

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1780.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.
Saturday, November 13, 1779.

A Letter of the 9th from Major General Sullivan was read, requesting leave, on account of his ill state of health, to retire from the service:

Whereupon a motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Harnett, "that the resignation of Major General Sullivan be not accepted, but that he have leave to retire from the service as long as he shall judge it expedient for the recovery of his health."

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Matthews, that the foregoing letter and motion be referred to a Committee of three.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The members chosen, Mr. Morris, Mr. Harnett and Mr. Forbes.

November 16.

The Marine Committee having communicated to Congress a paragraph of a letter from J. Beatty, Commissary-General of Prisoners, informing "that there are some Spaniards on board the prison-ship at New-York, whose necessities call for our support:"

Thereupon Resolved, That the Commissary-General of Prisoners be directed, until the further order of Congress, to make the same provision for the Spanish prisoners in New-York, as is made for the prisoners of the United States, keeping a separate account thereof.

A report from the Board of War was read; whereupon

Resolved, That in addition to the Sub-Clothiers appointed by virtue of the ordinance of the 23d of March, 1779, for regulating the Cloathing Department, the Clothier-General, with the approbation of the Board of War and the Commander in Chief, appoint a Sub-Clothier to receive from the Clothier-General and the several Sub State-Clothiers the proportion of cloathing assigned the artillery, cavalry, artificers and corps composed of troops from different States, according to the general estimate, and to cause such cloathing to be distributed to the officers and soldiers of the several corps aforesaid, and in all other respects to govern his conduct in the execution of the said business, agreeably to the regulation of Congress of the 23d of March, 1779, respecting the Sub-Clothiers.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several States to allow the corps of artificers established by Congress the 12th inst. all the benefits provided for officers and soldiers in the line of their quotas of the continental battalions, except the half pay:

That the commanding officer of the corps of artificers shall be allowed the same pay and subsistence as a Lieutenant-Colonel.

That the allowance of pay, subsistence and cloathing of the other officers and men of the said artificers, be the same with that of the artillery artificers under the command of Col. B. Flower.

According to order Congress proceeded to the election of a Deputy Secretary, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. George Bond was elected.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Authority of the respective States, upon the application of the Judge-Advocate for that purpose, to grant proper writs requiring and compelling the person or persons whose attendance shall be requested by the said Judge, to appear and give testimony in any cause depending before a court-martial; and that it be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States to vest the necessary powers for the purposes aforesaid in their executive authorities, if the same be not already done.

Resolved, That the Marine Committee be authorized from time to time to appoint Advocates for the purpose of taking care of and managing the maritime causes in which the United States are or may be concerned.

November 26.

Resolved, That the returns for cloathing for officers in the medical staff, (Regimental Surgeons

and their Mates, who are to draw with the regimental staff, excepted) be signed by the Director-General or the Physician-General and Surgeon-General of the district, and such cloathing shall be delivered either by the Clothier-General, or any Sub-Clothier in the State in which the officer to receive cloathing shall reside, as is provided in the cases of other staff officers not taken from the line:

That no cloathing shall be sold or delivered to non commissioned officers or soldiers, beyond the articles they have received as their bounty, until the whole of the army shall have received their bounty cloathing, it being the intention hereof that the surplus only shall be disposed of.

Resolved, That when any Committee appointed by Congress have prepared their report, the same shall be delivered to the secretary at the table, who shall immediately indorse thereon the day of delivery, and if more than one are delivered on the same day, the first shall be indorsed No. 1, the second No. 2, and so on, to the intent that on the following day, after the Journals, any dispatches which may have been received, and the reports from the Board of Treasury and Board of War, are severally read, decided upon or postponed, the reports of the Committees may be read in the order of the dates and numbers indorsed on them.

November 27.

Congress took into consideration the report of the Committee on the letter of the 17th of October last from Major General Schuyler; whereupon

Congress agreed to the following answer to the said letter:

S I R,

"Notwithstanding the many injuries committed by the savages, Congress are disposed to peace:—The conditions on which they insist are,

First, That it shall be supplicated on the part of the enemy; secondly, that they shall surrender all the Americans in their hands; thirdly, that they shall expel all British Agents and Emisaries; fourthly, that they shall covenant to deliver up such as shall hereafter go among them; fifthly, that they shall covenant not to take up the hatchet again under penalty of being driven from their country; and sixthly, that they shall give hostages for their strict adherence to the promises to be by them made."

To which it was moved by Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Houston, to add,

"And that Congress are willing to accept of any cession of territory which the said Indians may be inclined to make to the United States, reserving to any particular state their right of a prior claim to the territory aforesaid, or any part thereof:"

An amendment was moved by Mr. Livingston, seconded by Mr. Schuyler, to add,

"Which cession shall be for the benefit of such state as may have a prior right:"

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

It passed in the negative.

The previous question was then moved by Mr. Gerry, and seconded by Mr. Sharpe:

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

It passed in the affirmative, and the main question was set aside.

