

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1778.

[The following is inserted by particular desire.]

*Secure he stands, his front undaunted shows,  
Alone he combats, 'midst a host of foes,  
Far more than death, he dreads a sully'd name,  
And if he dies, would close his death with fame."*

To the CITIZENS and FREEMEN of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

IT was well said by a certain illustrious Chief to his King, on taking his leave:—"I go to fight your Majesty's enemies, in the field; I leave you Sir, to contend with mine at home." Thus every man who is called by the voice of his country, to engage in its service, and to expose his life in its defence, has a right to expect, that his person and character should be secured against the forms of clamour and detraction, the shafts of envy, or the secret plots of undermining foes. All those he is sure to meet, who comes in the way of the interested, or ambitious pursuit of others, and who determines to perform all the duties of his place, with integrity. When such a person is appointed to any important station, he can scarcely fail to stir up the selfish passions of the envious, the ambitious, and the malignant, who will watch and misrepresent his actions, and twist every occasion that times of confusion and public calamity too often present, to fully and asperse his character, and to defame those qualities in him which they have not the virtue to imitate, with a view to remove such an obstacle to their wishes, and if possible, to rise to his envied situation.

It is much to be lamented, that nothing has been more common amongst us, upon any public calamity, or signal misfortune happening, than to look out for some conspicuous person, or one placed in an elevated situation, to hunt down and sacrifice, with a pretended design to satisfy, but in fact to amuse and deceive the people, with a shew of atoning for the imaginary faults of the individual, who is thus given up to the cries of a faction, and to conceal, in reality, the ignorance and misconduct of those very men, who raise the hue and cry against him, in which they can only hope to succeed, by preventing him from obtaining a public hearing.

But if a person who has discharged his duty to his country, with fidelity, cannot be secured from the rude assaults of those demons of detraction that roam abroad, seeking whose reputation they may devour: if these are permitted to fix their envenomed teeth in him, and by the basest, falsest calumnies, to tear and wound his fame, fortune, peace and happiness, or to call for a public sacrifice of the first officers in any department, without a previous trial; what less is it, than to level with the dust every thing that is most sacred amongst men, to violate the peace and order of society, and the common rights of human nature, and to trample under feet all laws, human and divine? In such a service, where is the honour of accepting a place of trust? Who is safe in it, or what person is secure from the devouring jaws of obloquy?

If clamours are excited, or accusations are brought against men appointed to the charge of any department, who have given unequivocal proofs of their attachment to the true liberties and welfare of their country, of their strict regard to justice, and their watchful care of its interests, ought they not to have an impartial trial, and to be heard publicly in their defence, before any sentence of punishment, degradation or censure pass upon them, since it is known and observed by all, that those whose behaviour in places of trust is most meritorious and self-denying, are most liable to be traduced by the tongues of envy and malice, and that very conduct, which viewed through the medium of passion or interest, appears distorted and unnatural, when cleared from the mist, with which clamour and prejudice have surrounded it, may claim the warmest approbation of the virtuous and discerning?

If such, then, is the value of a spotless reputation, that, like virgin modesty, it ought to be guarded with the greatest circumspection, from any aspersions that may be attempted to be thrown upon it, by the censorious and malevolent, and if he whose public character is defamed, is shunned as a wasting plague, what have we to boast, in the present struggle for Liberty and Independence, that is worthy of the contest, if, upon the factious cries of interested or wicked men, we may be delivered up to an evil, worse than slavery, the death of our good name? To what more fatal injury can we be exposed, if designing men have it in their power to get a person condemned, degraded, or punished as criminal, without a previous inquiry or trial, and, "under an appearance of prosecuting the guilty, to injure and

oppress the innocent." Is not this the ESSENCE of the vilest species of SLAVERY?

This is a breach of the *Magna Charta* of every freeman, for the security of which, our forefathers bled, and which they transmitted to us, as the most invaluable inheritance; and shall we, their degenerate offspring, cowardly suffer the rich jewel to be torn from us, as though unworthy to wear it? To call for the condemnation of any man unheard, is to require the subversion of those liberties for which America roused to arms. It is to shake the foundations of all authority and obedience, which are laid in a security of our person, fame and property, and in a protection from violence and injustice. If a precedent is of that weight that is commonly allowed, we ought to oppose every unrighteous attempt to introduce or establish one so dangerous to the liberty of the subject, otherwise a blinded people, whilst they fondly, but mistakenly imagine they are in the enjoyment of liberties, purchased at the expence of blood and treasure, profusely lavished, only hug a delusion, and instead of Juno, clasp a phantom, not perceiving that if they trust such power out of their hands, they allow others to forge fetters for their posterity, and to lay the ground work of the most absolute despotism, and most abject slavery, to the completion of which, there never will be wanting either workmen or materials.

"People who are struggling for freedom, ought to be convinced that it is more than a mere name. To accomplish which, the laws must be supreme, and every man know (the meanest subject as well as he who basks in the sunshine of favour) that if he acts agreeable to those laws, no other man or body of men, however great, numerous, or powerful, can injure him, in his person, property or reputation." This, and this only, is the kind of liberty that deserves to be contended for, even unto death.

What but the very opposite to this, has been experienced by persons of the most illustrious characters and distinguished virtues and talents this country can boast? A Putnam, an Arnold, a Sullivan, a Schuyler and a Sinclair, Generals, of whom some are equally celebrated by friends and foes, for their honour, courage, activity, and other military virtues, have successively felt the stings of the rancorous and malevolent, when want of success attended any enterprise in which they were concerned. To this list let me add the name of Mifflin, whose character has been infidiously attacked by the clamours of factious men, which he is now employed in publicly vindicating, and rescuing from the malice of his adversaries, in which he cannot rail of meeting with the good wishes of the virtuous part of the community.

