

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1779.

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE,  
NEW-YORK, May 1.

On Thursday arrived the Grantham Packet, Captain Bull, who left Falmouth on the 9th of March, by whom we have the following particulars.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 17.

SIR William Howe rose, and in a short speech deflected on the injustice which had been done him, both in that House and without doors, by the prejudicial opinions entertained respecting his conduct while Commander in Chief in America; opinions never contradicted, and possibly encouraged, by those who alone had it in their power to speak from authority on the subject. He in particular pointed out two assertions which had been made in Parliament, and which amounted to a charge against him and his brother, of not having put an end to the American war when it was in their power; the one was a declaration by an Hon. gentleman lately returned from America, that "the means were equal to the object," had the war been properly conducted; the other by the same gentleman, "that the southern expedition, the entering Pennsylvania, and the marching to Philadelphia," was the cause of every ill consequence which ensued. Nothing could disprove these assertions but the letters which had passed between him and the Secretary of State for the American department.—He was in hopes therefore that the Hon. gentleman to whom he alluded, would have set on foot an enquiry which had so frequently been talked of, and which he and his brother had anxiously waited for; as however no person had thought proper to move for the papers in question, he was at length reduced to the disagreeable necessity of moving for them himself, and he trusted no gentleman would object, as it would from these papers appear to whom censure was due, if any were due; and either he and his brother would stand acquitted or condemned, according as the facts should come out to be against them or in their favour. He then read his motion as follows:

That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House copies or extracts of all letters of correspondence that have been received by the Secretary of State for the American department, from Sir William Howe, from the 4th of August, 1775, to the 16th of May, 1778.

Lord Howe rose to second his brother, and spoke for a short time in a similar manner. His Lordship concluded with saying, that it was his determination to retire from the service, and to have no connection whatever with any public person; but that he wished not to retire with discredit, unless it should be proved that he merited it. Ministers had withheld that approbation of the conduct of the General and himself from the public, which they had both received from their most gracious Sovereign; that the enquiry which the papers moved for would necessarily lead to, would afford a proof, whether they were entitled to the approbation they desired, or whether they must rest contented with the shame and obloquy, which a proof of their not having done their duty would necessarily involve them in.

Governor Johnstone rose in order to answer what had fallen from the honourable General in his speech introductory to his motion, relative to what he had in a former debate said upon the subject of the American war. The Governor again declared that he was still of opinion that the force sent to America was adequate to the object, and that the southern expedition was the immediate cause of the capture of the army under General Burgoyne, and all the subsequent ill success; but that he meant not to charge the gallant General, or his noble brother, as the cause of these mischiefs. No man respected both of them more than he did; no man wished more heartily that they would come off with honour from any enquiry that could be set on foot respecting their conduct; he did not take upon him to say who was to blame, he only thought an enquiry highly necessary; it might appear that the southern expedition was planned at home; that the troops were so sent out, that their arrival in America was such as to render them ineffectual, and that the whole conduct of the war was in the hands of the King's servants, and that they alone were answerable. With regard to the southern expedition, he knew perfectly well it was the opinion of all ranks of people in the country (of America) that it was an unwise and ruinous measure. He did not trust solely to his own judgment respecting it; that was too little to rest upon, and too poor a ground to justify the House in crediting his assertions: He had taken the opinion of a great variety

of sensible and impartial persons on the subject; all men of intelligence and reputation, many of them military men, who one and all agreed, that the expedition to Pennsylvania was highly impolitic. For that reason he still retained his opinion, that the force which had been sent out by this country was equal to its object; but yet he was not so obstinate as to say, that he would not change his opinion, if the papers moved for proved that he was wrong in so thinking.

The Governor said further, that the loss of America, and the various ill successes of the American war, highly demanded an enquiry; that every member of the British Parliament who had a grain of spirit, or of love for his country, must wish for such an enquiry. That he did most ardently, but at the same time he wished it might be a fair, candid and impartial enquiry, without respect to persons, and that the praise or censure, which in the result of the enquiry might appear due, might be distributed with rigid justice. Before he sat down, he begged the gallant General and the noble Lord not to regard him in the odious light of an accuser, but as a member of the British Parliament, delivering his sentiments upon an object of the first importance, with the freedom that should ever characterize the members of that House.

Lord Howe, after complimenting the Governor on what he had said respecting the General and himself, declared that he had understood that he had designed to have moved an enquiry, and as he probably would take the lead on the present occasion, he hoped he would bring forward the gentlemen on whose judgment in support of his own opinion he maintained his assertion, "that the southern expedition was ruinous and impolitic," in order that the House might know what degree of authority and weight their judgment carried in it. His Lordship avowed having assisted in planning the enterprise, and assured the House, that if the southern expedition did not appear to be well founded, of infinite utility to the progress of the war, and exceeding advantageous to the public service, he would be contented to retire, covered with shame, when the enquiry was over.

Governor Johnstone replied, and declared that he never intended to have stirred the question, if the Hon. General, or some other person, had not moved it, but that he had before promised the noble Lord, that he would second it whenever it was moved, which he had now done.

General Burgoyne rose, and expressed a wish that the enquiry might be general, and might take in the whole of the American war, including his expedition and the surrender of his army at Saratoga.

The question being read was agreed to unanimously. *Extracts from Lord North's Speech on opening the Budget.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 1.

Lord North rose, and addressing himself to the Committee for raising the sum of seven millions for the service of the current year, on terms which had been reported to the House and accepted; it therefore, he said, was now his duty to lay before the Committee propositions for raising the annuity to be paid to the lenders for the loan of the said seven millions. But before he produced these propositions, he took occasion to mention the difficulties arising in his station to provide such taxes as would be productive, and yet neither oppressive or partial. He entered into a distinction between laying new taxes, and making additions to old ones. With regard to the first, his Lordship said, that no Minister could possibly foresee what any new tax would produce; as it was new ground he trod upon, it was impossible to prevent many unforeseen embarrassments, evasions and impartialities, which might render them deficient, so as to baffle all his calculations: A Chancellor of the Exchequer in this case could only propose such taxes as he thought would answer the object proposed, without being burthensome to the subject; but he could not be answerable of their falling short of the amount estimated, for no exact calculations can be formed of new taxes.

