

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, J U N E 9, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,

AMONG the various writers who are endeavouring to establish the political salvation of their country, none have been attended with so bad consequences in depreciating the currency, as the writings of your correspondent the True Patriot; nor has any recommended so unjust and impolitic a plan as he has done in his concluding number, in recommending feasonable laws to be made by the Legislatures, that no citizens receive payments for debts contracted before the year 1777, in this depreciated currency, disregarding those who have already received the money, and that for lands sold and debts contracted before the depreciation of the currency, and probably have not one farthing on loan before the first of March, 1778, possessing no land at present, the unjust depreciation having rendered them unable to purchase now. Are these the men to hold a tenth of their stock, ought they not rather to receive the full value of every bill, according to the resolution of Congress, read in the face of it? The injustice of his scheme is so glaring, and is indeed to be wondered at how a person of patriotic principles should undertake it; but when we reflect that men of sanguine tempers, who often start a notion merely as a point of speculation, will think and talk so much about it, as at length to persuade themselves into a firm belief of the reality of what is all the while the creature of their own brain: Strange as this may seem, I am almost tempted to believe this patriotic gentleman has brought himself to believe that what he has proposed is the most equitable of any scheme possible now to enter into. I dismiss the True Patriot to reflect on the wildness of his propositions, and make my address to the Honourable the Congress, the Governors and Legislative Bodies of the United States: May the Congress once more warmly recommend to and assist them in making laws for the regulation of trade. Necessity calls; fear urges; reason exhorts; compassion alone exclaims; the whole fabric appears in danger of falling to the ground, and if so, would bury thousands in its ruins; I mean the natural death of publick credit. Who can behold this destruction with the remedy in their hands! laws of regulation.—This, and this alone, will pay millions of money for those yet unborn; this would defeat all the depreciating schemes of the emissaries of Britain, the machinations of the friends of tyranny, and enemies to liberty. In the mean time, let taxes be competent on property of whatsoever kind: * By competent taxes I would be understood to signify a low medium between those who have been so unfortunate as to possess their estates in cash at present, and have a right to call every dollar equal in value to one silver one, and those who have fifteen or twenty for one; the unequal division of property renders it impossible to do equal justice to every one. The source of degeneracy, so remarkable in free governments, is mostly owing to the practice of contracting debts and mortgaging the publick revenues, by which taxes may in time become intolerable, and all the property of the State be brought into the hands of the publick. Xenophon tells us that the Republick of Athens paid near two hundred per cent for Sums of money, when emergent occasions made it necessary for them to borrow. In popular governments the people, who have the highest offices, are commonly the publick creditors. 'Tis difficult for the State to make use of this remedy, (though it may be attainable on easy terms) which however it may be some times necessary, is always cruel and barbarous, and is an inconvenience which nearly threatens all free governments, especially our own at the present conjuncture of affairs. And what a strong motive is this to increase our frugality of the publick money. Ergo, Laws to regulate trade will confirm what was formerly said of Republicks alone, that they are a government of laws, not of men; property would thereby be secured and industry encouraged; for this the honest farmers and mechanics are now looking up unanimously to their great servants: The merchants, the bane of society, engrossers and foretellers I exclude.

A F A R M E R.

* Should it be practicable to tax cash itself, twopence a year from every dollar will pay or sink the whole, no matter how enormous the sum, in forty-five years.

Letter from Mr. Peter Dubois in New-York, to Mrs. Dubois at Second River.

MY DEAR CATEY, Friday, May 23, 1779.
I WROTE you on Wednesday, and sent you two pair of heels and the materials for the bonnet, with the news-paper, which hope you will receive in proper time.—Since which I am told Mrs. Hurly and

her daughter were in town, and had a note for me, I therefore went in search of them, but could not find them out, although I heard of their having been in several places, so that your's by them is not come to hand.—They came in by Paulus-Hook, and there they got a pass to come in and return, so that they have no occasion to call upon us, and therefore gave themselves no trouble about delivering your billet.—I hope Chestnut got safe, as he will spare you a little sugar in case Confident should not have forwarded you any.—I have laying ready a few pounds of powder sugar, which shall send you as soon as I can get a conveyance.

"I am anxious to hear of the progress of the continental troops which marched towards the frontiers—the particular objects of their destination are probably known by this time, if they have thought it expedient to proceed upon their original plan; but if the Savages should have began any operations, I think it probable they have been diverted from their design. I could wish to hear as soon as possible any thing that may transpire relative to the achievements of either, though I dread to be told of the cruelties that will probably be practised. Indeed we have lately had a scene (which by report has been marked with circumstances of Savage barbarity) transacted between this and your district, and which I believe is secreted from the commander in chief, whose sensibility and humanity, I am persuaded, would be wounded with the representation.—But, notwithstanding, it has its advocates, and could you believe it, the Governor* of your province avowedly patronizes the miscreants. It fills me with horror to reflect on the probable effects of such a temper in a man who declares he is at the head of this association, which appears to me to be formed for the purpose of plundering and desolating a country, which reason and the maxims of sound policy should induce him to regain the affections of, by treating those whom he subdues with lenity and justice. I am far from wishing to plead the cause of those who are the props and supports of the present unnatural conflict: No! I would have the leading men secured and treated with humanity, but reserved for justice; but the aged and decrepid—the women and the children—the industrious peasant and the man unarmed and unarrayed for hostile purpose, should rest in quiet in his own cottage, and pursue the labours of his field without interruption; to him the horrors of war should be unknown, whatever might be his speculative opinions, provided those were not accompanied with open acts of persecution and violence against those who differed in sentiments with him. This, I must confess, is however an idea singular among those who are Jersey refugees,—they breath nothing but fire and sword, and desolation—and those who an ungovernable and rapacious soldiery have already plundered, they are for utterly destroying. They put me in mind of the representation given of the Porpoises, who, it is said, when one of their number is wounded, the others fall upon him immediately and devour him,—in this manner they have acted since they have been embodied and headed by their chief—every thing that comes in their way is plunder, and its owner a damned rebel. Poor John Powleson, the companion of my sufferings, and who for his invincible firmness and refusal to take the oaths, was a prisoner at Morris-Town eleven months, has been plundered for a rebel by these wretches, his horses have been publicly sold, and I yesterday met a fellow in the street with his negro, who, I understand from him, he was going to sell. I hope I shall be able to put a stop to it, if at the risk of grave looks from the Governor.

