

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1785.

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

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to regulate the fisheries, and to prevent the obstruction of the navigation in the river Delaware.

WHEREAS it is represented to the Legislature, that the navigation of the river Delaware is greatly obstructed, and the brood and young fry of fish destroyed by dams and weirs erected in said river; and that it hath become a practice to fish at improper times, therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall cast, draw or make use of, any seine or net for catching fish in any of the rivers or other places within the jurisdiction of this state, between sunset on Saturday and sunrise on Monday, every such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted before any Justice of the Peace in and for the county where he or they shall be apprehended, shall forfeit the sum of Five Pounds for every such offence, one moiety thereof to be paid to the prosecutor, and the other moiety to the overseers of the poor of the city, township, district or precinct, where such offence was committed.

2. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall cast, draw or make use of, any seine or net, for the purposes of catching shad within the jurisdiction of this state in the river Delaware, or any of its branches below the Falls of Trenton, after the tenth day of May, or between the said Falls and mouth of the river Lehigh, after the fifteenth day of said month, or in any other part of the river Delaware between the mouth of Lehigh and the northwest corner of the state, after the twentieth day of May aforesaid in every year, every such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted before any two Justices of the Peace in and for the county where he or they shall be apprehended, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twelve Pounds, to be applied to the use aforesaid, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

3. And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall erect, build or set up, repair or maintain, or shall be aiding or assisting in erecting, building, setting up, repairing or maintaining, any wear, rack, basket, fishing-dam or pound, for the taking of fish within the river Delaware, at or above the Falls of Trenton, or that shall fix or fasten any net or nets across or in the said river, or that shall take, destroy or spoil, any spawn, fry or brood, of fish, in any wear or other device as aforesaid, every such person or persons so offending contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, being legally convicted thereof before a Justice of the Peace, by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses, or by his or their own confession, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twelve Pounds, lawful money of this state, for every such offence, one moiety of which forfeiture shall be paid to the informer or prosecutor, and the other moiety to the overseers of the poor of the township, city or district, where such offender shall reside, for the use of the poor of the township, city or district, if resident within this state, if otherwise, where he shall be apprehended.

4. AND, for the more speedy removal of such weirs, racks, baskets, dams and other devices, as are already, or shall hereafter be made in the river Delaware as aforesaid, *Be it Enacted,* That the Justices of the Court of Quarter-Sessions, in any of the counties within this state, adjoining on such parts of the river Delaware as now or hereafter may have any of the before-mentioned devices erected therein, at their next Court of Quarter-Sessions after the publication of this act, and as often after as there shall be occasion; and that any Justice or Justices of the Peace out of term time shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to issue forth their warrants to the overseers of the highways of each and every township next adjacent to the wear, fish-dam or other device aforesaid to be erected, or in which any of them shall be erected, enjoining and requiring the said overseers respectively

forthwith to remove, or cause to be removed, every such wear, rack, basket, fishing-dam, pound or other device aforesaid, and for that purpose to summon the inhabitants of their respective townships, giving them three days notice to repair to, and throw down, remove and destroy, such wear, rack, basket, fishing-dam, pound or other device aforesaid, built or set up in manner aforesaid, and to make return of such their proceedings to the said Justices at their next Court of Quarter-Sessions; and if any such overseer or overseers of the highways to whom such warrants shall be directed, shall refuse or neglect to discharge and perform the duty thereby enjoined and required of him or them, he or they so offending, and being thereof legally convicted before a Justice of the Peace, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the overseers of the poor of the township, city or district, where such offender shall reside, the sum of Twelve Pounds, for the use of the poor of the said township, city or district; and if any inhabitants so summoned shall neglect or refuse to attend in person, or send an able person in his room to assist in throwing down, removing and destroying, such wear, rack, basket, fishing-dam, pound or other device aforesaid, so erected, built or set up, in such manner as the said overseers shall order or direct, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings for every such offence to the overseers of the poor of the city, township or district, whose inhabitants are so summoned, for the use of the poor of the same, to be recovered in the same manner as debts of that amount are recoverable.

5. And be it further Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person whomsoever to break, throw down, remove and destroy, all or any wear or weirs, fishing-dams, racks, baskets, pounds or other devices whatsoever, built, set up or laid, or to be built, set up or laid, within the aforesaid river, for catching fish as aforesaid; and that every person or persons who shall assault, hinder or obstruct, any persons in pulling down, breaking, destroying or removing, any of the aforesaid devices in the river aforesaid, and being thereof legally convicted before any one of the said Justices, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, Five Pounds, money aforesaid, one moiety thereof to the person or persons assaulted in removing or destroying any of the said devices, and the other moiety to the overseers of the poor of the city, township, district or precinct, where such offence was committed, to be recovered in manner aforesaid.

