

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, June 22, 1779.  
Mr. DUNLAP.

SIR,  
The following plan was framed by a gentleman who appears to have thought on the subject of our finances with some degree of attention. For reasons best known to himself, he has declined sending it to the press; but as he has permitted copies to be taken by his friends, I imagine it will not give him offence to see it in print; and as it may afford some useful hints to those who are devising means for the restoration of the credit of our paper money, I now offer it to you for publication. Yours, T. S.

A PLAN proposed for raising the necessary Supplies of Money without farther emissions, and for giving the Bills already emitted a more ready currency at a certain known value.

THE depreciation of the money emitted by Congress has arisen from causes of two kinds; one of which may be called natural, the other imaginary. By the former I mean the quantity thrown into circulation beyond what is requisite for commercial purposes. I do not pretend to estimate precisely the degree of depreciation arising from this cause, but I suppose it to be nearly in mathematical proportion to the excess of money emitted. What sum the commerce of the United States would bear in common times, without causing any depreciation, and what deduction ought to be made for the present diminution of trade, I do not know: but in order to explain my meaning, I will make a calculation on supposed sums. Suppose that in ordinary times commerce would bear a circulation of thirty millions of dollars, and that the reduced state of our trade would require a deduction of one-third from this sum; the remainder, which is the sum commerce would bear in our present condition, would be twenty millions. If then the sum in circulation be one hundred millions, the natural depreciation must be as five to one, or in the like proportion be the respective sums what they may. The depreciation arising from this cause cannot therefore, I imagine, be removed in any other way than by reducing the quantity of money abroad, or by extending commerce till it shall naturally require the sum in circulation as a medium.

The causes of the second kind are wild and fanciful, governed by no fixed rules, and affect the opinions and conduct of men by the influence they have on their passions: These may, and ought to be done away as speedily as possible. I shall therefore endeavour to shew what they are, and to point out the mode in which I conceive they may be effectually removed. These causes may be arranged under the following heads:

1. *The continual increase in the quantity of money by depending on emissions for current supplies.*

This increase is, in a compound ratio, as the accumulated depreciation from a combination of all causes, and the advance on prices from a scarcity of articles, make larger nominal sums requisite to effect any given quantity of business. These emissions are therefore considered as unbounded; and, as every one knows that the depreciation must increase in proportion to the increase of the quantity of money in circulation, every one of course anticipates a future depreciation in every contract he makes for money; for no one would chuse to purchase a commodity to store up on a falling market, especially when he contemplates an unlimited increase of the same article at a market already glutted.

2. *A want of confidence in the foundation of the money.*

The different States have not yet explicitly adopted, nor made provision by law for sinking their respective quotas of money issued; and hence an apprehension has arisen, which some have but too successfully laboured to promote, that the money issued, or great part of it, may sink in the hands of the possessors.

3. *The want of some way in which people may employ their money with a prospect of profit, or at least a security from loss.*

Whenever the quantity of money in circulation is greater than is necessary for the purposes of commerce, there will be individuals who would gladly lend it on interest if they could be assured that they should receive the principal at some future day in as good plight as they lent it, and the growing interest, as it becomes due, in like manner. The terms now held out by the public to induce loans, do not sufficiently give this assurance; as the principal is redeemable at the end of three years, at whatever depreciated value money may then bear, and the interest payable in the mean time in money of equally uncertain value. Hence the backwardness of monied

men to place their money in the Loan Office—And, to let it lie idle, subjects them to a loss still more certain. Every one is therefore desirous to invest his money in land, or in some kind of merchandize of intrinsic value, which must rise in price in some proportion to the growing depreciation of money. This creates an artificial scarcity of all saleable articles, and of course enhances the prices as well to the public as to individuals, who must purchase them for use and consumption. And as the quantity of money is rapidly increasing, and the quantity of saleable articles rather diminishing (the consumption of imported articles keeping full pace with the importations) the prices of all saleable commodities are extended so as to be commensurate with the sum of money in being; for every one possessed of money strives to invest it in some of these articles, whatever may be the price, rather than let it depreciate in his hands. I verily believe that the greater part of that speculation, as it is called, which is now complained of as a public mischief is produced in this way, that is, to avoid loss rather than with a direct view to gain. And thus the apprehension of further depreciation, like fear on many other occasions, accelerates the evil it means to shun.

If these are the true causes of the present extravagant depreciation of money, and the motives which influence the conduct of the people at large, especially the monied men, it appears to me that the adopting some such plan as the following, would probably raise sufficient supplies, without farther emissions, restore money to a settled and known value tho' at some degree of depreciation for the present, and put an end to the enormous mischiefs arising from a growing and whimsical depreciation, and a consequent decay of public credit.

The generality of people who are possessed of money have received it, either immediately from the public or from individuals in the course of business, at a depreciated value; it can therefore be no hardship on them to part with it at as good a rate or better than that at which they purchased it; and I am persuaded most of them would think it a good bargain, if they could establish what they have in possession, at 6 or 8 for one, of the original value. What rate of depreciation it may be proper to fix on for the present, I shall not undertake to determine; perhaps 5 or 6 for one may be nearest the point of natural depreciation; but as some given rate must be fixed on as a rule to go by, I shall suppose fix for one, of sterling. I take sterling as the standard as being more fixed and less liable to fickle changes than any other, and our commercial intercourse with Europe will keep up a mercantile course of exchange, nearly in proportion to the degree of depreciation; whereas gold and silver, from an undue avidity for them in the minds of disaffected people, and their instrumentality in carrying on a clandestine trade with the enemy, have too capricious a value for this purpose. And as I take it to be an essential point to ascertain the outside degree of depreciation, I would fix on the most certain rate to be found as a standard. We must not, however, expect the prices of commodities will be immediately reduced to this standard, a considerable part of their present advance being owing to a scarcity. Many articles, even of country produce, would now command double their old prices, were money on its original value; and many imported articles much more.