Twelve o'clock, Wednesday.

I have nothing to add—but that I am very well, and wish to hear you may be so too.

* Meaning Mr. Franklin.

From Gaine's New-York Gazette, of May 24.
By the Cutter Dublin, that arrived here last Friday evening in fifty-five days from Watersford, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.
St. James's, March 17.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Munro to the Lord Viscount Weymouth, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State.

Pondicherry, October 27, 1778.

MY LORD,
I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship of the success of the East-India Company's troops against Pondicherry, after a siege of two months and ten days from the first investing of the place. The town surrendered by capitulation on the 17th of October, and I have sent herewith the terms of capitulation. I have to request your Lordship will be pleased to lay

them before his Majesty; and as I have been so fortunate as to have had the honour of commanding troops that have reduced a place of such consequence to the British settlements in India, my utmost wish now is, to have his Majesty's approbation of my conduct. As your Lordship may wish to be informed of the operations of the troops during the siege, I have the honour to send you the following account.

On the 8th of August, part of the troops intended for the siege encamped on the Red Hill, within four miles of Pondicherry; but it was the 21st before a sufficient number of troops were assembled so that we could attempt to advance. On this day we took possession of the Bound Hedge, within cannon shot of Pondicherry, which prevented all communication with the town by land. On the 6th and 7th of September we broke ground, both on the north and south side of the town, it having been determined to carry on two attacks; and on the 18th we opened our batteries with 28 pieces of heavy artillery, and 27 mortars. Though our fire on the town was very great, yet the enemy's was equally so on us from day-break till towards the evening, when our batteries had apparently the advantage, and the fire from the fortrefs decreased greatly. The approaches were continued with the utmost expedition possible; but the obstinate defence of the garrison made it necessary to act with caution, and the violent rains that fell retarded the work. A gallery being carried into the ditch to the southward, a breach made in the bastion called L'Hospital, and the faces of the adjacent bastions being also destroyed, it was resolved to pass the ditch by means of a bridge of boats made for the purpose, and to assault the place; while, on the North attack, our batteries had ruined the East face of the North West bastion, and a float was prepared to pass the troops over the ditch at the same time; another attack was to have been made on the sea side to the Northward, where they had stockades running into the water. This was intended to have been put in execution the 15th of October before day-light; but in the forenoon of the 14th the water in the ditch to the Southward was so raised by the rains for two or three days before, that it forced itself into the gallery, broke it down, and damaged the boats intended for the bridge. It required two days to repair the damage done; and every thing being ready for the assault, it would have taken place on the 17th; but on the 16th M. Bellecombe sent me a letter by his Aid-de-Camp M. de Villette, relative to a capitulation, which was signed by both parties next day. The gallant defence made by M. Bellecombe will ever do him honour; and I beg leave in justice to the troops I had the honour to command, to assure your Lordship, that they acted with the most determined resolution on every occasion. I am in a most particular manner obliged to Sir Edward Vernon, and his Majesty's Squadron, who most cheerfully gave every assistance during the whole siege; and when the assault was resolved on, Sir Edward landed his marines, and 200 seamen, to assist in the attack.

I have the honour of sending your Lordship herewith a return of the killed and wounded on both sides, together with a list of the cannon and stores taken in Pondicherry.

These dispatches will be delivered to your Lordship by Ensign Rumbold, of the 6th regiment of foot, who obtained his Majesty's leave to come to India with his father, the Governor of this settlement. He has acted as one of my Aid-de-Camps since I have been on this coast; and as I have great reason to be perfectly satisfied with his conduct, I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship as a young man of merit. He takes with him the colours of Pondicherry, to have the honour of laying them at his Majesty's feet. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HECTOR MUNRO.

[By the articles of capitulation the garrison of Pondicherry, after piling their arms, are permitted to march out with the honours of war, and to proceed to Madras, where, or in its neighbourhood, they are to be properly accommodated, till ships can be provided to carry them to France.]

Return of guns, mortars, shot, small-arms and powder, taken in Pondicherry, 1778.
Serviceable. 3 thirty-six pounders, 18 twenty-four ditto, 13 eighteen ditto, 30 twelve ditto, 60 eight ditto, 44 six ditto, 11 four ditto, 2 three ditto.
Unserviceable. 1 thirty-six pounder, 18 twenty-four ditto, 3 eighteen ditto, 1 twelve ditto, 5 eight ditto, 1 four ditto.
Total serviceable, 181—unserviceable, 29.
Braf Guns. Serviceable. 6 twelve pounders, 6 eight ditto, 1 six ditto, 18 four ditto, 4 three ditto, 2 two ditto, 18 one ditto.
Unserviceable. 3 one pounders.
Total serviceable, 55—unserviceable, 3.

Howitzers, 6 three inch and half.
Brass Mortars. Serviceable. 7 twelve inch, 5 eight do. 2 seven do. 4 six do. 2 four do. Total, 20.
Iron Mortars. Serviceable. 2 twelve inch, 1 eight do.
Small Arms. French muskets and bayonets, 5934.
Ditto without bayonets, 248. Rifle-barrel pieces, 108. Wall-pieces, 60. Carbines, 45. Pistols, 556. Swords, 930. Gunpowder, 80 barrels, 100lb. each. Shot of different sizes, 21,708.

T. MANNOUNG, Commissary of Stores.

Return of the killed and wounded of the Companies troops, at the siege of Pondicherry, 1778.

European officers, 8 killed, 27 wounded. Do. cavalry, 2 wounded. Do. artillery, 17 killed, 61 wounded. Do. infantry, 48 killed, 114 wounded. Seapoys, 148 killed, 482 wounded. His Highness the Nabob's troops, 3 killed, and 7 wounded.

Total 224 killed, 693 wounded.

(Signed) H. A. M. COSBY, Adj. Gen.

The Company's troops consisted of 10,500, of which 1500 were Europeans.

