

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1778.

Mr. COLLINS,

IN taking a review of those pieces in your Gazette, which have a particular relation to the policy of New-Jersey, I found that T. W. was the friend, to whom the letter in your thirteenth number, was addressed, and not the author. I beg your readers to excuse my inadvertency.—In this review my attention was particularly attracted by the two essays of the Elector, in your 14th and 28th numbers; as also the remarks of a Whig on the sentiments and advice he gave his countrymen respecting offices *somewhat lucrative to be given to gentlemen in legislative or executive authority within this State*, on supposition that the Elector's sentiments were unjust and prejudicial to the State. Was the language this Whig makes use of, the best calculated to convince the Elector of his error, and to expose the dangerous tendency of his tenet to public view? What could that gentleman have aimed at, in comparing this performance of the Elector to a mendicant brief? In so strongly expressing his suspicion of the author's veracity? The one declares *he never had any post of honour, nor never expected any.* The other *cannot help thinking he is either already a representative, or expects to be one at the next election, &c.* Do you, Sir, intend the promotion of public good by such *prostitution of charity*? Supposing it to be as you suspect, will that alter the nature of the thing? If it is just, equitable and beneficial to the community in its own nature and tendency, its being affirmed to be so by a representative or Justice of the Peace will not make it the contrary. I heartily detest such treatment of authors and arguments; and am sorry to see a good subject thus abused.—I do assure the Whig, that I know not who is the author of the pieces signed an elector. (He is at his liberty, if virtue will permit him, to suspect my veracity.) If I, however, may be permitted to judge from the performances of both authors, I beg to be indulged with the full persuasion, that the Elector knew full as well that *pro aris et fociis* was a metaphorical expression, and what the literal translation of it was, as the Whig his poetry; and that he *slept it in upon his readers* with much more propriety, in the chain of his reasonings, than the Whig his criticisms.

Though I esteem many of the *hints* this author gives to those in authority, and to subjects, *just, equitable, and proper*; and hope they may be duly noticed and improved to valuable purposes: Yet, I must confess, I was sorry to see the one that Mr. Whig has *attimadverted* upon, among the rest.

To deliver my sentiments with candor and sincerity on that subject, I must acknowledge that it does not appear *unjust* to me, to entrust the legislature with other offices. As those gentlemen are supposed (at least in the opinion of those who elect them) to be the *wisest and most virtuous* in the community, it seems just and prudent to entrust them with other the most important offices in the State. And it appears probable, that this has lead our author to his *hints* on this head.—If this matter be, however, maturely considered, and traced in its natural tendency and consequences, I humbly conceive it will be found very *impolitic and exceeding dangerous to the safety and well-being* of the State. To make this evident, let the following particulars be considered:

1. The property of the community is entrusted in the custody of their representatives. If they should have the distributing of the lucrative offices among themselves, consequently the salaries annexed to them also; which, in fact, would be saying, *Friends take as much as ye need.* Common prudence dictates our duty not to lay such powerful temptations before the most virtuous men, to whom such important trust is committed.
2. The offices in a state ought to be distributed in such a manner as would make it the interest of the individuals who bare them, to keep a jealous watch over each other, and so prove a spur to a faithful discharge of their duty. This proves the most powerful *preservative* against corruption; and may always be effected, if these matters are properly regulated and directed. But such engrossing of offices by the legislature would have the directly contrary effect. It is obvious to every one, how natural it is to excuse a fault, if it may tend to promote our interest: And what wide door would this open for *collusion and corruption*? For the same company to have the command of the public's purse, and themselves become entitled to receive it.
3. Though reason dictates that the community should support its officers in a dignity becoming their different stations; yet prudence directs, that they should not squander the publick money in support of luxury, or to give them an opportunity to amass estates for themselves and families. Besides, that this

is betraying the trust reposed in them, it is the most *powerful temptation* for the *worst of men* to seek the offices from *wicked principles*, and with *pernicious views*; and after obtained, to *neglect their duty* and *abuse their power*. If the misery and ruin of states are candidly traced in history, this will be found to be their genuine and universal source.