6. AND, for the more effectually detecting and punishing offenders against this act, *Be it Enacted,* That the constable of each respective township or district, which shall be bounded by, or adjoin to, any part of the said river above the Falls of Trenton, and he is hereby enjoined and required, under the penalty of Five Pounds, to be recovered and applied in manner last aforesaid, carefully and diligently to inspect and view once at least in every month, from the first day of August to the first day of November, in every year, such parts of the river as shall be adjoining his respective township or district; and, having knowledge of any offence against this act, he shall forthwith give information to some Justice of the Peace, who shall immediately issue his warrant to the overseers of the highways aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid; and the said constable shall also present, on oath or affirmation, every such offence to the Justices of the Court of Quarter-Sessions of their respective counties, together with the name or names of such offender or offenders, that he or they may be tried according to the directions of this act; which oath or affirmation the said Justices are hereby required duly and carefully to administer.

7. AND WHEREAS it is provided by the agreement of the commissioners appointed to divide the islands and settle the line of jurisdiction in the river Delaware, concluded at Philadelphia, and dated the twentieth of April, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-three, that each of the Legislatures of said states should have and exercise the right of regulating and guarding the fisheries on the said river, annexed to their respective shores, in such manner that the said fisheries may not be unnecessarily interrupted, during the season of catching shad, by vessels riding at anchor on the fishing ground, or by persons fishing un-

der claim of a common right, *Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That, from and after the publication of this act, if any ship, vessel or raft, shall come to anchor on any fishing ground where shad are usually taken, and within the time aforesaid, and shall not immediately be removed, provided such removal can be done with safety, on application for that purpose, by any owner or occupier of such fishery, to the captain, pilot, or other person having the command of such ship, vessel or raft, any such captain, pilot, or other person having command as aforesaid, and shall neglect or refuse to remove, or have removed, such ship, vessel or raft, on application as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twelve Pounds, to and for the use of the owner or occupier as aforesaid, to be recovered in such manner as debts of that amount are recoverable.

Passed at Trenton, Dec. 24, 1784.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for the better securing of the surplus of personal estates, after payment of debts, of persons who die intestate, leaving no relations entitled to the administration thereof.

WHEREAS no sufficient provision hath hitherto been made for securing the personal estates of foreigners and others who die intestate, leaving no relations entitled to the administration of such estates; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That whenever any person shall hereafter die intestate within this state, and shall leave no relations justly entitled to the administration of his or her personal estate, or if so entitled, shall not claim the same within fifty days next after the death of such person so dying intestate, it shall and may be lawful for the Ordinary or his Surrogates to grant letters of administration on such decedent's estate, to any fit person or persons applying therefor, taking his or their bond for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in him or them, which person or persons so applying, and taking out letters of administration shall, at the expiration of one year after the death of such intestate, put the surplus of said estate, after payment of debts, and necessary expenses, out to interest, and pay the interest thereof annually to the overseers of the poor of the township in which such intestate shall so die, to and for the use of the poor of the said township.

2. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the person or persons so administering on the estate of any person dying intestate as aforesaid, shall, whenever applied to for that purpose, pay the principal of such personal estate, if thereto required, within seven years next after the decease of such intestate, to his or her legal representative or representatives applying for the same, by assigning to him, her or them, the bond or other security therefor, or by otherwise satisfying them for the same.

3. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if no person or persons legally entitled to the personal estate of such intestate shall, within the said seven years next after his or her decease, make application to such administrator or administrators for the said principal, he, she or they, so entitled, shall, forever thereafter, be debarred from all right, title or claim, to such decedent's personal estate; and the said administrator or administrators shall, immediately after the expiration of the said seven years, pay the whole of the said principal, with the interest that may then be due thereon, to the overseers of the poor of the township in which such intestate died, to and for the use of the poor of the said township. Provided always, That the right of foreigners, by treaty or otherwise, shall not be affected by any thing in this act contained.

Passed at Trenton, December 22, 1784.

GRONINGEN, Nov. 10.

EVERY thing breathes war in this quarter; enlisting soldiers, and other preparations shew that

our Governors are in earnest. We are here at tolerable safety from the calamities that must be the consequence of war; but we shall, nevertheless, feel the weight of it, in the efforts which we shall be obliged to make with the other provinces of the confederation.