Return of the killed and wounded in the garrison of Pondicherry, 1778. (nearly)

European officers, 7 killed, 19 wounded. Regiment of Pondicherry, 45 killed, 143 wounded. European artillery, 29 killed, 69 wounded. Seapoys, 52 killed, 94 wounded. Citizens, 3 killed, 7 wounded. Black labourers, 64 killed, 148 wounded.

Total 200 killed, 480 wounded.

The garrison of Pondicherry consisted nearly of 3000 men, of which 900 were Europeans.

Admiralty-Office, March 16, 1779.

Captain George Young arrived this afternoon from the East-Indies, with a letter from Commodore Sir Edward Vernon to Mr. Stevens, of which the following is a copy.

[Duplicate, the original not yet come to hand.]

SIR, Rippon, off Madras, August 16, 1778.

I Send this to the Governor and Council of Fort St.

George, to be forwarded by the first opportunity,

to desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners

of the Admiralty, that I failed from Madras on the

29th past, with his Majesty's ships Rippon, Coventry,

Seaborne, and Cormorant sloop, and Valentine and

Glatton India ships. On the 31st, finding the Glatton

so bad a failer, and ill equipped, I ordered her back

to Madras, and requested of the Governor and Council

another ship to replace her. On the 8th instant at six

P. M. I appeared with the Squadron off Pondicherry,

chasing a french frigate into the road. At eight A. M.

descended from our mast-head six sail to the S. W. which

we stood for, but there being such light airs of wind,

we could make nothing of them till the 10th, when

at six A. M. we saw five sail bearing down upon us

in a regular line a-breadth.—We stood for them, forming

our line a-head with the 4 ships, and at noon

brought too far, ready to receive them. At 3 quarters

past noon, the breeze shifting to the seaward, gave us

the weather gage, when I immediately gave the

signal to bear down upon the enemy, who had formed

upon the starboard tacks. I intended forming our

line on the larboard tack, till the leading ship had

stretched a-breadth of their rear, then to have tacked

and formed opposite the enemy's ships, but having

so little wind, and the uncertainty of a continuance,

I thought it necessary to bring them to action, which

at 3 quarters past two became general, and at times

extremely close. About three quarters past four the

enemy made sail upon a wind to the S. W. having

received great damage in our masts, sails and rigging,

I hauled to the N. E. in hopes of securing the weather

gage, to bring them to action again the next morning.

We were employed the whole night and morning in

reeving, splicing, and knotting our rigging, getting

up a main-top sail yard and fore-top mast, the others

being destroyed. We stood to the N. E. with light

airs of wind until midnight, and then tacked to the

S. W. but at day light on the 11th could see nothing

of the enemy. I have since used my utmost endeavours

to appear off Pondicherry again, but from little

winds, those southerly, with a strong northern current,

have been prevented. Their Lordships may be assured

I will lose no time in attaining it, and if I can meet

with the enemy, to bring them to a decisive battle,

winds and weather permitting. The ships we engaged

were the *Brillante*, of 64 guns, *Pouvoysse*, of

36 eighteen pounders, the *Sartine* of 32 guns, and

two of their country ships armed as ours, whom I

am just now informed got into Pondicherry road the

evening of the action to refit. The *Behborough* India

ship, which the Governor and Council of Fort St.

George had ordered to replace the *Glatton*, joined

me the 14th. Herewith you have a list of the killed

and wounded, on board the ships under my command,

in the action of the 10th.

I hope my proceedings will meet their Lordships

approbation. And am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant, E. VERNON.

Rippon, 4 killed, 15 wounded. Coventry, 1 killed,

20 wounded. Seaborne, 3 killed, 5 wounded.

Valentine India ship, 2 killed, 9 wounded. Cor-

morant sloop, 1 killed, 4 wounded.

Total 11 killed, 53 wounded.

The following paragraphs are taken from the *Hibernian Chronicle*, of January 11.

LONDON, January 2, 1779.

A Letter from the Hague by the last mail, mentions, that the French court has entered into a subsidy treaty with the court of Denmark, and the Republic of Genoa, which is to continue in force for five years.

About one o'clock yesterday, an officer dispatched by Lord Shuldhham, who has put into Torbay, arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the fleet under his Lordship's command, having been dispersed in a violent hurricane, and that his ship was the only one he knew of that put into port.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity is just arrived from Spain, and asserts, that there were thirty-eight fail of Spanish men of war of the line, riding at anchor in Cadiz Bay, besides frigates, when he left that city a few days ago.

It is the opinion of the most judicious, that a plan is settled between the Americans and France, to secure to themselves the possession of all our West-India islands; and this is supposed to be the partition treaty mentioned lately in the House of Lords, by Lord Stormont.

BOSTON, May 27.

Last Monday arrived at a safe port, a prize brig, laden with rum, sugar, &c. taken by the continental frigate *Bolton*. The prize was bound from New-York to Quebec.

Sunday a schooner arrived here from Guadaloup, and brings an account that four store ships with provisions for the French fleet at Martinico, had arrived at Eufatia; they sailed in company with 20 Spanish and French ships of the line, in order to reinforce the Count de Estaing.

Thursday last arrived safe in port a prize brig, taken by the *Missin* privateer of this port. Her cargo consists of wine, from Fayal. The *Missin* was left in chase of a large ship, when the prize left her.

We hear that the privateer ship *Pilgrim*, from Beverly, has taken two valuable prizes, both of which are safe arrived, one laden with about 3500 bushels of salt, the other with flour.

The Rover privateer packet, of six carriage guns, besides swivels, bound from New-York to Halifax, laden with rum, sugar and molasses, is taken by Capt. Sweat, of Salem, and carried into that port.

NEW-LONDON, May 27.

Last Sunday evening, Capt. Bunnel in a Schooner belonging to New-Haven, arrived here in ten days from St. Thomas's, with a cargo of rum and sugar: He informs that the day before he sailed, an account was received at St. Thomas's from St. Eufatia, that ten fail of line of battle ships and eight frigates, had just arrived at Martinico, from France, as a reinforcement to Count de Estaing; and it was reported that they took on their passage, and brought in with them about fifty fail of a Corke fleet.