A motion was then made by Mr. Marchant, seconded by Mr. Forbes,

"That it be one condition of the peace, that no land be sold or ceded by any of the said Indians, either as individuals or as a nation, unless unto the United States of America, or by the consent of Congress:"

On which the previous question was moved by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Sharpe,

And the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Marchant,

It was resolved in the affirmative, and the main question set aside.

December 6.

Resolved, That General Washington be informed that Congress approve of Colonel Baylor's regiment of dragoons, at present commanded by Lieut. Col.

Washington, being sent to South-Carolina, and that the Board of War order them to proceed immediately to join Major General Lincoln.

A report from the Board of War was read;—whereupon

Resolved, That all officers who have been or shall be indulged with furloughs, and who have not joined or shall not join their corps at the expiration of the times limited therein, and all officers absent without leave, shall, when practicable so to do, be personally notified and directed by the commanding officer of the corps to join their regiment or corps in a reasonable time after receipt of such notification; and in case of neglect or refusal so to do, or to give satisfactory reasons for their remaining absent therefrom, a court martial, on proof made of such notice given and consequent neglect or refusal, shall proceed against such absentees, in the same manner as if they were present, and such absence and neglect or refusal to appear or give satisfactory reasons for their continuance of absence, shall be sufficient cause for cashiering, by judgment of the court-martial, the officers so notified and neglecting or refusing:

That, when from the want of information of the residence of any absent officer or officers, the commanding officer of the corps or regiment shall not have it in his power to send a personal notification, he shall publish in the news-papers of the state where such absent officer or officers belong and usually reside, an order requiring generally all absent officers belonging to such corps or regiment to join the same in a specified time; and in case of neglect or refusal to appear within the time limited or before the sitting of the court martial, if such space of time, in the opinion of the court, be reasonable and proper, such absentee or absentees shall be proceeded against in like manner with those receiving personal notice.

December 7.

Congress proceeded to the election of a Commissioner for the Board of Admiralty, and the ballots being taken,

Francis Lewis, Esq. was chosen.

Congress proceeded to the election of a Commissioner for the Board of War, and the ballots being taken,

Colonel William Grayson was chosen.

December 10.

A letter of the 6th from Lieutenant-Colonel John Laurens was read, declining to accept the office of Secretary to the Minister at the Court of France, with which Congress were pleased to honour him.

December 11.

Congress took into consideration the report of the Committee for procuring supplies for the army, and thereupon

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Virginia be requested to furnish, for the army of the United States, on or before the first day of April next, twenty thousand barrels of Indian corn, and transport the same to such places within the said state as the Commissary General of Purchases shall direct:

That the Legislature of the State of Maryland be requested that, in addition to the fifteen thousand barrels of flour heretofore required of them, to furnish for the army of the United States, on or before the first day of April next, five thousand barrels of flour and five thousand barrels of Indian corn:

That the State of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish, for the army of the United States, on or before the first day of April next, fifty thousand barrels of flour, or wheat in proportion:

That the ten thousand barrels of flour, or wheat in proportion, heretofore requested from the State of Delaware, by the Committee of Congress, be furnished as soon as possible.

That eight thousand barrels of flour be requested from the State of New-Jersey, part of which to be furnished as soon as possible, to answer the immediate demands of the army:

That the State of Connecticut be requested to furnish for the army of the United States, eight thousand barrels of flour.

Resolved, That the Committee who brought in

the report, be directed to confer with his Excellency the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, in order to their carrying into execution the request of Congress made to their State:

That letters be written to the other States, requesting them immediately to proceed in furnishing the supplies.

In CONGRESS, January 13th, 1780.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Authorities of the several states to transmit with all possible expedition, to General Washington, the names and rank of all officers; and the number of privates belonging to the enemy, held as prisoners of war within their respective states, and the places they are at, in order that they may be included in the general exchange, should a cartel be agreed to between the Commanders in Chief of the American and British armies.

Congress took into consideration the report of the Board of War relative to prisoners, and thereupon came to the following resolutions:

MANY inconveniences attending the present management of prisoners of war, and great dissatisfaction having arisen from the mode of exchanging them heretofore used, from the partialities inevitably attending the same, while conducted under various directions by divers Commissaries independent of each other; and sufficient provision not being made for their security, in many cases frequently occurring:

Resolved, That all prisoners of war, whether captured by the army or navy of the United States, or by the subjects, troops, or ships of any particular state, shall be delivered into the care and custody of the Commissary General of Prisoners, his Deputies or Assistants, and be deemed and treated in all respects as prisoners of war to the United States.

That it be earnestly recommended to the governments of the respective states, that they make no exchanges of prisoners, to the intent that all exchanges may be made thro' the Commissary General of Prisoners, by direction of Congress or the Commander in Chief, or Board of Admiralty: And when prisoners are taken by the particular subjects, troops or vessels of any state, not in the service of the United States, or by private ships or vessels of war fitted out in any particular state, these shall be first exchanged, so far as is necessary, for the subjects or inhabitants of the same state, taken by the subjects, adherents, ships or vessels of the enemy, and the overplus, if any, shall go towards redeeming the prisoners in the hands of the enemy, without regard to their being subjects or inhabitants of any particular state.