CARTHAGENA, Oct. 5.

An English pink, which left Algiers on the 20th of September last, with a cargo of corn and merchandise for Gibraltar, entered our port this day. The Captain of it has declared, that a number of corsairs were preparing to sail, as well on the part of government, as on that of private persons, carrying from 12 to 36 guns: He added, that, in the last bombardment, the Moors had from 100 to 150 men killed, and had lost several vessels. This English Captain had received peremptory orders to quit the port without knowing to what cause he was to attribute it.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 21.

Since the ill success of the Imperialists in endeavouring to prevent the inundations, they no longer threaten our forts as they have done. Their troops have retired to Antwerp. Desertion is said to prevail among them to such a pitch, as for 150 in a week to arrive in the barony of Breda, with their arms and baggage. In Brabant the people still flatter themselves with the hopes of an accommodation with the Republick.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 4.

If credit is to be given to letters from Vienna, the Emperor is now at Brabant, and we are assured, that a declaration of war and a manifesto are preparing at Brussels.

Nothing has occurred between our troops or those of Austria, since the inundation on the 7th of this month. We wait for the arrival of Joseph II. and his army, before we are more enterprising. In fact, it will be more glorious to brave the strength of 100,000 combatants, than to triumph over twelve thousand Austrian soldiers scattered in Brabant.

NOVEMBER 15.

On the 5th, there arrived at Stad-am-Hof, opposite to Ratibon, an Imperial Commissary, charged with the office of providing necessary articles for the Imperial troops. On the 8th we received the news that their march was countermanded, and that they would not arrive so soon as was at first expected. The *Croats*, who were also on their march, have received command to halt. Couriers are constantly passing between Versailles and Berlin, and it is imagined that those couriers are employed in the negotiation of peace between the Republick of Holland, and His Imperial Majesty.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The military preparations here cannot be longer concealed. It is generally agreed, that two armies will march, one towards Flanders, and the other towards Alsace: The first to be of 60,000, the other of 40,000 men. It is even said that the King will, in person, head the Flanders army.

Orders have already been expedited for victualling the troops. The Dutch Ambassadors will, to-morrow, receive their answer from the Count de Vergennes; that from Vienna cannot be looked for before the 28th of this month. It is reported that the King's interference with the Emperor has been of the most pressing nature, though in terms of friendship and alliance.

LEGHORN, October 29.

Advice has been received here, that the Venetian squadron, under the command of the Chevalier Emo, has bombarded the town of Sufa, in the Tunisian territories, and destroyed two-thirds of it.

HAGUE, Nov. 14.

In demanding of the several Princes of the Empire a passage for his troops, it is said His Imperial Majesty has made a requisition to the Prince of Orange, of permission for his armies to march through the Prince's territories of Nassau, threatening, in case of refusal, to obtain that object by force of arms. It is added, that His Serene Highness has transmitted His Imperial Majesty's letter to the Diet at Ratibon, remarking on the Emperor's despotick treatment of the free Princes of the Empire. If it be true that the Emperor is resolved to compel the Prince to afford a passage for troops that are to carry fire and sword into the very heart of his country, the circumstance may serve to bring to recollection the affair of the Austrian commander, who insisted upon William Tell discharging an arrow to deprive his only son of life.

NOVEMBER 21.

Nothing farther can be decided on till the return of the courier dispatched to Vienna; but mean-while, to give weight to his mediation, an army will file off towards the Low Countries. The States-General, on the 31st of last month, came to a resolution to claim the assistance of the French Court. Some kind

of conciliation is much talked of, and in order to effect it, there is no doubt that the states will make every reasonable concession.

Their High Mightinesses, by a placard, published on the 12th of this month, have, under the severest penalties, prohibited the export of all sorts of warlike stores, as well as cattle, sheep, corn, barley, flour, fish, whether fresh or salt, cheese, butter, oil, potatoes, and, in short, all kinds of provision and forage, into any country whatever, excepting Spain, Portugal, the West-Indies, and the ports in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Thursday letters were received at the India House, which came over land from Governor Hastings, and gave a most pleasing account of the situation of the Company's affairs. These letters corroborate the unhappy fate of General Meadows and his officers.