FISH-KILL, June 3.

The latter end of last week, a number of British vessels made their appearance in the north river; they consist of thirteen ships, three brigs, four top-sail schooners, three galleys, six top-sail sloops, about twenty smaller vessels, and a great number of flat-bottom boats.

Last Lord's day, (30th ult.) 1500 men landed 8 miles below Peck's Kill, on Tallor's Point, consisting of British and Hessian grenadiers, light infantry, volunteers of Ireland and Yagers.—Monday the 31st instant the enemy landed a party on the west side of the river, where they burnt some houses, and opened two small batteries, from which they threw some shells, and cannonaded fort de la Fayette across the river, all that day; two galleys kept up a severe fire on the fort at the same time. They continued their firing till eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, meanwhile their army marched from Tallor's to Ver Plank's Point, on which the fort stands. By a flag they demanded a surrender; the parley continued two hours: Captain Armstrong thought fit to surrender.—General M'Dougall has not yet received a justifiable reason why the fort was given up. This little fort was built on purpose to secure King's ferry from the insults of the enemy's vessels, which frequently had interrupted our boats from crossing: It was small, and would contain, with convenience, about a company of men. The redoubt was strong, and covered a barrette battery, mounting 3 pieces of cannon. We had in the barrette a company of artillery: they were all drawn off but a serjeant, a corporal and 12 privates. In the redoubt were a captain, two subalterns, three serjeants, and 44 rank and file. They had provisions and water sufficient to serve them thirty days.

Wednesday evening—the wind now prevents the shipping from advancing to fort Clinton on West-Point; which we suppose is the enemy's main object. The fort is now in tolerable order, well provided, and the men in fine spirits.—The militia are coming in fast, and every appearance is promising.—The enemy have come out in force, and, it is said, are from seven to ten thousand men.—Their troops from their late excursion to Virginia, returned last Thursday, and, without landing at New-York, pushed up the river.

Thursday morning, 4 o'clock, we learn that the enemy are in motion, as if they meant to come up the east side of the river.

Athol's Highlanders, called the 74th, who arrived at New-York some weeks ago, are all the reinforcement the enemy have yet received that we can learn.

Since the British landed, we have taken seven prisoners; and three deserters have come in.

Yesterday it was reported, that the enemy had burnt Lieut. Gov. Cortlandt's house, near Croton river, where they first landed.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated May 29.
“We learn by three prisoners, taken by our people, that Brandt and Butler have betaken themselves to Niagara, to make preparations to oppose our troops this campaign.”

ANNAPOLIS, May 28.

We hear, from good authority, that the Governor and Council have given orders to the gentlemen appointed by this State to purchase flour and wheat for the use of the army, to stop purchasing, the quantity required having been procured.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 2.

Yesterday arrived a gentleman from Maryland, who informs that a Mr. Matthew Aitken arrived at the Head of Elk from Portimouth, in Virginia, and reported that the enemy were embarked, and had left Hampton Road the 26th ult. and that he left Portimouth on the 26th, two o'clock, P. M. at which time none of the enemy were within the Capes.

Captain Ingersol in a privateer brig from Massachusetts, off Egg-Harbour, fell in with and took a large ship from London for New-York, with which he has gone to the eastward.

June 5. We have the pleasure of informing our readers, that Captain Barry, in the brig *Delaware*, with four others, arrived in this port yesterday, in fourteen days from Hispaniola, loaded with West-India produce and dry goods.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkley county, Virginia, to his friend in this city, dated May 4.

“I make no doubt, before this, you have heard of Gov. Hamilton, with 8 officers and 101 privates, having been taken at Post St. Vincents, by Col. Clark.—They are sent to Williamsburg under a proper guard, where they must be arrived before this gets to you.”

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the brig *Retaliation*, commanded by Captain Bell, dated St. Eufatia, May 20, 1779, to his friend in this city.

“On the 14th instant, in sight of St. Kitts and St. Eufatia, we fell in with an English cutter of 10 six pounders and 6 four pounders, and a brig of 14 four pounders, who engaged us both at once. The engagement was very hot; the musket balls were showered on us like hail, and the united vengeance of both directed by two inveterate and skilful British commanders, yet none of us were either killed or wounded. The engagement lasted two glasses. As we only mounted 10 six pounders, 2 four pounders and 4 swivels, and the engagement was viewed by a vast number of spectators on both islands, it has redounded much to Capt. Bell's honour: When he went on shore, which was in about two hours after, it was in the midst of the joyful acclamations of crowds of people.

“By several gentleman from St. Kitts we learn, that the cutter was sent out to cruise for Captain Cunningham, but is now returned to St. Kitts with five feet water in her hold, and the brig with considerable damage.”

IN CONGRESS, May 28, 1779.

THE Board of Treasury having reported, “that in their opinion it will be impracticable to carry on the war by paper emissions, at the present enormous expences of the Commissary-General, Quartermaster General, and Medical departments—that it appears to them that a general opinion prevails, that one cause of the alarming expences in these departments, arises from allowing commissions to the numerous persons employed in purchasing for the army, and that a very general dissatisfaction has taken place on that account among the citizens of these United States,—and that in their opinion it is necessary to put the said departments on a different footing, with respect to the expenditure of publick money.”

Resolved, That the same be referred to a Committee of three, and that they be directed to report a plan for the purpose.

The Members chosen, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Burke. *Extract from the Minutes.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, May 28, 1779.

WHEREAS it is indispensibly necessary that the greatest economy should be introduced in publick expenditures,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to make strict enquiry into the establishments and contingent expences of the respective Boards and Departments, and to consider and report the retrenchments and reformatons which shall appear to be practicable and expedient; and that they have power to call for returns from the offices, and for information from the officers of any Department, and to confer thereon with the Commander in Chief.

The Members chosen, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Scudder. *Extract from the Minutes.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, May 28, 1779.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, to consider the most advisable mode of negotiating a foreign loan, to what amount, and in what manner the same may be most advantageously applied to the use of these States.

The Members chosen, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Laurens, and Mr. Smith.