To become the object of a malevolent persecution, it seems sufficient for men to have been the foremost in contending for the liberties of their country, to have been distinguished with an early confidence, and to have been called amongst the first, to the charge of places of important trust; to have thereby stood in the way of ambitious, avaricious, and crafty men; to have been a check and restraint upon a thirst of power or gain, which so fatally prevailed in some of the departments; and made it necessary to displace men who were obstacles to the gratification of the inordinate appetites of those, against whose wiles and clamours innocence is but a weak defence, and merit an insufficient protector.

Full time it is, for those men who have suffered from their arts, and sinister practices, to step forth, and endeavour to convince an impartial world, how insufficient the greatest industry, virtue and integrity have been to shelter them from the storms of envy and defamation, which have been raised, it is hoped in vain, to overwhelm them. It may be presumed that the spells of private influence and barefaced clamour have now nearly spent their force, and that the minds of the people, so long abused by the grossest falsehoods and misrepresentation, now freed from the magic charm, are capable of distinguishing betwixt groundless, unsupported assertions, and plain matters of fact, that rest on the sure foundation of unquestionable evidence.

It has been the chance of the subscriber, though innocent, to be pitched upon as the first victim to be sacrificed, in order to amuse and pacify the people, on a barbarous supposition that the common people require such sacrifices to be made to the public misfortunes; misfortunes, the production of which, he had no share, but on the other hand, devoted himself, by the most vigorous exertions to prevent. Nor has it fallen to the lot of any man, however distinguished by superior rank or talents, to have experienced, in an higher degree, the united assaults of rancorous and unjust men, in a persecution that has no equal. This he by no means presumes to place to the ac-

count of merit, but to having had it in his power, more than others in more elevated stations, from his being entrusted with the disposal of public monies, and a power of appointing, and displacing a great number of persons, to open or shut the door against venality, corruption, and an unbounded profusion in a very important department; to check the forwardness of aspiring ignorance and presumption, and to lead and encourage merit; but was so blinded to his own interest, and the smiles, frowns and influence of others, as regularly to perform what his duty exacted, and what he esteemed the service of his country, to any selfish gratification, or to an empty popularity, that he might easily have acquired, at the expence of honour, or breach of public trust. He has therefore considered himself as called upon by Providence, to be one of the foremost to demand a public inquiry, and in stepping forth for the defence of his own character, and as an example and encouragement to others, in vindication of theirs, boldly to encounter this many-headed monster of slander and licentiousness, ever glutting, never fatigued, that trampling down all before it, seizes and mangles the characters of such distinguished persons as present, and like a giant refreshed with wine, rises with new vigour from its fordid repast.

With a view to answer this great and important purpose, he hopes he may lay claim to the candour and indulgence of the Public, and be allowed to call for their attention to the several steps he has already taken, and shall further take in prosecuting the vindication of his much abused and insulted character, in the station of Director-General of the Hospitals, and Physician in Chief to the American Army.

To effect this, it is necessary to know how it came to pass, that a person appointed to the supreme charge and direction of the General Hospitals, on whose skill, attention and conduct, the health and welfare of the soldiery of the whole army is supposed principally to depend, should be dismissed from that station, without a trial, and without an hearing, tho' earnestly and repeatedly called for, before it took place, after he had declared, "That such had been his attention to the orders of the Commander in Chief and resolves of Congress, and such his vigilance, care and activity, in the several duties of his station, and his integrity in every branch of trust, as would have convinced every impartial person how groundless were the complaints against him, had he been indulged with the common privilege of a freeman, of being tried before his dismissal took place."

Some men may ask, why has this defence been so long delayed, or why was the matter suffered to sleep? He answers, it was not owing to any fault of his, or want of application for a more reasonable hearing, as it is likely the Public will be fully convinced in the course of this Narrative and Vindication. Too long have the artifices of evil-minded persons abused the credulity of the Public! Too long were they enabled to prevent the voice of innocence, crying for justice, from reaching the ears of the rational and thinking part of the community. In the loud clamours that were excited against him, his feeble cries were not heard, or were no ways listened to. In vain did he call for a trial, that if guilty he might be justly condemned upon evidence, and, if otherwise, that he might be honourably acquitted. The "AWAY WITH HIM" was incessantly shouted into the ears of the people, nor were the Members of Congress, who wished to oppose the tide of influence, and to bridle the spirit of faction, by taking equity and the established laws of every civil society for their guide, to bear both sides, and to determine, upon a fair trial, in the least hearkened to, on this occasion. Instead of this, the cries of violent and unjust men, who were instant with loud voices to sacrifice him prevailed, as though on his devoted head, depended the only safety of the American Cause; and Congress, it seems, from the critical state of affairs, which arose not from him, but from the faults of others, were, on the general complaints excited amongst all ranks of persons against him, by the contrivances of men, having more influence than public virtue, reduced to the necessity of giving sentence, even as they required, and to condemn him, unheard, "without having any one particular charge against him."

To the good people of these states, who have been misled by idle tales, forged for the purpose of deceiving them, and have only listened to the clamours against him, and not heard or attended to his defence, this declaration may seem strange, but if it is not found to be consistent with truth, he will readily pronounce against himself, that the treatment he has met with, so injurious to his fortune, safety and re-

putation, was tender mercy, compared to what he deserved to suffer. He dares to stake his life on the proof, that those slanders which have been industriously circulated to his prejudice, of the sick having suffered from any neglect or mismanagement of his, are entirely destitute of truth; that he discharged his duty faithfully, and in a manner that merited applause; that Congress itself was borne down, or forced to give way to the storm raised by a set of factious men, who, with barbarous clamours, required his dismissal, without having any particular charge against him; clamours that were excited by base artifices, and carefully cultivated with a design to ruin him in the public esteem, under a pretence of interesting the humane in the sufferings of the sick, to which the imprudence, ignorance and mismanagement of others had given rise, and the blame was shifted from them on him. The truth of which he will undertake to shew to the conviction of every impartial person, in characters so legible, that he who runs may read.