Three things are necessary to form the system I would propose, for reducing the money to a certain value.

1st. Limiting the sum to be emitted, with a solid assurance, that the limitation shall be strictly adhered to.

2d. Funding the money emitted, by charging it in quotas on the several States, and they making provision by law for sinking their respective quotas at future periods.

3d. Borrowing money for current expences on the credit of the United States, at a given rate of depreciation, and securing the repayment of it, at as good or a better rate.

In limiting the sum to be emitted, it may be proper to look forward to about 50 millions more, than shall have been issued at the time of publishing the resolution, which may serve as a stock to go upon, till supplies shall be raised by loans. And when the sum is ascertained, it may be necessary for Congress to give a full assurance, that no more than that sum shall on any account be emitted; promising at the same time to issue no more of the said 50 millions, than shall be absolutely necessary for current expenditures, till money for that purpose shall be furnished by loans; and probably less than half the sum may be sufficient. This will have a tendency to induce think-

ing men to be speedy in turning their money into the loan office, as well to put an early stop to emissions, as to avoid being precluded from the chance of lending, for I doubt not the quotas will soon be raised.

As to funding the money, I should think it advisable that it be warmly recommended to the different States, to be speedy in making provision by law, for sinking their respective quotas of it at certain periods. These periods should not commence during the war, as the money which may be raised by taxes within that time, should be reserved in the disposition of Congress, to be used as a check on the value of the money in circulation; that is, by cancelling such part of it as may be found necessary to guard against farther depreciation, and by applying so much of it to the payment of the interest of the money borrowed, and perhaps redeeming part of the principal, as may guard against too hasty an appreciation; for all the appreciation, while any loan certificates are out, above the rate at which the money was borrowed, would be an unjust augmentation of the public debt; and all depreciation below it would be equally a public loss. These early taxes, however, should be as high as the different Legislatures shall find their respective circumstances will bear; and whenever it may be found inexpedient to apply the produce of them to either of the purposes I have just mentioned, it may be issued again as money, and thereby lessen the necessity of borrowing. The keeping of money at a certain, fixed and known value, I take to be an object of very great importance, as it will, in my apprehension, be the best regulator of prices that can possibly be devised, and will do more towards putting an end to that mischievous jobbing and speculating, from which we have experienced so much evil, than all the penal laws that human nature is capable of framing. As soon as the money hereafter to be borrowed, shall be repaid, and the taxes and other revenues shall produce more than may be necessary for current expences, the whole surplus of these revenues may be applied to sinking the money in circulation, and then it will naturally appreciate towards its original value, that is towards an equality with gold and silver, in proportion as by the reductions of its quantity, it shall approach the sum merely requisite, as a medium of commerce. But perhaps when that time arrives, some mode may be devised by means of a fund established abroad, either by a foreign loan or otherwise, to sink even the sum in circulation, at a depreciated rate, without doing injustice to the possessors of it. How far such a fund would aid my present plan, I have not precisely considered, being uninformed of the means of procuring it; but it cannot be doubted, but that it would make the work more sure and easy. As to the money already borrowed, I meddle not with it. The public faith is already pledged, for the repayment of it on certain principles, which, I doubt not, will be performed in a manner consistent with national honor.

The third branch of the system proposed, namely, borrowing money for current expences, on the credit of the United States, remains to be considered. To effect this, I would propose, that an estimate be made of the sum that may be wanted by the public for a given time, not more than a year; and that it be recommended to each State, to furnish its quota of this sum on loan, and for that purpose to establish as many loan-offices in each State as may be necessary to accommodate the people, perhaps one for every two or three counties may be sufficient. A time should be limited, during which the loan office is to be open, if the sum be not sooner raised; and if any State should fail of raising its quota within the time limited, some other State or States, which have furnished their quotas and are willing to furnish more, should have leave to supply the deficiency. Every person paying in six hundred pounds current money (if six for one be the proportion fixed on) should have a certificate for one hundred pounds sterling, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable in current money, either at six for one, or at the current mercantile exchange, at the time it is demanded, at the option of the holder of the certificate: The principal to be redeemable at the pleasure of Congress, at any time after one year, or such other period as Congress shall think proper to fix, in current money, either at six for one, or at the then current mercantile exchange, at the option of the holder of the certificate as aforesaid.

Thus the lender will have the double inducement of being secured against farther depreciation, and the chance in his favour of such appreciation as may happen. On this encouragement it can scarcely be doubted but that sufficient supplies may be speedily borrowed, and that money would as speedily appreciate to the rate thus established, and regain its usual,

necessary tone. The scarcity of articles, so far as is artificial, would cease; the public expenditures be reduced to more moderate bounds, and the growing debt on the public be incurred at the same rate, or nearly so, at which it will probably be discharged.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT to prevent persons from passing through this State without proper passports.