Ordered, That the report of the Committee, appointed to confer with the Commander in Chief, dated February 2, 1779, be referred to the said Committee.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated June 5.

"Yesterday arrived here three vessels from St. Eustatia, viz. schooner Dragon, Captain Johnston, sloop Lady Washington, Capt. Burrows, and sloop Franklin, Capt. Tate, all belonging here, with valuable cargoes of rum, &c. Two French ships are coming up from Hispaniola, where they called from France, cargoes uncertain, but believe a good deal of salt. I have letters to the 22d of May from St. Eustatia—no news particular there. Accounts from Cork in April mention new Commissioners coming out to America to grant Independence, &c. how far this may be depended on I know not. News from Holland to the first of April says nothing of peace. Nothing done in the West-Indies, both fleets keep clear of each other."

Extract of a letter from a seaport-town, in Massachusetts-Bay, dated May 16, 1779.

"Privateering was never more in vogue than at present—two or three privateers sail every week from this port, and men seem as plenty as grass-hoppers in the field; no vessel being detained an hour for want of them. We have near a thousand prisoners on board the guard-ships in Boston, and a great balance due to us from the enemy. Cruisers from New-York, &c. are daily brought in, and often by vessels of inferior force; our privateers-men being as confident of victory, when upon an equal footing with the English, as they were of gaining it of the French in the last war."

TRENTON, JUNE 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to a Member of Congress in Philadelphia, dated June 5.

"I beg leave to congratulate you on the success of the American arms in South-Carolina; as I know you are doubly interested in this happy event, I have embraced the first opportunity to communicate the intelligence received at this place. By different routs we have been informed that our troops have gained a victory in that quarter; but last night a Capt. Johnston of this place (a man of good character) arrived here from St. Eustatia, who informs, that on his passage up this Bay he touched at Hampton, in Virginia, which place he left the 2d inst. that whilst he was there an express arrived with an account that our troops had beat the English near Charlestown, killed and taken 700, and that they were between General Lincoln and General Moultrie, and it was expected the whole must fall into our hands. This account is very generally believed at this place and in Virginia, and I must confess I am much inclined to think it true, at least in part: If we have only given the enemy a check, I am willing to hope every thing from the spirit of the inhabitants of Charlestown and the climate."

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, May 30.

"The latest account from the enemy at New-York is, that the whole of their force, supposed to be about 8000 men, are collected at White Plains, two floops loaded with fascines lay in the harbour opposite the White-hall. Yesterday all the waggons and horses on Staten-Island were hurried into the service, and sent to New-York. The 26th, 37th, 1 foreign regt. and Burton's, are on Staten-Island; Gen. Clinton in New-York, Gen. Vaughan and Sir W. Erskine at White Plains."

In consequence of the movement of the main body of the enemy up the North-River, our army marched the latter end of last week from their late encampment at Middle-Brook towards Fort Clinton; which it is supposed is the enemy's principal object, from whence we hourly expect important intelligence. This fort is situated in the Highlands, on the West side of the North-River, at a place called West Point.

Since our last the gallant Major LEE, with his Corps of Light Dragoons, passed through this town, on his way to join the American Army.

Tuesday se'night a party of Tories from Staten-Island landed at Middletown, in Monmouth, plundered several houses, and carried off four or five of the inhabitants prisoners.

* * * Wanted immediately by the Printer of this Paper, two good Journeymen; as well as an Apprentice Lad, about 14 years of age, who can read and write.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

At a meeting of the Electors of the county of Somerset, pursuant to notice by advertisements, on Thursday the 3d instant, at the Court-house of the said county,

The business of the meeting being introduced and discussed, the following Resolutions were adopted:

1. Whereas, from the concurrence of a variety of causes, the bills of credit emitted under the authority of the United States in Congress assembled, have greatly depreciated in their value, and an addition to the quantity circulating will tend to encrease such depreciation; therefore,

Resolved, That a petition be presented to the Legislature, requesting them to make application to Congress on behalf of this State, that the emission of bills of credit be henceforth discontinued.

2. Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make application as aforesaid, that a plan be adopted and recommended for a general limitation of prices throughout the United States, according to which such prices may be diminished slowly from their present tenour at stated periods, and by small differences, until the quantity of money be reduced by taxation to what is necessary for a circulating medium.

3. And whereas taxation is the most natural and beneficial source from which to derive the supplies

necessary for supporting the army and carrying on the war;

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make application as aforesaid, that requisitions of taxes be henceforward made on the States for the above purposes; and that to avoid as far as possible the expence of purchasing in the modes hitherto practised and the necessity of such large circulations of money through the publick treasury, a just quota of provisions, forage, and of other necessaries for the army, be laid upon each State in such kinds as they are severally suited to produce, to be paid in the way of tax at regulated prices, by those who raise them, while those who do not, pay a full proportion in money.

4. Resolved, That it be expressed to the Legislature as the sense of this meeting, that in levying all future taxes and aids for the use of the State, or of the Union in general, the assessments be made according to the value of all property possessed by each individual; it being as reasonable that persons should be taxed for their money, their income, the faculty and means of acquiring property, as for any estate whatever.

5. And whereas there is great reason to believe that many persons employed in various branches of the publick departments of the United States, are guilty of mismanagement and fraud in executing their trust and applying the publick money; and there being no ready and regular mode prescribed by publick authority of which such as are disposed may avail themselves to furnish the necessary information to those who have power to correct such abuses, and thereby prevent the unnecessary increase of the public burdens;

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to direct some convenient and adequate means of collecting and transmitting to Congress, or to such Board or Committee by them appointed, as may be adequate in point of jurisdiction, or to the Executive Power of the State in cases where that is competent, all such authentick evidences and documents as can be procured, that the guilty may be punished, and the faithful servants of the publick be rescued from that indiscriminating censure which the bad and unworthy bring upon all; and that we will exert our utmost endeavours for effecting so laudable a purpose.

6. And whereas virtue and good morals are not only productive of personal happiness, but have a great and extensive good effect upon the political state of every government where they are cultivated;

Resolved, That we will by our example and influence endeavour to promote these, and will look upon it as the course of duty to support and strengthen the arm of the civil authority in detecting and bringing to deserved punishment all such as are guilty of profanity, immorality, extravagance, idleness and dissipation, of extortion, sharpening and oppression, and all such practices as tend to the unjust advantage of individuals and detriment of the community.

