the country is entirely drowned; men, women, children, and a quantity of cattle, have perished in the water.

The Dutch officers, in consequence of this order, were about to break through the Breadt Dyke, which would have caused still more terrible inundations, when the Imperial troops rushed upon them, and prevented the irruption. A great part of the Emperor's dominions being by this means overflowed, it cannot fail of adding to the complaints he has already made against the Dutch; it will, however, retard operations, unless the frost sets in speedily, when marching over the ice, which is very common in Holland, will give an easy and short march to the Emperor's troops.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, to Mr. R. B. a merchant of Dublin, dated October 16.

"Though the Gazettes have not announced it, you may rely upon it as a fact, that a triple alliance was concluded the 1st or 3d of this month at Paris, between the States and the Courts of Berlin and Versailles, whose basis is at all events to support the Barrier Treaty. England will be forced into the war; the Emperor has already called upon your King in his capacity of Elector, to send his quota of troops to join the others of the circle of Westphalia, under pain of military execution and the ban, to compose the army which is to assemble in Brabant in March next."

## American Intelligence.

HALIFAX, December 10.

Last Tuesday night the brig — Captain Emerson, from Philadelphia, was cast away on the ledges near the Lighthouse.—The vessel and cargo are entirely lost.

Dec. 14. On Friday was published His Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, appointing His Excellency John Parr, Esq. Captain-General and Governor in Chief of this province, limited and bounded as follows: Bounded on the westward, by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance to the centre of the bay of Fundy; to the northward, by a line along the centre of the said bay, to the mouth of the Musquito river, by the said river to its source, and from thence by a due east line, across the isthmus, into the Bay Vert; to the eastward by the said bay, and to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the cape or promontory, called Cape Breton, in the island of that name, including the said island, the island of St. John, and all other islands within six leagues of the coast; and to the southward, by the Atlantic Ocean, from the Cape to Cape Sable aforesaid, including the islands of that name, and all other islands within forty leagues of the coast.

Also, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the islands of St. John and Cape Breton.

Also, the commission appointing His Excellency Vice-Admiral.

And His Excellency took the appointed oaths. And afterwards Bryan Finucane, Richard Bulkeley, Henry Newton, Jonathan Binney, and Alexander Brymer, Esquires, were sworn Members of His Majesty's Council.

NEWBURY-PORT, Dec. 29.

A correspondent observes, that the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of intelligence, who has the best information, at the southward, demonstrates the spirit which at present occupies the court of Madrid, to be at once illiberal and hostile to the free commercial principles of this mercantile age.

Extract of a letter dated Trenton, Dec. 12.

"Congress have before them a serious remonstrance from the Spanish Agent, against our navigating the river Mississippi,—they deny the right under our treaty with the Court of London; and say, that any American vessel which may enter that river will be confiscated.—This is a subject which will require a considerable degree of delicacy and firmness to conduct to a fortunate issue."

NEW-YORK, January 20.

We hear that a sloop was sunk in the narrows on Sunday last, by the ice, which drifts so much that it is with the greatest peril, vessels can go out or come in.

On Thursday evening last, the gaol and courthouse of Dutchess county, in the town of Poughkeepsie, accidentally took fire, and was consumed to ashes, it being an entire wooden building.

Jan. 22. Last Wednesday one of the most elegant entertainments, given in this city, was provided by that ever benevolent corporation the Marine Society, to His Excellency Richard-Henry Lee, Esq. President, all the Members of the Honourable Congress, in town, His Worship James Duane, Esq. Mayor of the city, and a number of other gentlemen of distinction.—Harmony and hilarity prevailed in the highest degree, in place of illiberal distinctions, now happily subdued, which will greatly contribute to enlarge and extend the important objects of this excellent and very charitable institution.

Letters from Avignon, dated October 24, brought by the Packet Le Courier de L'Amérique, mention, that Mr. Joseph Montgolfiere, has made several ingenious and useful experiments on the resisting power of the air. After having thrown a sheep six times from the top of a tower in that neighbourhood, upwards of 100 feet high, by the aid of a machine called a Parachute, without the animal receiving any damage, he prevailed on a man condemned to suffer a long imprisonment, to try the experiment, which was performed with the utmost safety, to the satisfaction of many thousand spectators; in consequence of which the Magistrates remitted the adventurer's punishment. The machine, we hear, is in many respects similar to an umbrella.