WHEREAS the liberties of the United States may be greatly endangered, while spies and other disaffected persons are suffered to travel at large, and carry intelligence to the enemy; for preventing of which in this State,

1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this act, no person or persons whatsoever, residing within this State, except the Members of the Legislature and public officers of government, shall be permitted to pass and repass through any part of this State, other than the county in which he, she or they reside, without having a commission under this State, or the United States, or a certificate from his Excellency the Governor, or from one of the Members of the Legislative Council or General Assembly of the county in which he, she or they reside, or from one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas or Justices of the Peace of such county, certifying that the bearer is an inhabitant of the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and a person of good repute, and generally esteemed a friend to the present government, as established under the authority of the people; in which certificate shall be inserted the name and rank of the person, and the town and county in which he resides; which commission or certificate shall entitle the bearer to travel in any part of this State, except near the enemy's lines, where he shall not be permitted to travel without some apparent business consistent with his rank and station, and the good of the State.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whatever, not residing in, or being an inhabitant of this State, shall be permitted to pass and repass through any part of this State, without having and holding a commission under the United States, or without a pass from the Commander in Chief or other General Officer in the army of the United States, or from the Governor or Commander in Chief, or one of the Delegates in Congress for the State in which such traveller usually resides, or from one of the Legislative or Executive Council of such State, or being a non-commissioned officer or soldier without a pass or furlough from some one of the officers of the regiment to which he or they may belong; which commission or pass shall entitle the bearer to pass into or through this State, while behaving and conducting as becometh such traveller.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to extend to the hindering any person living in the adjoining counties of the neighbouring States, not immediately in the possession of the enemy, from passing into the next adjoining county in this State, from passing from some one Justice of the Peace in the county to which he or she may belong, provided such person do not attempt to pass out of such county without obtaining a permission or passport agreeably to the directions of this act.

3. And in order to carry this act into effect, it is further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any officer of the State, civil or military, in the presence of two or more witnesses, in a publick manner to examine all travellers whatsoever, and for all innholders publickly to examine all such as may put up at their houses, and for all ferrymen and drivers of publick stages to examine all passengers who may offer or desire a passage, and to detain and carry before some Justice of the Peace of the county all such person or persons who, upon such examination, shall not produce a commission, certificate or pass, authorizing them to pass as aforesaid; and without which, by this act, they are herein before denied permission to pass and repass through any part of this State. And each and every person taken up and carried before a Justice of the Peace in any county of this State, pursuant to the directions of this act, who are denied permission to pass as aforesaid, shall by such Justice be either committed to gaol by a mittimus, there to remain till duly discharged, or be obliged to return the directest way to his place of residence, as the said Justice upon examination of the person apprehended, and hearing the evidence produced, shall in his discretion judge most proper. And the said Justice of the Peace who shall cause any person to be committed to gaol as aforesaid, or any two Justices of the Peace of the same county, shall be and hereby are authorized and empowered to discharge from gaol any such person so apprehended and committed, who shall prove to the satisfaction of such Justice or Justices that he ought to be discharged upon his paying the costs accrued on taking up and committing such person, as the same shall be taxed by the Justice or Justices: And all persons apprehended and committed as aforesaid, who shall not appear to be spies from the enemy, or otherwise guilty of any capital offence, but shall otherwise be of doubtful or suspicious characters, shall be discharged from confinement, upon paying the

cost as aforesaid, and also the expence of a sufficient guard to conduct and remove such person or persons out of this State, the directest or securest way towards his place of residence; which guard the said Justice or Justices are required to procure, upon receiving a sum sufficient to hire and support the same, and to give a pass for that purpose.

4. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every boatman or ferryman who shall bring into this state, or over any ferry within the same, any person without a passport as aforesaid, and every publick innkeeper or other householder who shall entertain any person not having such passport, and all stage drivers who shall grant a passage to any such person, every such ferryman, publick innkeeper, householder and stage driver so offending, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds; to be recovered in any court of record where the same may be cognizable, with costs of suit, to be applied one half to the support of the poor of the township where the offence was committed, and the other half to the prosecutor. And all officers civil and military within this state are hereby strictly ordered and enjoined to give all needful aid and assistance for carrying this act into execution.

Passed at Trenton, June 10, 1779.

BOSTON, June 14.

Friday last arrived here the private ship of war Revenge, Capt. Sheppard, formerly known by the name of the Blaze-Castle, mounting 24 carriage guns besides cohorns, swivels, &c. She was captured by the three letters of Marque, Cadwallader, Minerva and Charming Sally, after an obstinate resistance near two hours—She had 5 men killed and a number wounded, and the ship much shattered.—The Cadwallader and Minerva had not a man hurt. The Charming Sally had one killed and three wounded, among which was the Captain, though not dangerous. The privateer was principally owned by Sir George Collier, and had made prize of one small Letter of Marque brig before she was taken.

Yesterday arrived at a safe port, two prize brigs, from the West-Indies, laden with rum, sugar, molasses, &c. They were first taken by a British sloop of war called the Lively, mounting 10 guns, and were proceeding to New-York; but soon after fell in with the privateers Hazard and Tyrannicide, who re-took them, with the sloop, which we hear is also safe arrived.

Same day a cartel failed for New-York, with about 200 British prisoners.

It is reported the enemy lately landed a considerable body of men at or near Point-Judith, on a pilfering expedition; and that a party of Col. Jackson's regiment had opposed them, by which he lost several men, and the enemy finally got off with their booty.

We hear that Capt. Dudley Saltonstall is appointed to command the Warren frigate, and that Capt. Elisha Hinman is appointed to command the Trumbull frigate. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster, (Pennsylvania) to his friend in this town, dated May 31, 1779.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that General Reideffel of the German troops, has purchased a plantation in Virginia, for which he gave Nineteen Thousand Guineas, and has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States."

About three weeks since, departed this life at Lancaster, (Pennsylvania) in the 39th year of his age, Mr. Richard Draper, Printer, formerly of this town.

WORCESTER, June 17.