Ordered, That a representation and petition to the Legislature be drawn up pursuant to these Resolutions, and signed by the Chairman; and that the Representatives of the county be requested to lay the same before the respective Houses.

Extracted from the Minute of Proceedings, and published by Order,

WILLIAM CH. HOUSTON, Chairman.

THE great Increase of Prices for the Necessaries of Life, as well as for every Article used in the Printing Business, since the Commencement of the current Year, has obliged the Publisher of the New-Jersey Gazette to determine to raise the Price, after the first day of July next, to Three Dollars per Quarter—when they fall, that of this Paper will be lowered accordingly.—This Advance, he flatters himself, will be deemed very moderate by his Customers, when they compare it with the former Price of Ten Shillings a Year—and those who will pay for the Packets at the last mentioned Rate in any Kind of Country Produce at the old Prices, will more essentially serve the Printer than to pay in Cash at the Rate he here proposes. The accounts therefore will be closed at the End of the present Month, and transmitted for Payment.—The Papers will be continued to all the present Subscribers after that Period who do not desire them to be discontinued before it elapses.

June 2, 1779. ISAAC COLLINS.

N. N. The Price of the Philadelphia News-Papers is Five Pounds per Year, and the one at Fish-Kill is Six Dollars by the Quarter.

ROBERT EASTBURN

Hath for sale in New-Brunswick, on as moderate terms as the times will admit, the following articles:

GOOD old French brandy, West-India and country rum, apple brandy and metheglin, molasses, lump, powdered and brown sugars, hyson and bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, ginger, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, tamarinds, a quantity of good indigo, for which allowance will be made to those who sell again, brimstone, salt, allum, mustard, lamp black, chalk, buff ball, black ball, gun powder and flints, rosin, wool cards, snuff, tobacco and pipes, half pint and gill glasses; cambrick and lawn, striped stuffs, black silk, black and white silk gauze, buckram, fine and coarse thread white and coloured, ribbons, garters, needles by the thousand, pins, ready made jackets and breeches, fockings; spelling-books and primers, pasteboards, Holman's London ink-powder, writing paper; earthen ware, such as milk pans, large and small dishes, mugs, bowls and pots; also to be sold cheap, a number of empty flour casks and some tight casks.

Middlesex PUBLICK notice is hereby given to all County.

persons who have any claims, interest or demand in or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, against whom inquisitions have been found and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state, viz. Andrew Mercereau, David Gosling, John Perine, John Cook, Robert Martin, Samuel Smith, Samuel Warn, Robert R. Crow, Stephen Skinner, Cortland Skinner, Alexander Watton, Barnardus LeGrange, Frederick Wiser, James Collins, John Brown, Robert Campbell, William Steele, George Stainforth, Thomas Hooper, all of Middlesex county; and Oliver Delancey, of New-York, and Thomas Leonard, of Monmouth, to exhibit their accounts fairly stated in writing to the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for the aforesaid county, within 12 months from the date hereof, for which purpose they will give their attendance at the house of Joseph Dennis, at Spotwood, on Thursday the 24th of June.

JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-
May 17, 1779. Wm. SCUDDER, } sioners.

N. B. All persons who are yet in arrears for land or goods bought at the sales of confiscated estates, are desired to make immediate payment to the Commissioners aforesaid.

WHEREAS the continental ferry is removed to the upper ferry, where there is no house of entertainment kept on either side of the river, which makes it very inconvenient for travellers; but as the lower ferry is yet kept, and a good house of entertainment kept on Pennsylvania shore, and as it is well known that the lower ferry is a good easy ferry and good shores to land on each side the river, and good attendance is given, where there is no danger of getting upon the rocks as at the upper ferry: Therefore it is hoped that travellers and others will be pleased to favour them with their custom, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

WAS stolen or strayed away from Bottle-hill tavern in Morris county, an iron-grey HORSE, scant 14 hands high, between 7 and 8 years old, and has a raw nose and white face, a low neck, his hip bones high and short buttock, his hind legs both white and toes of his hoof much wore, he is shod before and one of his shoes longer than the other; he is thin in flesh, paces, trots and gallops very well. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him that the owner may have him again, shall have twenty dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living near Shameny ferry.

June 1, 1779. 3w† PETER GORDON.

LOST between the 6th and 10th of May ult. on the road leading from Pluck'emin to Springfield in Burlington county, via Sourland meeting-house, Princeton, Allentown, and Arney's town, two loan-office certificates, taken out of the office at Bordentown by the subscriber in his own name, both dated April 10, 1779, one for 2000 dollars, No. 322, and the other for 300 dollars, No. 10,660. Any person or persons into whose hands they may fall, are requested to deliver them either to the subscriber in Somerset county near Pluck'emin aforesaid, to Mr. Joseph Borden, at Bordentown, or to the Printer of this Gazette, for which a reward of Forty Dollars will be given.

4§ JOHN ARMSTRONG.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Trenton, last Saturday night, a NEGRO MAN named CUFF, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 27 or 28 years of age; he has a small blemish in one eye, and marked on his cheek with a circle or round O; is by trade a blacksmith. Had on when he went away, a yellowish brown fustian coat, scarlet vest, tow shirt and trousers, a half worn castror hat; he also carried with him two shirts, one pair of fustian breeches, thread stockings and fundry other cloathing. It is supposed he is gone towards New-York in company with another Negro man who went off the same evening. Any person bringing him to the subscriber, or securing him in any gaol so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

HEZEKIAH HOWELL.

Trenton, June 8, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen on Tuesday night the 25th inst. out of the pasture of Mr. Daniel Ketcham, in Monolopon, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, has a large star in his forehead, branded GR on his buttocks, a natural pacer, carries middling well. Whoever takes up said horse, and either sends him to, or notifies the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ANDREW BOWN.

Middletown, May 31, 1779. 2||

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, in Baskenrigde township, Somerset county, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, paces, trots and gallops, has a bald face, two glass eyes, one of her hind feet white. Whoever will bring said mare and thief to me shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges, and for the mare alone, Thirty Dollars and reasonable charges paid by May 25, 1779.