It thus appears from what has been observed on this subject, that the prohibition of the legislators enjoying any other office of profit in the constitution of New-Jersey, was founded in *prudence*, and *calculated for the safety of the State*. I have therefore been much surprized at some of the reasons the Elector gives in support of his opinion, *viz. Lucrative offices are to be given as a reward or indemnification to legislators.* Amazing error in politics! Why should other offices be more lucrative than the legislative? Whence do lucrative offices derive their income? Is it not from the community? Why then this round-about way to reward our legislature? Must they first add such salaries to those offices, as will well reward them after they get them? Be perhaps one year a legislator, in order to obtain the office, and then decline, to improve the opportunity for lucre or gain by it. Must thus the door be opened for the State to maintain hundreds of such, by their lucrative offices?—I desist!

I here also observe, that it would be prudence in our legislature to avoid giving offices of profit to their families. As it is natural for a parent to provide for a child, it exposes them in some degree to the same dangers, at least to the suspicion of their constituents.

Our community has never been sufficiently sensible to what danger they were exposed under the former government; where the King had the gift of all the offices, and the period of their assembly was seven years. The present drained and ruined state of Britain shows to what you were liable, even exclusive of all the tyrannick acts passed since the year 1763. I cordially congratulate you on your happy deliverance from such great and imminent danger. Heaven has now placed you in the possession of as many and valuable civil and religious privileges as ever a people enjoyed: A gracious reward for your patriotic defence of your lives, liberties and property. It is now become a matter of undoubted fact, that our savage enemy despairs of subjugating the free-born sons of America by force of arms. Their whole soul is now bent upon *bribery, flattery and deceit*; and their whole view is only to *disarm* us, and then to do with us what *seemeth good in their eyes*. Their present conduct has frequently brought me to recollect that of Philip the II, King of Spain. After he had carried ruin and destruction, unheard of murder and slaughter throughout the Dutch United Provinces, finding, however, that they collected strength and had become determined, he began to view his success as doubtful; and unable to prosecute the war to effect, he and his court bent themselves upon *cunning and deceit*. They proposed to the Dutch, by the Duke of Parma, the full enjoyment of all their *liberties, privileges and franchises*. Thereupon a treaty was set on foot and concluded. In this was granted to the States General whatever they demanded. And for the security of the Dutch, this treaty was not only *signed and solemnly sworn to* by the Duke, but also sent to Spain, and *signed with the King's own hand*, and it was called *The eternal Edict*. What was the consequence? Towns and fortresses were given up to the King's possession: And from that very moment their infernal plans were laid to renew their former practice, in perfect *disregard* of this solemn treaty. Immediately the war broke out again, and burnt with redoubled fury. The Dutch had to recover, at the expence of blood and treasure, what they had given up by this treaty. An event which the patriotick Prince of Orange had plainly foretold them, laying it down as a maxim, that crowned heads never look upon themselves as *bound* by any treaties with *subjects* they deem *rebels*, longer than they see an opportunity to revenge the pretended injury offered to their crown and dignity.—If America ever returns to a dependence on the crown of Great-Britain, I doubt not but she will have the same game to play, let the treaty be ever so plausible. An event which, I am persuaded, never shall happen, unless God intends it as the greatest of punishments for our manifold and aggravated national sins. It affords me a heartfelt pleasure to see that all the golden apples of the shadow of liberty and peace held forth by the Commissioners, treated by Americans with utter disdain; and that they remain determined not to part with their independence but at the hazard of their lives and fortunes. Let the briber, Governor Johnstone, resign; let him gratify himself in his phantom, that great numbers among us are thirsting for such a peace: I, however, rejoice in being fully assured that there are

none among Johnstone's number, no, not even in those parts which have most severely felt their galling yoke, and remain most exposed to the fury of their resentment, but only such as have throughout the whole course of this contest proved to be either *dauntless cowards*, or *abandoned traitors*: And so will every friend to his country regard the man, that dare open his mouth in favour of such a peace.