Jan. 28. Monday arrived at New-London in 45 days from St. Eustatius, the sloop Benjamin, Captain Brown, belonging to New-Haven, having had severe weather most of the passage, 28 days of which he was to the northward of Bermuda. In lat. 28, long. 69, Dec. 14, Capt. Brown parted with Capt. Wheeden in a brig from St. Eustatia bound to Rhode-Island. On the 10th of January spoke the ship Venus from Rhode-Island, Edwards, master, bound to Virginia, and on the 11th spoke a ship from New-York, bound to Ireland, 12 hours out.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, Virginia, dated November 9.

"From every information laid before our house of assembly here, by the Governor, it appears that the Spaniards, by talks and presents with the Indians, are stirring them to war with our people on the Western Waters, who have attacked two Spanish forts, one of which they carried, and the other were repulsed."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated October 28.

"I expect you are desirous to be informed of this happy land; happy indeed, if the Indians would not disturb us. A few days ago, they surprized a number of emigrants in the wilderness, killed nine men and one woman, and took a number of horses; which is the only mischief of consequence that has happened for some time. I suppose this account would electrify thousands of your timorous citizens; but here I find it takes little effect: The inhabitants of this country, are certainly a brave people, and not easily intimidated; in many parts they are safe from the depredations of the Indians, and not under the least apprehension of danger.

"I must confess I am greatly delighted with this country; nature here displays her ingenuity, and exhibits a scene unparalleled on this globe, the face of this country is so agreeably situated, that any description I can possibly give, would fall infinitely short; but I expect before this reaches you, a complete history and map of this country will be published in your city, by a gentleman who went from this place with that intention: To that publication I refer you for a particular description. The fields of corn here are amazing. I believe about one hundred bushels will be the common produce of every acre of well-cultivated land; wheat, rye, and other small grain grow exceeding fine, and far exceed any production I ever saw before. The spirit of emigration continues; numbers are daily flocking into the country. This great country is rising at last from obscurity, and in a short time will number more inhabitants than some of the states."

Feb. 3. Last Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, the house of Mr. Daniel Shaw, three doors from the Coffee-House, took fire in the garret, occasioned by a young woman going up with a candle, which communicated with some clothes hanging there. It broke out suddenly: The alarm of fire was given in the street before the people in the house discovered it. By the goodness of Providence, and exertions of the people who speedily collected, it was soon extinguished.

## TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers on the premises,

A Valuable plantation, containing 456 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, situate in that pleasant neighbourhood of Penns-Neck; within two miles of Princeton, and in view of the college, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, containing about 40 acres of meadow, 30 acres of interval kept to grass, suitable for a dairy, and applied to that use several years; about 230 acres good tillable land, suitable for either grass or grain; a good bearing orchard of about 500 apple-trees of grafted fruit; a convenient dwellinghouse, with a well of good water by the door, a large Dutch barn, and convenient out-houses, corn-cribs, &c. Payment made easy by

JOHN SCHENCK, jun.  
JOSEPH SCHENCK.

Feb. 3, 1785.

4w\*

## TO BE SOLD,

NINE thousand acres of land, situate on the river-Lachawaxen, about ten miles from Delaware river, and about one hundred miles from Trenton-Landing, to which large boats and rafts do commonly run from Lachawaxen in two or three days. On this tract there is a great quantity of white and yellow pines of every size, from an eighty feet mast to the size of a spar; the pines are straight and thrifty, and are equal to any on the Delaware for masts, spars or boards. It is accommodated with four millseats, on which sawmills may be erected to great advantage—and the whole tract may be properly divided in two equal parts, to each of which there would be three hundred acres of excellent meadow ground, an hundred acres of which are cleared, and produces wild grass in abundance. From the mills, when built, rafts, from twenty to thirty thousand feet of boards in each, may be sent down these rivers to Philadelphia.

Time will be given for payment of part of the purchase money, and the remainder will be taken in loan-office certificates. Apply to Michael Hillegas, Esquire, Reuben Haines or Richard Wells, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber at Trenton.

The inland navigation of the Delaware has been so little attended to for several years past, that at present it is imperfectly known to many, who, if they were acquainted with its advantages, would suddenly reap profits that in future cannot be obtained without a great increase of their capital: I have therefore subjoined an estimate of the expences for which a sawmill, with four saws, may be carried on on the above estate.

CUTTING the logs,	£. 0 2 6
Hauling do. for five years, to keep four saws cutting 250 days in each year,	0 5 0
The sawyer, the same as is generally given in the counties of Burlington and Gloucester,	0 7 6
Manager's wages, and rum occasionally,	0 5 0
Rafting, and every contingent charge included, to Philadelphia, and delivering,	1 0 0
	40s per m.