Saturday last Major General Heath passed through this town on his way from Boston to Head-Quarters.

The amazing high prices of goods of all kinds, and the necessities of life in particular demand our most serious consideration. After we have survived a four years war, and have been more successful than possibly could be expected, to become the prey to monopolizers, and other Devils of no principle but to raise themselves on the ruins of their country, is intolerable. If we suffer such proceedings any longer, our existence, as a people, is at an end. The citizens of Philadelphia, have set an example, and if nothing else will save us, may it be adopted throughout the States. No time is to be lost, something must be done and that quickly.

PROVIDENCE, June 12.

On Monday next the Honorable General Assembly of this State will meet at South-Kingstown.

The privateer schooner Weasel, of Warren, has retaken a French brig from the West-Indies, and carried her into a safe port.

A small privateer sloop from New-York was taken and carried into New-London a few days since. She was formerly one of the packets belonging to this port.

Sunday morning last, about day-break, a body of the enemy landed at Point-Judith, and collected a number of horned cattle and some sheep, but being attacked by Col. Jackson's light troops, and a few militia, they soon retreated to their boats, and left most of their booty behind, taking with them 8 of the inhabitants. Several of their wounded were carried on board their boats. We had 3 men wounded.

NEW-LONDON, June 17.

Last Friday was sent into port by the Beaver privateer, Capt. Havens, a sloop laden with about 60

hogheads of rum, some sugar, &c. She was captured off Sandy-Hook.

Last Sabbath was brought into port by the Hancock privateer, Capt. Peter Richards, a privateer schooner of 12 guns called the Eagle, taken near Sandy-Hook on her return from a cruise, in which she had taken several prizes. In Rivington's list she is rated at 20 guns.—This is the ninth privateer from New-York which has been brought into this port since the first of March last.

Tuesday arrived a schooner, laden with tobacco, retaken near Sandy-Hook by the Revenge privateer, Capt. Post.

An express arrived in town on Tuesday last with an account that the enemy were embarking great part of their troops at Newport, supposed to be bound westward.

FISH-KILL, June 24.

The main body of the British army continues at Ver Plank's Point, and in their usual way distress the inhabitants, by taking their cattle and household goods, without paying for them, sparing neither Whig nor Tory. It is apprehended they mean to attack our fort. By a deserter, we learn, that a number of heavy artillery were brought up from Kingsbridge last Monday.

It is reported, that a spy was taken up on the other side of the river some days ago, with dispatches for General Clinton from Col. Butler, informing, that he could not proceed against the back settlements for want of provisions, and was under the necessity of tarrying at Niagara.

IN CONGRESS, November 5, 1776.

Resolved, That expresses and special messengers employed in the public service, taking or carrying private letters or packets, ought not to receive the wages they would otherwise be entitled to.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

WHEREAS I have been informed, that expresses frequently carry private letters and packets, in direct contravention of the above Resolution of Congress, whereby the revenue of the Post-Office is materially injured; I have thought proper to give them this public notice, that if any are found offending in like manner, in future, their pay will be stopped, and no plea of ignorance will be admitted.

EBENEZER HAZARD,

Surveyor of the Post-Offices and Roads,

in the Eastern District.

The Printers of Newspapers in the several States, are requested to publish the above.

CHATHAM, June 22.

Last week the noted Captain Cunningham, who signalized himself by taking so many of the enemy's vessels, but lately captured by them, was sent from New-York to England, in irons, to be tried for a pirate. It is said he had no commission from Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg in Virginia, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 9th.

"I have just now been in company with a Mr. Walton, from South-Carolina. He is in 16 days from Charlestown—all well there, and the city out of danger. The enemy is surrounded; and it is expected we will in a few days hear of their surrender."

Extract of a letter from James River, Virginia, dated June 10, 1779.

"We have such confirmation, though not official accounts, of the repulse of the enemy in their attack upon Charlestown, that it cannot be doubted. They lost near 1000 men in killed and wounded before the town—and by a Mr. Walton, of Georgia, but last from Charlestown in 16 days, we are assured that the place is not only safe, but that the enemy were hemmed in in such a manner that a few days would determine their fate, which he expected would be a total surrender."

Last Friday a sea-faring man, late Mate of a vessel belonging to the state of Rhode-Island, but taken by the enemy, reached this city from Charlestown in South-Carolina. He left that place on the 12th of May last, the day after Gen. Prevost's attack. This person assisted in the defence, having the charge of a great gun on the lines, and furnishes further particulars of the happy success which has again attended the brave General Moultrie, in resisting the invaders of his country. It appears that the British forces, at the distance of eight miles, crossed the river Ashley into the neck on which the town stands, first detaching a large corps down the west side of the Ashley to seize Fort Johnston, on St. James's island; but this fortrefs had been previously dismantled. The main body pushed on for Charlestown, arriving late in the afternoon, and immediately began their attack. But by the fire of the cannon and musquetry from the lines, and the enfilade discharges from the redoubts at each extremity, and divers armed ships in the rivers on each side of the neck, they were repulsed and obliged to retreat soon after nine in the evening, leaving 653 of their soldiery on the ground. It is to be considered as very providential, that only two of the garrison were slain during the assault: but Major Huger, a gentleman of most respectable character, was unfortunately killed by a centinel through mistake, some hours after the enemy retired. The enemy retreated up the neck, between the Ashley and the Coopers; and measures were taken by sending armed vessels up the former to hinder them from re-passing that river,

in order to join the detachment, or gain the sea-shore; and it was expected the main body must surrender themselves prisoners, tho' perhaps the corps upon St. James's island might escape in boats.