While Heaven has thus far smiled upon our just exertions in self-defence, what solemn obligations are incumbent on us to improve our advantages therefrom accruing to us, for the good of society and the glory of the Allwise, Supreme Disposer of human events? Here is afforded me an opportunity of offering some important hints to my fellow-citizens; perhaps future time may afford me more leisure, or an abler hand undertake it, which will afford me the greatest pleasure. I cannot, however, avoid offering a few.

First to you, the Honourable the Legislature of this State. Consider, Gentlemen, what an important office you fill. You are the representatives of a free people. To you they have entrusted their purses, the defence of their lives, and their dear-bought liberty. To you they look up for wholesome laws. To you they have entrusted the appointment of civil and military officers; and to you they have made them responsible. O! what glorious opportunities are put into your hands, to promote the happiness of this people. In the dark ages of paganism, a *Lycurgus* has taught the Spartans, and a *Solon* the Athenians, what incomparable benefit wise, judicious, and honest legislators may be to society. It is then undoubtedly your duty, privilege and advantage to study and enact laws, not only just in their nature, but also calculated for the benefit, advantage and safety of the State.—To take effectual care that the laws are duly executed. Let laws be ever so wholesome, what good will they promote, if not executed? Such neglect is to the State, as the cancer or consumption to the human body; it sucks the vitals, destroys the vigor, produces a languor in the whole system, and finally causes death. Every Justice, every Judge ought to be noticed by the members of the legislature; also the Attorney-General. He is now a servant of the State by your appointment. That important post is entrusted to him, not for his private emolument, but for the good of the community. Your duty demands that you take effectual care that the mullets, which the laws demand, and ought to go in the coffers of the State to alleviate the taxes, be not applied to his own use, by compounding with the guilty, and so screening them from public justice, &c. as has been too much the case under the former government. To you, your constituents look up for the punishment of neglect of duty, or mal-administration. You know where our constitution has lodged that power. Surely your enacting laws is with a view that they should be executed. Fear not the frowns of a negligent or wicked officer. Depend upon having the approbation of God, and the most virtuous part of the community, and also their support, in the most vigorous discharge of your duty. A few examples will be sufficient to teach others their duty.

Permit me also, my fellow-citizens, to address a few hints to you, especially at this time, when your annual election is at hand. I entreat you to consider how much your welfare depends upon a proper and judicious choice. Only recollect that your property, lives and liberties are to be committed to the custody and disposal of the persons you are about to elect: Therefore do not indolently leave to others to chuse for you. Go, see and hear, and act from noble principles. Be not influenced in your votes by the gaudy appearances of riches, or bribery. Be not swayed by friendship, consanguinity, or self-interest, but only by the following motives:

1. The constitution of New-Jersey justly restricts your votes to persons *possessing a belief in the faith of any protestant sect*. If the person be otherwise properly qualified, no distinction of *protestant denominations* ought to influence electors. Whatever denomination of protestants he professes to be of, let him not show by his conduct that he makes religion an engine of state. If he makes not practice of paying homage to the Divine Being, in attending upon publick worship, (which all protestant denominations profess) believe him to be an *atheist*, or at best, a *deist in disguise*: For Jews, papists, mahomettans and pagans, as well as protestants, profess and practise a publick worship of the Deity. Also those who discover a disposition and inclination to luxury, gaming, drunkenness, extortion, profane swearing, and such like vices, which prove the bane as well of civil as of religious society. Persons of such a character seem to endeavour to betray and deceive their God and the interest of society.

And are such fit persons to commit your dearest concerns to? If they really believed a future state of punishments and rewards, would it not influence their own conduct? But their practice shows it does not. What then will influence them, to make them faithful in the important trust you repose in them? All the sacred obligations of oaths and virtue can have no influence on such abandoned minds. As their sensuality and self-interests are chief in their view, so will they most powerfully operate upon the whole of their conduct.