That all masters or commanders of private ships or vessels of war, shall take the utmost care to bring into port all prisoners captivated by them. And if from necessity they shall be obliged to dismiss any prisoners at sea, they shall, on return from their cruize, make report thereof, on oath, to the Judge of the Admiralty of the state to which they belong, or in which they arrive, within twenty days after their arrival, with their reasons for such dismissal. And if the Judge shall not be satisfied with the reasons assigned, or if it shall appear that the prisoners were discharged to avoid the trouble or expence of bringing them into port and delivering them into custody, or in any wise unnecessarily, then the Judge shall transmit an account thereof to the Executive of the state, who are requested to examine into the matter, and vacate the commission granted to the said delinquent master or commander of the ship or vessel, if they are of opinion that such dismissal was improper.

That all prisoners of war captivated by private ships or vessels of war, be delivered by and at the expence of the masters or owners of such ships or vessels to a Commissary of Prisoners nearest the place of their landing, or into the nearest county gaol, on pain of forfeiture of the commission granted to such private ship or vessel.

That on such delivery of the prisoners into the gaol, the gaoler shall be obliged to inform the government of the state wherein the said prisoners are landed; or in case of their residence at too great a distance, the lieutenant or commanding officer of the militia of the county wherein such prisoners are landed, the Commissary General of Prisoners or his deputy, that if the said prisoners are not deemed by the Executive of the state, or the said commanding officer of the militia, in a place of sufficient security, they may be removed under proper guards to a place or places of greater safety, at the expence of the United States. And the Executive Powers of the respective states are requested to give the necessary orders to the commanding officers of the militia on this subject, and to pay the expences of escorting and transporting the prisoners, charging the same to the United States. The said Executives are also requested to give orders to the officers of their militia to take immediate charge of all prisoners of war, captivated by the ships and vessels of war belonging to the United States or to any particular state, and convey them at the expence of the United States to the nearest Commissary of Prisoners, or county gaol; and also direct the like steps to be taken in regard to their removal to places of greater safety, as is provided in the case of prisoners captured by private vessels.

That it be recommended to the legislatures of the respective states, effectually to provide, at the expence of the United States, for the delivery and safe keeping of all prisoners captivated by their respective subjects, out of vessels stranded or cast on shore on

their coasts, obliging the parties taking prisoners to deliver them to the nearest Commissary of Prisoners, or into the nearest gaol, in case no Commissary of Prisoners is stationed within convenient distance of the place of capture; and in case of neglect or misconduct in the persons so taking the prisoners, that they forfeit all right to the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture to cast on shore, or the property they may save, or be otherwise entitled to out of such vessel; or imposing such other penalty as the said legislatures shall respectively think proper.

That it be recommended to the said legislatures to provide and direct, that all gaolers receive and deliver prisoners of war, without charging any fee or reward to the persons delivering them into or taking them by proper authority out of their custody. The reasonable expences of supporting such prisoners in gaol to be paid by the government of the state wherein they shall be confined, and charged to the United States, except where they can and shall be otherwise provided for by the proper officer in the service of the United States. And the gaoler shall transmit a copy of his charges against the United States, for account of prisoners of war, to the Commissary General of Prisoners, or his nearest deputy, when any prisoners leave the gaol, either for removal to places of greater security or exchange.

That prisoners of war either on their march or in confinement, be furnished with only two thirds of a soldier's ration.

That none but sick or wounded prisoners be allowed carriages at publick expence.

That all prisoners on parole pay their own expences, and such expences shall be paid before they shall be exchanged.

That all officers, prisoners of war to the United States, unless in hospitals, pay their physicians, surgeons and attendants.

That the Commissary General of Prisoners and his deputies make regular monthly returns to the Board of War of the numbers, situation and exchanges of all prisoners under their charge, and that they also give the said Board such occasional information of all material transactions in their department, as circumstances from time to time render necessary; or when they shall be required by the Board so to do, under pain of being suspended or dismissed by the said Board.

That all exchanges of prisoners made in consequence of the foregoing resolutions, shall be soldier for soldier and sailor for sailor.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From the London Evening Post.

AMERICA'S ADDRESS TO ENGLAND.

ENGLAND, remember the opprobrious lot
Denounc'd against me by a hungry Sot;
The wretched slav'ry, remember too,
Which he prepar'd for me is doom'd for you;
For death or life resolv'd, in such a cause,
Bravely I strove for liberty and laws;
Preserv'd them too—by your instructions taught,
My sons thought nobly, and as nobly fought.
Oh! cherish ever Freedom's sacred fire,
Nor let it perish till the world expire.

MADRID, August 31.

A ROYAL edict has been published, by which an exact and compleat observance is ordered of the second and sixth articles of the treaty of friendship, guarantee and commerce, concluded May 11, 1778, between his Catholic Majesty and the Queen of Portugal.