General Pulaski, at the head of the legion, had reached Charlestown a few days before the enemy, and issuing forth immediately, took 180 of their advanced guard; 40 of whom, this informant says, being Tories, were hanged for attempting to rite during the attack.

We learn from Annapolis, that the gallees and several armed merchant vessels had gone thence in quest of the enemy's cruisers, in the bay of Chesapeake. These rovers have lately landed at Wicomico, and burned several inspection and farm houses, plundering as they go.

Capt. Doane, from this port for St. Eustatius, was taken by a privateer seven days after he sailed, and his vessel sent for New-York. He remained on board the cruiser, which arrived some days since at Sandy-Hook, but hesitated to go up to New-York, because of an embargo layed there. Capt. Doane prevailed on a fisherman to land him in New-Jersey, who informed him that a vessel had on Saturday the 12th, arrived from Georgia in 8 days, the master of which had been thrown into gaol, for reporting the news of Gen. Prevost's repulse in South-Carolina.

June 24. Accounts just received from Westmoreland, Bedford, and the western parts of Northumberland, represent the frontier settlers as undisturbed by the lavages for some weeks past; perhaps from the influence of the spirited and successful enterprizes of the gallant Col. Clarke, of Virginia.

On the 8th inst. off Barnegat, Capt. Stevens in the Hornet, fell in with the sloop Retrieve, a prize to the Hammond, which he retook and sent into a safe port.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Easton, June 16, 1779.

"I have to acquaint you that four Indians of the Stockbridge tribe arrived here yesterday, and informed General Sullivan that four hundred Indians had joined that part of his division which is gone by the way of Albany."

June 26. We hear from Wyoming that General Sullivan and his main body were to be there on Wednesday last. No Indians have lately appeared for many miles round that post.

Extract of a letter from an officer of merit, dated Fort Pitt, June 5, 1779.

"There is nothing I so much dread as a dishonorable peace. For Heaven's sake let every good man hold up his hands against it. We have not suffered half I expected we should; and I am willing to suffer much more for the glorious cause for which I have, and still wish to bleed."

Mr. Cullum, a French gentleman, alighted here on Thursday last from Charlestown, in South-Carolina. He set out some days before the attack made, on the 11th of May, upon that place by General Prevost, but tarried in the neighbourhood till the 12th, on which day he conversed with an inhabitant of character, a Mr. Davies, who came out of the town after the retreat of the royal army. He states the loss of the enemy at upwards of 600 men, and says it was expected the rest would be made prisoners. Having fallen into the hands of General Prevost in Georgia, and obtained his liberty on parole, Mr. Cullum declined staying in a place which the General aimed to reduce.

June 29. A gentleman of character is just arrived here, by way of the West-Indies from Ireland, who left that kingdom in March last. He assures us, that the land forces in Ireland did not amount to six thousand men, and that none could be spared from Britain; that about 5 or 600 had come out in the Jamaica fleet, which left England about the 20th of March; that none could be expected to be sent to North-America this summer; that just as he left Europe, news had come of the loss of Senegal and the factories in Africa, and it was understood that Admiral Arbuthnot with a proper armament would be sent immediately to remedy the mischief. We also learn, that a military association of gentlemen, merchants, and substantial yeomen had been formed in almost every county, for the defence of the kingdom; clothed in uniform, and armed at their own cost, and their officers chosen by the privates. Men of the first fortunes ranged themselves in the ranks, and appeared to exercise on training days, which were frequent. Particularly Mr. Connolly, the first Commoner in Ireland. The associators of the province of Ulster alone amounts to 15000. Government was very jealous of this body, and had directed the Lord Lieutenant, (Earl of Buckinghamshire) to suppress it, but he had declined the arduous task. The known bias of the associators, in favour of the American Cause, made the King's Ministers very uneasy. The effects of the war were very severely felt in Ireland, by the merchants, manufacturers and lower people.

The examination of two deserters, taken here on Saturday last.

"They were of the 17th Brit. infantry; left King's ferry the 18th inst. when the baggage and cannon were embarked in order, as they apprehend, to proceed against the fort at West-Point. The royal army they suppose to be nine or ten thousand; the company they belonged to 43 in number, besides commission officers, yet the strongest in the regiment. A strong work at Stouy-Point had been formed; wherein four guns, 24 pounders, and 4 long twelves, are erected.

"The British forces on this side of the Hudson were the 17th, 60th and 64th regiments infantry, and

about 30 yagers. Two large ships of war, 2 row gallees, bombs, &c. and above 30 transports lay near the army. General Clinton had been down to New-York but was returned. The enemy had built two block-houses on the eastern side of the Hudson. Their desertions, of late, have been very great."

Other accounts some days later, represent the motions of the enemy as uncertain. Our Officers wish they may attack Fort Clinton, but fear they will not.

On Saturday last arrived here, after seventeen days passage from St. Eustatius, the sloop Page.

### TRENTON, JUNE 30.

Last week Benjamin Van Cleve, Esq. was duly elected a Representative in General Assembly for the county of Hunterdon, in the room of the Hon. John Hart, Esq. deceased.

This day week Col. Billop, alias Farmer, was taken at his own house on Staten-Island, by a small party of Continental Troops.

We hear that several vessels have arrived at Philadelphia within a few days past, two of which are prizes.

### R A G S.

THE highest price, paid in either cash or paper, will be given all the year round, for any quantity of clean linen or cotton rags, by the printer hereof.

#### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the tail of the subscriber's waggon, at Pennington, on Monday night last, a brown HORSE, four years old, 14 and a half hands high, trots and gallops, and has no particular mark. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, and if stolen, the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horse only, paid by the subscriber, in Kingwood. JOHN FIELDS.

#### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the tail of the subscriber's waggon, at Pennington, on Monday night last, a bay HORSE, about 6 years old, about fourteen hands high, paces, trots and gallops, but most natural to his pace, and has no particular mark except that of a saddle. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, and if stolen, the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horse only, paid by the subscriber, in Kingwood. JOHN FIELDS.

Camp at Smith's Clove, June 14, 1779.

To all OFFICERS belonging to the Maryland Line who are on furlough or absent on their own private business.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief having ordered that all absent Officers shall join their respective corps immediately; Major-General Baron DE KALB recommends, therefore, most seriously to all those of the Maryland line, who are not on recruiting or any other actual publick service, the strictest and speediest compliance with His Excellency's order. By command of Major-General Baron De Kalb, SAMUEL KING, A. D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS, June 13, 1779.

THE Officers commanding divisions will take the most effectual means to call in all the absent Officers of their respective divisions, not on essential publick business, to join their corps immediately. This order must not be dispensed with or delayed on any account, tho' the execution should be attended with expence, the good of the service and the honor of the Officers, when they are not absent by order, demand their immediate attendance, and no excuse can or will be admitted.

In obedience to the above General Order, all Officers of the Virginia line absent from the army are hereby required immediately to join their respective corps, or to inform me of the cause of their absence.

STIRLING, Major-Gen.

Camp, in the Clove of the Highlands, State of New-York, June 14, 1779.

The Printers of all the western news-papers are requested to publish this order for at least four weeks.

To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 8th July next, at the forks of Little Egg-Harbour,

THE privateer sloop Jenny, with her guns, stores, tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory there to be seen.—Also the schooner Maria Ta Page, and the schooner —, a Virginia built vessel, about 90 tons burthen, with their respective tackle, &c.—Also the cargoes of said schooners, consisting of rum, sugar, salt, coffee, cocoa, &c. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

By order of the Court of Admiralty, JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

N. B. No credit will be given, therefore those who expect to purchase will be provided with cash. New-Jersey, June 22, 1779.

IS WANTED, a young LAD of about 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended for his abilities and moral character, to serve in a country Merchant shop till of age. Apply to William Verbryck, Esq. at New-Shannick, in Somerset county, State of New-Jersey. June 9, 1779. 3w

### SETH GREGORY,

HATH for sale, at his store near Bottle-hill, three miles from Morristown, a good waggon with four good horses well harnessed: Also, a few dozen of mowing scythes, best liver oil, good dressed flax, and good Madeira wine. 3\*

## TO THE PUBLICK.

THE Printer of this Gazette having undertaken the Publication of it with a View to the Entertainment and Information of the Inhabitants of this State, as well as his own Emolument, he has spared no Pains nor Expence to render it respectable in the World.—And, since his last Week's Paper, having stated an accurate Account of this Branch of his Business, he finds he has been a very considerable Loser, owing to the Depreciation of the Money, the increased Price of Wages and every Article used in the Printing Business, Circumstances which render it absolutely necessary for him, in regard to his own Interest and that of his Family, to fall upon some Plan for fixing the Value of Subscriptions after the first of July next—That he has been a Loser is a Fact, for the Truth of which he pledges his Honour to the Publick. He therefore proposes the following Mode, the Adoption of which alone will enable him to continue it's Publication longer than the Time above-mentioned, viz. That the Price of the Paper be fixed at the old Rate of Ten Shillings a Year, to be paid at any Time during the first six Months, in Country Produce, at the following Prices: For Wheat 7/6, Rye 4/6, Buckwheat 2/6, and Indian corn 3/6, per Bushel—for Flax 1/ per Pound, Wool 2/ Butter 1/ and Cheese 6d. Those Gentlemen who are not in the farming Way, to pay Cash in Proportion.

The Papers to be continued to all the present Subscribers for Packets, after the Period aforesaid, who do not desire them to be discontinued before it elapses, and to whom two Papers will be given (as at present) for every Dozen they pay for.

Printing-Office, } ISAAC COLLINS.  
July 16, 1779. }

WAS LOST on the 11th inst. in the road between Phillips's mills and the Cross-key tavern, or in the road leading from thence to Pennington, a Leather POCKET BOOK with about eighty dollars and a half johannes in it. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the subscriber in Hopewell, shall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS. Hopewell, June 14. 1w† JOSEPH HART.

### To all whom it may concern:

New-NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Jersey, ff. Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton in Allentown, on Tuesday the 20th day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Samuel Ingerioli (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Jenny, lately commanded by Noble Caldwell; the schooner or vessel called the Maria Ta Page; and a schooner or vessel Virginia built, supposed about ninety tons burthen, drove ashore by a British privateer near Hog-Island, and part of her cargo taken out by the hands: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Salem, June 21, 1779.