2. Let the past conduct of those who have heretofore, or do now represent you, determine your vote respecting them. Acquaint yourselves, as much as possible, with their legislative character. Carefully peruse the minutes of their proceedings. (I am sorry to say, that from some cause, undoubtedly known to our honourable legislature, those have been published so late, as almost to prevent electors this opportunity.) Those published may serve respecting some. Take notice of their yeas and nays. A few you will find in every proposed case, on the nay side. You have great reason to suspect this proceeds from a temporizing principle. Only consider, it will afford as good a plea to compromise matters with the enemy, to have it in their power to shew by their records that they have opposed all business, as any whatever. It is matter of amazement to me, that true friends to their country, in counties which have suffered much, have not noticed this before now.

3. Let the known and approved abilities and patriotism of the person principally sway you. Those that have faithfully served you to the best of their abilities, deserve your grateful acknowledgments, notwithstanding imperfections attending their endeavours, which flow from natural inability or human frailty. Let your choice be directed to men who show to the world, they are determined to rise or sink with their country—who have embarked their all in this vessel of the state, as independent. Friends and countrymen, the time at this juncture will probably be as trying to your representatives as any we have had; therefore be cautious, be zealous, and determined in pursuing your duty.—May kind Heaven direct you, and preserve this distressed country further in a perilous day, is the cordial wish and prayer of your friend and well-wisher! A TRUE PATRIOT.

In CONGRESS, September 17, 1778.

ORDERED, That One Million of Dollars be advanced to General Mifflin, late Quarter-Master General, for which he is to be accountable; and that he be directed to render an account of all such sums as are now due from the late Quarter-Master General, in order to their being paid.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN pursuance of the foregoing order of Congress, the Deputy Quarter-Masters, under-mentioned, are appointed to settle and pay the accounts of the Districts respectively annexed to their names. So soon as the cash is received from the Public Treasury it shall be paid to the Deputies for that purpose; of which proper notice will be given by them to their several Districts.

	Districts.	
Doctor James Caldwell,	Middlesex,	New-Jersey.
	Somerlet,	
at Elizabeth-Town.	Essex,	New-Jersey.
	Morris,	
Israel Morris, jun. Esq.	Bergen,	New-Jersey.
	Hunterdon,	
	Monmouth,	
	Burlington,	
at Gloucester.	Gloucester,	New-Jersey.
	Salem,	
	Cumberland	
Col. Robert L. Hooper,	Cape-May,	New-Jersey.
	Suffex, in New-Jersey.	
at Easton.	Northampton,	Pennsylvania.
	Bucks,	
Col. Mark Bird, Reading,	Berks,	Pennsylvania.
	Col. G. Ross, jun. Lancaster,	
Col. John Davis, at Carlisle.	Cumberland,	Pennsylvania.
	York,	
Col. Archibald Steel, District of Fort Pitt,	Philadelphia City,	Pennsylvania.
	at Philadelphia.	
Mr. Nathaniel Cranch,	Chester County,	Pennsylvania.
	at Philadelphia.	
	Delaware State.	

Col. Clement Biddle's contracts for forage prior to the 2d of March last, will be settled and paid by his brother, Mr. Owen Biddle, in Philadelphia, agreeable to orders from Col. Biddle.

Mr. Cranch will settle and pay all other accounts of the army which belong to the late Quarter-Master General's department; and which are not included in any contracts made by any of the other Gentlemen mentioned above.

It may be necessary to inform those who have demands against the late department, that certificates, from the Officers and Deputies who contracted the debts, will be required; and that no cash will be paid unless the transactions upon which the demands are founded are made very clear, and are properly supported.

When Col. Chace of Massachusetts-Bay, and Col. Hughes of New-York, have produced accounts of the sums due to the inhabitants of their respective Districts, they will be furnished with cash to discharge them.

Payments, under this grant of Congress, are not to extend to any damages which may have occasionally arisen to individuals from the marches or encampments of either of the armies. In all probability, Commissioners will be appointed in the several States by Congress, to ascertain and settle such damages.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1778.

V I E N N A, May 27, 1778.

MR. Lee, the American deputy, who arrived here last Saturday from Paris, was presented yesterday by the French Ambassador to Prince Kaunitz, to the Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction. Since the arrival of Mr. Lee, nothing is talked of here but the differences arisen between the Courts of Versailles and London; and we seem to have lost sight of those between our Court and that of Berlin, relative to the succession of Bavaria.