BOSTON, December 13.

Translation of a late letter from the French prisoners on board the prison-ship at New-York, to his Excellency Mons. Gerard, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, at Philadelphia.

"Your Excellency,

"From the depth of the most hideous prison, we elevate our supplicating voices to you, as we do to our God.

"Reduced to all the extremities of misery:—Devoured on all sides with all the impurities of nature:—Combating between life and death, we employ our sinking efforts in repelling from us these invenomed corruptors that would entirely destroy the thread of our melancholy days. In this few among us are able to succeed; and we crawl about in the unfeeling view of our barbarous conquerors, as walking carcases, which the earth ought to cover for the honour of humanity.—Numbers are become victims to the contagion, which continues to make the most cruel ravages: Nor do we see any prospect of a speedy relief.

"May your sensibility interest itself in favour of such unfortunate men! May the known goodness of your heart be expanded in our behalf. And let the bowels of your pity yearn towards us! The air shall rebound with the cry of our united blessings.

"We are your Excellency's most humble and most obedient, &c.

"N. B. The American prisoners fare no better."

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburgh, Virginia, dated November 16, 1779.

"It is undoubted that seven ships of the line of Count d'Estaing's are to winter in the harbours of this state, to protect the coast from any attempts of the enemy; two of those ships are already arrived, and more were in sight when we heard from the capes."

We are informed that Gen. Sullivan has lately resigned his commission, upon account of the ill state of his health, which has been much increased by the fatigues and hardships to which he most cheerfully exposed himself in his late honorable and successful campaign through the Indian country.—At the same time we are told this active and intrepid leader is much pressed to continue in command. He has received the thanks of Congress for the important services from which he has lately returned, with his brave army; and the Commander in Chief has particularly recited these services, with marks of the highest honour, in his general orders.

Thursday the 6th day of January is appointed by authority for the execution of Patrick Greene, convicted of robbery, as mentioned in our last.

Dec. 16. All accounts from Georgia agree in representing the terrible execution from the fire of the allies on Savannah: The enemy acknowledge this, and are not able to disguise the distressed situation into which it has reduced them; and instead of meditating conquests, they are in the utmost perplexity how to maintain their present ground.

Dec. 23. By the last intelligence from Canada, (which is unquestionably true) we learn, that some hundreds of American prisoners, taken from the back settlements of these states, are now in the hands of the savages, whose unparalleled barbarity (if they are not rescued) will soon bring their miserable lives to a fatal period; listen Americans! Our neglecting to put an end to the depredations of these savages, and their more savage employers (by the reduction of Canada) is the admiration of the world! and should we, by omission, let slip the present opportunity, it would cost us rivers of blood, together with the best part of America, and our neglect would be justly handed down with infamy to all future generations.

PROVIDENCE, December 18.

Since our last two prizes have arrived in the river, taken by the Franklin and Pickering privateers, of Salem; one of them is a schooner from New-Providence, with fruit, bound to New-York; the other a sloop from New-York, laden with lumber.

NEW-LONDON, December 8.

Last Friday Capt. Perkins, in a sloop belonging to Norwich, arrived here in 19 days from Cape Francois.

A letter from the Cape, dated the 7th ult. to a gentleman here, informs, that 17 sail of merchantmen, convoyed by a frigate, arrived at the Cape in October last; that the frigate brought money to pay off the French troops, and landed it at Porto Plata, to be carried by land to the Cape. At this time the Ruby of 64 guns, and Bristol of 50 guns, (British) were cruising off Monto Christo.

Yesterday se'nnight a small British ship came close in with Saybrook bar, and it being almost calm, sent her boat and took a sloop which was bound into Connecticut river, from the eastward, laden with salt. The people on board the sloop attempted to run her on shore, and had got so near that one of them, by running up the bowsprit, jumped on the land and got off.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 10.

The very remarkable and long continued severity of the weather (the like not having been known, as we are informed, by the oldest man living) has stopped all the avenues of intelligence, and almost cut off all social intercourse between people of the same neighbourhood. The incessant intenseness of the cold, the great depth and quantity of the snows following in quick succession one on the back of another, attended with violent tempests of wind, which for several days made the roads utterly impassable, has put a stop to business of all kinds, except such as each family could do within itself.—And as many were slenderly provided with necessaries for subsistence, we have reason to apprehend, that we shall shortly hear many melancholy accounts of private distress in the country; and that from the sea-coasts and vessels at sea, the accounts will be dreadful.

FISH-KILL, January 27.

We learn that Captain Lockwood last week with a few continental troops and some militia, made an excursion to Morrissania, ten miles from the city of New-York, and surprized and took twenty prisoners of Bearmore's corps, among whom was their new advanced partizan Col. Hatfield—they were in Mrs. Morris' house, and refused to surrender until it was set on fire. 'Tis said the Major and four others were

consumed in the flames. We also learn that some of the militia, though ordered off by Capt. Lockwood, were too tardy, and by their delay about forty of them were taken by the enemy's lighthorse.