N. B. If the boards are delivered at Trenton-Landing, the expence of rafting will not exceed 12/6 p. m.

I suppose four saws will cut 800 m. feet per annum, and that when delivered at Philadelphia they

will sell for £. 6 per m.	4800 0 0
Deduct 4s per m. first cost,	1600 0 0
	£. 3200 0 0

I allow, in addition to this estimate, for accidents and charges arising from delays, per annum,

500 0 0

Net profit gained per annum, £. 2700 0 0

IN the foregoing estimate no notice is taken of the profits arising from rafts of masts from sixty to seventy feet long, each stick proportioned; nor of the singular advantages gained by sawing deck-plank of forty-five feet long: They will, I believe, readily sell for thirty-five shillings per hundred feet; and if reduced to board measure, would be equal to seventeen shillings and sixpence per hundred; it is therefore evident, that deck-plank will produce a greater profit than boards—and they may be rafted with as little trouble, and more safety, than masts or spars.

We find, at present, a ready market for boards and scantling at Trenton; and if they are of the first quality, they will generally sell for six pounds per thousand; but when the permanent seat of Congress is fixed on the banks of the Delaware, may I not say that the demand for those articles will increase, and that the prices will rise in proportion to the demand?

ROBERT-LETTIS HOOPER, jun.

Trenton, January 27, 1785.

t f

THE subscriber hath to sell now, and expects to keep rum, sugar and molasses, by the hoghead or otherwise: Likewise hath a good assortment of dry goods, all which he will sell on the lowest terms. He will likewise take the New-Jersey Revenue Money in preference to Gold or Silver.

WILLIAM COOPER.

Burlington, Jan. 28, 1785.

## TO BE SOLD,

By adjournment, at the dwellinghouses of Jesse and Nathaniel Hart, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of March next,

ALL the goods and chattels of the said Jesse and Nathaniel Hart: Also between the hours of 12 and 5 of said day, will be sold, the plantations whereon the said Jesse and Nathaniel Hart now live; one containing about 80 acres, the other about 200; there are dwellinghouses on each of said Farms, barns and famous orchards, a great proportion of watered meadow, and timber; and are situated in the township of Hope-well, near the Baptist Meetinghouse in the said township, and are very convenient to meeting, mill and market. Time will be given for considerable part of the money. Late the property of John Hart, Esq. deceased; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Stacy Potts, Abraham Hunt and others, and to be sold by

JOHN ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Feb. 3, 1785.

7w

**W A N T E D,**  
**A Good PRESSMAN,**  
Whose services will be necessary for at least nine months—Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
By the subscriber living in the village of Freehold, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey, viz.  
1. **T**HE noted and valuable farm known by the name of KILDAIR, lying in the township of Upper Freehold, county and state aforesaid, containing about 300 acres; excellent wheat, rye, corn and grass land; about 200 acres cleared, 70 acres of that mowable meadow, the greatest part the best of English grass; a good farm house of two stories, large barn, carriage-house, &c. a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit. This farm is let for four years, commencing from the first day of April last, at the annual rent of £. 125, and pay all taxes.

2. One farm lying in said township, five miles from the first, containing about 200 acres, very good wheat, rye and corn land; about 150 acres cleared, a small proportion of English meadow, a good farm house of two stories, new barn just finished, a good bearing orchard, &c. This farm is let this year only, for produce, at the present price of produce; will not amount to less than £. 75 per annum, and pay all taxes. These two farms are well situated between the two markets, New-York and Philadelphia, at the distance of 12 miles from one landing, and 16 miles from the other.

3. The old and noted tavern in the village of Freehold, now kept by Cornelius Hagaman; large stables, ball-ally, about 25 acres of highly manured land, chiefly in orchard; 75 acres of woodland at the distance of two miles; improvements now making to this house. This is let this year only, for 1000, and pay all taxes.

4. Also 100 acres lying between Miss Wikoff's farm and Albert Covenhoven's, opposite the well known woods belonging to Mr. Barlow, about half a mile from the tavern; a small proportion of wood and meadowland. This will be sold with or without the tavern, as may best suit the purchaser.

5. A small farm in Shrewsbury township, near Black Point, containing 60 acres, about 40 acres cleared, 8 of that good English meadow; a good farm house of two stories now finishing. This farm is let three years, commencing from the first day of April, 1783, at the low rent of 30l. per annum, exclusive of the house, and pay all taxes.