Paris, June 19. England dreads a descent from our troops, and has marked out the place where her 36,000 national militia are to encamp, Marshal Broglio regulates his measures in consequence; and the general officers under him have orders to repair next month to the coasts of Normandy and Brittany: M. de Laetz de la Taherie, intendant of his army, is to be at Bayeux the first of July, where the head quarters are to be fixed.

Brussels, June 27. The court of France have demanded satisfaction of the court of London, for the insult offered to their flag in the Belle Poule frigate. It is hoped that the English Captain who brought on this affair, will be disavowed by the English Ministry, and that peace will be re-established.

The diligence and activity used in accelerating the armament at Brest are incredible. Four hundred workmen are kept working upon it night and day. Never was a squadron better furnished or better armed.

L O N D O N, June 3.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated April 24, mentions, that the plan of the conciliatory bill with Lord North's speech, was burnt in Washington's camp by the common hangman.

Orders are ready at the War-Office to be sent express, in case of an invasion, that the march of the regulars and militia may not be retarded a moment for want of a route and given place of assembly. Should the enemy land on the Kent or Suffex coast, a small force may impede them passing the river Medway, till a sufficient force can be collected to prevent their further progress, and oblige them to accept a less honourable capitulation than was made at Saratoga.

His Majesty has declared, that in case of such an event, he will command the army in person. The Queen and her young family, some of the treasure, regalia, &c. are to leave the capital (occasionally moving to avoid being too near the scene of action) attended by the troops of horse guards; the seven battalions of foot guards go with his Majesty; the hortic grenadiers will be the only regulars left in London, who, with the city militia, will patrol the streets, to prevent any designing men from taking advantage of the unavoidable hurry and confusion.

The Louisa, Hendricks, (a Swedish vessel) laden with cannon and ammunition, bound from Cadiz to Virginia, is taken by the Senegal man of war.

Extract of a letter from Corke, May 20.

"To add to our fears of a French invasion, I have just now heard it reported, that two large American privateers have been seen cruising about 20 leagues to the westward of us. The Stag frigate is on a cruise off this place, but by report she is not stout enough to attack them both. Our preparations for a camp are still going on."

June 4. Last week there were failures in Dublin to the amount of above 200,000 pounds. A great Quaker house has stopped for 80,000; a general bankruptcy prevails there; all ranks of people partake of the distress; the manufacturers are ruined; the farce of enlarging their trade they consider as an insult offered their understanding; the resentment of the populace is every day increasing, and threatens destruction to all the English goods they find lodged in the importers warehouses.

A correspondent says, he should not be surprized to see a General Congress elected by the Irish, to redress their grievances, provided a necessary assistance, encouragement and support is denied them by Ministers on this side the water.

The man who has the whole of the present immense contract for provision and forage, which will amount to near half a million per annum, is the son of a rebel Lord who was executed in the year 1746.

June 6. Captain Sutton saw at Cadiz, twenty-one fail of Spanish men of war of the line, ready to put to sea, and lying at single anchor.

Sixteen battalions of foot, and the light horse, with the foot guards, are ordered home from America.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 22.

"A French war appears to be now inevitable, as the British Ministry seem convinced of the hostile intentions of the Court of France, and design keeping no measures with her; in consequence of which the French vessel now at Waterford, prize to the Guernsey privateer, is condemned, and, with her cargo, will be sold there the first week in June. The French Captain and the commander of the privateer left this city on Thursday, in order to attend the sale."

June 12. The Hanoverians to be taken into our service are to be sent to Ireland and Minorca.

It is a fact, that Dr. Franklin has sent a formal, official letter to the States of Holland, containing proposals relative to certain branches of the American trade. The States are deliberating upon it. There can be no doubt, Dr. Franklin knew his ground, before he sent his letter. And are we to remain indifferent, while our former great source of wealth and strength, is thus parcelled out to the different nations in Europe?