But for that purpose he has to entreat, that all those persons whose minds have received an unfavourable impression from the malice and invention that have been employed to injure him, first divest themselves of the prejudices which falsehood, misrepresentation and fiction have made, nor believe assertions against him ever so positive, or generally believed, or with whatever plausible circumstances dressed in the seeming garb of truth, till they have heard his defence, as well as the clamours of his adversaries, and come to the inquiry with minds disengaged, and open to the truth.

He is now happy to inform the Public that Congress have at length been at leisure to attend to him, and has appointed the Honourable Messieurs Drayton, Harvey, and Witherpoon, a Committee for the purpose of examining into his conduct in the public service, and of tracing out the true causes of the sufferings of the sick in the army, during the campaign of 1776, and the clamours they produced. He therefore once more openly invites and challenges every person who has anything to alledge against the faithful discharge of his public trust, as Director-General and Physician in Chief, to appear before the abovenamed Gentlemen, with proper evidence in support of their charges, that he may have an opportunity of meeting them face to face, to answer their accusation, so that the truth may be made manifest.

In the mean time the indulgent Public are earnestly requested to suspend their judgment till the enquiry is closed, when they will be made acquainted with the result; and the whole of his proceedings in that station, and the several steps he has taken for the justification of his character, as far as can be supposed to give satisfaction to the inquisitive and candid part of the community, or so far as may serve for an example and guide to others in the management of the General Hospital Department, and the care of the sick soldiery, shall be faithfully communicated.

JOHN MORGAN.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1778.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.  
To the Free and Virtuous CITIZENS of AMERICA.  
Friends and Countrymen,

THE happiness or misfortunes, the benefits or injuries, of an individual, have generally no claim to the public attention. I do not therefore address you on my own account, but on yours. I do not wish to prejudice any man, but to serve my country. I was content, even while sacrificed for the aggrandizement of others; but I will not see an individual, or family, raised upon the ruins of the general weal. What I write to you, I would have said to your Representatives, their ears have been shut against me, by an attention to matters, which my respect for them induces me to believe were of more importance. While it was safe to be silent, my lips were closed. Necessity hath opened them, and necessity must excuse this effort, to serve, by informing you.

What I have done, and what I have suffered, from the moment I left my native shore, until I was honoured with one colleague, and saddled with another, is needless now to repeat; I have told it substantially to Congress, and as their servant, I leave it with them. In September, 1776, they appointed the Honourable Benjamin Franklin, Arthur Lee, Esqrs. and myself, their Commissioners at the Court of Versailles, previous to which, I had the honour to be the Commercial and Political Agent of America in Europe. My venerable friend, Dr. Franklin, arrived at Paris in December, 1776, and Arthur Lee, Esq. a few days after him. This gentleman, by agreement among the Commissioners, went to Spain in the month of February following, to negotiate your interests there, and having by a wanton display of his errand, given great and just cause of distrust to the Court of Madrid, he returned in the beginning of April, not having gone further than the city of Burgos. The reasons of that Court for restricting him to this place, with many other matters important for you to know, may perhaps appear in the course of these letters.

While he was on that journey, Dr. Franklin received a commission to go thither, but his health, the season, and other circumstances prevented his departure until he was superseded. Many reasons concurred, to convince the Commissioners, that Arthur Lee, Esq. could no where be less serviceable than at Paris, and therefore in May, 1777, he set off to make the tour of Germany, in order to arrive at Berlin in

safety. At this place, he was so unfortunate as to do nothing, unless indeed we may give the name of business to the loss of his papers, by which a discovery was made of the secrets of his colleagues, and the British ministry enabled to counteract the measures taken for your benefit. In August he returned to Paris, and shortly after received his appointment as Commissioner to the Court of Madrid, with reservation, nevertheless, of his former commission, to that of Versailles. Here I must leave him to take notice of another gentleman of the same family.

In February, 1777, I received a notification of the appointment of William Lee, Esq. to be one of your Commercial Agents in Europe, of which I gave him notice. As your commercial affairs were, at that time, in such a state as to require much attention and care, I pressed this gentleman, then in England, to come over immediately and execute his office, but heard nothing from him till the month of June, when he arrived in Paris. At this place he continued until about some time in August, when he went to Nantz. There he was loudly called on to regulate certain affairs, which he prudently declined, lest, as he observed, his property in England should be affected. In September or October he returned to Paris, and there received his appointment of Commissioner to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. He continued nevertheless inactive at Paris until the month of December, carefully concealing his appointments, which might indeed have militated against his office of Alderman of the city of London, which he did then, and probably does still retain. When the news of General Burgoyne's defeat and surrender arrived, it produced a revolution in the minds of many, and, among others, inspired your Commercial Agent, and Political Commissioner, the Honourable William Lee, Esq. with some degree of activity in your favour.

That I may not be under the necessity of mentioning this gentleman again, I add here, that he hath since gone to Vienna, having first appointed sundry commercial Agents for you, at the several ports, and in one instance removed the \* person who had faithfully done your business for two per cent. in favour of another, who is to receive five per cent. of which, as well as of the like commission at other places, Mr. Lee receives a share, for superintending at Vienna, the business done on your account a thousand miles off from his place of residence.

My respect for the Honourable the Congress, and of consequence for its members, will lead me to treat with all possible tenderness their friends, dependants and connections, and therefore as the Honourable Arthur and William Lee, Esqrs. have two brothers in that Body, I shall make no other observation on the fruitful topic of their manners and deportment, than this, that unfortunately for you, those gentlemen so highly elevated, and so widely entrusted, gave universal disgust to the nation whose assistance we solicited.