Letters received within these few days from India, state the following facts: That immediately on the signing of terms on the part of General Meadows, his men, in consequence thereof, having laid down their arms, the troops of Tipoo Saib, by whom they were surrounded, commenced a general plunder, in the perpetration of which great cruelties were exercised upon the prisoners, and many were butchered. The officers were divided into two parties, one of which with General Meadows at their head, was marched into Heyder's country to a place four hundred miles distant from the field of action. They were chained in couples, barefooted and bareheaded, and their bodies almost naked. When they arrived at the place of destination, it was determined to put them to death by torture. The General was killed by pouring boiling oil on his body—the other officers by forcing melted lead down their throats.

In consequence of the cruelties exercised by Tipoo Saib upon General Meadows and his officers, the officers in the service of the Company have resolved, that in future wars they will neither give nor take quarter.

Governor Hastings writes, that he proposes being in England in December 1785.

It was the general report yesterday, that the Courts of London, Paris, and Berlin, have offered their joint mediation in the affairs of Holland and the Emperor, to prevent a war.

The Hessian troops, and those from Waldeck, which we had in our pay in the last war, are now subsidized by the Emperor.

Some Swiss troops are going into the service of the Dutch.

Nov. 30. Yesterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought to Falmouth by the Duke of Cumberland packet-boat in twenty-two days.

Saturday's night Gazette contains His Majesty's order in Council, that tobacco, the growth of America, and imported by British or American subjects, be received into the port of Lancaster, under the regulations that are observed in the ports of London, Bristol, Glasgow, &c.

The Dutch and Brussels Gazettes arrived yesterday, bring nothing new respecting the Emperor and the States-General, saving that the latter have offered to indemnify the subjects of Austrian Flanders for the losses sustained by inundating their country, if the Emperor will agree to an accommodation.

By a private letter received yesterday by the Dutch mails, from a very respectable house in Rotterdam, we are informed, that the Emperor has not as yet arrived at Brussels, though his troops have for some time been forming in that neighbourhood. That France has offered a fresh mediation, in which the King, at the instance of the Queen, takes a very personal and active part; and that should this mediation fail, France promises to abide by her late treaty with the Republick, in the fullest and most unequivocal sense; the same letter adds, that Monsieur De Vergennes was still Minister, and likely to continue so.

Dec. 1. The following are the personages who compose the present cabinet:

Right Honourable Lord Cambden, President,
Lord Thurlow,
Earl Gower,
Duke of Richmond,
Marquis of Carmarthen,
Lord Sydney,
Lord Howe,
Right Honourable William Pitt.

What may not be expected from a council composed of such men! The abilities of a Cambden, Thurlow, Richmond and Pitt, stand second to no other of any age or country; and, when compared to the outcast coalition, must make even profligacy blush.

Dec. 2. Several Imperial privateers have lately failed to America, as they expect to meet with a great number of Dutch merchant ships in the western seas, which cannot be so well protected by their men of war as they are in the channel.

Dec. 3. According to advices from Brussels, an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men, will be collected in the Low Countries in February next.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 23.

Marechal de Segur, Minister for the war department, has caused a list to be made out of the troops now in actual service within the kingdom, by which it appears that the infantry amounts to 130,000 men, and the cavalry to 30,000, ready to take the field on the first notice. The Colonels have received orders to complete their respective regiments with all possible

speed; i. e. to augment the companies, which at present consist of 104 men to 178 each, which will make the whole number of troops amount to exactly 270,000 men. It is observed, that more than half of the army is quartered on the frontiers of Flanders and Alsace; and several regiments which were in garrison near L'Orient and Bourdeaux have set out for Lisle, Valenciennes and Maubeuge. From all these movements it is evident that the Ministry has a design to assemble in the Netherlands, an army equal at least in number to that which the Emperor proposes to get together in those parts; and that the friendship subsisting between the two Courts does not prevent the taking proper precautions for the safety of the kingdom, or for assisting the Dutch, in case, on the failure of amicable means, the King should determine to take effectual measures for saving the Republick from ruin.

Dec. 2—4. The Dutch war will gradually mend the funds; in proportion as their own securities decrease in credit, they will purchase into our stocks, which must acquire an additional value from the peaceful situation of this country.

The Dutch will not surrender the navigation of the Scheldt; therefore there can be no foundation for a pacific treaty. To give up this point, would be to abandon their best commercial interests, and provide for the ruin of their country.

The Emperor refuses all mediation and negotiation till the Scheldt is allowed to be opened, so that the Dutch must make a concession of the most humiliating kind, and then treat for further surrenders; this cannot be expected from a proud, fullen, obstinate and tenacious people.