June 18. On Saturday se'nnight the number of poor manufacturers and their children, fed by the public bounty, in Dublin, amount to 20,154.

Yesterday the ministerial runners shuted their ground a third time, respecting their pretended accounts from America. Their tale yesterday was, that the New-Jersey government had declared for Ministry. It is an entire falsehood. The Ministers may amuse themselves with such stuff, but no man of common sense is now imposed upon by their reports, which have been so repeatedly found destitute of all truth.

June 19. A letter received on Wednesday from Dover, written by a gentleman just arrived there from Paris, says, "De Charters was expected to sail on the 14th instant. There are 50,000 men at Dunkirk ready to embark at an hour's warning, and it was expected at Paris that war would be declared against England next week."

A certain unfortunate general officer has received the peremptory orders of his Royal master, to return without delay to America.

The retreat of Mr. Kepple from before Brest, the more it is considered, the more it ought to be applauded. Matters are now reduced to that extremity, by our *risquing, bungling Ministers*, that this country can have no other dependence than on the *prudence* of our Admirals and Generals. And if the French should land with twenty-five or thirty thousand men, the same prudence should govern Admiral Kepple, not to risque a battle with an inferior force, because, if that is once lost—all is lost; nay, if London was to be the sacrifice, it ought not to be done; for melancholy and disgraceful as the idea is, it is the only method left us to save the remaining part of the island.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) June 6.

A correspondent gives us the following article respecting the declaration of war against France.—As that nation has by treaty entered into a commercial alliance with our colonies, the ministry have resolved that France must first take that step; to compel them to this, our men of war are ordered to obstruct their trade to America, and make captures of all French vessels bound to that part of the world; this will instantly produce a declaration of war against England, if they are really serious in supporting the independence of America.

B A L T I M O R E, Sept. 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, dated August 23, 1778.

"I have just time to acquaint you, by this opportunity, which departs early in the morning, with the arrival, this evening, of a French ship, called the Concord, of 36 guns. She brings certain intelligence of a declaration of war on the 2d of July, a farther testimony of which she has given us in the capture of the Minerva, an English frigate of 32 guns, which he met with somewhere in the neighbourhood of this island; the particulars have not yet transpired, as they are but just come to an anchor. However, it appears, from the condition of the latter, that the engagement has been pretty obstinate, she having lost her mizzen and fore-topmasts, and is greatly damaged in her sails and rigging."

By a gentleman lately from St. Martin's, we have authority to assure our readers, that war was absolutely declared there in form against England the 21st ult. and in Martinico the 17th.—A vessel arrived here this morning in fifteen days from St. Eustatia, with a confirmation of the above account.

B O S T O N, Sept. 10.

Last Saturday about 40 fail of British men of war and transports appeared off Bedford, at six o'clock they landed about 4000 British troops, Tories, &c. under the command of General Gray, and then began their hellish work, of burning the rope-walks, twelve dwelling-houses in the lower street, and all the store-houses and the principal part of the shipping in that harbour; also burnt all the dwelling-houses and shipping at M'Pherson's wharf, and the principal part of the houses at the head of the river, and the mills; and burnt two or three houses on the road on the east side towards Fairhaven, and a number of shipping. The enemy embarked on Sunday and Monday, and on Monday night re-landed a party to burn some vessels and stores at Fairhaven, but were prevented. The fleet remained at the harbour's mouth on Tuesday last. They killed Abraham Rufiel and a boy, wounded one Cook, Lieut. Mitchel mortally wounded.

The above intelligence was received from a gentleman who arrived in town last evening from Bedford, and who is a person of undoubted veracity.

Saturday last arrived at an Eastern port, a prize brigantine bound to Quebec, having on board 180 pipes of wine, and 200 casks of beef, pork and butter, besides other articles. She was taken, it is said, by the Montgomery privateer, from Salem.

Lately arrived at an Eastern port, a prize brigantine of 160 tons, from Britain, but last from Madeira, bound to New-York, a very valuable prize, laden

with wines, tea, and provisions of various kinds. She was captured by the Black Prince, a privateer ship of 20 guns, fitted out at Salem.