Having thus introduced you to your great servants, I proceed to make you acquainted with some other personages, which it is of consequence for you to know. I am sorry to say, that the Honourable Arthur Lee, Esq. was suspected, by some of the best friends you had abroad, and those in important characters and stations. This arose from his connection and acquaintance with Lord Shelburne, who had been his patron in England, and to whom it was, from many circumstances, supposed he disclosed your secrets. These suspicions, whether well or ill founded, were frequently related and urged to Doctor Franklin and myself, and joined to his undigested hatred of, and expressions of contempt for, the French nation in general, embarrassed us exceedingly, and was of no small prejudice to your affairs.

In the summer of 1777, a correspondence took place between a certain Doctor Berkenhout and the Hon. Arthur Lee, Esq. on political subjects. The Doctor proposed in general terms, an accommodation, and after all obstacles arising from our supposed want of confidence in him, and the like, were removed, the Doctor went so far as to propose a meeting with Mr. Lee; but these dispositions were deranged, by the news of General Howe's arrival in this city. Mr. Lee shewed to Doctor Franklin and myself a part of this correspondence, and in order to give the greater weight to Doctor Berkenhout's remarks, gave us to understand, that the Doctor was in the confidence of the British Ministry.

Immediately on the arrival of the news of General Burgoyne's surrender, a treaty with France seemed to the British Ministry more near and more probable; your Commissioners, therefore, were continually founded, indirectly, as to their dispositions for reconciliation. About this time Mr. Lee's Secretary went to and from London, charged with affairs which were secret to your other Commissioners. Conjectures were formed, it is true, and with the more reason as Mr. Lee was dragged into the treaty with the utmost reluctance. It was agreed that this important matter should be kept a profound secret, yet a few days from the signing, it was pointedly declared in

\* Mr. Williams, a native of Boston, a gentleman greatly esteemed in France for his knowledge and integrity in mercantile transactions, as well as for his agreeable and engaging manners, who being well acquainted with the language, and the commercial rules and customs in that kingdom, had rendered very important services to his country, in his department. I shall mention this gentleman more particularly in the course of my future letters.

the House of Commons by the Hon. Charles Fox, Esq. the friend of Lord Shelburne; this gave additional weight to the other circumstances. Add to this, that the attention of Doctor Franklin and myself to your service, gave rise to many bickerings and disputes between Mr. Lee and us; the consequence was, that insinuations and misrepresentations, to my disadvantage, were transmitted across the Atlantic, and stored up here for purposes which will hereafter appear. On the fourth day of March I received in a cover, from one of the Committee of foreign correspondence, the following Resolution:

IN CONGRESS, December 8, 1777.

"Whereas it is of the greatest importance that Congress should at this critical juncture be well informed of the state of affairs in Europe. And whereas Congress have resolved that the Honourable Silas Deane, Esq. be recalled from the Court of France, and have appointed another Commissioner to supply his place there. Ordered, that the Committee for foreign Correspondence, write to the Honourable Silas Deane, and direct him to embrace the first opportunity of returning to America, and upon his arrival to repair with all possible dispatch to Congress."

And having placed my papers and yours, in safety, I left Paris the 30th, to embark for my native country, on board that fleet, which your great and generous ally sent out for your assistance; in full confidence that I should not be detained for any considerable time in America on the business I was sent for;—just before my departure I was informed of a matter, which as it may tend to throw light on other circumstances, I shall simply relate. A gentleman of character told me, that his correspondent in England, had seen a letter from the Honourable Arthur Lee, Esq. dated the very day on which the treaty was signed, (though it was not finished until near nine o'clock at night,) in which were nearly these words. "This day the new partnership was signed and sealed, and the new house will begin to do business immediately, if the old house means to have any thing to do further, and means honestly, they must make their proposals immediately."

When I arrived at this place, I solicited an audience of the Congress, which, after many delays which some circumstances rendered unavoidable, I obtained. I was twice heard before that honorable body, viz. on the 19th and on the 21st of August, when I gave them as good a general account of the matters entrusted to me as the time would permit. It being my intent to deliver singly and by itself, a history of those affairs, and then to mention from time to time for their consideration, such things as my duty to you should require. But after these two audiences, I have been unable to obtain a third, altho' I have continually solicited it, and written several letters for that purpose, which, together with the answers I have received, and the several intermediate transactions, as far as the public service requires it, shall in due time, with the utmost candor on my part, be laid before you; without deviating in the least, from that respect, which I have always professed, and which I feel for that honorable body; and left any thing which I have said, or may say, should be misinterpreted, I do hereby again repeat my veneration for your Representatives, excepting always those (if any such there be) who with partial interested views, and for sinister purposes, have endeavoured to sacrifice your interest, as well as my reputation. I come now to some things, without which I might perhaps have continued still longer silent. In September last I was informed, that the Doctor Berkenhout, who I have mentioned above, was in gaol in this city. I confess I was surprized, considering what I have already related, that this man should have the audacity to appear in the capital of America. I immediately sat myself about the measures which I conceived necessary to investigate his plans and designs; concluding he was like to continue in those quarters for some time. But what was my astonishment, when in a few days after I was informed that he was gone back to New-York. There was in this something which was alarming, that a person who from every appearance was sent out as a spy, should be sent back with the knowledge he had been able to collect, was, what I could not comprehend, and therefore in order to set on foot an enquiry, I published the queries in Mr. Dunlap's paper of the tenth of October, which had lain by me some days, in hopes that those in authority would have taken measures to prevent the necessity of it.