But after having proved them to be deficient, it certainly behoved him to try some other expedient, and no better could be devised than to lay an additional duty on articles already taxed; the produce of which being ascertained for years back, accurate calculations can be made of the produce of any augmentation.

His Lordship explained the reasons why the two taxes of the last year on servants and houses had proved deficient in no less a sum than 200,000l. he said it was owing to mistakes in the mode of appointing the collection, and to prejudices and partialities. To these and other circumstances he ascribed their

failure, and added, that the public had been cheated by the shameful evasions of the acts constituting these taxes; that they were not therefore to be given up. He would not have Gentlemen think he meant to shelter his deficiencies by applying to the sinking fund to make them good. At present they appeared indeed as deficiencies; but on a future day he hoped to bring in bills to remedy the errors in the acts, and to put them upon such a footing that both these taxes will produce more than they were taken for.

From this digression his Lordship returned to the business of the day.

The sum wanting to pay the three per cent. annuity, and the additional terminable annuity for twenty-nine years, is 472,500l. In order to raise this, his first proposition was an additional five per cent. on the produce of all customs and excises; and he declared this to be a certain productive tax on which he could depend for the amount he intended to take it, but also a very light tax, and advantageous to the state, as it would require no new officers, but would be added by the officers in the respective departments of the customs and excise, with one dash of a pen to the foot of an account made out to merchants or dealers for the duties or excises they were before liable to on every commodity.

His Lordship shewed on what articles it would fall heaviest, viz. on wines, on sugars, on British made low wines and spirits, on beer, soap, candles, and hides for shoes; but as any further excises on the common drink of the labouring people, or on soap, candles and hides, would alarm the common people and the manufacturers though without reason; for it would not make above the tenth part of a farthing on a pot of porter, nor a farthing in the pound on candles, soap or leather; yet as the brewers had once before taken the advantage, and laid a half-penny, when government did not impose a farthing, he should propose another tax to supply the deficiency.

His Lordship then gave a detail of the produce of the customs and excises separately for three years back, and stated the average produce of each. The customs at 2,500,000l. or thereabouts; the excises at 5,500,000l. or thereabouts, annually. And he made the net produce of his new tax of five per cent. to produce 315,000l. allowing the beer, candles, soap and leather to be taxed; but if these were to be excepted, it would make a deficiency of 32,000l.

His second proposition was 9d. on every horse for every stage to all persons travelling post in post chaises, to be paid by the traveller; and a half-penny per mile, on all diligences in, and a half-penny out, that is to say for their journey and return, to be paid by the owners.

The above tax he said, being a new one, he would not pretend to warrant its produce, but from the best information he could obtain of the number of chaises and horses let out for hire, exclusive of London and Middlesex, he had reason to conclude that it would produce 164,000l. which added to the 314,000l. the amount of the five per cent. would make the sum total 478,000l. by which there would be a surplus above the payments to the annuitants. However, if the Committee should agree to except the beer, candles, &c. there would be a deficiency of 32,000l. which he proposed to supply, by taking away the privilege of franks, only allowing the letters to members a short time before, during, and a short time after the session, to be freed, or if it was thought more eligible, he should propose a bill to repeal the prohibition of cambricks, and to allow the importation of that article, subject to the former duties, which produced 35,000l. and to the new duty.

These are the out-lines of the remainder of the Budget.

What his Lordship said further, by way of explanation, we shall give in concise terms:—

No one he believed would think an addition of Forty Shillings on a ton of Oporto wine any hardship, after the vintners had so far imposed on the public as to raise a bottle from 2s. to 2s. 6d. because government had laid one-penny per bottle, by their tax last year. On coals, the new duty would be about 4d. per chaldron, which he thought very light. On sugars, it would not make a farthing a pound, and could not give any colour for the importer to raise the price on the consumer.

As to the tax on travelling post, it would affect only those who could well afford that conveniency, which was greater in England than elsewhere; it was the luxury of travelling. His Lordship computed that there are 4200 post chaises kept for hire on the roads, exclusive of London and Middlesex, and 16,000 horses who perform two stages a day, one day with another. With respect to resources, he declared, we are not yet near the end of our tether.

Mr. Pulteney spoke very long, not in direct reply nor opposition, but to make propositions of his own, asserting, it would be better for every man to make a declaration of his property upon oath, and to pay 15 shillings for every rool. than to adopt the ruinous methods of loans, and such taxes to pay the interest. He quoted his own pamphlet, and Smith on the wealth of nations, whom he extolled above all the writers of the present age.

Mr. Burke could not by any means allow of Mr. Pulteney's reasoning. He made no material objections to the taxes; but thought travellers should pay so much per mile. Upon this hint, Lord North made an alteration in his motion respecting this tax. It now stands at one penny per mile, for every pair of horses travelling post in a chaise; and all innkeepers and others to have licences for letting horses, and to pay five shillings a year for such licences. They are to have stamps for every stage printed, from the Stamp Office, expressing the number of miles, and the money collected; they are to give them to travellers, who are to deliver them at the turnpike gates, as a voucher of having paid the money.

Lord North arose and put his propositions, excepting porter, candles, soap and leather, from the general tax, which were severally agreed to without a division.

Further particulars from Lord North's speech.

He said, that though the war should be continued, we should still have the means of carrying it on with vigour, and be enabled to procure as much as we might want. If the terms of the loan were hard, our credit was good, and in high reputation; and though it might not be thought necessary or proper in the future prosecution of it to continue borrowing and funding, means might be devised for raising the necessary supplies within the year. Such a plan, he was satisfied, would be productive of many benefits, nay, singular advantages. It would tend to raise the value of the funds already in being; it would rouse the people at large to the most vigorous exertions; it would fully restore public credit. He did not pretend to determine exactly, whether such a plan was, or was not practicable. He thought there was nothing very difficult in it, if there was a full confidence in government, accompanied with an approbation of their measures. He allowed, if confidence was wanting; if a diversity of opinions prevailed in that House, and among the people at large, that such a disposition would tend to throw almost insurmountable difficulties in the way. But he hoped that would not be the case; he hoped that the nation in general retained a proper sense of their own injuries, and of the perfidious conduct of France; and that as America was the original cause of all our calamities, the people see the necessity of prosecuting the war to an issue; and that, considering France and America as one enemy, an union would take place, sufficient to inspire us with the most vigorous and successful exertions.

He said that he knew further, that Mr. Neckar did not approve of the present war, because of the real state of the finances; and so far from their credit being high in other countries, they could not procure a loan in Holland on the terms proposed by them, but were obliged to go without it. A great deal had been said of their turning their whole attention to their marine, and neglecting their military establishments. It might be true, but he could hardly believe it. Their situation was such as required a very great military force; the genius and inclination of the nation led that way; and he never could be persuaded, until the event proved it, that France meant to rival us as a maritime power. Such an attempt would be unnatural, when the genius of the people was considered; it would be impracticable, when her situation and views on the continent were taken into the account.

His Lordship sat down, after being up two hours and forty minutes.

Mr. COLLINS,

By publishing the following remarks in your next paper, you will oblige some of your readers.

I believe there never was a country that had a greater plenitude of politicians, than America. The political writings, which are almost every day exhibited, afford no contemptible proof of this observation. In the publications, that have already appeared, the common misfortunes of this period have been so repeatedly delineated, and our errors described under so many varying colours, that I am not willing to exaggerate those descriptions. There are however some points which have escaped their notice, merely as I suppose, because they are of so obvious a nature as not to merit the attention of such refined Statesmen. Many of the descanters on the evils of the age, have according to their favourite prejudices, or prevailing interests, fixed the causes of our calamities on particular classes of men, in conspicuous stations. Against such men, have they levelled charges of guilt without mercy or distinction; and dealt out censures, in so indiscriminate a manner, as was more calculated to mark their ill-nature, than to correct the evils they complain of. I am persuaded, it will be found, upon a fair enquiry, that our difficulties and distresses, have a higher origin than is generally imagined. Many of our difficulties arise from necessity, and are inseparable from our circumstances; and though they produce inconveniences to numbers, they argue fault in none. Few men can separate the idea of misfortune from error; and when we feel the

former, we are apt to impute it to the latter. Weak and wicked minds had much rather seek for objects, to arraign as the authors of their miseries, than to support themselves patiently under unavoidable misfortunes. This observation is clearly verified in the numerous opinions and complaints concerning the reasons of the depreciation of our currency. Writers on this subject, instead of reasoning from causes to effects, have argued from effects to causes. Indeed the causes of this unhappy evil have at one time or other, been attributed to almost every profession of men, instead of being imputed to its true cause, the great influx of money.

Those, who are so fond of insinuating themselves into the esteem of their countrymen, by whining over the degeneracy of the times, and taxing administration with a want of economy, and abuse of power, over-shoot their mark, and in their zeal, prove much more than they and their admirers either expect or desire. For it is a maxim in politics, that the complexion and conduct of the Magistrates of a state, furnish a very just portrait of the people whom they govern. This is peculiarly true in free governments; and therefore, if there is a general error, it argues a general corruption. The people commonly elect those for their rulers, whose principles and manners are most likely to coincide with their own. It surprizes me, that the present administration are suffered to govern; or that the executive officers acting under them, receive their countenance and support, if either are wanting in abilities or integrity. No nation ever existed, that, considered as a people, were more sensible and virtuous than the inhabitants of America; but their jealousies being perpetually on the hinge, they are easily seduced by popular declaimers.

One principal subject of complaint seems to be the system that regulate the great staff departments. It is not my intention to defend or to combat this proposition; but I sincerely lament, that those who have already warned us of this mischief, have not also prescribed a remedy. To discover and expose errors, is a task which little minds can accomplish.—To point out an effectual redress for disorders, and lay the foundation of a delivery from these difficulties, shews the man of wisdom and goodness of heart. Without repeating former complaints, or adding any new ones, I will take up the subject where it has been dropt, and propose a plan to regulate those departments, which I think is preferable to the present establishment, and submit the policy and usefulness of this arrangement to the consideration of my readers.

I propose, that the Supreme Council of the United States, should appoint officers to preside over the staff departments, who should be respectively constrained to do the duties of those offices, on such terms as may be deemed proper.—That those principals should be invested with power to constitute as many deputies as the exigencies of the service may require, who also should be compelled to serve on fixed salaries—that the deputies should be severally authorized to employ as many agents as are sufficient to execute the various branches of their employments, who likewise should be obliged to act for certain wages—that the heads of the departments should be empowered to appoint three commissioners in each state, on continental expence, who should fix and regulate the prices of all articles wanted for public purposes, and estimate the value of transportation, labour, and the like; and that each respective state should confirm those appointments, and give the sanction of law to all their determinations. The prices and value of things being thus estimated, and established by Legislative authority, the people should be bound to the most rigorous compliance with those regulations.

Should this plan be adopted, I could hope to see the most extensive good consequences result from it. The present enormous expences of the staff departments would be contracted, further emissions of money rendered unnecessary, and the current expences reduced to the power and abilities of the States. Such happy consequences flowing from this system, we may have an opportunity of knowing by its being approved or rejected, whether there is that virtue in the people in general, which we hope and expect there is; or whether the present evils which we are experiencing, are to be charged to the particular classes of men to whom they have been ascribed. If it is practicable in politics, as I think it is, to compel men to afford their services and commodities for public use, at certain rates ascertained by authority, the people may then have the benefit of applying this principle to their particular circumstances; and by their own experience, know its propriety and advantage.

AN OECONOMIST.

New-Jersey, May 15th, 1779.

BOSTON, May 7.

With pleasure we can inform the public, that the prize ship taken by the Tyrannicide, commanded by the brave Capt. Hallet, (as mentioned in our last) the most important, is arrived in a safe port. She has a highly valuable cargo, and well assorted. Among other things, she has brought us it is said 800 barrels of wet provisions; 200 barrels of flour, a large quantity of bacon, tongues, peas, butter, &c. and a quantity of dry goods, we hope the other prize, from the West-Indies, will soon arrive, and make the assortment, and the reward of the brave captors still more complete.

Last Tuesday arrived Captain Clarke, in a brig, in 17 days from Cape Francois. Capt. Clarke left the Cape in company with a fleet of 17 sail, under convoy of the Minerva, formerly in the British service, but taken by the French. The convoy left the fleet three days after they came out. Capt. Clarke was chased by three of the enemy's privateers, four days successively before he got in.

The day before the above fleet left the Cape, a letter of marque ship, of 26 guns, captured by a French frigate, was sent in there. She was from London, bound to Jamaica, and supposed to have a very rich cargo on board, as an offer of 72,000l. sterling was made by the Captain for her ransom, which was refused.

Our naval successes have lately come in a cluster, and a rich one it is. Since our last returned to Salem a letter of marque brig, Capt. Obier, and brought with her a prize brigantine which she captured a few days after leaving Salem. The prize is a very valuable one, having on board among many other articles, 200 puncheons of rum, 500 barrels of flour and bread, a large quantity of beef, leaf sugar, &c. and several thousand pair of shoes. She came out, it is said, with a fleet of 30 sail, from Glasgow, bound to New-York.

NEW-LONDON, May 5.

A letter from Teneriff, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 4th, says, "The French have taken Senegal.—There is at Cadiz 37 Spanish ships of the line, ready manned for the sea, and 18 more at Ferrol. There has been a hundred and odd fail of English merchantmen with their convoy, all lost on the coast of France, in a gale of wind."

FISH-KILL, May 13.

The end of last and the beginning of this week, thirty of the noted Clove gang of villains were taken up and properly secured. One of them was killed, and another badly wounded: They made some useful discoveries. Some of their stolen goods are found. We learn that fifteen of the same kind of fellows, friends to order and government, as they are termed in New-York, are taken up at the Nine-Partners, in order to make them yet more orderly and friendly to government.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) April 7.

Extract of a letter from Camp, dated April 4. "General Williamson having ordered a detachment of horse under the command of Lieut. Col. Ely Kershaw, acting in conjunction with Col. Twig's of Georgia (in all about 200 men) to cross Savannah river at Beach island, in order to facilitate the operations of Cols. Hammond and Pickens in the upper parts of that state; he crossed the river accordingly, but not without being discovered by some persons who gave notice thereof to the enemy: Lieut. Col. Prevost ordered Major Spurgen of the Carolina loyalists, with Major Sharp of the Georgia militia, to attack our detachment. On the 31st of March, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the parties met, the woods being very open and the moon shining bright, the enemy, amounting to about 200, attacked our people, and to it they went. The engagement lasted 2 hours, when the enemy gave way, leaving Spurgen and several others dead on the field. Our party pursued them two miles, and till they were within seven of the enemy's main body, and after destroying a stockade fort which the enemy had occupied, returned with Sharp, mortally wounded, and several other prisoners. Sharp is since dead. Our party sustained no other loss than three men wounded, none dangerously."—If all our militia will only imitate these, how soon might we remove the enemy from our Sister State, and prevent a deluge of blood, by the British king's Indian allies!

A letter from one of the American Commissioners at the Court of France, dated 8th of December last, says, the design of the enemy, the ensuing campaign in America, is to lay waste all they can on the sea-coasts, and to harass the frontiers of every state, with detachments from their troops in Canada and Florida, in conjunction with all the Tories and Indians they can collect.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Last night the brig Convention, Capt. Allen, arrived here in three weeks from Martinico, by whom we learn, that the French and English fleets were still in harbour, watching each other's motions; that a cartel is settled with Admiral Byron for the exchange of American prisoners, five of whom came passengers with him; that great sickness prevails on board the English fleet at St. Lucia; and that the day before he sailed a 50 gun ship and twelve sail of transports arrived at Martinico from Old France, being part of a fleet of 50 sail of transports, under convoy of five men of war, which they parted with at sea, bound to that place.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, dated April 20. "We have certain accounts here of a woman on Cheat River killing one Indian, wounding another with a broad ax, and making her escape. On my way over the Laurel Hill, I heard of Mr. Sampson's son being taken by the Indians at his plantation, and another man and woman of that neighbourhood. About the 9th a party of four men were sent express from this post for Hannah's Town, and every one found dead and scalped about 15 miles from this on the great road.—13th, David Morgan, of Monongah-

the county, being at his field near a fort, discovered two Indians creeping up to a few young people, who were at work in the field; he gave the children the alarm, and upon the Indians pursuing them he shot down the foremost, the other pursued him, made a blow at him with his tomahawk, cut off his little finger, and the second almost through; they then closed and struggled for the Indian's knife, which Mr. Morgan got hold of, drew it through the hand of the savage and stabbed him; upon which they disengaged. Mr. Morgan made to the fort, and the other to the woods. A party immediately set out, found the one dead and the wounded sitting; he asked mercy, and it was granted; but on their way in he became angry, one of the party tomahawked him, and took in both their scalps.—14th, at Cavell's Mill, a man who had fled from the north side of the Pennsylvania road was hunting his horse, he discovered two Indians skulking in a thicket within a few hundred yards of the house, he fired and wounded one of them, then ran to the house, where a few more joined him, they followed the track, found him, and took his scalp; they pursued the other, but he made his escape. 16th, David Maxwell and his wife were killed and scalped at Brush-run, within a few miles of Bradock's old road, their daughter (a young woman) was taken some time ago. By this you may observe that our situation is more alarming than you have ever seen it; nay, the very place where the inhabitants flew to for security is now become a dangerous frontier."

### TRENTON, MAY 19.

On Friday last the following officers arrived at Elizabeth-Town from New-York, on parole, viz. General Thompson, General Waterbury, Colonels Housecker, Potter, Allison and Webb. Two Subalterns in the land service, and two Captains and some others in the navy, were at the same time exchanged.

Saturday last about two o'clock in the morning, a party of near 200 of the enemy landed at Middletown, in Monmouth county, on a picarooning expedition. But from the alertness of our militia in collecting, and bravery in repelling those invaders, they were soon driven on board their boats, by which they were prevented from doing any other mischief than plundering two or three families.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday evening from Essex county, we are informed that a considerable body of the enemy landed in Bergen county on Monday last; but their intentions are not yet known.

Saturday last Capt. Collins arrived at Philadelphia, via Egg-Harbour, from the West-Indies. On his way round he retook and brought in a brig belonging to Boston, which the enemy had captured on her way from the West-Indies to Boston, and had ordered her for New-York, laden with upwards of 100 hogheads of molasses, and some sugar and coffee.

We hear Mr. Zedwitz, late a Lieut. Col. belonging to the State of New-York, in the service of the United States, was, a few days ago, taken up near Morris-Town, dressed in women's cloaths. About the time the British army took possession of New-York, he was tried by a Court-Martial and found guilty of attempting to give information to the enemy, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment during the war. He lately made his escape from Lancaster, and was thus disguised endeavouring to get to New-York. He will now probably meet the punishment his treachery justly merits.

We hear, that last week three vessels belonging to the enemy, were captured off the Jersey coast, and ordered for ports to the eastward.

It appears by a letter from Governor Johnston of Maryland, to Col. Hollingsworth at the Head of Elk, published in Dunlap's last Saturday's paper, that several of the enemy's ships of war and privateers have lately been in Chesapeake Bay, which alarmed the inhabitants in that quarter very considerably. But it is now said that they have all put to sea again, without doing any damage.

We hear that several French vessels are arrived at Hampton in Virginia, which bring advice of the troops of that nation taking Madras, an English fortress in the East-Indies. This is the capital of all the settlements the English East-India Company have on the coast of Coromandel. The garrison generally consists of 3 or 400 men, besides some natives of that country.

A correspondent at the northward informs us, that on the 26th ult. upwards of 20 of the Indians, taken by the gallant Col. Van Schaick, at the Onondago Castle, arrived at Albany, among whom were two or three Sachems.

We are also informed, that a scouting party consisting of a Lieut. a sergeant and a corporal, and about 30 Indians, detached by Col. Van Schaick, in order to surprize Oswegatche, a British garrisoned fort 150 miles northwest of fort Schuyler, returned about the last of April, with 6 prisoners, four of whom were British, the other two Indians. Finding the enemy were upon their guard, our people shewed themselves before the fort, in order to draw them out; but they were cautious, and only sent out a few Indians, two of whom we killed, the remainder precipitately retreated into the fort. The prisoners inform that the garrison is commanded by Capt. Davis, of the 51st regiment, and consists of a subaltern and 40 men, with four pieces of cannon.

On Tuesday the 11th instant, departed this life at his seat in Hopewell, JOHN HART, Esq; one of the Representatives in General Assembly for the county

of Hunterdon, and late Speaker of that House. He had served in Assembly for many years under the former government, taken an early and active part in the present revolution, and continued to the day he was seized with his last illness to discharge the duties of a faithful and upright patriot in the service of his country in general, and the county he represented in particular. The universal approbation of his character and conduct among all ranks of people, is the best testimony of his worth, and as it must make his death regretted and lamented, will ensure lasting respect to his memory.

\* \* \* *The TRUE PATRIOT to Mr. DUNHAM, in our next.*

### STEPHEN LOWREY,

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

### TO BE SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE in Trenton, the following BOOKS, STATIONARY, MEDICINE, &c.

TESTAMENTS, Powers of attorney,  
Journals of Congress Quills, dressed and undressed,  
the first 2 vols.  
A law library, consisting of 61 vols.  
History of New-Jersey,  
Vicar of Wakefield,  
Alhison's edition of the body of laws of New-Jersey,  
Clark's Cordery,  
Schoolmasters assistants,  
Dilworth's spelling books,  
Oeconomy of human life,  
New-England, Manfion's and Woolman's primers,  
Croxall's Aesop's fables,  
Rely's Christian hymns,  
Daniel Stanton's journal,  
Clerks vade mecum,  
Negotiator's magazine,  
Clark's Scutonium's history of the XII Cæsar, in Latin and English,  
The voyages and adventures of Mons. Viaud,  
Watts's divine songs for children,  
The mighty destroyer displayed,  
Horn books,  
Writing paper,  
Blank bonds,  
Apruntæ indentures,  
Black lead pencils,  
Wafers in boxes,  
Black sealingwax,  
Ivory markers,  
Pocket books,  
Inkstands of different sorts,  
Ink powder,  
Lampblack,  
Best grey hair powder.  
Rheubarb in the gross or powdered,  
Jesuists bark, ditto,  
Brimstone,  
Senna,  
Gum assafœtida,  
Tartar emetic,  
Epion's salts,  
Bateman's drops,  
British oil,  
Gudfrey's cordial,  
Turington's balsam,  
Anderson's and Hooper's pills,  
Gum myrrh,  
Camphor,  
Sweet oil in flasks,  
Corks, &c. &c.  
Also a quantity of men's shoes.

### TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY strong WENCH, with a young child at her breast, has had both small-pox and measles; is a good cook, and can do all kinds of house work. For terms enquire of the subscriber in Trenton. RENSSELAER WILLIAMS.

May 18, 1779.

WAS left at the house of the subscriber, by one Capt. Monton, of the New-England troops, the 23d of September, 1777, a bay mare. The owner is desired to come pay the charges, and take her away, or she will be sold in three weeks after this date, by GEORGE CORYELL.

Anwell, May 17th, 1779. 1w†

### TO BE SOLD,

A Very good house in Albany-Street, in New-Brunswick, two stories high, a brick front, two rooms on the lower floor, with an entry, and three rooms above, where also is an entry; a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen with an entry adjoining it, with a linter to the house for a shop fit for any business. The lot is fifty feet front, and one hundred and fifty feet back, on lease for about 52 years to come, with a ground rent of Two Pounds Ten Shillings per annum. For terms of sale enquire of the subscriber in New-Brunswick.

iw\* DIRK VAN VEGHTEN.

Bergen county, State of New-Jersey, May 19, 1779.

TAKEN up on his way from the enemy's lines and committed to the gaol of said county, a NEGRO-MAN, who says that his master's name is John Howlet, that he resides in Gloucester county, near Poppelpring church, Virginia; that he deserted his master's service and joined Lord Dunmore upwards of three years ago. Notice is hereby given, that unless the master of the said negro, or some person in his behalf, come within eight weeks from the date hereof, prove his property, pay the charges and take him away, he will be sold to pay the costs. ADAM BOYD, Sheriff.

### TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER, MOLASSES, coffee, tea, snuff, tenpenny and twelvepenny nails, and indigo. By taking a quantity of either, allowance will be made. THOMAS MOODY.

Princeton, May 11, 1779. 1w†

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Trenton, on Monday week, a small bay MARE, with a star, 8 or 9 years old, is marked by a halter on her nose with white hair, and has a black streak all along her back. Whoever delivers her to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble. May 18, 1779. 1w\* WILLIAM KELLY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all persons that have any demands either on bond, note, mortgage, book or otherwise, against the persons whose names are hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Essex, within six months from the date hereof, in order to have them settled. And likewise notice is hereby given to all persons that have any goods, wares, merchandize of any kind, or owe on bond, note, mortgage or otherwise, any sum or sums of money to any of the offenders whose names are here underwritten, and shall neglect to make discovery thereof to one of us the subscribers, within one month from the date hereof, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case directs.—The names are as follows, viz. Cavilear Jewitt, William Luce, John Smith Hetfield, Broughton Reynolds, Richard Miller, John Willis, James Hetfield, James Frazee, James Moore, Jonathan Oliver, David Oliver, Job Hetfield, Daniel Moore, Samuel Smith, John Morfe, Isaac Stanbury, Thomas Burrows and John Falker.

3w JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-  
DANIEL MARSH, } sioners.

Essex county, New-Jersey, May 10th, 1779.

New-Jersey, AT an Interior Court of Common Pleas held in and for said county, on the nineteenth day of April last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the king of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against John Stites, jun. Isaac Mills, George Marshall, John Lee, jun. James Frazee, jun. Ichabod Oliver, John Stone, Robert Gault, Oliver Delancey, Thomas Bradbury Chandler, Cornelius Hetfield, jun. John Achy and John Marsh, of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any in their behalf, or any person who thought himself interested, should appear and traverse the same, a trial should be awarded, but no traverses were offered: Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they, or any in their behalf, nor any interested, shall appear at the next court to be held for said county, and traverse the same, the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State. JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-  
DANIEL MARSH, } sioners.

Elizabeth-Town, May 10th, 1779. 3w

### BROKE GAOL.

BROKE out of gaol at Hackinsack, in the night of the 10th inst. for apprehending and securing of whom the following respective rewards will be given: Sixty Dollars for apprehending and securing Elias Holmes, a mulatto, aged about 35 years, is lame in his left foot, about 5 feet 11 inches high. He was indicted for high treason at the court of this county. Fifty Dollars for apprehending and securing Henry Wormel, has red hair, aged 41 years, about 5 feet 11 inches. He was lately committed for high treason. Eight Dollars for apprehending and securing Robert Johnson and Charles Chambers, aged between 30 and 40 years; the former about 5 feet 8 inches high, the latter about 5 feet 9 inches; committed on suspicion of going into the enemy's lines; or Four Dollars for either of them. Any person apprehending and securing any of the above persons, upon giving notice to the subscriber, so that they may be remanded back to the said gaol, shall receive the reward prefixed to them respectively, from me ADAM BOYD, Sheriff.

Bergen county, May 11, 1779.

To all whom it may concern: New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Oliver Gleason and Samuel Ball, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Mermaid, lately commanded by Captain Snowball, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Salem, May 16, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Amwell, near Ringo's tavern, about the middle of February last, a large red OX. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SNYDER.

May 14, 1779. 3w†

STOLEN or strayed out of the pasture of the subscriber at Rocky-Hill, near Princetown, on Tuesday night last, the following horses, viz. a sorrel horse, 14 and a half hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a snip in his face, a long tail, in very good order, trots, paces and canters, upwards of half blooded. Also a bay horse, 13 and a half hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet white up to his fetlocks, trots and canters, a switch tail, upwards of 3-9ths blooded, both lately trimmed. If either of them are branded, their brands not known. Any person taking up the horses and thief or thieves, and informing the subscriber, shall receive One Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges paid. Sixty Dollars for the horses alone. 1w|| JOHN BERRIEN.

Publick Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons that have any demands, either on bond, note, book or otherwise, against the persons hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas for the county of Essex, within six months from the date hereof, in order to have them settled. And likewise notice is here given to all persons that have any goods, wares, or merchandize of any kind, or owe on bond, book, or mortgage, any sum or sums of money to any of the offenders following, and shall neglect to make discovery thereof to some one of us, the subscribers, within one month from the date hereof, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case directs.