THE Subscribers, two of the Commissioners in and for the county of Cumberland, in the state of New-Jersey, having completed the sales (in part) of the estates of Richard-Cayford, Daniel Stretch, Daniel Bowen, Jacob Hall, Sylvanus Tubman, Hugh Barber, Francis Pilgrim, James Barrat, jun. Ambrose Fitzgerald, William Woodland, John Phipps, and David Watkins, all late of said county, whose estates are become forfeited to and vested in the state of New-Jersey for ever—These are therefore to give publick notice to all persons having any lawful claims or demands against any of the estates above mentioned that they appear at the Court-house in Bridgetown in said county, on Monday the fifth day of July next, with their respective accounts duly stated in writing, and lay the same before two of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas for said county, who will attend for the purpose aforesaid from day to day by adjournment, until the twelfth day of May next, after which time no accounts can be taken in against any of the abovesaid estates under any pretence whatever. ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-  
June 12. 1\* WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

### TO BE SOLD,

By way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the 28th day of September next, at the Court-house in Bridgetown, at 12 o'clock said day,

A VERY valuable plantation of seventy-five acres of land, situate in the township of Deerfield, joining Newcomb Thompson on the East, Preston Hannah and John Deliver on the South, West and North, &c. On said premises is a good new two-story house well finished, with a cellar under the same, a new frame kitchen joining the same, a well of good water near the door; a barn and other out-houses, all in good order; apple and peach orchards, &c. late the property of Peter Sowder, jun. deceased.

About 300 acres of exceeding good salt marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield, joining on the West by the Delaware Bay, by Back Neck Creek on the North, and on the other sides by the Society Rights, late the property of Richard Cayford, all seized and to be sold as forfeited to the State, for ready money, by ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-  
June 12. 1|| WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
 At the PRINTING-OFFICE in Trenton, the following BOOKS, STATIONARY, MEDICINE, &c.  
**T**ESTAMENTS, Powers of attorney,  
 Journals of Congress, Quills, dressed and undressed,  
 A law library, consisting of 61 vols.  
 History of New-Jersey,  
 Vicar of Wakefield,  
 Allinson's edition of the body of laws of New-Jersey,  
 Clark's Cordery,  
 Schoolmasters assistants,  
 Oeconomy of human life,  
 New-England, Manson's and Woolman's primers,  
 Reilly's Christian hymns,  
 Daniel Stanton's journal,  
 Clerks vade mecum,  
 Negotiator's magazine,  
 Clark's Scutonium's history of the XII Cæsars, in Latin and English,  
 The voyages and adventures of Monf. Viaud,  
 Watts's divine songs for children,  
 The mighty destroyer displayed,  
 Horn books,  
 Writing paper,  
 Blank bonds,  
 Apprentices indentures,  
 Dilworth's spelling books,  
 Croxall's Ætop's fables,

*Gloucester, June 7, 1779.*  
**I**N pursuance of an act for forfeiting to and vesting in the State of New-Jersey the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders in said state, will be sold by publick vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following Tracts or Parcels of LAND in said county, viz.

On Monday the 19th of July next, at the house of Jacob Roberts, innkeeper, in Haddonfield, four acres and a half of meadow on Cooper's creek, adjoining land and meadow of Marmaduke Cooper and others: One valuable piece of cedar swamp lying on the main branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, near Longacoming: One other small piece of cedar swamp lying on Proffer's run, near the above-mentioned; all late the property of John Hinchman.

On Tuesday the 20th, at the house of William Hugg, in Gloucester, two lots of ground in said town near the court-house, commodiously situate for publick business, late the property of Daniel Cozens: Also all the right and property of said Cozens (being for his natural life) in and to the Toll-bridge across Newtown creek.

On Wednesday the 21st, at the house of William Eldridge, innkeeper, in Greenwich township, one undivided moiety or equal half part of 137 acres of cedar, ash, and other swamp on Repaupa creek in said township: About 10 acres of cedar swamp at or near Baum's pond: Also about 52 acres of marsh or meadow, part cleared and in good order, being a part of the Repaupa marsh fronting the river Delaware; all late the property of John Hinchman: One lot of ground at Billingsport, containing one acre, fronting the river Delaware, joining land of Benjamin Lodge and William Cooper, late the property of Jos. Long: One other lot of about 7 acres in the township of Greenwich, joining lands of William White and others, late the property of Abraham Fenimore: Likewise one small lot at Loufietown in said township, late the property of John Obriant.

On Thursday the 22d, at the house of Capt. John Cozens, innkeeper, near Mullico's hill in Greenwich township, one undivided one third part of 300 acres of good timber land, lying in the townships of Greenwich and Woolwich, joining lands of Jacob Fisser and others, late the property of Daniel Cozens: One lot of about 2 acres near the place of sale, late William Poinyard's: About 50 acres of land near the above-said lot, late William Foffman's: Likewise one undivided moiety of a tract of land near the Lake, late the property of Peter Johnson.

And on Friday the 23d, at the house of Mounce Keen, innkeeper, in Sweedsborough, 19 3/4 acres of woodland, joining land of Simon Leonard and others; and 5 acres, part upland and part meadow, lying on Cedar run, joining land of Conrad Shoemaker and others, in Woolwich township, both being for the natural life of George Avis: Also 10 acres of woodland, joining Samuel Ogden, Thomas Denny, Esq. and others; and 5 acres of meadow on Raccoon creek, late the property of Isaac Justice; and 2 acres of cedar swamp on Cedar run, being for the natural life of said Isaac Justice. The sales to begin precisely at two o'clock each day, when attendance will be given by

JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-  
 SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

**G**OOD Encouragement will be given to a good CURRIER by Timothy Ogden, shoemaker and tanner of Elizabeth-town. June 16. 2w

**T**HE subscribers who are indebted for this Gazette for 1778, and for the first six months of the current year (which will expire the 30th instant) are requested to make immediate payment, agreeable to the accounts transmitted, errors excepted. The cash to be sent by the respective posts, or other safe conveyances. ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, June 23, 1779.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, } **N**OTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-Town, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Nicholas Stillwill and others, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel, called the Delight, lately commanded by James Dawson, 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, 28th May, 1779. 4w

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, } **N**OTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday the 13th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Field, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Retrieve, lately commanded by Capt. Robinson, 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, June 18, 1779. 3w

**SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.**

**M**ADE his escape a few days ago from the Provost Guard near Raritan bridge, a Negro Man named CUFF, well set, speaks very slow but good English, about 40 years old, very black; he was confined for killing his master, Joseph Moss, of Stoney hill. Whoever secures the said Negro, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by PETER DUMONT, June 18. 2w Sheriff of Somerset county.