The Dutch are full of life, activity and bustle; their very genius seems to have departed from them, and left no cold remains behind. They know that the Emperor is determined to persevere, and therefore act like men who must rather confide in their own exertions, than any foreign alliance whatever.

Some of the French garrisons in Flanders, which lie towards the frontiers of Germany, have been reinforced, and a particular survey been made of the state of the fortifications.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated Nov. 22, declare that the States-General, in order to preserve the general peace of Europe, had offered to enter into a treaty of mediation with His Imperial Majesty; but the advices say, that Monarch declared, his opening the navigation of the Scheldt, should be *sine quonon*, before any matter of a pacific nature should be agitated by the Minister of either party; and that being granted, he had no objection to leave his other claims, which were numerous and important, to be adjusted by the mediating powers, Prussia, France and Great-Britain.

Though nothing decisive has yet taken place between the Emperor and the Dutch, and notwithstanding this suspension of hostilities has given a pacific appearance to the last foreign mails, yet we have good reason for asserting, that a rupture is inevitable, unless the Dutch consent to the surrender of the Scheldt. This is the point—for the Emperor has pledged himself in the strongest manner, that he will not even treat for a peace, unless this concession is first made on the part of the States-General.

The publick may rest assured, no mediation has yet taken place; neither is the Imperial system altered with respect to a war.

Great apprehensions are entertained in Paris, that a war will certainly take place, in which France must be concerned. Some of the older politicians think, that the Emperor means to revive some old pretensions to a part of the French territories, and that he will be supported in those claims by the Queen's party, which dictates to the King in all publick matters that are agitated in the cabinet.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Nov. 25.

"We learn from Utrecht, that the Colleges of State of that province have determined to arm all the inhabitants, both of the country and towns, from the age of 18 to 60."

Dec. 4. A letter from Bourdeaux brings an account, that the Count de Vergennes sloop of war, with despatches from America, in coming into that harbour, the wind blowing hard at northwest, was drove upon the point of a rock, and received so much damage that she sunk before she could be got into harbour: several passengers were on board, two of whom were drowned, the rest were with difficulty saved. One of the crew was drowned in endeavouring to save the passengers.

Dec. 1—4. Letters from Lisle, dated November 13, declare that the Bishop of Wurtzburgh has offered 3000 soldiers to the assistance of the Imperial cause, and the Prince Bishop of Constance, 1000 men. And further that most of the secular and ecclesiastical Princes of Upper Germany were recruiting great numbers of their subjects, in order to carry on the war with vigour against the States of Holland.

The Elector of Bavaria, has offered His Imperial Majesty 10,000 foot, and one thousand horse, to be commanded by Count Isenberg.

American Intelligence.

FALMOUTH, January 8.

Last Monday arrived here, Captain Christopher Dyer, in the brigantine Friendship, of this place, in 18 days from Cape Francois. On his outward passage in lat. 22, 30, long. 68, he fell in with a large Danish ship, with 300 slaves on board, from the coast of Guinea, bound to St. Thomas's, in great distress, having lost all her officers, and the men all sick or dead. Capt. Dyer took charge of her, and conducted her into the Cape, for which he received a reward of two thousand dollars.

BOSTON, January 20.

If the same ideas of justice and merit, which prevail in the present age, had pervaded the minds of Europeans about the close of the 15th century, our immense continent, instead of sustaining the name of America, would have been known by that of Columbia, in justice and honour to the humane, the intrepid and noble discoverer. But it seems, in that age of ignorance, injustice and cruelty, Americus Vesputius, a merchant of Florence, 'being a man of address,' was able 'to give his name to half the globe,' while the great Columbus 'was treated like a traitor, and carried to Europe in irons,' to the eternal disgrace of the then Court of Spain. As our rising empire has been established in a manner highly honourable to human nature, and perfectly congenial with the liberal and adventurous spirit of Columbus, it is suggested, with the greatest submission, that the federal city, shortly to be erected, as the intended seat of government, of the great American Republic, may bear the name of the illustrious discoverer of the New World. Even the founders of the great Commonwealth of the United States of America, who have held up to mankind the most august spectacle that modern ages have beheld, are indebted, for their present security and their fame, to the daring genius of that great man, who first pointed out to mankind a retreat from civil and ecclesiastical tyranny, where liberty might erect her everlasting temple.—Let then the independent metropolis of the New World eternize her justice, her reputation and her gratitude, by adopting the great name of COLUMBUS!

NEW-YORK, January 22.