CHATHAM, January 25.

On Tuesday last the enemy reinforced Staten-Island with about one thousand men. By a gentleman from New-York we learn, that the inhabitants are so necessitated for fuel, that near one hundred of them have perished during this inclement season, for want thereof.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 15.

Monday last were seen, between Jamestown and Swan's-Point, two boats, one with two, the other with four men on board, in the greatest distress imaginable, and not able to reach either shore for the vast quantities of ice then floating in the river. The Captain of one of our state ships sent his barge with twelve men to their assistance, who, after rowing many hours, until the sun was almost down, without getting to them, were obliged to return; and as the boats have not since been heard of, it is feared the poor men perished.

For a week past we have had the most severe weather that has been felt in this country upwards of forty years.

BALTIMORE, January 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated the 5th instant.

"Capt. Owens, of the schooner Hetty, who arrived at the Capes of Delaware the 29th ult. in 22 days from Cape-Francois, advises, that a British 74 gun ship had been lately taken, and carried to Martinico, by three frigates of Count D'Estaing's fleet. That the islands of Jersey and Guernsey on the coast of France, were taken by the French—That the Ramillies, a British man of war, of 74 guns, had taken fire at sea, by which melancholy accident both the ship and crew were entirely lost—That 86,000 militia were, by the last accounts, under arms in England, and the British nation under direful apprehensions of an invasion—That there were great dissensions in the British senate, some urging an immediate acknowledgment of American independency, and others violently opposing the project as disgraceful and ruinous—That the British cruisers having committed great depredations on the Dutch trade, the United Provinces were determined in future to protect it by force—That Penfacola was taken by the Spaniards; and that Count D'Estaing's fleet had gone to Europe. The foregoing intelligence Capt. Owens heard and read in newspapers at the Cape."

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

On the morning of the 15th inst. Major Lee detached, from Burlington, forty men under the command of Capt. Patten, in sleighs, who before next morning were along side the guard ship, laying froze in the ice near Sandy-Hook; but finding that the ice for several yards round her was cut, so that they could not board her, they retired to a small distance unperceived, where they surprized two schooners and a sloop, made the men prisoners, burnt the vessels, and then returned without the least loss, bringing with them the prisoners and what plunder they thought proper.

Jan. 29. On Tuesday the 25th inst. died, much lamented, Mr. THOMAS BUDD, of this city, after a lingering illness, which he bore with much fortitude and christian patience. His remains were interred on the Friday following, in the family burying ground in the Northern Liberties, attended by most of his numerous relatives as well as by a large number of respectable inhabitants of the city and liberties. Mr. Budd is descended from one of the most ancient families of this state, and died in the prime of life, (his 29th year) much regretted by those who were personally acquainted with him, and to the great and irreparable loss of his affectionate wife and three infant children.

IN CONGRESS, January 25, 1780.

Resolved, That the pay of all officers of the navy not in actual service, cease from this day: That such officers retain their rank, depositing their commissions in the respective Navy Boards, until they shall be called into actual service.

Extract from the minutes,
G. BOND, Dep. Secretary.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Friday, January 28, 1780. A. M.
Two of the late Commissioners appointed by this House for meeting with other Commissioners from the states northeast of Virginia, inclusive, for agreeing on a limitation of prices, attended and informed the House, that since the report made by them on the 25th instant, Commissioners had arrived from Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, and that there was now a likelihood of having a representation from nine states out of the ten proposed. Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That this House will to-morrow morning proceed to the election of three Commissioners,

with like powers as the former ones, for the purpose aforesaid; and that the persons to be proposed, be put in nomination this day.

Extract from the minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the Assembly.

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Elizabeth-town, dated January 29.

"The enemy paid us a visit here last Tuesday evening; they were in town between ten and eleven o'clock, under the command of Lieut. Col. Boskirk, of the New Levies: The plan was well concerted, and as well executed; they evaded our guards, and were in town before any one knew it.—They have taken forty or fifty privates and several officers, with ten or twelve of the inhabitants. Major Williamson and Capt. Gifford fell into their hands. Mr. Belcher Smith, in attempting to escape, was likewise taken. They burnt the Presbyterian church and the courthouse, plundered Jecamiah Smith, but no other houses of any consequence, as they were afraid to enter them, and staid but a little time before they pushed off. The same night they made an excursion to Newark, surprized the guard there, took Mr. Justice Hedden out of his bed, and would not suffer him to dress; they also took Mr. Robert Niel, burnt the academy, and went off with precipitation—These were chiefly regulars."

The curious may be amused by the following table of the weather for the last month, and we should be pleased to have it in our power to compare it with tables of observations made at some distance; it is hoped some correspondent of our brother Printers in the neighbouring states will afford us this pleasure.