To these queries no satisfactory answer ever was, or probably ever will be given. At length that Providence in whom we have put our trust, hath by a concurrence of incidents, unfolded to me the transaction, which was as follows.—Doctor Berkenhout came from New-York, passed the lines, and came to this place, under the pretence of important business with Congress; when he arrived in this place, he made no application to that body, but to the Honourable Richard Henry Lee, Esq. Doctor Berkenhout hath since said, that he had letters to that Honorable Member of Congress, from the Honourable Arthur Lee, Esq. Joint Commissioner of the United States at the Court of Versailles, and Sole Commissioner of those States at the Court of Madrid. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Doctor had several meetings with the Honourable Richard H. Lee, Esq. it is also certain, that when the Doctor returned to New-York, he ventured to assure the British Commissioners, that by the alliance with France, America was at liberty to make peace without consulting her ally, unless England de-

clared war; and it is equally certain, that the Honorable Richard Henry Lee, Esq. constantly and pertinaciously maintained this doctrine.

After the Doctor had been some few days in this town, he became suspected by the Honourable the Executive Council of this State, who determined to apprehend him. When this matter was mentioned to the Honorable Richard H. Lee, Esq. he declared the suspicions against him were base and groundless, and that he was a good friend to America; he was nevertheless put into gaol, and there, notwithstanding the precautions which were supposed to have been taken, he did see sundry persons. He was permitted afterwards by the Executive Council to return to New-York. I have been told that even when he was dismissed, some gentlemen of that board were of opinion that he was (as in fact he was) an emissary from the British Ministry. When the Doctor returned, he carried with him letters, among others one for Governor Johnstone. He declared he had got what he wanted by his journey.—He advised the sending other emissaries throughout these States, to discover the designs and disposition of the people, and the like. Governor Johnstone, on the Doctor's complaining that this measure had not before been adopted, promised that he would urge it to the British Ministry. He advised also that Lt. Colonel Conolly should be by all means sent to the assistance of Colonel Butler, and that they should make a point of obtaining his release, and for that purpose if it was refused, that they should call in all their prisoners, who were out on parole, which they have actually since done.

It may not be amiss here, to give you the following short account. The Doctor on his return to New-York, fell into company with a person going into the city on private business, he mistook this person for a friend of government (as certain persons call themselves) and after landing at Staten-Island, spoke his mind freely on the above, as well as other subjects. This person afterwards lodged in the same house with the Doctor, and heard his conversation with Governor Johnstone. Particular circumstances forbid my mentioning the name of this person at present, it is sufficient that the information was voluntarily given, and before several persons of the first rank and character in this city. Now then, my countrymen, let me state in short my reasons for giving you those facts. I have thought ever since the violence and despotism of Great-Britain first drove the dispute to the issue of arms, that an alliance with France was for your real interest and happiness.

I was as far as in me lay, a willing instrument to promote it; I now see, what I have for some time suspected, a design to lead you into a breach of your national faith and honor, solemnly pledged, and thereby most probably to the eventual loss of that liberty, which you have purchased at so great an expence of blood and treasure.—I see also a design to lay waste your frontiers, by a most cruel and barbarous war, and at the same time to fix in the different capitals emissaries to betray your secrets, and by every other means, which either a casual, or designed inattention to them, may put in their power to aid and bring about those designs. I think it therefore my duty to put you on your guard.

When I mention, that the Honorable Arthur Lee, Esq. your Commissioner at the Court of Madrid, and one of your Commissioners at Versailles, and the Honorable William Lee, Esq. your Commissioner at the Court of Vienna, and your Commissioner at the Court of Berlin, (which Courts are now actually at war with each other) and also that he is your commercial Agent in Europe, and that they have two brothers in Congress, I do not speak from any pique against them, for altho' they are my personal and lately my avowed enemies, yet their conduct on many occasions hath been such, that to honor them with the emotions of anger, would be degrading to that character, which I hope always to maintain.—My object is, merely to rescue your reputation. Foreigners are not perhaps so clear sighted as they ought to be, and therefore cannot discern in those your Commissioners that degree of merit, which hath led your Representatives to confer on them such various and incompatible offices. And being equally ignorant of the wife and equitable manner in which your business is conducted, they rashly conclude, that appointments, of which they cannot discern the propriety, are to be attributed to the influence of intrigue and cabal. I have also a further view in writing this letter, it is to put those gentlemen who in some instances have carried not only their suspicions, but their aspersions against some of your firmest friends very far, on their guard against those old obligations and attachments which may ruin your affairs, and to be particularly careful whom they recommend, and how. And would warn them from past experience against future danger, and entreat them not too hastily and too rashly to impart your secrets to improper persons, particularly as Great-Britain has not as yet acknowledged your Independence, and offered a treaty, the cultivation of an interest at that Court, cannot compensate the sacrifices which must be made to acquire it.—Lastly, my countrymen, whilst I reverence your unsuspecting confidence, I would inculcate on your minds the artifices of your foes, and lead you to beware, and on your guard.

I am your friend and countryman, and I can say with truth and with pride your faithful servant,

S. DEAN.

Philadelphia, November, 1778.

## TRENTON, DECEMBER 9.

On the 25th ult. ABRAHAM VAN NESTE, Esq. was elected a Member of Council for the county of Somerset, in the room of FREDERICK FREELINGHUYSEN, Esq. lately appointed a member of Congress.

The Honorable the Legislature, on the 5th instant, passed an Act, "to raise the sum of £100,000 by Taxation, for discharging the debts and defraying the necessary expences of the state of New-Jersey."

The Sentence of the Court Martial upon Major General LEE, is confirmed by Congress.

We hear that a few days ago a British armed vessel, bound from Halifax to New-York, and richly laden, came ashore near Barnagat, in this State. The crew, about sixty in number, surrendered themselves prisoners to our militia. Goods to the amount of 5000l. have been taken out of her by our people.—And it is said a number of the prisoners have already arrived in Bordentown.—Other particulars are not yet come to hand.

By a Gentleman from the army we learn, that on Wednesday last about 3000 of the enemy, with six field pieces, from New-York, landed at Tarry-Town, on the East side of the North-River. Their intention is not yet certainly known.

Since our last one division of Gen. Burgoyne's army, who surrendered themselves prisoners of war to Major General Gates at Saratoga, on the 17th of October, 1777, passed thro' Pitts-Town on their way to Virginia; the other two divisions are also on their march for the same place.

*\* \* \* Wanted immediately, a good WORKMAN at Press and Case. Such a person will be exempted from actual service in the militia, find constant business, and receive handsome wages, by applying to the Printer of this Paper.*

*Also wanted, as an APPRENTICE to the Printing Business, an active Lad about fourteen years of age, who can read well, and write a good hand. Apply as above.*

*Several Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. omitted for want of room, will be inserted in our next.*

### THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen on Monday night, the 7th of December, from the subscriber's stable, a strawberry-roan horse, about 15 hands high, branded with a C on the near buttock, shod all round with shoes pretty much worn, trots and paces. Whoever takes up and delivers said horse to the subscriber in Trenton (the thief being secured) shall have the above reward, viz. Fifteen Dollars for the thief, and Fifteen for the horse, paid by CONROD KOTTS. 3†

TO BE SOLD, on the premises, on Saturday the twelfth inst. (December) a valuable Plantation, containing 152 acres of good land, in the township of Hanover, county of Burlington, within two miles of the village of New-Mills, adjoining lands of John Monrow, Israel Coats, and Restore Shinn, about 40 or 50 acres of which is good meadow, and about 60 or 70 acres of upland clear'd and in good cedar fence, the rest in thrifty timber. There is on said premises about 200 bearing apple-trees, a tolerable good dwelling-house, with a well of water near the door, a large barn almost new, smoke-house, &c. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by HENRY BUDD.

STRAYED or stolen from a waggon in Trenton, on the 27th ult. at night, a brown Mare, about 14 hands high, coming five years old, has a small burr on the near side close by the flank, natural trotter, one quarter blooded. Whoever takes up said mare and secures her so that the subscriber at Newark Mountains may get her again, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM LOOKER. 4†

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 2d December, 1778, living near Passaic Falls, at Acquackanonk, in Essex county, two Horses, one a bay, about fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, rising five years old, branded FP on the right thigh; the other a dark brown, eight or nine years old, rather inclines to pace, has a middling large star in his forehead, branded FP on the right thigh, and about 14 hands high. Whoever will take up and secure said horses, shall have a reward of Twenty Dollars for each horse, and all reasonable charges paid by me JOHN POST.

N. B. The brands are supposed not to be very plain. 4†

On SATURDAY next, the 12th inst. December, will be sold at the Vendue-store in Trenton, at the house lately occupied by Mr. John Reynolds, opposite to Captain Clunn's,

An Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, Amongst which are,

SEVERAL pieces of linens, handkerchiefs, checks, sprigged kenting for aprons, ribbands, needles, pins, razors, penknives, scissars, pencils, knitting-needles, snuff in bottles, quart and pint decanters, augers, graters, cheese toasters, gravy ladles. Also three FEATHER BEDS, two dining tables, a desk, china dishes, and a variety of other articles.

FRANCIS WITT,  
JACOB BENJAMIN.

N. B. The books advertised for sale last Saturday not being disposed of on account of bad weather, will be peremptorily sold on the day above-mentioned; and the Vendue will be kept weekly at the house now advertised.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

LOST in the evening of the twenty-fourth of November last, between Pennington and Jacob Bird-fall's, in Amwell, a parchment POCKET BOOK, containing about Thirty Pounds in money and some writings of value. Likewise lost at the same time, one yard and one quarter of linen, supposed to have been dropt with the said pocket book. Any person that has found them, and will be pleased to return them, with the money, shall be entitled to the above reward from the subscriber.

SAMUEL BIRDSALL.

N. B. About half the above-said money was of Jersey Loan-Office chiefly in small bills, among which were two old Three Pound bills. 2w†

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from Paramus-Church, the 30th day of October last, two HORSES, one a large black horse, with a large star and snip, and all four of his feet white almost to his knees, five years old, and 15 hands high, paces and trots. The other is a bay, with a small white snip down his face, natural trotter, four years old, and about fourteen hands and a half high. It is thought they were stolen and carried to Powles-Hook, by some of the Tories in that part.—Whoever takes up said horses and brings them to John Okerman, at said church, or to the subscriber at Trenton, or secures them so that they can be got, shall receive the above reward, paid by either of the men, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES PATTON.

THE Honourable General Mifflin having been pleased to appoint me to discharge the debts of the Quarter-Master department in the counties of Bergen, Morris, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset and Hunterdon, contracted between the 5th of October, 1776, and the 3d of March, 1778; and having this day received money for that purpose, those who have accounts, properly certified, may call at my office in Springfield, or at the following places, where I propose to attend for the convenience of the inhabitants. At Brunswick the 15th of December. At Quibble-Town the 16th and 17th. At Morris-Town the 22d and 23d. At Bakinridge, (White's Tavern) the 24th. At Newark-Mountains (Cundit's Tavern) the 28th. At Princeton the 5th and 6th of January. And at Trenton the 8th and 9th.

State Lottery Tickets may be had at the first mentioned places till the last of December. Nov. 30, 1778. 2w|| JAMES CALDWELL.