We are informed that Archibald M'Lean, Esquire, late Captain in His Britannick Majesty's regiment of Royal Highland Emigrants, on the passage from Jamaica to London, having a dispute with an officer of the 94th, was suddenly stabbed in the back, and presently afterwards expired; the murderer was immediately confined in irons, but contrived, on the ship's arrival at home, to make his escape.—This catastrophe is rendered more affecting, as a most amiable young lady, his wife, daughter of one of our very worthy citizens, was a melancholy spectator of the horrid scene.

Feb. 3. The British packet Speedy, Capt. D'Auvergne, arrived on Monday last at Sandy-Hook, in fifty-three days from Falmouth; but has been prevented from coming up to this city, by the late severe snow-storm, and the vast bodies of ice floating in our bay. The mail is expected daily.

About the latter end of October last, a Dutch frigate and some store-ships, arrived at St. Eustatius, having on board a number of troops, cannon, &c.—Mr. De Graaffe is appointed Governor of that island.

FEBRUARY 8.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Nov. 20.

"We have yesterday received the disagreeable news from our correspondent of Cadiz, that an American brig called the Betsey, Captain Irving, dispatched by them for Virginia, has been taken by the Moors, who detain her at Tangier, and it is supposed she will be made a prize of. This is a sad event for the trade from your continent to the Mediterranean, and it is to be wished that some treaty or settlement might take place between Congress and these perfidious nations.

"We are this moment informed, that the Imperial Minister at this Court has received an express that war is declared between the Emperor and the States of Holland, the former having already ordered 80,000 men to approach the frontiers of the Dutch."

General Haldimand, the late Governor of Canada, it is said will, immediately on his arrival in England, be brought to trial, for mal-administration during his command there, particularly for his furious conduct towards the gentlemen who lately went on an embassy thither, respecting the evacuation, by the British, of our frontier garrisons.

The following is a list of the Imperial troops destined for the Low Countries:

Infantry. The regiments of Ligne, Kaunitz, Clairfayt, Vierfel, Murry, Bender, Preyst, Latterman, Dentmeister, Migazzi, and Tillier, two battalions of Croats, with 280 Chasseurs, 132 artillerists, four battalions of militia levied on the frontiers, 300 Chasseurs of Tyrol, a body of 500 Hessians, and another of 600 Bouillons.

Cavalry and Dragoons. The regiments of Cobourg, Tuscany and Arberg, with four divisions, and their squadrons of reserve; the regiments of Warmfer, with five divisions.

The Artillery is very large, and the Generals of this numerous army are Messrs. Alton and Slade for the Infantry, and Harrach and Lelior for the Cavalry.

The affairs of Europe appear pregnant with consequences most alarming to humanity. The dire train of general discord is laid—the match already lighted—and every attention is engaged at who shall apply it. The greatest warlike preparations are making throughout the Emperor of Germany's dominions, France, Holland, Russia, and Prussia. Though situated remote from the theatre of action, and by our distance

unconnected with the issue, we cannot, however, help lamenting the turbulence of those spirits, that for mere punctilios of court etiquette, can involve whole kingdoms in the horrors of war, and want only to massacre thousands of their inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 10.

"Goods will not be sent out to America as they formerly were, which will lead many to suppose that they will be in future very high; but let this produce caution, for, if I am not mistaken, the English will fill our country full of goods, and agents to dispose of them."

The sloop Susannah, Captain William Earle, jun. of Providence, is arrived at Charleston, S. C. from the river Mississippi, where the Spaniards would not permit him to trade, nor allow him to proceed up to New-Orleans. On his arrival in the river, a number of soldiers were sent on board his vessel, and a boat dispatched to New-Orleans, which returned in eight days, with orders for him to put to sea immediately. Several other American vessels, as well as some British, had been compelled to quit the river, previous to the arrival of Captain Earle.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.

By private letters from Amsterdam we learn, that war is actually commenced between the Emperor and the Republic; that the most vigorous measures and operations are pursuing on both sides; and that the Emperor hath ordered 80,000 troops to march towards the Low Countries. In consequence of which 40,000 Prussians and 40,000 French auxiliaries were immediately set in motion to join the forces of the United Provinces.

Feb. 4. On Friday the 21st ult. at a meeting of the Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge, the following gentlemen were elected members, viz.