1w* JOSHUA DOTY.

FOR SALE. All the lands and improvements belonging to the subscriber, at Crosswicks landing, in navigation to Philadelphia, in a rich and populous neighbourhood; consisting of a large two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, fundry store houses and other buildings, all new and in good repair. Credit, immediate possession, and a good title will be given. Enquire of Haliah Robbins near the premises, or in Philadelphia to CHARLES COOKE. 3*

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27.

At a General Meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and Parts adjacent, at the State-House Yard in this City, General ROBERDEAU was unanimously requested to take the Chair, who introduced the Business with the following ADDRESS:

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I feel pain from the situation in which you have been pleased to place me, it is with pleasure I meet you, my Fellow-Citizens, to consider and determine upon measures for our mutual and public happiness. A beneficent God has hitherto blessed us with success, and carried us through a four years war with as few misfortunes as could possibly be expected. We have much to be thankful for; and though many worthy individuals have greatly suffered, yet, as a nation, we have but little to complain of.

The dangers we are now exposed to arise from evils created among ourselves. I scorn, and I hope every Citizen here scorns, the thought of getting rich by sucking the blood of his country; yet, alas! this unnatural, this cruel, this destructive practice, is the greatest cause of our present calamities. The way to make our money good is to reduce the prices of goods and provisions. It is not the quantity of money which any man gets—but how far that money will go when he comes to lay it out again, that makes him poor or rich.

The tax that has been laid upon us by monopolizers and forestallers within these six months past, for it may justly be called a tax, amounts to more money than would carry the war on twelve months to come.

There is at present no law for regulating the prices in the shops and markets, neither is there any law to prevent such regulations being made, and therefore, the whole rests upon the virtue and common consent of the community. I have no doubt but combinations have been formed for raising the prices of goods and provisions, and therefore the community, in their own defence, have a natural right to counteract such combinations, and to set limits to evils which affect themselves.

It is impossible, Gentlemen, to cure the disease all at once, but it must be began upon; and as this city appears to be the place in which the disease was first bred, this likewise is the place where the remedy ought to be first applied. Do you, Gentlemen, set the example, and I think there is little doubt but others will follow it.

Within these five or six months goods and provisions have risen week by week—Surely, Gentlemen, we can do as much as the monopolizers have done, and bring the prices down again week by week. By this means there will be money to spare to pay taxes with; for at the rate things now are, it takes all the country people's money to go to the shops with, and all the town people's money to go to market with, and the whole community is growing poor under a notion of getting rich.

Some worthy citizens who have the success of our glorious cause at heart, have undertaken to form a plan for regularly reducing the prices of goods and provisions, and keeping up the value of the money, and this plan, as I understand, is to be laid before you at some future meeting. For my own part, Gentlemen, I shall joyfully assist in any judicious measures for the public happiness, and have no doubt but you will do the same.

It is a surprising thing that the more goods we have had brought into this city, the dearer they have been; and this is one of the evils which it is absolutely necessary to enquire into. But the great point is to begin.

The paper I have in my hand contains some resolutions which have been drawn up and agreed on by a Committee of Citizens, which, with your approbation, I will read. I propose first to read the whole through, and then read it a second time by paragraphs, in order to take your sense thereon.

The paper being read, after some amendments, was agreed to as follows:

WHEREAS the prices of goods and provisions have, within the space of five or six months, risen to an enormous height, far beyond what they ought to be in proportion to the quantity of the money. The prices of dry goods have arisen when they ought to have decreased, and every new cargo, instead of lessening the prices, have raised them.

Resolved, That the publick have a right to enquire into the causes of such extraordinary abuses, and prevent them.

And whereas, since the late importation of a cargo of goods, said to have been since purchased or consigned to the management of Mr. Robert Morris, Merchant, or others, the prices of all kinds of dry goods have been greatly advanced, to the injury of the publick, and the great detriment of trade.

Resolved, That this meeting, justifying their conduct on the necessity of the measure, and being deeply affected and injured by these encreasing evils, will appoint a Committee to enquire of Mr. Robert Morris, or others, what part he or they have acted respecting the said cargo, and to require from him or them their answers in writing to such questions as the Committee may find it necessary to put, and to report the same at the next general Town Meeting.

And whereas the prices of rum, sugar, flour, coffee and tea, have greatly arisen within this week past, without any real or apparent cause; and as it is our determination not to be eaten up by monopolizers and forestallers: Therefore,

Resolved, That we do unconditionally insist and demand, that the advanced, or monopolized, price of the present month be instantly taken off, and that the prices of those articles be immediately reduced to what they were the first day of May instant.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to ascertain the retail prices of rum, sugar, flour, coffee and tea, as they stood on the first day of May instant, and to publish the same for the government of buyer and seller, and to receive in writing all complaints against such dealers as may refuse to comply with, or shall obstruct the execution of this necessary regulation, and to report the same at the next general Town Meeting.

Resolved, That the said Committee, when chosen, do ascertain what the price of the above, or any other articles, were on the first day of January last, and likewise on the first day of every month from that time to the present instant.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a plan for regularly proceeding in this business, and for carrying it into execution throughout the United States, and to report the same at a general Town Meeting to be held for that purpose.

Resolved, That we will support the Committees in the execution of their duty, encourage fair and honest commerce, and suppress to the utmost of our power, and at the hazard of our lives, engrossing, monopolizing, and forestalling, and depreciation.

Resolved, That as it is the interest both of town and country to concur in measures for the mutual relief of both, that the proceedings of this meeting be printed and sent to the several counties for their consideration and assistance therein.

And whereas complaints of a very extraordinary nature have, at different times, appeared against persons entrusted, or who have been entrusted by Congress with the disposal of publick money, and the execution of publick commissions, to which complaints, in some instances, no answers have been given, or any denial made.