Kent-Island, (State of Maryland) May 15, 1779.

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN-AWAY from the schooner Kitty, Captain John Bryan, on Saturday the 15th of April last, a Negro Man named WATT, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he is a likely straight well made fellow, remarkably black, and has a bold daring countenance: He formerly belonged to the estate of the deceased Mr. George Maxwell, and was then under the management of Mr. Samuel Nicholls, of whom I bought him; he is an artful, cunning, plausible villain, and will make use of every specious and fair tale to induce belief of his being a freeman; he is rather thin visaged, and perhaps one of the blackest Negroes in the world. I can't well describe the apparel he run off in, he had a blue jacket and breeches of coarse French cloth, shoes, stockings and a hat, all of which he took with him: He run off from the schooner while she lay at Wells's ware-house, and a few days after his going off, he was seen in the neighbourhood of Mr. Isaac Spencer, in Kent county. The rascal made an untimely effort to get on board the British fleet when they were up Chesapeak Bay; I am induced to believe that he has the like object in view, and that the villain has either made for the Delaware Bay or the Jerseys, or that he designs it. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing him, if taken in this State; if taken out of it, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home. JAMES HUTCHINGS.

N. B. If taken in Jersey or Pennsylvania, please to apply to William Pollard, of Philadelphia. 3w

**L**OST between the 6th and 10th of May ut. on the road leading from Pluck'em in to Springfield in Burlington county, via Sourland meeting-house, Princeton, Allentown, and Arney's town, two loan-office certificates, taken out of the office at Bordentown by the subscriber in his own name, both dated April 10, 1779, one for 2000 dollars, No. 322, and the other for 300 dollars, No. 10,660. Any person or persons into whose hands they may fall, are requested to deliver them either to the subscriber in Somerset county near Pluck'em aforesaid, to Mr. Joseph Borden, at Bordentown, or to the Printer of this Gazette, for which a reward of Forty Dollars will be given. 4

JOHN ARMSTRONG.  
**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

**PARCHMENT, CORKS by the Groce, and FLOUR of MUSTARD,**

TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of John Ringo, late of Amwell, deceased, by bond, bill, note or book debt, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested.

MARTHA RINGO, Administratrix.

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

**S**TRAYED or stolen on Sunday night the 13th inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, a brown Mare, some part English, with a white spot under her neck about as large as a dollar, her main cut short, the under part of her foretop cut close, about 14 hands and an half high, shod before, trots and canters, and is four years old this grass. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and will deliver her to the subscriber in Barnard town, Somerset county, and the thief, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either, paid by me JOHN CROSS. 2w

**A**LL persons who have any demands against the Estate of John Leferty, Esq. deceased, are desired to bring their accounts to Bryan Leferty, one of the subscribers, at Pluck'em, by the first day of August next; and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment by the time above-mentioned. Whereas there are many bonds, notes, &c. put in the hands of the said John Leferty in his life-time, and now in the possession of the said Bryan Leferty, those to whom they belong are desired to apply for them. BRYAN LEFERTY, } Administrators.  
 STEPHEN HUNT, }

**T**O be sold for cash, or exchanged for any kind of country produce, at Mount-Hope Furnace, near Morristown, scythes made of the best German steel, pots, kettles, griddles, smoothing irons, mortars, weights, cart and waggon boxes. 3w

**R**AN-AWAY a Negro Man named CATO, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, straight, well built, a little lame occasioned by a cut in his left ankle; he took away a brown cloth coat, scarlet cuffs and collar, with livery lace, scarlet vest do. lace, good linen stockings and breeches. Whoever secures said fellow in any gaol, on delivery, shall receive One Hundred Dollars from

WALTER RUTHERFORD.  
 Lebanon, Hunterdon, 28th June, 1779. 3w

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward.**

**W**AS broke open on the night of the 6th instant, the silver-smith shop belonging to the subscriber, living in Morristown, out of which was robbed about 50 ounces of silver, among which was 16 or 18 dollars in coin and some broken silver, the rest is buckles just cast; also was taken six tea spoons, five of which are somewhat worn, but never were marked, the other one was unfinished, the maker's name unknown, and is not the same stamp as the others: Likewise was taken one half johannes, with a piece cut off one side to the amount of one pennyweight or upwards, and one guinea in a green net purse. Any person or persons taking up and securing the thief or thieves, so that justice may take place, and the property restored to the owner, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, or in proportion to the quantity restored, paid by me

JOHN DICKERSON.  
 N. B. All Silver-smiths are requested to stop the above mentioned articles, if they are offered for sale.

**P**URSUANT to an order from the Assembly, I do hereby notify the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the county of Somerset, that an Election will be held at the Court-house of said County on Wednesday the 4th day of August next, in order to elect a Member to represent said county in Assembly, in the room of William C. Houston. The town clerks of said county are desired to make returns of the names of the persons who are chosen, for the Courts of Appeal. June 18, 1779. PETER DUMONT, Sheriff

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

Trenton, June 1, 1779. BOWES REED, Sec.

**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

**A** Few copies of EVANS'S MAP of the Middle States, with the Analysis, to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton.