

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,

Find in your 72d No. a piece of Az. Dunham, a Commissary and Superintendent Chief, which seems to verify my apprehensions *that an attempt to investigate the causes of our national calamities, would cause pain in the affected members.* It appears to me that the spirit of that performance discovers the symptoms of venal and corrupt servants of a state. Its bold and arrogant face seems intended to stifle the most distant advances to a discovery of corrupt and mal-administration in the servants of this empire. It, however, behoves that gentleman to know, that we esteem ourselves as yet a free people, and as such challenge it as our right and duty, in case the state is involved in calamities, by the misconduct of any of its subjects, to offer our well-founded suspicions of any class of men, particularly the servants of the state, in order to rouse the community, and thereby find out more particularly the authors of their misery. These servants of the public have an extensive field of action, and thousands of opportunities to cloak their villainy, of which citizens may have sufficient evidence of its lurking somewhere in such department, without being able fully to fix and prove it upon individuals. It is evident from the whole scope and tenor of my several numbers in your paper, that my charges against the Commissary department is to be considered in that point of view. And in order to support my charge as far as in this respect bound, I appeal

1. To matters of fact, which by long and common report have become of public notoriety. Let Mr. Dunham, as well as numbers of my fellow-citizens, bear evidence to the truth of the following cases.

1. Whether our army, when at the Valley-Forge, after a severe campaign, have not been in an alarming want of supplies of provisions?

2. Whether provisions were not then as plenty as they have been since?

3. Whether Congress had not about or before the time of this catastrophe happened to our brave suffering army, fixed and limited the pay of the gentlemen of this department?

4. Whether the reasons for Congress taking off this fixed and limited pay, and allowing so much per cent. has not been that they could not otherwise get the army properly supplied?

If these matters are founded in fact, I ask Mr. Dunham what probable reason can be assigned for them, if it be not that fixed salaries give these gentlemen not such favourable opportunities for embezzling the public money as the other? And what must the community judge of the hearts and views of men who were the causes of such calamities and dangers to our army, while it was in their power to have prevented it?

2. Among a number of probable particular cases, I beg leave to mention two, of which I was informed in a manner which carried all the appearance of truth.

The one was, a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, informed me that a purchaser for the army enquired of him, whether he had flour to spare: after he had told him that he had to the amount of a considerable quantity, without asking any price, offered him double the current, to the surprize and astonishment of the owner, who declared to me, he would never have thought of asking above the half. I ask Mr. Dunham, whether such a step had not a natural tendency to raise the price throughout the whole of that wheat country, to double its former?

Another declared to me as a matter of fact, that a certain gentleman of that department, made it his business to purchase flour not only as Commissary, but also as a trader. When he was called upon for a supply, and the current price probably not enhanced sufficient for his view, kept his own in store, and procured from the citizens, even under pretext of pressing it: His own he disposed of to the continent, when advanced prices gave him an opportunity to answer his purposes. I ask Mr. Dunham, what he thinks our citizens have a just right to infer from such conduct?

The truth of these instances I have no reason to doubt: could I have hoped that a regular process against them, would have effected the cure of the general evil, without removing the cause, and my circumstances would have allowed me to travel hundreds of miles for carrying on such a prosecution, I would have been disposed to have done it.

If I had no other reason than the general murmurs and clamours of the community, I humbly conceive myself justifiable in what I have asserted respecting that department, for they seldom or never happen without some foundation.

3. Permit me to leave to Mr. Dunham himself, the determination of two questions. First, Whether

his office as Commissary and Superintendent Chief, has not brought him in within the space of a year or two, a sum amounting to double, treble, or six or ten fold, to what he had made all the foregoing part of his life? If so, whether the duties of his station require so much more fatigue, hardship and danger, than officers of superior rank in the army, (who, instead of making, have been obliged to sink large sums of their private property) which in justice and equity require so much more? If the first is answered in the affirmative and the latter in the negative, I submit to the judgment of my fellow-citizens, what influence such unjust and exorbitant demands upon our public treasury, must have on our national calamities?

The esteem of Mr. Dunham, I assure him, affects me very little; and I cordially submit it to the judgment of my candid fellow-citizens, whether I deserve the character of a *general calumniator*, though I do not publicly acknowledge to have been guilty of a fault, in what I have asserted respecting the Commissary department.

I apprehend it a matter of indifference to Mr. Dunham *where* the True Patriot resides, or whether he is a *Divine*, or a *quondam Judge or President*. It is of more concern to him to know, that I have not limited my charges against the Commissaries in the State of New-Jersey in particular, but that department in general. And if that holds true with respect to any of them, where-ever they may be, my charges are sufficiently supported.

I find, however, that Mr. Dunham endeavours to take me on the ground that I have levelled the charge against him in particular, because, as he asserts, I have made no exceptions. If I have not excepted him, it is because he must judge himself to be *among the guilty*; for I have plainly and fully excepted *the honest and innocent*. What else can be the import of the phrase I made use of—*to punish the guilty among them*? I candidly own that charity constrains me to believe and hope, that there are a few honest and innocent in that department. But Mr. Dunham has my leave to rank himself among the guilty.

Any thought even to suspect one of that department *capable* of being guilty of any part of the charge, is so *vile*, with Mr. Dunham, as seems to put him almost to a nonplus for words to express it.—Sir, your passions seem to have thrown your ideas into confusion. Only recollect it must be *the misconduct of some in our community*, that have brought these calamities upon us. Among twelve Apostles one was *capable* of being a traitor: But you seem to insinuate that the whole of your fraternity are *incapable* of having any influence on our present evils complained of. So you attribute a greater degree of sanctity to them than twelve Apostles.—No wonder that such a man should despise the *sanctity* of a modern Divine, as well as the *importance* of a quondam President or Judge.—Some persons *must be suspected*, I therefore, in order to avoid his severe censure, beg his directions and permission *who to suspect*.

To Mr. Dunham's knowledge and belief, no part of my charge is true; yea, he knows the reverse to be true, and can prove it by a thousand instances. O! Stupidity! Effect of phrensy!—Go on, Sir, prove yourself and all the gentlemen of that department innocent, as to any part of my charge, or else you will be in danger of not supporting that good character you insinuate to have deserved. As you, Sir, have here given your *belief* to the publick, permit me to declare, that *I believe* you guilty of some part of my charge. It is probable, Sir, that consciousness of guilt has prompted you to this performance, in order thereby (if possible) to avoid more particular suspicions. And suppose you should render a full, and, to appearance, just account, I shall not esteem it sufficient proof that you are free and clear of any part of my charge.

As to the spirit and composition of this performance, and his sneer at the farmers and tradesmen, and my flattery of them, I leave him to reap all the benefits from, he has a right to expect.

April 23, 1779.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Mr. COLLINS,

Please to give the following observations a place in your Gazette.

TO THE JERSEY FARMER.

SIR,

I AM much obliged by your second publication, which I have now before me, and shall endeavour to bring all my brother electors into your measures for securing our happy constitution from any further innovations, by leaving out at the next election every member who has accepted any office of profit under the present government, let his qualifications in other

respects be ever so great, as being the only sure means to preserve our constitution from every suspicion of corruption.

But what shall be done to prevent the further depreciation of our bills of credit. It is lamentably true, as the True Patriot justly observes, that publick virtue seems to have left almost all ranks of people among us, except the officers and soldiers of the continental army, whom I hold in the highest veneration. They endure every hardship, and expose themselves to every danger, and even to death itself, with a patience and suffering (some few excepted) that is hardly to be paralleled in any history now to be met with; whilst people of almost all ranks in the United States are become engrossers, speculators and foretellers, some of the quartermasters and commissaries of purchases not excepted. It has been often said that the quartermaster's department is very lucrative; that they will return to citizenship with the fortunes of Nabobs or Sultans, which I am induced to believe, as I see persons of all ranks and characters fond of becoming deputies in order to partake of the emoluments of that very beneficial office. I was always of opinion that every servant of the publick ought to have an adequate or rather a generous salary annexed to their several offices; this in all free governments is reasonable, and which I apprehend is right; but is the present apportionment right? This is the enquiry. I am informed the Quartermaster-General, with his two assistants (whose characters are unexceptionable) draw a commission of one per cent. on the amount of all money paid in their departments. They appoint a Quartermaster-General in each state—he draws one and a half per cent. on all money paid by him. He then appoints deputies at each post, and assistants almost without number, either on commissions or monthly pay, on all which the commissions are taken. Can this be right? I must submit it to that honourable body under whose government I wish to live.

In the next place, let us in general, if I may use the expression, besiege the Congress of the United States with our petitions, praying that they will (amidst the many dissipating scenes, jaunts of pleasure, luxury and fashions of our enemies, that are eagerly gone into by almost all ranks of people among us) adopt one salutary measure, constantly practised by our enemies, to prevent monopolizing and extortion. No sooner do they get possession of a small island, but an ordinance is immediately published, limiting the prices of all kind of produce, manufactory and merchandize. Surely the Supreme Power that governs the United States, can with one resolution, draw the line of limitation for all the prices of internal produce, manufactory and labour, leaving importation free, only restraining engrossing, &c. This, together with annual taxes equal to the expenditure of the current year, is a measure I believe will (like the Cortex of Peru in a fever) be a sovereign remedy for restoring our bills of credit to the value mentioned on the face of them. On this criterion depends the trial of whig and tory. The true whig will most cheerfully submit, and endeavour to carry the regulation into effect, by every means in his power; whilst the tory, altho' chagrined to his very soul, will seemingly grin an applause. This is a measure that our enemies are using every means in their power to prevent taking effect, well knowing it would destroy their pernicious plan for enslaving us.

I am well aware, and expect to hear the old trite observation, that trade will regulate itself. I know it will in ordinary cases, but we are concerned in an extraordinary one; a cause of the first magnitude, in which the lives, liberties, and every thing dear to three millions of people, are at stake. The means are in our power, and surely where inevitable necessity is contended for, the dispute must be short, long arguments are unnecessary. If what has been already published will not alarm and convince, I shall conclude that the delusion will continue, altho' one should be sent from the dead. Here let me adopt the language of a Cato, and cry out, O Liberty! O my Country! O my Friends! Or that of a Cato's son—

“Is there not some chosen curse,  
Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven,  
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man  
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin.”

I could not remain any longer a silent spectator, and have just mentioned what I sincerely wish may be improved and carried into effect. That the independence of the United States may be finally established, is the sincere desire and prayer of

A TRADESMAN OF NEW-JERSEY.

May 18, 1779.

Extracts from Waterford Papers, taken in the Liverpool prize.

L O N D O N, Feb. 9.

A LETTER from Minden, dated Jan. 12, says, The Emperor has actually refused to meet in congress, but agrees to treat at Vienna, which his Prussian Majesty will never consent to. The next campaign will be a terrible one, as both parties make themselves formidable, and 36,000 Russians have actually entered Poland.

Feb. 13. The number of colliers taken by the French, and either carried in, ransomed or recaptured, is said to be twenty-seven.

Feb. 16. A guard, both horse and foot, was placed before the house lately occupied by Sir Hugh Palliser, in Pall-Mall, which went off about one; soon after which the mob, having first broke all the windows of that house, proceeded to break open the door, destroyed great part of the furniture, and threw the rest out of the windows. The guard was again sent for, and several of the rioters taken in the house and committed to prison.

The windows and doors of Lord George Germaine's house in Pall-Mall was likewise demolished.

Most of the windows of the admiralty were destroyed by the mob, who took the gates from the hinges, and thereby got into the court yard. The houses there occupied by Lord Sandwich and Sir Hugh Palliser suffered most.

About three o'clock an attack was made upon Lord North's house, in Downing-street, where the rioters, after breaking the windows burst open the shutters and attempted to get into the house. In about half an hour a small party of foot guards appeared, which was soon followed by a detachment of horse. Justice Adlington attended at Lord North's house, and read the riot act. Sixteen of the ringleaders were secured, and the rest suffered to escape.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Feb. 5.

"A courier is arrived here with the news of the important fortrefs of Glatz being taken by the Imperial arms. The taking of that place is of the utmost consequence, and gives to the conquerors the possession of great part of Silesia."

On Thursday evening a curious spectacle was exhibited on Great Tower-Hill, on the spot where so many traitors and enemies to this country have formerly suffered. The effigy of Lord S—h was hung on a gallows, as high as Haman's, with a label on his breast (*I am the notorious minister, alias Jemmy Twitcheb.*) After hanging some time, it was taken down, and burnt to ashes, amidst the shouts of rejoicing multitudes, who testified the warmest approbation of this proper act of resentment against slander, persecution, and ministerial vengeance. And on Friday the effigy of Sir Hugh P—r was exposed, and burnt in like manner.

A private examination was on Saturday last held on three persons in Bow-street, supposed to be employed by a Printer of a Morning-Paper, accused of having distributed hand-bills, of which the following is a copy:—Liberty, Keppel, and general illuminations. Tremble at the murder committed last night by the army: No soldiers. No tyranny. Down with bad ministers."

B O S T O N, May 13.

Last Friday the privateer brig Pallas, belonging to Newbury-Port, returned there from a cruize, during which she has made two prizes, one a vessel laden with salt, the other a ship from Liverpool, richly loaded.

Tuesday last arrived at a safe port, a brig from Scotland, bound to New-York, laden with rum, flour, beef and dry goods, prize to the Bennington.

We are informed that the English papers taken by the Pallas, in the prize from Liverpool, mention that Pondicherry is taken by the English in the East-Indies; and that Admiral Keppel was not only acquitted, but that Admiral Pye, President of the Court-Martial, publicly thanked him, in the name of the whole Court, for saving the fleet, and saving the nation; that the House of Commons had also voted, by a great majority, their thanks to Admiral Keppel; that the House of Lords had done the same, unanimously, notwithstanding the Ministry had appeared, through the whole, to be much against him; that Sir Hugh Palliser, the ministerial tool in prosecution of Keppel, had become so much the object of the indignation of the people, that nothing but a strong guard could protect him; and that all the principal characters of the opposition, attended the Admiral on his trial.

P R O V I D E N C E, May 8.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated March 14. "There were lately lost on the coast of France, 100 sail of English merchantmen, with their convoy, consisting of 6 fail of the line, and every soul on board perished. They were bound for the West-Indies."

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

Extract from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

In CONGRESS, March 31, 1779.

ON motion by Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. M. Smith, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas it is essential to the interest and security of every free State that the conduct of the public servants should be known to their constituents:

Resolved, That from the first of January last the Journals of this House, except such parts as have been or shall be ordered to be kept secret, be printed immediately; and that for the future the Journal, except as above, be printed weekly and sent to the

Executive Powers of the several States, to be by them laid before their respective Legislatures; and that a printer be engaged to print for Congress; and also a printer or printers be employed to bring up the Journals from the time of their present publication to the said first of January.

April 3. The Board of War, to whom was referred an extract of a letter from Major-General Schuyler to Mr. Duane, respecting commissions for the Chiefs of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration; whereupon

Resolved, That twelve blank commissions be transmitted to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department, and that they or any two of them be empowered to fill them up with the names of faithful Chiefs of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, giving them such ranks as the said Commissioners shall judge they merit; the names and ranks to be by the Commissioners reported to the Board of War.

April 5. On motion by Mr. F. L. Lee, seconded by Mr. Dyer,

Resolved, That Baron Stuben, Inspector General, be informed by the President, that Congress entertain a high sense of his merit displayed in a variety of instances, but especially in the system of military order and discipline formed and presented by him to Congress.

April 8. The Committee to whom was referred the letter of the 10th of February from Major-General Lincoln, brought in a report:

Resolved, That, until a cartel for a general exchange is established between the Commanders in Chief of the forces of the United States and Great-Britain, in order to relieve as much as possible the difficulties pressing upon the prisoners taken during the operations of the forces under the command of General Lincoln, and the British forces who have invaded Georgia; the Commanding Officer of the southern army for the time being, be authorized to exchange the same to the extent of their relative numbers, on the terms proposed by Major Pinkney to Lieutenant Colonel Provost on the first day of February last, as far as the same will apply to the said prisoners:

That the said Commanding Officer for the time being, be authorized to dispense with the said terms where he shall judge that humanity or very pressing expediency may require it, and it shall not contravene general utility:

That effectual provision be made by a Commissary of Prisoners for supplying such of our people as remain unexchanged:

That a Deputy Commissary of Prisoners be appointed for the southern army by the Commanding Officer thereof.

April 9. Resolved, That a warrant issue on the Treasurer in favour of the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, on the application of the Legislature of the said State, for 2,000,000 of dollars, for which the said State is to be accountable, with interest at six per cent. per annum.

April 12. Congress took into consideration a report from the Committee on the Treasury of the 5th, and thereupon

Resolved, That the three Commissioners for destroying Bills of Credit to be taken out of circulation by order of Congress, be allowed on every hundred dollars so destroyed, two ninetieth parts of a dollar, to be equally divided between them.

The following Gentlemen are nominated as proper persons to be appointed Commissioners for destroying the Bills to be taken out of circulation, viz.

Andrew Doz, by Mr. Paca,  
John Shee, by Mr. Atlee,  
Hugh Montgomery, by Mr. Witherspoon.

Congress by general consent proceeded to an election; and the ballots being taken, Andrew Doz, John Shee, and Hugh Montgomery were elected.

Resolved, That the Loan Office Certificates which may issue for prizes of the third class of the Lottery of the United States, shall bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, any resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.

April 13. The Committee appointed to consider what further measures are necessary for the defence of South-Carolina and Georgia, report:

"That the subjects of the Most Christian King residing in South-Carolina have offered to form a corps of volunteers for the defence of the said State, to be commanded by officers of their own nation; that the said offer is approved by the Minister of France, and that the Marquis of Britigny requests to be appointed to the command: Whereupon

Resolved, That Congress have a high sense of the offer made by the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, residing in South-Carolina, to incorporate themselves for the defence of the said State, and that the same be accepted.

Resolved, That the Marquis of Britigny, who from his generous sacrifices, from his great sufferings, and from his military abilities is intitled to the regard of the United States, appears from his military talents, rank and abilities, to be a proper person to command the said corps, and that he be accordingly recommended to the Governor of South-Carolina.

April 14. It being represented to Congress that the General Assembly of the State of Massachusetts-Bay have authorized and directed the Board of War of the said State to purchase flour and grain for the use of the inhabitants thereof, who are greatly distressed by the want of bread;

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Executive Powers of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York, to permit the exportation of such flour and grain as has been or may be purchased within the said States respectively, under the direction of the said Board of War, if authorized as aforesaid.

April 15. Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the foreign affairs of these United States, and also the conduct of the late and present Commissioners of these States, wherein the Committee report,

1st. That it appears to them that Doctor Franklin is Plenipotentiary for these States at the Court of France, Doctor A. Lee Commissioner for the Court of Spain, Mr. William Lee Commissioner for the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, Mr. R. Izard Commissioner for the Court of Tuscany; that Mr. J. Adams was appointed one of the Commissioners at the Court of France in the place of Mr. Deane, who had been appointed a joint Commissioner with Doctor Franklin and Doctor A. Lee, but that the said commission of Mr. Adams is superseded by the plenipotentiary commission to Doctor Franklin.

2d. That it is the opinion of the Committee that Ministers Plenipotentiary for these States are only necessary for the present at the Courts of Versailles and Madrid.

3d. That in the course of their examination and enquiry they find many complaints against the said Commissioners, and the Political and Commercial Agency of Mr. Deane, which complaints, with the evidence in support thereof, are herewith delivered, and to which the Committee beg leave to refer.

4th. That suspicions and animosities have arisen among the said Commissioners, which may be highly prejudicial to the honor and interests of these United States.

5th. That the appointments of the said Commissioners be vacated, and that new appointments be made.

6th. That there be but one Plenipotentiary Minister or Commissioner for these United States at a foreign court.

7th. That no Plenipotentiary Minister or Commissioner for these United States, while he acts as such, shall exercise any other public office.

8th. That no person be appointed Plenipotentiary Minister or Commissioner for these United States who is not a citizen thereof, and who has not a fixed and permanent interest therein.

9th. That fit and proper persons be appointed to settle and adjust Mr. Deane's public accounts, and the public accounts of all other persons who have transacted the commercial affairs of these States in France.

10th. That each of the Plenipotentiaries, Ministers and Commissioners, who now is or has been, or may be, appointed, be allowed at the rate of per annum.

The House having on the former days, when the report was under debate, agreed to the first and second articles thereof, and having also read the third article and the papers therein referred to, a motion was this day made by Mr. G. Morris and seconded by Mr. Drayton.

"That the Members of this House who may have any papers or evidence in their possession relative to the said report, do lay the same upon the table."

On the question put, Resolved in the affirmative. Congress proceeded to consider the fourth article in the report, when a motion was made by Mr. Smith and seconded by Mr. Carmichael, to strike out the words "which may be."

After debate thereon, Adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow.

April 17. The Delegates of South-Carolina, to whom was referred the letter of the 7th of March from Major-General Lincoln, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration, and thereupon Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas it appears from the report of the Committee appointed to confer with Major Mead, Aid de Camp to Major-General Lincoln, Commanding Officer in the Southern Department, that he is in such an ill state of health as that his continuing longer in that warm climate may endanger his life:

Resolved, That the said Major-General Lincoln be permitted to retire from the command of the southern army, and join the army under General Washington, that the public may avail itself of his services in a climate more suitable to his constitution when his health will admit of it.

MAY 22.

Extract of a letter from Thomson Mason to the President of Congress, dated Leesburg, May 12, 1779.

"My son, who is immediately from Hampton, informs me, that about forty fail of the enemy appeared in Hampton Road on Sunday the 9th instant. On Monday they attacked our fort at Portsmouth, where Major Matthews commanded with 150 men. They were repulsed. They renewed their attack on Tuesday morning, but the fort was gallantly defended till four in the afternoon, when perceiving that the enemy had landed a great number of men and were marching round to attack it on the land side, Major Matthews spiked up his cannon, destroyed his stores, burned three fine ships of war we had on the stocks there, and marched off. A small party of thirty of the enemy, who had marched up to the

Great Bridge, were intercepted by the militia, fourteen killed and sixteen taken prisoners. The enemy have with them three thousand men only; and I have the pleasure to inform you that the militia of the lower counties are turning out with great alacrity."

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois.

"A ship is just arrived from Bordeaux, the Captain of which reports, That Great-Britain has asked of France a cessation of arms; but our Court, returned for answer, that she would not assent to it without the concurrence of America.—We have taken from England, since the commencement of hostilities, 29 frigates and two ships of the line. It is expected Barrington, at St. Lucia, must surrender or burn his fleet, as he buries near fifty of his men every day. Barrington, altho' he is far superior in ships, avoids an engagement with the Count de Estaing, who is constantly watching his motions, and will not quit it till he sees the end of it."

### TRENTON, MAY 26.

The detachment of the enemy that landed in Bergen county on Monday the 17th instant, consisted of about 1000 men, composed of several different corps, under the command of Col. Van Buskirk. Their path in this incursion was marked with desolation and unprovoked cruel murders. Not a house within their reach, belonging to a whig inhabitant, escaped. Mr. Abraham Allen and George Campbell fell a prey to these more than savage men. Two Negro women, who were endeavouring to drive off some cattle belonging to their masters, were also murdered. Mr. Jooit Zabrickie was stabbed in 13 different places.—Col. Van Buskirk, altho' he was formally acquainted with those barbarities, yet he did not think proper to take the least notice of the perpetrators.—Having in some measure satiated their appetite for blood and plunder, and dreading the vengeance of our militia, which by this time was collecting in considerable numbers, the enemy precipitately retreated to their boats, and went off to New-York.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received a Philadelphia paper of yesterday, from which we have extracted the following, viz.

### WILLIAMSBURG, May 15.

Last Sunday an express arrived here from Hampton, informing of a number of the British fleet appearing off Old-Point-Comfort, consisting of four men of war, sixteen transport ships, seven tenders and one galley, with upwards of 2000 men, and about 100 flat-bottom boats. The next day they landed their troops, who took the fort at Portsmouth, burnt several houses, and also destroyed a number of vessels there. The officer who commanded in the fort found the enemy so far superior to him in point of numbers, was obliged to retreat from it, after spiking up the cannon. The enemy have since marched and taken the town of Suffolk, and burnt a considerable part thereof, committing many forced ravages, plundering, burning, and destroying every thing on their way thither.

Extract of a letter from Col. Lawson, to his Excellency the Governor, dated Smithfield, May 13.

"I presume your Excellency by this time, is pretty well informed of the strength and movements of the enemy. From accounts which I have received, the cruel and horrid depredations and rapine committed on the unfortunate and defenceless inhabitants who have fallen within their reach, exceed almost every thing yet heard of within the circle of their tragic display of savage barbarity!—Household furniture, stock of all kinds, houses, and in short almost every species of perishable property, are effectually destroyed, with unrelenting fury, by those devils incarnate; murder, rape, rapine, and violence fill up the dark catalogue of their detestable transactions!—They surprized and took a small body of Frenchmen, at the Great Bridge, whom they murdered immediately on the spot, to the amount of seven.—The feelings of humanity are deeply wounded with reflections on the various and pointed cruelties exercised towards our suffering countrymen, and call aloud for the most vigorous and spirited exertions.—The militia at this place, on being informed that arms were coming down for them, are much spirited up, and possess the greatest desire of revenge and retaliation."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman.

"On my way down from Smithfield, towards Suffolk, I met numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants flying from the rapid approach of the enemy, with such circumstances of distress as language cannot paint. I feel no pleasure (I believe your Excellency will think) in enumerating and dwelling upon the distresses of our countrymen and fellow-creatures; but, on the present occasion, they exceed any thing in imagination. The enemy are now in possession of Suffolk, a part of which is actually in flames, and the whole will probably be so in a small time."

### PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Saturday, May 22, 1779.

"The town is nearly clear of all kind of goods, and many families have moved out; many more daily moving. The militia are getting under arms, and seem willing to march in freely, if required. Our last advices from below are from Hampton, dated on Tuesday night; after burning Suffolk, and some whigs houses in its vicinity, the enemy divided their force there, and marched part for South Quay, and part for Smithfield, a little town higher up James

river. At the latter place our militia were collecting, tolerably well armed, and to all appearance anxious to meet the barbarians, who were committing the most cruel and wanton outrages on their defenceless neighbours and countrymen. I wish not unjustly to brand even an enemy with cruelty and inhumanity, but alas! stubborn facts too fully justify the charge. A gentleman from near Suffolk, assures me, they dragged a gentleman of consequence, in both public and private life, (who is an inhabitant of Nansemond county, and an old acquaintance of yours, therefore it would be painful for me to particularize him) together with his daughters from their house, and carried them on board their shipping, and there, while the wretched father was loaded with chains, on board the same vessel, the still more wretched daughters (if more wretched it was possible to be) became victims to the lust of those monsters of Hell. Capt. Davis was shot down, as he sat in his room with his family, although he made no resistance. Miss D——s, a young lady of great merit, who was carried away on board their fleet, has not been heard of since. If these things don't rouse America, we ought to be forever slaves. Archy Gamble was nigh being taken, but is happily just now returned. He says the Virginians are marching from every quarter, and revenge is in every mouth.

"Several deserters came from the enemy, also a Frenchman whom they had taken in the Bay, from whom we learn the foregoing particulars. The old scoundrel Goodrich is with them, and as insolent as ever. Our town will be cleared of stores and goods in a day or two, and then if they visit us, we will give them a warm reception. It is time Whigs should rouse; we have been too long languid and supine."

§10 Mr. DUNHAM to Mr. TIMOLEON in our next.  
\* \* \* Several articles of intelligence and new Advertisements are omitted this week for want of room.

COLONEL Edward Thomas, of the New-Jersey militia, being tried by a Court-Martial composed of continental and militia officers, held by order of General Maxwell, at Elizabeth-Town, the 9th day of March last, on the charges of cowardice and neglect of duty; the Court, after duly considering the evidence produced, was unanimously of opinion that he was not guilty of cowardice, and acquitted him with honour.—And were also of opinion that the charge of neglect of duty was not supported, and acquitted him thereof.—And I having maturely considered the evidence produced on the several charges, do, as Commander in Chief of the militia of this State, confirm the above judgment and acquittal.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 20th May, 1779.

State of New-Jersey, WHEREAS Inquisition have been found against John-Tabor Kemp, Grace his wife, and Charles M'Evors, of the city of New-York, and returned to the last Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the said county:—Notice is hereby given, that if they or some person or persons in their behalf, does not appear at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held at Trenton, in and for the said county of Hunterdon, and put in a plea to traverse the said inquisitions, final judgment will be entered thereon in favour of the State.

May 24, 1779. JARED SEXTON, } Commis-  
2w† NATHANIEL HUNT, } sioners.  
PETER BRUNNER, }

A FULLING-MILL in Allentown, New-Jersey, will be put in good order, and let to a good workman that can be well recommended provided such a man applies in season, otherwise the materials will be sold, consisting of a good copper screw and press, two pair of sheers, stock, &c. Any person inclining either to purchase or rent, may know the terms by applying to ARTHUR DONALDSON.

Allentown, May 24, 1779. 3 †

WAS broke open the night of the 23d inst. May, the weaving shop of the subscriber in Pennsylvania, about a mile above Trenton ferry, from whom the following goods were stolen, viz. about 16 yards of diaper, with a border along one selvage and in several places across the piece, also several small stripes of black worsted across the piece for marks for table-cloth patterns; and about seven yards of prunella, the warp orange colour, and the filling blue; also above 20 yards of linsley and tow, some striped and plain; a wool hat almost new, and a short white kersey jacket, with sundry other acts of mischief that appears to be maliciously done, such as cutting the weaving tackling, &c. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, and secures the goods, so that justice may ensue, shall have SIXTY DOLLARS reward, paid by SAMUEL LINTON.

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 on her nose by a halter with white hair, and has a black streak all along her back, and is a natural pacer. Whoever delivers her to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 18, 1779. 1w\* WILLIAM KELLY.

CAME to the plantation of John Lanning in Maidenhead, on Wednesday the 12th day of May, inst. a large bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be thirteen years old, with a large star and a snip, branded P. A. on the near thigh, shod all round. Any person proving their property and paying charges, may have him of me

1w† JOHN LANNING.

TO be sold at Publick Vendue, at Pitts-Town, on Monday the 31st inst. May, sundry cast Horses, a Mare and Colt, and several Mares with foal. Sale to begin at ten o'clock. FURMAN YARD, Q. M. 1w

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Saturday the 8th instant, a small chestnut sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, branded all round with the letters S. c. paces and trots, his back has been lately hurt with the saddle near the withers. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN ALLISON, Lieut. Col.  
1st Virginia State regt.

Middle-Brook, May 17th, 1779. 2w\*

STRAYED or stolen from Camp at Middle-Brook, a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, hanging mane and switch tail, branded on the near buttock I. B. I will give Thirty Dollars to any person that will deliver the said horse to me, or give such information that I may get him again.

W. M. CAMPBELL, Capt. 1st V. S. R.  
General Muhlenberg's Brigade.

Middle-Brook, 17th May, 1779. 2w\*

### Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night the 21st inst. May, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at the Six Mile Run, a sorrel horse, between 8 and 9 years old, a star in his forehead, 14 hands high, and lately shod all round. Also a brown mare, five years old, about 15 hands high, one of her fore feet and both hind feet white, and is half blooded, very lengthy, and branded with an O. They are both in very good order. Whoever takes up said horses and secures the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or for the horses only One Hundred Dollars, or fifty for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid by me

2w\* JOHN HAGEMAN.