6. The house where the subscriber lives, convenient for a shop-keeper, it being built for that purpose, and a good stand for business; carriage-house, stables, hay-loft, &c. about 10 acres of land, including a pasture lot at 300 yards distance.—Either sell or let this for a number of years, which may first offer. The rents are annexed for the government of those who may think of purchasing. From the rents an easy calculation may be made, and save unnecessary application. It has been generally esteemed lands rented at 4 per cent. per annum, equal to money at 6 or 7 per cent. interest, merely from the certainty of getting the rent when principal and interest of money is very often lost. The subscriber is disposed to sell all the above lands low, on the following terms, viz. the purchaser paying down one-fourth part, the remaining three-fourths may rest on security for three years; interest being annually paid at 4 per cent. Indisputable titles will be given for the whole. Persons who may incline to purchase confiscated estates, may be supplied with contractors' certificates to a considerable amount, at 4 per cent. interest, for four years. Also one-sixth part of a farm lying on the head of Elizabeth river, in Essex county, containing 166 acres, returned to John Forman, deceased, September 1, 1744. Also one-sixth part of a tract of woodland near Shark river, in Shrewsbury township.

SAMUEL FORMAN.  
Liberty-Hall, August 17, 1784. c. 3. w. t. A.

**T O B E S O L D**  
For cash or short credit,  
*A Negro Man, Woman and Child.*  
**T**HE man is about 23 years old, understands all kind of farming business, and is a complete master of a team; the wench washes, irons and cooks well—they are man and wife; the child about thirteen months old, all well, stout, healthy, and can be recommended for their honesty and good economy.—It would be most agreeable to sell them altogether.—For particulars enquire of the Printer. 4w†

*Six Dollars Reward.*  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the first of this inst. a Negro fellow, named George, about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 19 years old, smooth skin; he had on when he went away a mixt coloured watch-coat, buttons of apple-tree wood; his tight bodied coat was mixt coloured blue, with scollop buttons; lightish coloured breeches, a new white woollen shirt, a wool hat with one side burnt. It is supposed that he is gone to Barnegat, to the widow Holmes's. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, secure him in any goal, and inform the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by  
ISAAC FREEMAN, Miller.  
Township of Woodbridge, county of Middlesex,  
January 10, 1785. 4w

**T O B E S O L D,**

For cash or liquidated certificates of any date, that are due to the citizens of New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, or to the soldiers late in the line of either of these states.

**A** Healthy strong negro wench, with a female child near three years old:—She washes and irons very well, is a good cook, and is otherwise capable. Also an elegant bay horse of fifteen hands.—Enquire of the Printer.

Trenton, January 5, 1785. t. f.

**W**HEREAS Randle Mitchell, of Nottingham township, and Burlington county, in the state of New-Jersey, hath assigned and made over unto Isaac De-Cow, Samuel Tucker and George Davis, Esqrs. of Trenton, in said state, all and singular his real and personal estate, of what kind or nature soever, in trust for the use and benefit of his creditors in England, &c. Now all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the said Mitchell, by bond or book debt, are desired to settle and pay the same to the said assignees, or to George Campbell, Esq. Attorney at Law, Philadelphia, who has said Mitchell's books, bonds, &c. and who is fully empowered to receive the same: And all persons, agents for his creditors in England, are requested to deliver in their accounts against said Mitchell to the aforesaid assignees for settlement; and all persons, citizens of the United States, who have any just demands against said Mitchell, are requested to call on him with the same for settlement, which he will secure and satisfy; and he requests this may be done before the 1st of April next, as he intends leaving this state. Notice is hereby given, that the said assignees, Isaac De-Cow, Samuel Tucker and George Davis, intend to expose to public sale, on Thursday the 10th of March next, at the dwellinghouse of said Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, two miles from Trenton, on the river Delaware, all the horses, cows, young steers, heifers, hogs, &c. on said farm, with all the waggons, carts, ploughs, harrows, and implements of husbandry; two copper stills, with pewter worms and tubes, being each above 130 gallons, and little worse for wear, being used but one season, a large iron boiler, a negro boy about 10 years old, well grown, and the time of a white servant boy, about 16 years old, who has near three years to serve, with many things too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Six months credit will be given on giving bond and security, if required. They will also expose to sale, on Tuesday the 15th of March next, at the tavern commonly known by Howell's Ferry, above Coryell's, in Amwell, the farm adjoining said ferry, containing 300 acres of good land, which said Mitchell bought of Jacob Servois, with a good stone dwellinghouse, 40 acres of good lowland on the river, a good orchard, barn and stables, beautifully situated on the river Delaware; one-fourth part to be paid down by the purchaser, the remainder in yearly payments, giving mortgage and bond. They will also sell, on Wednesday the 16th of March next, at the Farmhouse, a farm in Kingwood, in Hunterdon county, containing 424 acres, which said Mitchell purchased from John Gulick, near Baptistown, having a good stone dwellinghouse, a large frame barn, stables, and corn and wagonhouses, the farm in good repair, two good orchards, some good meadow, and more can be made; the land as good as most in the neighbourhood, where John Tenbrooke now lives. The terms of sale the same as the above. They will also sell on Friday the 18th of March, two tracts of land unimproved, in Sussex county, at the head of Pauling-kiln, each containing about 300 acres; they contain a large quantity of excellent land for meadows, the rest arable land; and the terms of sale the same as above. The sales of the lands on each day to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. The lands in Sussex to be sold at Sussex courthouse. 9w 10†