The names of the offenders are as follows, viz. David Ogden, David Ogden, jun. Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Williams, Thomas Bruen, Griffin Jenkins, Stephen Skinner, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingland, Robert Drummond, Stephen Farland, Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Ebenezer Ward jun. Isaac Longworth, jun. Isaac Ogden, Nathaniel Richards, Jonathan Sayres, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, John Van Wagoner, Garrabrant Garrabrants, jun. Jacob Brower, Garret Wouters, Caleb Sayres, Josiah Banks, Joseph Hallit, Peter Woods, Peter Brower, Benjamin Pierfon, Richard Yates, Richard Stanton, Peter Mowrison, George Walls, Thomas Galbreath, Peter Clopper, Abraham Van Gefon, jun. Isaac Browne, Francis Batey, Derrick Schuyler, John White, Nicholas Garrabrants, William Brooks, James Colvin, Cornelius Brooks, Thomas Aston, Garret Jacobus, Isaac Kingland, Henry Stager, Samuel Harrifon, Peter Dubois, Hugh Gaine, Isaac Stiles, Samuel Hudinot, Nicholas Hoffman, James Gray, Doctor Uzal Johnson, John Courter, jun. Aaron Pierfon, George Warner, Duncan Campbell, Cornelius Stager, Isaac Ogden, Thomas Phillips, John J. Crane, Henry Vanderhoff, James Blundle, John Colley, William Brownejohn, Thomas White, John Tabor Kemp, Joseph French, Hugh Wallace, James Jauncey, Vincent Pearse Ashfield, Miles Sheerbrook, Luther Baldwin, Daniel Pierfon, Sheffield Howard, Nicholas Ogden and James Wilson.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. SAMUEL HAYES and THOMAS CANFIELD, Commissioners.

State of New-Jersey, Essex } county, April 29, 1779. } 2w||

Monmouth WHEREAS inquisitions have been found and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New-Jersey, against the persons herein mentioned.—Notice is hereby given, that the real and personal estates belonging to Robert James, the plantation and stock, farming utensils and household goods, and all the estate of John Williams, son of John, to be sold on the premises of the said James, on Monday the 7th day of June, beginning at ten o'clock.

Joseph Leonard, Thomas Stike Willet, Chrionce Vanmater, Hair Retter, Samuel Stevenson, William Stevenson, John Smith, George Rapalja, all their real and personal estates will be sold at the house of Cornelius Swort, in Middletown. Mares and colts belonging to Israel Bidel, of Staten-Island, and Broughton Reynolds of Elizabeth-Town. The vendue to begin on Tuesday the 8th day of June, at ten o'clock.

Anthony Dennis, William Wardel, Silas Cook, jun. James King, Elias Leppencut, Joseph Price, son of William, all their real and personal estates will be sold at Shrewsbury town on Thursday the 10th day of June, to begin at ten o'clock. And on Monday the 14th day of June on the premises, all the estate of Anthony Woodward, jun. two good plantations, besides out lands, with all the stock, farming utensils, and household goods, &c. And on the 15th day all the estate of William Perine will be sold on the premises in Upper Freehold. The sales will begin at ten o'clock each day. Deeds made to the purchasers agreeable to act of Assembly, by

SAMUEL FORMAN, JOS. LAWRENCE, KENNETH HANKINSON, JACOB WIKOFF, Commissioners.

N. B. The two emissions called in will not be taken in payment after the 20th of May. May 3, 1779. 4w

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1779.

THE Publick are hereby advertised, that the real estates late of Joseph Galloway and Andrew Allen, Esquires, late members of the Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies, now States, of America, for Pennsylvania; William Allen, the younger, Esq. sometime a Captain, and afterwards a Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment or battalion of foot in the service of the said United Colonies, now States, of America; James Rankin and John Rankin, both late of the county of York, yeomen; Jacob Duché, the younger, late of the city of Philadelphia, late Chaplain of the Congress of the said United States; Gilbert Hicks, late of Bucks county, yeoman; Samuel Shoemaker, late Alderman of the city of Philadelphia; John Potts, late of Pottsgrove, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, late Sheriff of Chester county; Christian Poutts, late Lieutenant Colonel of militia, in the county of Lancaster; John Biddle, late of Berks county, yeoman, late collector of excise for the said county, and late a deputy quartermaster of the army of the United States; John Roberts, late of the county of Philadelphia, miller;

Abraham Carlisle, house-carpenter; John Parrock, yeoman; Philip Marchington, trader; Alexr. Bartram, trader; Joel Evans, merchant; John Henderson, mariner; Alexander Smith, blacksmith; and William Austin, yeoman, late keeper of the New-Jersey Ferry; all late of the city of Philadelphia: Christopher Saur, the elder, late of Germantown, printer; David Thompson, shipwright; John Tolly, mariner; both late of Southwark; Henry Hugh Ferguson, Esq. (late commissary of prisoners for General Howe) heretofore of Græme-Park; all late of the county of Philadelphia; John Ellwood, late of Bristol township, in Bucks county, waterman; Samuel Biles, late Sheriff of Bucks county; Michael Witman and Henry Skyles, husbandmen; and George Reine, miller; all late of Lancaster county: Curtis Lewis, blacksmith; and Richard Swanwick, heretofore of the custom-house of Philadelphia; both late of Chester county, yeomen; and Joseph Romich, late of Northampton county, yeoman, and John Young, heretofore of Græme-Park, in the county of Philadelphia, late of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman: And Peter Campbell, gentleman, and Isaac Allen, Esquire, attorney at law, both late of Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey; and Andrew Elliot, Esquire, now or late of New-York city, in the State of New-York; and others, situate, lying and being within divers counties of this State, forfeited to the use of the Commonwealth by the attainder of the said persons, and every of them, for high treason, will be speedily sold by publick auction or vendue, to the best and highest bidders, exonerated and discharged of all former claims or demands made under any of the said traitors; the said real estates to be assured to the buyers by deeds or conveyances, under the Seal of the State, signed by the President or Vice-President in Council, upon payment of the purchase money.