Frederick Eugene Francis, Baron de Beelen Berthoff, Imperial Counsellor of Commerce to the United States, Brussels. Samuel Gustavus, Baron Hermelin, of Stockholm, Sweden. William Bradford, Esq. Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Edward Burd, Esq. Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Doctor Adair Crawford, Physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Doctor John Carson, of Philadelphia. The Rev. Manassah Cutler, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. The Count de Guichen, Lieutenant-General in the French naval armies. Andrew Ellicot, Esq. Maryland. Doctor William Griffiths, of Philadelphia. Doctor Hugh James, of Montego Bay, Jamaica. Mr. Joseph Mandrillon, Merchant of Amsterdam. Brigadier-General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Mr. Herchell, of Bath in England. Doctor James M'Henry, of Baltimore, in Maryland, member of Congress. James Madison, Esq. of Virginia. The Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Christian Frederick Michaelis, M. D. of Gottenberg. Mr. William Parker, of London. The Hon. Mann Page, Esq. of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Thomas Payne, Esq. author of Common Sense. Charles Pettit, Esq. of Philadelphia. Doctor Robert Percival, Professor of Chymistry, in Trinity College, Dublin. The Rev. Doctor Richard Price, F. R. S. in London. The Rev. Joseph Priestly, L. L. D. F. R. S. Birmingham. The Rev. Doctor Samuel S. Smith, Vice-President of the College of Nassau-Hall, Princeton, New-Jersey. Mons. Jean Baptist Sue, jun. Surgeon and Professor of Anatomy, Paris. Colonel George Wall, of the Supreme Executive Council, Pennsylvania. Mr. Benjamin Workman, teacher of the Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.

Extract from the Minutes,

SAMUEL MAGAW,

One of the Secretaries.

FEBRUARY 9.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, Nov. 23, 1784.

"On the 12th of last month, the brig Betsey, Capt. James Erwin, under American colours, was captured by a Saletine Rover, and carried into Tangiers, where the Captain and his crew are detained prisoners; but as yet his vessel is not condemned. They were only waiting the Emperor of Morocco's orders. The vessel was in ballast, going to Teneriffe to load wine."

Extract of a letter from P'orient, dated Nov. 16, 1784.

"The publick news here is, that the Emperor is marching 45,000 men towards the Low Countries, and that the Imperial and Dutch Ministers are mutually withdrawn.

"The Emperor seems determined to open the Scheldt, and to revive the ancient splendour of his city of Antwerp."

PROCLAMATION.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

WHEREAS information has been received from the Comptroller of the Treasury, that various certificates of final settlement, issued by the Commissioner for settling the accounts of the army, to the officers and soldiers of the United States, have been counterfeited by some fraudulent and wicked persons, by erasing the sums for which they were first given, and inserting others to a much greater amount: And whereas it is expedient, that the most effectual steps should be taken, to detect a villainy so injurious to the interest of the citizens of these states, and destructive of publick credit; the United States in Congress assembled have deemed it necessary to offer, and do hereby promise a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons, who shall discover and make known the person or persons guilty of the said forgery, or his or their accomplices, so that he or they may be legally convicted. And that the most speedy and effectual check may be given to a crime tending in its consequences so materially to effect the credit of the

said certificates, and the interest of the United States, they do hereby recommend it to the Executives of the different states, to be aiding and assisting in discovering and apprehending the author or authors of the forgery aforesaid, or his or their accomplices, to the end, that the credit of the United States of America may be secured from farther injury, and the perpetrators of so atrocious an offence, brought to condign punishment.

Done at New-York, this second day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of our sovereignty and independence the ninth.

RICHARD-HENRY LEE, President.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on the 23d of this inst. February, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A Valuable house and lot of land, situate at the Blackhorse, in Mansfield township, and county of Burlington; the house is fourteen by eighteen feet, two stories high, with a good dry cellar under the whole, a well of excellent water at the door with a pump therein; the lot contains about three quarters of an acre, is under cedar fence, and planted with fruit trees: there are also on the premises a very convenient hatter's shop, 18 by 20 feet, three rooms below stairs and two above; also a convenient stable capable of holding two horses and sufficient hay. These premises, situated in a considerable village, surrounded with a thick settled neighbourhood of opulent farmers, renders them an object worth the attention of any tradesman, particularly a hatter, for which occupation it is an excellent stand; late the estate of William Dilworth, deceased.

JOHN POPE.

Feb. 9, 1785.

2w*

Middlesex county, } ALL persons indebted to
Windor township. } the estate of Cornelius
Voorheis, deceased, near the Meetinghouse on Penn-
neck, are requested to make immediate payment: and
all persons having any demands against said estate are
desired to make their demands known to the executors
as soon as possible, that they may make provision for
payment.