AT an Inferior Court of Common Pleas held for the county of Gloucester, on the 13th instant, were returned inquisitions (for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other offences against the form of their allegiance) found against Andrew Jones, John Kelly, John English, Jonathan Fisher, jun. Benjamin Carter, Joshua Couzens, John Carter, junior, Joseph Pratt, Joseph Clark, William Devanport, Harrison Wells, Jonathan Fisher, Thomas Nightingale, Job Thomas, Jacob Clement, jun. William Inland, jun. William Watson, Daniel Wells, Jonathan Chew, Isaac Lord, David Chew, David Suran, John Franklin, Silas Long, Joseph Long, William Becock, John Rodrow, William Pufman, Jacob Hewitt, James Haney, Alexander Bartram, Peter Johnson, George Avis, William Wells, Gabriel De Veber, jun. Edward Eglinton, Asa Lord, Conrad Bowman, Robert Whitacre, William Pinyard, Josiah Biddle, John Cox, Philip Stout, Daniel Couzens, John Gruff, Gabriel De Veber, John O'Bryant, John Hinchman, Jeremiah Proffer, John Robiton, George Swanton, John Hatton, Northup Marpole, John English, jun. Benjamin Duffil, James Duffil, Isaac Justice; proclamation was made in open Court, and information given, that if they or any on their behalf, or any person interested would traverse, a trial should be awarded, and an opportunity of preventing forfeitures given; no traverses were offered: Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they nor any on their behalf, nor any person interested shall traverse at the next Court, to be held for the county of Gloucester, on the second Tuesday in December next, the inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State, and their personal estates will then be forfeited to the use of the State, and their lands taken into the hands of the Commissioners until the Legislature shall further order therein respecting their lands.

Oct. 29, 1778. JOHN SPARKS, }  
JOSEPH HUGG, } Commissioners.

STOLEN on Friday night last, from the subscriber, at the Crooked-Billet, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, a sorrel STALLION COLT, three years old, about 15 hands high, natural trotter, has a large neck, and his mane and tail are of the same colour as his body. Whoever takes up said horse and the thief, that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief be convicted, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER MEANS.

December 8, 1778. 3w†

STRAYED or stolen off the commons at Trenton, some time in October or November, a sorrel mare, with a blaze in her face, between three and four years old, scant fourteen hands high, trots and paces, long mane and tail. Whoever takes said mare and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by the subscriber in Trenton. JOS. CLUNN.

## BORDEN-TOWN STAGE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, That his Stage-Boat will sail from the Crooked Billet Wharf, at Philadelphia, every Saturday evening or Sunday morning (as the tide may serve) for Borden-Town; and that a Waggon will proceed from thence to Brunfwick on Monday morning, and return to Borden-Town the day following, from whence the Stage-Boat will proceed on Wednesday to the Crooked Billet Wharf.

Goods and passengers will be conveyed with care and convenience as heretofore.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

## TO BE SOLD,

By MARY MIDDLETON, at Croffwicks,  
Dr. RYAN'S incomparable WORM DESTROYING

## SUGAR PLUMBS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent excellency in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the duodenum, or guts next the stomach, but they pass thro' the smallest passages of the body, and purge away those ropy and slimy humours which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders: They are one of the best purges in the world for gross bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the bowels of all stiff and clammy humours, which stop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the cause with children, and is attended with a hard belly, stinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts; likewise settled head-achs and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight as loaf sugar.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many childrens constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleansing the reins of slime; it expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours, which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; causes a good appetite and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronic distempers, as asthmas, pthysics, or shortness of breath, dropies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all diseases; therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box contains one dozen of these plumbs, with printed directions.

### Diagnostick signs of WORMS.

**PALENESS** in the face, itching of the nose, hollow-ness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dullness, pains and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swelled belly, knawing and biting about the stomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirsts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, stinking breath, &c.

### Directions for taking them.

A child from 1 to 2 years may eat one plumb, from 2 to 4 one and a half, from 4 to 6 two, from 6 to 8 two and a half, from 8 to 12 three, from 12 to 15, and all above that age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before up-rising, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel; in taking them, the patient must stay two or three days betwixt each dose.

In agues, the same quantity must be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity above-mentioned.

THE lectures on ANATOMY, and other branches of medicine, will be opened in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 10th of December.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Audrean Vermeule, deceased, by bond, note, or book accounts, are desired to pay them off before the 21st day of December, instant; and those that have, or pretend to have any demand against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the day above-mentioned, or be silent ever after.

ELIZABETH VERMEULE, Administratrix. 29

War-Office, November 18, 1778.

THE several Deputies and Assistants in the Departments of Quarter-Master General, Commissaries General of Purchases and Issues, and Commissary of Hides, are hereby strictly enjoined and required forthwith to make the returns to this Board, and the Officers at the head of their different Departments, which the regulations of Congress pointing out their respective duties, direct.—It is expected that immediate attention be paid to this requisition.

By order of the Board,  
P. SCULL, Secretary.

DESERTED from my quarters at Princeton, the 20th day of this instant, (November) a certain recruit, named Elisha Osborne, about 25 years of age, pock-marked, blue eyed, short light coloured hair, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on when he deserted, (which was two days after his enlistment) an old hat, striped jacket, old buckskin breeches, German-town stockings, and old shoes.—Whoever apprehends and secures him in an gaol in the United States, so that he may be sent to his regiment, or delivered to me at Princeton, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

EPHRAIM MARTIN,

Col. 4th Jersey Regt.

## TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate at Matchepoix, in the fourth ward of Amboy, and county of Middlesex, adjoining Mr. Nicholas Van Wickle's; containing 228 acres, about 140 of which are cleared, the remainder good wood land, abounding with plenty of chestnut for fencing. There are on the premises a dwelling-house one story and half high, with three rooms below stairs and two above, though may be divided into four, a kitchen adjoining, a well of good water at the door, and a never failing spring about 60 yards off, very suitable for a spring-house, a new barn now erecting, 42 feet long and 22 feet wide, a young thriving orchard of excellent fruit, about 10 or 12 acres of meadow, part whereof is very good, and 30 more may be made at a small expence. The upland being natural to grass, renders it exceedingly well adapted for grazing, but will also produce good crops of wheat and other grain. The farm will divide very conveniently into six or seven fields, every one of which may be supplied with never failing water. The situation is peculiarly advantageous, being about four miles from Spotwood and the same from Englishtown, where there is a constant market and the highest prices given for all kinds of farmers produce. There are several grist and saw mills within a mile of the place, and wood may readily be transported to New-York market, it being not more than five miles to navigable water to that city. It is also convenient to sundry places of worship, and is surrounded by a neighbourhood of the most reputable farmers. The crop of green corn will be sold with the premises, if agreeable to the purchaser. For terms apply to Mr. HENRY DELATOSH, on the farm, or to the subscriber in Mansfield and county of Burlington.

December 1, 1778.

JOHN POPE.

## JOHN RAMSAY,

At BOTTLE-HILL, 4 miles from MORRIS-TOWN, INTENDING soon to remove to Philadelphia, will dispose of the place where he now lives, with 18, 25 or 40 acres. There is on the place a great variety of fruit, a barn, stable, and other out-houses; a good well at the kitchen door, a tolerable garden, &c. The purchaser by paying one half or a third of the value, may have what time it best suits to pay the balance.

Also a strong healthy NEGRO FELLOW, about 23 years old, brought up to the blacksmith and farming business; a good horse, a few barrels copperas, and some excellent old Geneva in hogheads.

## ROBERT HUNT,

Has for SALE at his STORE in Elizabeth-Town, GOOD spirits, rum, and whisky, by the gallon, tea, sugar, chocolate, alspice, pepper, indigo, red-wood, log-wood, and allum, brimstone, tobacco, snuff; salt by the bushel or less quantity, coatings and velvet, worsted stockings, plated shoe buckles and brass ditto, best needles and pins, jack knives; also writing paper and ink powder; likewise hard soap and melasses. 4||

## THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen, the night that the enemy left Philadelphia, a white fleabitten HORSE, about 15 hands high, near ten years old, inclines to pace more than trot, canters well, has no ear mark or brand, and is middling well made. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by Warminster, Bucks. 3\* CHARLES GARRISON.

Just published and to be sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Printer hereof,

T H E

## New-Jersey ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1779.

CONTAINING,

Besides the usual Astronomical Observations, A Variety of useful, instructive, and entertaining MATTER, in Prose and Verse.

Where also may be had,

POCKET ALMANACKS for the ensuing Year.

TO BE SOLD, by

ALEXANDER DOUGLASS,

near Trenton Mills,

BEST old GENEVA by the gallon or barrel; also WHISKY by the barrel and gallon. 3\*

STRAYED or stolen from near Elizabeth-Town, on Sunday night the 25th of October, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, half blooded, very straight limb'd, a natural trotter, and thin of flesh. Whoever takes up the mare so that the subscriber gets her, and the thief is secured, shall have Forty Dollars reward, Twenty for the thief and Twenty for the mare, with reasonable charges, paid by DANIEL HUNT, in Maidenhead. 6\*

## EDWARD BROOKS, JUN.

At the sign of the Hat and Raccoon in Bordentown, will give the highest price in hard cash or any kind of paper currency for all kinds of good FURS.—He hath now finished, and ready for sale, Castor and Wool HATS. He hath likewise for sale the following Articles of MERCHANDIZE, the greatest part of which will be disposed of on as low terms as can be purchased in the city of Philadelphia, viz.

BEST German ticklenburg, oznabrigs, dowlas and Hessians cloths, naps and frizes of various colours, Shaloons, Corderoys or ribb'd velvets, Buttons and mohair, Sewing silks, coarse and fine thread, Check and white linen, Cambrick and lawn, Book muslin, Black pelongs & persians, White ditto, Whalebone, Black and blue moreens, French beaver hats, Silk handkerchiefs, Check and stamped ditto, Cotton romalls, Ditto very fine, Best American made writing paper, pasteboards, goose quills, slates and slate pencils, Packet and pound pins, Needles, Best inkpowder, Silver plated SPURS, Pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, silver plated ditto, of various patterns children's ditto, Ivory and horn combs, Crooked ditto Good West-India rum,

common ditto, melasses of excellent quality, by the barrel or gallon, Cyder spirits, Muscovado sugar, Good bohea tea, by the dozen or single pound, Coffee, by large or small quantity, Chocolate, rice, ginger, pepper, alspice, nutmegs and cinnamon, Indigo, copperas, allum, redwood, logwood, Brimstone, Hard soap, Powder and shot, Gun flints and worms, Imported 10d and 20d NAILS, by the cask, or smaller quantity, Frying pans, Cutteau and penknives, Children's ditto, Scissars & knitting needles, Tapes and bobbin, Sleeve buttons set in silver, Glafs ditto set in pewter, Spelling books & primers, Bed cords, bedding lines, and halters, Quart glafs bottles, A quantity of country-made earthen ware, A few queen's ware teapots and cream cups, New-Jersey made men's & women's leather shoes,

Continental SALT,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

## A Coach,

With HARNESS compleat, for two horses, very little worse for wear, to be SOLD at a reasonable price. Enquire of Mrs. Gertruyda Rutgers, at Newark in New-Jersey. 3†

## ROCK SALT,

Of the FIRST QUALITY, will be exchanged by Mary Moore, of Morris-town, for butter, pork, or any sort of grain. 4||

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber at Trenton, on the night of the first of November last, a dark brown Horse, about thirteen hands and an half high, one white hind foot, short switch tail, has a very high carriage, trots and canters. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOSIAH CONKLING, living at Trenton. 2w§