And all creditors and others are hereby informed, that by an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining the lawful debts and claims thereupon," three months are allowed to all creditors and others, having claims and demands on the personal estates late of the traitors aforesaid, to exhibit the same; the said three months to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of such estates in the register kept by the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council; and in six months for all claims on the real estates, late of the traitors aforesaid, to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of such real estates, on the register kept by the Sheriff of the county where such forfeited real estate lies: All such claims and demands to be made before the Judges of the Supreme Court in term time; or in the vacation to the Chief Justice, written on parchment or paper, signed by the parties making the same, or by their attorneys, or other representatives; testified by two or more subscribing witnesses, attesting the same; or in default thereof, every such claim or demand to be void.

AND WHEREAS by a Supplement to the Act of Assembly aforesaid, it is directed, "that whenever such intended sales" (the sales of the said real estates forfeited as aforesaid) "shall be advertised, publick notice shall be also given, that the creditors of the said traitors, and all claimants upon the said respective estates, shall exhibit their several claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, for payment or satisfaction, as is by the said Act directed, within six months thereafter, if residents within this State, or within twelve months, if residents within any other of the United States, or be for-ever barred from the recovery thereof; provided always nevertheless, that if any creditor or claimant shall at the time of such notice given be within the age of twenty-one years, feme covert, non compos mentis, imprisoned, or beyond sea, that then such persons shall be at liberty to exhibit their claims or demands, as other persons now may, within six months, or if residents within any other of the United States, within twelve months after such disability is removed."

Wherefore publick notice is hereby accordingly given; and all creditors and others concerned are hereby called upon to make their claims, and proceed in the manner as is in and by the said Acts of General Assembly directed.

Published by order of the Council, TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary, and Keeper of the Register for forfeited estates.

To the PROPRIETORS of the Western Division of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Council of Proprietors chosen to transact the Proprietors affairs, that it would be necessary to have a meeting of the Proprietors in general of said division, to consult and agree upon some matters relative to the interest of the said General Proprietors;—There are therefore to request the Proprietors of the said division to meet at the house of James Efdall, in Burlington, on Tuesday the first of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes aforesaid.

By order of the Council, DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk. Burlington, May 5, 1779. 3w†

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, on Wednesday the 26th day of May, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Kaighn, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called Experiment, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Allentown, May 1, 1779.

New-Jersey, WHEREAS Inquisitions, respectively taken and found against John Eddy, John Congle and William Green, all late of the said county, for going over to and joining the enemies of this state, were returned to the Court of Common-Pleas held at Newtown, in and for the said county, at the term of November last, and proclamation thereon respectively made for any person or persons interested or concerned in the premises, to appear and traverse, &c. agreeably to law; and no traverse being then tendered, notice is hereby given, that final judgment will be given on the said inquisitions respectively at the next term, which will be on the fourth Tuesday in May next, unless the said inquisitions shall be then respectively traversed.

April 19, 1779. WILLIAM HANKINSON, } Comrs. THOMAS ANDERSON, }

Middlesex WHEREAS inquisitions have been found county, ss. and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New-Jersey, against Rune Runyon, Stacy Lisk, John Thompson, Heathcote Johnston, Philip Kearney, Michael Kearney, Peter Barberie, John Barberie, Oliver Barberie, John Smyth, David Gollin, Stephen Skinner, Isaac Bonnell, Thomas Skinner, Benjamin Marsh and John Heard.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the lands, tenements and all the estates real lately belonging to the above offenders, situate, lying and being in Woodbridge, Amboy and Piscataway, in the county of Middlesex, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, to begin on Monday the 28th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises of the said Rune Runyon in Piscataway, and continue by adjournments from day to day until the whole are sold. The said real estates consist of a very good farm containing about 200 acres in Piscataway, and some elegant houses and lots in Amboy and Woodbridge. Conditions of sale will be made known at the above time and place, by

WILLIAM MANNING, } Commis- EBENEZER FORD, } sioners.

Woodbridge, May 4, 1779.

Monmouth PUBLICK notice is hereby given to all County, ss. persons having any claims, interest or demand in or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, (against whom inquisitions have been found and final judgment entered in favour of the state) viz. Samuel Osburn, Thomas Leonard, Hendrick Vanmater, John Throckmorton, Daniel Vanmater, John Longstreet, jun. Alexander Clark, Joseph Clayton, Israel Britain, John Okeson, Thomas Bills, Benzeor Hinkson and William Taylor of Freehold, Thomas Crowl, George Taylor, Jonathan Stout, Peter Stout, Oliver Hicks, James Stilwell, John Mount, boatman, Samuel Smith, John Bowne, James Pew, Thomas Thorne, Ezekiel Tilton, John Tilton, late of Middletown, John Williams, Christopher Tallman, John Wardel, Michael Price, James Mount, John Williams, jun. John Pintard, Clayton Tilton, Samuel Cook, James Boggs, Azail Chanler, John Morris, Robert Morris, Peter Vannote, James Price, John and Morford Taylor, Oliver Tallman, Benjamin Woolley, Ebenezer Wardel, Robert Stout, John Hampton, Briton White, Tobias Kiker, Daniel Leffeter, Gernardus G. Beekman, late of Shrewsbury, John Leonard, Gilbert Giberfon, Samuel Stilwell, Barzilah Grover, Joseph Grover, John Horner, Fuller Horner, John Perine, jun. William Giberfon, jun. Benjamin Giberfon, late of Upper Freehold, and Isaac Allen, late of Trenton, William Smith of Woodbridge, John Taylor and William Walton of New-York, to exhibit their respective accounts fairly stated in writing to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Monmouth, who will give their attendance at the Courthouse in Freehold on the 20th day of May, who are empowered and directed by a late law of the state of New-Jersey, to receive and adjust the same within twelve months from the date hereof: And also all persons who have in their power and custody any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, deeds of conveyance, or any writings or effects whatsoever, or are in anywise indebted to the said offenders, and neglect to make discovery thereof immediately to the subscribers, or any of either of them, may depend upon being dealt with according to law.

SAMUEL FORMAN, JOS. LAWRENCE, KENNETH HANKINSON, JACOB WIKOFF, Commissioners. Monmouth county, May 3, 1779. 2w