### Eighty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber in Baskenridge, Somerset county, a brown mare, four years old, 14 hands high, with a star in her forehead, 4 white feet, and branded with an S on her fore shoulder. Whoever takes up said mare and secures her so that the owner may have her, or advertises her in the Trenton or Chatham news-papers, shall have Fifty Dollars, or the above reward for thief and mare, and all reasonable charges paid by W. COLWELL. 2w\*

### By VENDUE,

WILL be sold at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the first day of June next, upon the premises, that well known valuable stand for business near the town of Crosswicks, on the creek of that name, where a large store has been kept for many years; consisting of between one and two acres of land under a board fence. A large two story dwelling-house with cellars, and a two story kitchen adjoining; a 30 by 24 feet two story store-house, large stables and hay lofts over them; a smoke-house and cedar boarded garden, in which is a well of good water. The buildings are new and in good repair, situate on a navigation to Philadelphia, in a rich and populous neighbourhood, and acknowledged to be one of the best situations for business in New-Jersey. It is eight miles from Trenton, four from Allen-Town and Bordentown.

Those inclining to purchase before the vendue, may apply to Isaiah Robbins, or Jacob Middleton near the premises, or Charles Cooke in Philadelphia, who will give an indisputable title, and immediate possession.

May 12, 1779. 1w||

State of New-Jersey, TO be sold, by way of publick vendue, on Saturday the 26th day of June next, at the House of Andrew Merfson, inn-keeper, in Hopewell, a tract of wood land, containing about 300 acres, well timbered, laid out in lots of 20 acres each, situate in the township of Hopewell, joining Belmont Farm: Also a small Mesuage lying contiguous thereto, containing about 16 acres, with some improvements thereon, now in the tenure of Michael Moore: Also one other lot lying near to the said Andrew Merfson's, containing about 11 acres, with some improvements, in the tenure of William Price: Likewise about 30 acres of exceeding good wood land, lying near to Trenton on the Scotch road: Also at the same time and place will be sold a lot of good wood land, situate in the upper part of Hopewell, joining land of Benjamin Parke and others, containing upwards of 20 acres; all late the property of Daniel Coxe. And on Monday the 28th of June, will be sold at Flemington, a lot of land containing about 32 acres, lying contiguous to the said town, with some improvements thereon, late the property of Joseph Smith. And on Tuesday the 29th of June, will be sold at the house of Colonel Abraham Bonnel, in Bethlehem, a plantation situate in the said township, on Musconetcong mountain, containing about 230 acres, with a log tenement thereon, a piece of meadow and an excellent orchard: Also plantations lying near Squires point, in the township of Lebanon, with some improvements thereon. And on Saturday the 3d of July, will be sold on the premises, a small meadow lot in the township of Hopewell, near to John Snook's mill; late the property of Daniel Coxe. Vendues to begin on the respective days at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by JARED SEXTON, } Commis-  
May 24, 1779. NATHANIEL HUNT, } sioners.  
3w† PETER BRUNNER, }

mouth. **WHEREAS** inquisitions have been taken in the county of Essex, ss. 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  
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;—These are therefore to request the Proprietors of the said division to meet at the house of James Eidall, 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†

**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 Jewit, 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 Morse, Isaac Stanbury, Thomas Burrows and John Falker. JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-  
DANIEL MARSH, } sioners.  
3w  
Essex county, New-Jersey, May 10th, 1779.

New-Jersey, **AT** an Inferior 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 Aoley 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.  
3w  
Elizabeth-Town, May 10th, 1779.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,  
**The Mighty Destroyer displayed,**

In some account of the dreadful havock made by the mistaken use as well as abuse of DISTILLED SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. By a lover of mankind. Ecclesiastes vii. 29. *Lo this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions.*

**To all whom it may concern:**  
New-Jersey, ss. **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.

**A Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill.**

**T**HE subscriber has a grist and saw-mill which he is desirous to have removed to a situation more advantageous, a little lower down Capolong-Brook (on which they now stand) to a place where a forge lately stood, the banks of the dam nearly compleat, but the frame work, which is not very considerable, is decayed. The tail race is finished and there will be little or no digging necessary for the foundation or ground work of the mill. Any person of experience and sufficient abilities who will undertake the same, may have a good lease, and be furnished with the mill-stones, bolts, iron work and utensils. The merchant cloth new, another not much the worse for wear, and a third a little damaged, but perhaps may be repaired. The frame work of the saw-mill is good, not more than seven years old, and may be easily moved and soon set to work. The saw a choice steel plate; the stream large and lively, water seldom fails, but may be a little pinched in great drought in summer, and this may be easily remedied by bringing another creek in, at a very small expence, as the chief of the race is already dug, and will require little or no dam. The situation is very pleasant, and in a fine wheat country, on the bank of the fourth branch of Raritan-river; stone, lime, sand and timber very convenient, and a good mason who lives within half a mile, will undertake the mason work.

Also may be had in exchange for bar iron, a pair of forge bellows, a little out of repair, and a pair of spare bellows pipes, hammer wheel gudgeons, and some other of the iron work belonging to a forge.—Enquire of the subscriber living in Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, or of Mr. James Paxton in Trenton. CHARLES COXE.

N. B. Land enough for a small farm, with some meadow ground will be let with the mill, if required; and also may be assisted in the heavy work with a stout four horse team. 2w†

**T**HE Publick are hereby notified, that SAMUEL WETHERELL, and Co. have erected a Factory for making and cutting all kinds of FILES. Any person having old ones to dispose of may have the best price for them, or may have them cut again by applying at the factory in Cherry-Alley, between Arch and Race-streets, near Third-street, Philadelphia. Any person who understands forging or cutting files, may meet with good encouragement by applying to Ebenezer Cowell, in Third-street. 6w\*

**S T O L E N,**

**O**UT of the stable of Hugh Hunter, a dark brown horse, about fifteen hands high, a blaze in his forehead and snip, wall-eyed, switch tail, and docked late last fall, 5 years old this grass. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have Forty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me. 3w\* HUGH HUNTER.  
Amwell, Hunterdon county, April 13th, 1779.

**T O C O V E R,**

At the subscriber's, living in Somerset county, about two miles from Kough's-town, and adjoining the place where John Garrison, Esq. formerly lived, the noted **H O R S E**

**S C I P I O,**

**F**ORMERLY kept by Mr. Gershom Lee, at Fifty Dollars the season. Good pasture will be provided for mares at a reasonable price, by 3w\* ROBERT LANNING.

N. B. As it is reported by designing persons that the above horse is not the noted **SCIPIO**, which Mr. Gershom Lee and T. Stout formerly kept. If so, those Gentlemen who put mares to him shall have the season gratis.

**I**SAAC SIDMAN in Easton, will pay the Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates, dated at any time before the first day of March, 1778. April 12, 1779. 6w†

**S**TRAYED or stolen from Piscataway, on Tuesday the fourth instant, two sorrel COLTS, with bald faces, lately nicked. Whoever takes up said colts and delivers them to the owner at Rocky-hill, shall receive Fifty Dollars. NATHANIEL HEARD.  
Rocky-hill, May 8, 1779. 3w

New-Jersey, **AT** an Inferior Court of Common Pleas held for the said county the 6th of April last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Miles Sherbrook, John Demun, Thomas Rufel and Peter Lemmon, of which proclamation was made in open court, that if they or any on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverses were offered; therefore notice is hereby given that if neither they nor any on their behalf, nor any one interested shall appear and traverse at the next court to be held for the said county, the inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state. Princeton, May 5, 1779. JOHN LLOYD, } Comrs.  
3w WM. SCUDDER, }

**JAMES THROCKMORTON**

**H**AS hired the Fulling-Mill on Lawrence-Brook, belonging to the Widow Schuerman, about three miles from Brunswick, where he intends to carry on the business of fulling in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of his employers, at as reasonable rates as the times will admit of, and hopes for the encouragement of the publick. 3w†

**S**TOLEN from a waggon at Trenton, on the night of the 15th April, a black HORSE about 10 years old, has a large star in his forehead, is remarkably thick and stocky, about 14 hands high, has a large scar in his right side, a small white spot just forward of his withers, trots somewhat heavy, canters very well, and paces a small travel. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him for the subscriber, living at Westfield, in the borough of Elizabeth, shall have a reward of Fifty Dollars, and the same for apprehending the thief, on his being convicted. May 8, 1779. 2† JOHN ROSS, jun.

**C**AME to the plantation of Andrew Merfion, on what is called the River Road, nine miles from Trenton, on Friday the 7th instant, a certain brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, no brand or ear mark, part of his mane cut off, his tail long, a star in his forehead and a small snip on his nose, with a white speck in his near eye, no shoes on, and about 12 or 13 years old. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, shall have him again by applying at the same place to May 10, 1779. 3w† DANIEL SLACK.

**W**ANTED, a Journeyman Saddler. Any person who will come well recommended, shall receive the current price given at this time, by applying to Daniel Smith, at Morristown. 4w  
Morristown, April 5, 1779.

**ROBERT SINGER,**

Has for **SALE**, at his store in **TRENTON**, the following **GOODS:**

<b>B</b> EST hyson and bohea tea	Gauze handkerchiefs
Coffee, sugar	Gauze aprons
Blue, brown and scarlet broad cloths	Cambricks, lawns
Light and brown callimancoes	Muffins
Best scarlet camblet	Ribbands
Linens and calicoes	Silk & linen handkerchiefs
Black fatten	Powder and shot
Mode and mantua	Pepper, alspice
Black taffaty	Nutmegs, cinnamon
Black, blue and red perians	Buff breeches patterns
A large quantity of striped and spotted silk and thread gauzes	Worsted stockings
	Thread ditto
	Brimstone, allum
	Ginger, wool cards
	Check and drilling
	And a quantity of other articles. 3w*

**WILL COVER,**

The ensuing season, at the stables of Daniel Mas Eoaven at *Pluck'emin*, the noted **H O R S E**

**P A C O L A T E,**

**A**T the moderate rate of Ten Pounds per mare the season.—It is needless to fill a paper with a pedigree, as the number of his colts in this country, added to his own beauty, will recommend him as one of the first covering horses in this country. Great care will be taken to provide pasture at a moderate rate. N. B. The money to be paid at the stable door. 6†

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**

**S**TOLEN last night out of the yard of Captain Quigley, in Trenton, a large likely sorrel horse, near 16 hands high, has a white mane and tail, clumsy trot, four years old, and shed all round. Any person taking up and securing said horse and thief, that the owner may have his horse, and the thief be bro't to justice, shall receive the above reward; or for the horse alone, Sixty Dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOSEPH BREARLY. Maidenhead, April 16, 1779. 3w†

**A**LL persons indebted to, or that have any demands against Daniel Smith, saddler, of Morristown, are requested to call on him with their respective accounts, in order for a settlement. 4w  
Morristown, April 5, 1779.