	Wind.	Ther.	Bar.	Weather.
1	NW	28	29,1	Fair.
2	NE	24	30,1	Cloudy.
3	—	28	28,8	Snow.
4	NW	28	29,5	Fair.
5	E	26	29,6	Cloudy.
6	NNW	26	29,5	Snow at night
7	W	19	29,4	Lowering.
8	—	19	29,6	Fair.
9	—	20	29,7	do.
10	calm	27	29,9	Lowering.
11	W	32	29,8	Snow.
12	—	32	29,5	Fair.
13	—	16	29,6	do.
14	—	16	29,6	do.
15	—	20	29,6	do.
16	—	30	29,7	do.
17	calm	31	29,5	Cloudy.
18	NW	27	29,6	Fair.
19	variab	20	29,7	do.
20	NW	12	29,9	do.
21	—	13	29,7	do.
22	—	23	29,9	do.
23	—	16	29,9	do.
24	—	19	29,9	do.
25	—	19	29,9	do.
26	—	17	30,0	do.
27	—	17	29,5	do.
28	—	20	29,5	do.
29	—	16	30,2	do.
30	W	21	29,8	do.
31	W	24	29,7	do.

M. B. These observations were made at half after six in the morning. The glass stands in a hall, the doors of which were seldom opened.
* Light winds are marked thus — brisk breezes thus —

Erratum: In the *Regulating Act*, inserted in the first page of this Gazette, No. 107, second column, line 23d, for twenty-five read seventy-five. We were led into this mistake by an erroneous copy.

Elizabeth-Town, January 16, 1780.

BY an order of the fourteenth instant, all officers, soldiers, militia men, and followers of the army, were positively prohibited from plundering or insulting the inhabitants of Staten-Island; notwithstanding which many of the inhabitants of this state took the advantage of the opportunity, while the army kept the enemy within their works, and acted in open violation thereof; Major-General Lord Stirling therefore positively requires, that all persons possessed of any articles of plunder, taken on the island, do immediately deliver the same to Doctor Caldwell, at Springfield, to the end that they may be returned to the proper owners, otherwise they will be proceeded against with military severity:—The very few of the soldiery who were guilty of the same misconduct have been already compelled to restore what they had taken, and will be most severely punished. All the good people of this state who know any persons within the above description, are desired to give immediate information thereof.

The Major-General thanks the officers and men for the good disposition shewn in this excursion; particularly for the good order so conspicuous on retiring from the island; he is only sorry circumstances did not permit him to avail himself more effectually of their services.

By order of Major-General Lord Stirling,
WILLIAM BARBER, A. D. Camp.

WHEREAS the honorable the Congress of these United States have lately recommended to the legislatures of the several states to adopt measures for furnishing the supplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore pursued; and whereas some of the states have already made such regulations as must put the department on a new establishment, it seems therefore indispensably requisite that the accounts on the present arrangement be brought to a speedy and decisive close. And whereas some further alteration of systems will probably take place, it will be expedient not only that the accounts be soon adjusted, but that a uniform mode for effecting this be observed throughout the various districts: I have therefore thought fit to publish this advertisement, directing that every deputy or other officer serving in the quartermaster-general's department, whose appointment is immediately derived from me or my assistants, to call upon all persons employed by them respectively to make out exact returns by the first day of March next, of the sums of money due in their several districts up to that time. And lest this measure should be frustrated for want of seasonable supplies of money, I do hereby notify all those who have any demands on any branch of the department, to lay their accounts before the proper persons, with suitable vouchers, for a compleat settlement to the time above directed. In those cases where the demands cannot be paid directly in cash, printed certificates will be given, specifying the sums due to each individual; for which end blank certificates will be struck and distributed among the several agents, who are required to register them in books to be kept for that purpose; copies of which must be immediately sent to camp to be lodged in my office, that I may be enabled to ascertain a just state of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q. M. G.

Morristown, January 25th, 1780.
N. B. The Printers in the several states are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

TO be sold, a plantation containing about 174 acres, 40 acres of which is woodland, and 20 good meadow ground, a good dwelling house, spacious barn, a well of pure water and an excellent orchard; situate within one mile of Somerset courthouse, in Middleburgh, New-Jersey. It was formerly the property of Jacobus Stricker. For terms apply to M. Ryan, on the premises.

January 18th, 1780. 4w*

TO be sold or exchanged for a suitable Negro Boy of about 16 years of age, a sober, healthy, able-bodied Negro Man of about 32 years of age, who has had the small-pox, and understands all kinds of farming business, and the care and management of horses, equal to any in the country.—For further particulars enquire at Trenton, of

3w* DAVID COWELL.

WHEREAS David Cowell has advertised in the New-Jersey Gazette "a Negro man to be sold or exchanged for a suitable Negro boy"—As he has no legal right to any such Negro man, nor pretensions to claim any but myself, that I know of, duty to the publick (without any desire to expose his conduct) requires me to inform them, that I have a solemn engagement for my freedom for the consideration therein mentioned, written and executed by his own hand, which he has often attempted, and still persists in endeavouring to violate, although I have very sufficient proof that the said consideration is fully paid him: Therefore this is to caution and warn all persons from buying, exchanging, bargaining, or any way being concerned in an assignment for me, as I have fulfilled my part of the aforesaid agreement, and expect that freedom, justice, and protection which I am entitled to by the laws of the state, altho' I am a Negro.