And whereas the publick by delegating their powers, have a right to call on their Representatives to whom that delegation is made, to know in what manner the trust so reposed in them, is executed. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to collect together the charges or complaints which have been made against persons entrusted by Congress, with the expenditure of publick money, or the execution of publick commission, and to require of the Delegates of this State, what proceedings Congress have made therein, towards ascertaining the truth of such charges or complaints, or punishing the persons if guilty, and to transmit the same to the several counties, in order that they may be enabled to give instructions to their Representatives in Assembly at their next meeting, or for such other purposes as may be necessary in the interim.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting that no person, who by sufficient testimony can be proved inimical to the interest and independence of the United States, be suffered to remain among us, and that the Committees be directed to take measures for carrying this resolution into execution.

The following Gentlemen were appointed on the Committees, to enquire, respecting the cargo lately arrived, and said to be purchased or consigned to the management of Mr. Robert Morris, and others. Timothy Matlack, David Rittenhouse, Capt. Blewer, Thomas Paine, Charles W. Peale, Col. J. B. Smith. And the following Gentlemen, together with the former, were appointed a Committee for carrying the other Resolves into execution.

Col. Henry, Col. Bradford, George Schloffer, Col. Will, Col. Jehu Eyre, Capt. Heysham, Major Boyd, Phillip Boehm, Jedidiah Snowden, Nathaniel Donnell, Capt. Robert Smith, Capt. Lang, Doctor Hutchinson, William Brown, Paul Cox, Edward Pole, Thomas Casdrop, Capt. George Ord, James Skinner, John Kling, William Thorn, William Coats, tanner, Joseph Dean, Capt. John Young, Cadwallader Dickinson, Capt. Thomas Moore.

Signed by order of the Meeting.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Chairman.

The thanks of the Meeting were unanimously returned to the Chairman for his noble and disinterested manner of conducting the business.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, May 26th, 1779.

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the General Town Meeting held in the State-house yard, the 25th inst.

The Committee for ascertaining the prices of rum, sugar, flour, coffee and tea, as they stood on the first day of the present month, do hereby publish the following:

West-India Rum,	per gallon,	£. 6 15 0
Country Rum,	per do.	5 0 0
Tea by the Chest,	per lb.	4 10 0
Brandy by the Keg,	per gallon,	7 0 0
Molasses by the Hogsh.	per do.	4 12 6
Coffee,	per lb.	0 17 6
Loaf Sugar, wholesale,	per lb.	2 12 6

Muscovado,	from £. 105 to £. 130	per hundred,
Turk's Island Salt,	10	per bushel.
Common French Salt,	6 to	per do.
Merchantable Flour,	per hundred,	£. 20 0 0
Middling do.		15 0 0
Ship Stuff,		13 0 0
Shorts,	per bushel,	4 10 0
Bran,	per do.	3 15 0

To our Fellow-Citizens in Town and Country.

Convinced as we all are of the absolute necessity of lowering the prices in order to raise the value of the currency, and seriously anxious of carrying the resolutions of the Meeting into effectual execution, we do earnestly recommend in the first instance, a cheerful compliance with the above resolves, and likewise, that as few purchases as possible be made for the present, either of dry goods, or any other kind of imported goods, otherwise it will embarrass the object hoped to be obtained.

It is only by degrees that evils of this kind can be remedied, and no plan appears more rational than to lower the prices in the same proportion they have been advanced. As soon as the business for the next General Town Meeting can be prepared, notice will be given of it in the papers.

By order of the Committee,

WILLIAM HENRY, Chairman.

N. B. The Committee have the pleasure of informing the publick, that molasses and salt are cheaper this day than they were on the first day of May.—The prices, as printed above, have been taken from the Merchants and Traders books.

THE Subscribers who are indebted for this Gazette for 1778, will oblige the Printer by discharging their respective Arrears. To facilitate this Duty, Accounts have been made out and transmitted to the Gentlemen to whom the Packets were directed, and with whom the Individual Subscribers of each Packet are requested to settle their Accounts.

PARCHMENT, CORKS, and FLOUR of MUSTARD, TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

STEPHEN LOWREY,

AT the Rev. Mr. Spencer's, Trenton, gives the highest price for Loan-Office Bills on the Commissioners in France. 3w*

The noted elegant HORSE

PASTIME,

SIX years old this grass, is now in excellent order, and will cover this season at the plantation of the subscriber at the Scotch-Plains, at Forty Dollars the season, and Twenty Dollars a single leap, the money to be paid at the stable door.

PASTIME is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail, two white feet, a star and a snip; he is of a full size, fifteen hands high, well set for his height, and is allowed by the best judges to be the best moving, gayest and handfomest horse in the State.

This colt was bred by Col. Horatio Sharpe, was got by Othello, who was got by Crab, and is brother in blood to the following eminent racers, viz. Bastard, Oronocko, Black and all Black, Shepherd's Dam, and many other horses of high fame. Othello's dam was got by the Hampton Court Childers, his grandam by Hobgoblin, his great grandam by Old Snake. The dam of this colt was Mariamma, got by Old Figure, allowed to be the best blooded horse and swiftest ever in America, which is indisputable. Pastime's grandam was Col. Tasker's Selima, she was got by the Godolphin Arabian, her dam by Flying Childers, her great grandam by the Bolton Sloven, her great-great grandam by the Duke of Bolton's Bay Bolton, her great-great-great grandam by Brimmer, her great-great-great-great grandam by Dodsworth, out of the Leater Barb mare.

J. RIDOUBT.

All persons who choose to have their mares covered by Pastime, shall have good pasture at a reasonable rate, and proper attendance given by a good groom.

5w§

AMOS SWAN.

WHEREAS the Legislature of this State have, by a law passed the 26th of May last, raised the fees of the Prerogative Office to five times as much as they were heretofore: The Surrogates in the different counties are desired to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

BOWES REED, Sec.

Trenton, June 1, 1779.

ISAAC SIDMAN in Eaton, will pay the Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates, dated at any time before the first day of March, 1778.

April 12, 1779. 6w§

THE creditors of John Bainbridge, late of New-Jersey, deceased, are desired to call upon the subscriber, in Market-Street, near Second-Street, Philadelphia, in one month from the date hereof, for a dividend of the monies now in my hands. Those who do not apply, will be excluded.

May 14, 1779. 4w*

C. CLAY.