**W**HEREAS by the Devastation of the British army in December, 1776, the subscriber lost the title deeds of a certain lot of land containing about ten acres, situate in the township of Chesterfield, in the county of Burlington, and bounded by lands of Isaac Cowgill, Esquire, John Sager, Abel Thorn, and others, which deeds have not since been found; for remedy whereof, he intends to apply to the Supreme Court to be held in Trenton on the first Tuesday in April next, in order to have the title of said lot assured to him, as by law in such case made and provided—of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.  
ISAAC IVINS.  
Chesterfield, December 14, 1784. 13w\*

**A**LL Persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Henry, late of Trenton, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts and vouchers for settlement.  
ABRAHAM HUNT,  
CHARLES AXFORD, jun. } Execut.  
Trenton, November 22, 1784. 3m¶

*To the PUBLICK.*

**M**R. HILLS returns his most sincere thanks to those gentlemen that did him the honour to call and point out the errors that he was making in his map of the state of New-Jersey, and he is very sorry he was not at home, and hopes they will excuse him, for he was busily employed in surveying the city of Perth-Amboy, and its environs. As he has returned, he shall esteem it as a particular favour if gentlemen will call on him as they travel thro' Princeton, to point out any more errors, or can any way give him any information: And I do assure the publick, that it will be shortly finished, and I hope it will meet with general approbation.

J. Hills, Surveyor, Architect,  
& Draftsman.

Landed estates surveyed, planned or estimated, with the specifick valuation of parks, seats, farms, or any parcel of land, &c. either for letting, sale or purchase, and all boundary lines run and settled, though ever so mountainous, marshy, or the bowels of the earth full of iron ore.

Plans of estates and houses neatly drawn or copied, by application or letter, post paid, directed to him at the Post-Office, Princeton, in the state of New-Jersey; or at No. 201, Water-street, New-York.  
Princeton, December 10, 1784.

New-Jersey, Burlington county, ff. } **B**y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, on Friday the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Peter Tallman, Esq. in the township of Mansfield, viz. horses, cows, waggons, feather-beds, bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, with a variety of other household goods and kitchen furniture. And on Saturday the 2d of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the township aforesaid, containing about 250 acres.—Also about 25 acres of very valuable meadow ground, lying and being in the townships of Mansfield and Springfield—all late the property of said Peter Tallman, Esq. Seized and taken in execution by  
JACOB PHILLIPS, late Sheriff.

For sale, a good MILL-STONE. Enquire of Jacob Phillips, near Trenton.  
January 15, 1785. 11w

**T O B E S O L D,**

For ready money only, by the subscriber,  
**A Negro Man and Woman.**  
**T**HE negro man is about twenty years of age—strong and healthy, and brought up to farming. The negro woman supposed to be about thirty-four or thirty-five years of age, and is also strong and healthy. As they are not married, they will be sold together or separate, and can be recommended for honesty; they have had the small-pox.  
DAVID FRAZER.

Hunterdon county, Lebanon,  
January 8, 1785. 4w†

A Quantity of  
**Wrapping-Paper,**  
Of superior Quality,  
To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

**T H E M A P**  
OF THE  
**UNITED STATES,**  
BY  
**WILLIAM M. MURRAY,**  
Late Assistant Geographer,  
Is now issuing to subscribers from the Printing-Office in Trenton, where those who want to purchase may also be supplied. 2m

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**A large House and Lot,**  
In Trenton,  
In a central part of the town—fit for any kind of publick business.—Title indisputable. For terms apply to the printer hereof. t f