Trenton, Feb. 1, 1780. A D A M.

One Hundred & Sixty Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in Trenton, about 22d of last January, a dark bay (or rather brown) HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, eight or nine years old, marked on his hind buttock WC, his mane hog'd but since a little grown, has a remarkable short tail, shod all round, trots & canters well. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, if stolen, so as the horse may be returned and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

BERNARD HANLIN.

Trenton, Feb. 1, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bell, late of Raritan, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to make speedy payment to Anna Bell, administratrix, or John Myer, administrator.
Raritan, Dec. 6, 1779. 4w

CAIRO, June 30.

FOUR vessels arrived this year from Suez, two English, one Dutch, and one Danish. Mr. Vande Velden, a Dutchman, formerly in the Dutch East-India service, came to Calcutta under the protection of the English, and from thence embarked on board one of his own vessels for Suez. In going over the desert of Suez in his way to Cairo, in company with several persons, English and French, they were unfortunately plundered by the Arabs, about 25 miles from Suez. Mr. Vande Velden, Capt. Barrington and Mr. Inkers, with two Frenchmen, were killed by being exposed naked to the rays of the scorching sun; their treasure was loaded upon 400 camels, and was valued at a million of piasters; four of their company were saved by an honest Arab, who brought them to this place, after their passing two days without any nourishment, and obliged to drink their own water to quench their thirst. This robbery is said to have been done out of revenge by the Arabs, because the Bey of Cairo would oblige people to use his camels to transport their merchandize, instead of those belonging to the Arabs.

Madrid, August 31. It is said that the blockade of Gibraltar will be turned into a regular siege about the beginning of October.

LONDON, October 1.

Extract of a letter from Scarborough, dated the 26th of September, 1779.

"Last Wednesday the red flag was hoisted at the castle, as a signal that the enemy was in sight. It proved to be Paul Jones and his Squadron. He kept our coasts several days, and spread so universal a terror, that the inhabitants quitted the city. He cannonaded the town most severely. The following circumstances are mentioned in a deposition of a sailor, who escaped from the Squadron: The Squadron consisted of 8 vessels; they sailed from L'Orient to the western coast of Ireland, from thence to the north shore of Scotland, where they took a most valuable prize, bound to Quebec with military stores, and a Liverpool letter of marque, and sunk several colliers near Whitby. Having cruized six days between Berwick and the Humber, they met the Baltic fleet, escorted by a 40 and a 20 gun ship. They first attacked Jones's ships; the contest continued 4 hours, when Jones's fire was interrupted, but the British man of war was finally obliged to strike, on the coming up of the American frigate Alliance, one of Jones's Squadron. Jones's crew were then obliged to call for the boats of the Alliance, to save them, as their ship was sinking. This sailor and six others took that opportunity to escape. They add the following particulars: Towards the end of the combat, the British Captain called to Paul Jones to strike, or he would sink his ship the next broadside. The intrepid American answered, "Sink me if you can. If I must go to the Devil, I had rather strike to him than to you." Jones fought in sailors frock and trowsers, with a large girdle round his waist, in which hung twelve pistols, and a large cutlass in his hand. The sailors say they saw him blow out the brains of seventeen of his men, for abandoning their posts. During the action an attempt was made by a few British desperadoes he had picked up in France, to relieve the prisoners he had below decks, with a view to surrender the ship. The Seraphis (the vessel he now fought with and took) was new, and built on a new construction, sailed wonderfully fast, and was copper-bottomed. Twenty-five vessels in different divisions have been sent in pursuit of Jones, but it is thought he is gone towards Norway."

The Spanish frigate St. Dominico of 26 guns, met the British frigate Pearl of 32, and fought her two hours and ten minutes, when she struck.

The following is handed about as the reasoning of that Prince whom the people of England have called the Solomon of the North: "If, says the King of Prussia, my brother of England proposed to subdue America by force of arms, his measures were inadequate. If he meant reconciliation, they were too severe. It is now too late to hope for any thing from force. The best advice now is, acknowledge the Independence of America, and become connected with her by an alliance. She would accept these terms readily, and conform to them cheerfully, because such a connection would be more natural and more favourable to her interests than that with any other power of Europe."

A Catalogue of New Paintings, that will soon be exhibited to public view, and by whom drawn.

1. THE fleet of Great-Britain skulking from place to place, to avoid a battle with the fleets of France and Spain—By the Earl of Sandwich.
2. The Commander of a British fleet weeping over his instructions—By Sir Charles Hardy.
3. The combined fleets of France and Spain, riding masters in the British Channel—By Count D'Orvilliers.
4. The English Lion kneeling to the Gallick Cock, and begging peace—By Lord North.
5. The Negotiator of a peace with France and Spain receiving his credentials from the Bank of England—By Lord Bute.
6. An English Lion fast asleep, and a Frenchman binding him with chains—By the ———.
7. The late battle fought by the British forces under General Prevost, with the Americans near Charles-Town—By the Congress.
8. The siege of Gibraltar—By Lord North.
9. The Minister's begging box carried through the kingdom—By the Duke of Northumberland.
10. An army of Middlesex Justices in regimentals—By ditto.
11. The Groves at mount Edgcomb cut down, and the people flying from Plymouth—By Lord Sandwich.
12. The engagement of the Ardent with the fleets of France and Spain—By a true British Tar.
13. An army of Scotchmen walking into England to defend it—By the Earl of Bute.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of the resolves of Congress respecting the two emissions of continental currency taken out of circulation, there have been counted and destroyed in this office, as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
Of the emission of April 11, 1778,	12,407,294
Of the emission of May 20, 1777,	7,439,974
Total,	19,847,268

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Treasurer of Loans.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, January 8, 1780.

THE Southern Posts will set out hereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays, precisely at 12 o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thursdays at noon. The Eastern Posts will set out on the same days at four, P. M. and return on Mondays and Thursdays.

Any careful, sober, single person, who is willing to ride as post between Morristown and Fishkill, or between Annapolis and Frederickburg, producing sufficient testimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Post-Office.

N. B. None need apply unless they can provide horses.

ALL persons indebted to the Monmouth Commissioners for Real and Personal Estates sold, are desired to make immediate payment, or they will be prosecuted without any distinction.

Monmouth, Jan. 17, 1780.
3w.
SAMUEL FORMAN,
JOS. LAWRENCE,
KEN. HANKINSON,
JACOB WIKOFF.

STOLEN out of the stable, in the night of the 19th inst. a BLACK HORSE, 4 years old past, 14 hands and 3 inches high, has been branded IC on the near shoulder, but is scarcely discernable, trots and canters well, the hair wore off his breast with a collar, and shod all round. Two Hundred Dollars reward, with reasonable charges, will be given for the horse only, and Three Hundred for the horse and thief, if he be secured, that he may be brought to justice, paid by me,
SAMUEL WORTH.

Stonybrook, near Princeton, Jan. 20, 1780. 3w

To all whom it may concern.
New-Jersey. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton in Allentown, on Thursday the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Samuel Dennis, (who as well, &c.) against a certain brigantine or polacre lately drove ashore in the county of Monmouth; and of Col. Asher Holmes, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Britannia, lately commanded by John Morrison; and of Samuel Bigelow, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop, lately stranded near Cranberry inlet, in the county of Monmouth; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.
By order of the Judge,
Jan. 11, 1780. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

RUN away from his apprenticeship, from the subscriber near Pitt's-town, about the 7th of November last, SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, yellow hair, and a remarkable mark on his forehead resembling a pear. Whoever takes up said apprentice, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward—and I do forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing him.
DANIEL POTTS.

December 13, 1779.

1w

Wanted Immediately,

A Few Barrels of good SOFT SOAP—for which cash or salt will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

LEAVE having been obtained of the General Assembly, at their sitting at Mountholly, in November last, to bring in a bill at the next sitting for confirming the Last Will and Testament of JAMES PEW, deceased: This is therefore to give notice, that a bill will be preferred at the next sitting accordingly, for the purpose aforesaid.

TO be sold at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the printing-office, one pair of brass and-irons and brass fender; likewise a parcel of mens cloathing, one feather bed, one writing desk, one silver watch with a China face, one gold laced, and one plain hat. The highest price given for old pewter.

WANTED,

A Few Copies of the Acts of the First Session of the General Assembly of this State, containing the Constitution—for which a generous price will be given. Enquire of the printer.

Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania, July 16, 1779.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, clerk to the subscriber, ran away the 15th inst. with a certain sum of continental money not less than Eleven Thousand Pounds, belonging to the continent. The said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan had on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said Callaghan in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by
tf. JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

TO BE SOLD,

A Well-built, strong and good HOUSE and LOT in Trenton; also, a compleat set of TABLE MANKING CHINA, and a variety of other genteel FURNITURE. For particulars enquire of the printer of this paper.

THESE are to inform the publick, that the subscribers now follow the business of malting and brewing. Any persons who want grain malted, may have it done upon the usual terms. We give the highest price, either in money or beer, for good hops—and we have half a score of store sheep for sale.
RICHARD GREEN,
WILLIAM GREEN.

Lancaster, December 14, 1779.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening R of the 20th June last, a negro man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, something pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took sundry clothes with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light faggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and striped linen, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and two pair of tow trowsers, three pair of stockings, three good shirts, and a round hat. Said negro is this country born, and talks the English and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left-hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the saddler's trade, is a shrewd cunning fellow, and will if possible procure a pass, probably change his name, and endeavour to pass as a free-man. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward.
4w CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.