JOHN VOORHEIS,
JONATHAN COMBS, } Executors.

Windfor, 7th Feb. 1785.

N. B. A healthy negro man to be sold, belonging to said estate, who has been employed, for several years, in tending a gristmill, and understands the business very well, and is a good farmer. For terms apply to the Printer of this paper, or to the Executors.

2w*

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Wednesday the 3d day of March next, on the premises, in Allentown,

A Valuable mill, containing one pair French burrs, one ditto of country stones, and every other convenience necessary to carry on merchant and country business to the greatest perfection; and they grind yearly twenty thousand bushels country work, and ten thousand merchant ditto, together with two dwelling-houses, brick spring-house, and pump of excellent water by the door, barn, stable, &c. with forty-two acres of land, fourteen of which are excellent meadow, and seven ditto of woodland, and the remainder good arable land, with twenty bearing apple-trees on the same. The above described premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. Any person having an inclination to view the premises, by applying to the subscriber on the same, may have an opportunity. The title indisputable, and attendance will be given by

rw|| PETER IMLAY.

WANTED,

AN English Schoolmaster, of good reputation. Enquire of the printer.

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business is wanted. Enquire of the printer.

A JOURNEYMAN
BARBER,
WHO is sober and attentive, will meet with constant employ, and get good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Trenton.

4w

JOHN-C. HUMMEL.

LAMPBLACK,

To be sold at the
PRINTING-OFFICE.

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
	40/ 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 40/ 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. t f
Trenton, January 27, 1785.

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. 4w*
Burlington, Jan. 28, 1785.

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. 4w*
JOSEPH SCHENCK.
Feb. 3, 1785.

WHEREAS 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 afore-said 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, 12 acres of rye in the ground, &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 Anwell, 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 waggonhouses, 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 Suffex 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 Suffex to be sold at Suffex courthouse. 9w 10f

TO BE LET,

THE Farm called SPRING-BROOK, commonly known by the name of DOUGLASS'S TRACT, situated on the river Delaware, and joining the flourishing town of Lambertton, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres clear land, beside woodland, with the dwellinghouse, barn, stables and coachhouse, and a small house joining Lambertton; the situation beautiful; a fine prospect of the river up and down; a very large handsome garden, in good order, the houses all in good order, and the dwellinghouse newly repaired, and neatly finished in the inside, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer—a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the soil suitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have possession the first of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouse, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the same.

January 6, 1785. 3w* t f

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation in Somerset county, on Raritan river, near the courthouse, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres of land, near 60 acres of which are good well timbered woodland; better than half the cleared land is good meadow, a new barn, and tolerable house; the land, in general, as good as any on that part of the river. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, near the forks of Raritan, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

JOHN TEN-EICK. t f
Raritan, December 7, 1784.

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.

To be Sold, at Publick Vendue,

On the 3d day of March next, on the premises, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, late the property of William Dey, deceased, situate in South-Amboy, county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, being convenient to mill and market, and about 2 miles from Cranberry, containing 400 acres of good land, well watered with three brooks running through it, 200 acres cleared, 30 acres thereof good meadow, the remainder excellent timber land, with a large frame dwellinghouse, 4 rooms on a floor, a cellar kitchen under it, a well of good water at the door, a good orchard of about 200 apple-trees, with peach and cherry-trees, a good barn, barrack and stables; also a small dwellinghouse near the end of said farm, about 30 acres of green grain on the land, a healthy likely negro girl, about 10 years old, a good horse and chair, andundry other articles. Any person applying will be shewn the premises by Kenneth and Peter Dey, living on the same. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser by

WILLIAM DEY, Executor. 3w*
January 25, 1785.

Land to be Sold.

340 Acres of good land, situated in Frederick county, Maryland, within three miles of the river Potowmack, fourteen miles from Fredericktown, and eight from Harper's ferry; in a very good neighbourhood—a small stream runs just by the house, and the land otherwise well watered. There is a barn and other buildings handily situated to the house, a very good spring, an orchard of about 40 or 50 trees, and about 40 acres of cleared land. The above will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash, and for a proportioned advance in payments by instalment. Other particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Turner, lower end of Second-street, Philadelphia. Also four good brick houses in and near the city of Philadelphia. Enquire as above. 4w

WHEREAS 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. 13w*
Chesterfield, December 14, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

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.

New-Jersey, Burlington county, ff. } BY 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