Sept. 17. Our inveterate enemies, since destroying a great part of the town of Bedford, have been employed in ravaging and destroying upon the South shore, particularly at Home's and Woods's Hole, where they have burnt and carried off several vessels.

Friday last returned into port, the privateer Providence, commanded by Capt. Rathburne. On the 7th ult. Capt. Rathburne fell in with about 30 sail of transports, all of force, with Scotch troops on board; one of which he engaged for some time, having about 200 soldiers on board, but quitted her. It is said they are arrived at Halifax.

Worcester, Sept. 10. The ratification of the treaty of commerce, &c. between the United States of America and France, was received in England the 3d of July. General Howe arrived in England the 1st of July.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Boston, dated September 8.

"The enemy at Newport are reinforced so as to amount to 11,000 men. Many conjectures are made concerning them. Some imagine they will leave the Continent—others think the war will be in this quarter.—Time in a little space will determine it."

Sunday night, the 13th inst. a body of the enemy from Kingsbridge came out, and advanced towards our light infantry, with an intent, as was supposed, to have surprized them, but on account of some deserter which came to us and gave an account of their movement, they thought proper to retire.

The division of troops under the command of General Gates, who marched to the Eastward, we hear are halted at Bedford.

FISH-KILL, September 24.

On Saturday last his Excellency General WASHINGTON arrived at this place, and having viewed the hospitals and public stores, he set out the next day for Frederickburgh.

Head-Quarters is removed from White-Plains to Frederickburgh, where part of our army have arrived, and the remainder are expected in a few days, who are to encamp on Quaker-Hill.

Extract of a letter from Col. Alden, dated at Cherry-Valley, Sept. 18, 1778.

"This moment by express received a letter from Col. Klock, inclosed was a letter from Col. Bellinger to Klock, from the German-Flatts.

Bellinger informs, that yesterday the enemy burnt all the houses and barns on the Flatts, excepting the church and the fort on the North side, and the church and Herkemer's house on the South side.

"Ninety-six fat oxen arrived the evening before the Flatts were destroyed, bound to Fort Stanwix,—these were drove off by the enemy.—The Indians left the Flatts immediately after burning the houses, and are by this time perhaps 30 miles from that place. I am informed that the militia on the river were not collected until last night, that they are now on their way to join me in order to pursue the enemy,—which will be in vain.—I understand that the enemy were between four and five hundred."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.

Letter from Major-General Sullivan to his Excellency General Washington, dated Providence, Sept. 10, 1778.

Dear General,
I CAN only inform you at present that the enemy have left Bedford, but are still hovering round the shore; they have burnt ten dwelling-houses, all the stores, and all the vessels but one in Bedford. Sir Henry Clinton left them at New-London, and returned to New-York in a frigate. Major-General Gray commands the party, which consist of one regiment of light infantry and one of grenadiers, of six hundred men each, and two brigades, consisting of eight regiments, viz. the 15th, 42d, 33d, 64th, 17th, 37th, 46th and 44th. A sergeant has deserted from them with an orderly book, which gives the information—Lord Howe, with a fleet of seventeen sail of the line, is standing off and on before Newport harbour. From the declaration of the inhabitants of Newport, of a number of persons exchanged, and of gentlemen who have been on the island, as well as the similar declarations of a number of deserters, the enemy had between a thousand and fifteen hundred killed and wounded in the action of the 29th. One who lived in the hospital, and is said to be a person of veracity, saw the returns of the surgeon, which amounted to a thousand and sixty-one. It is agreed, on all hands, that three hundred and twenty were killed and mortally wounded on the field. I beg your Excellency to transmit a copy of this letter to Congress; and believe me to be, with the most profound respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN."

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter, dated Georgetown, September 21.

"The Montgomery privateer is arrived at Annapolis. She left Nantz the 14th July last. The advices by her are, that the French fleet had sailed up the British channel, and blocked up the English fleet in the harbour of Portsmouth; that there was great confusion in England; and that there was above 30,000 manufacturers and others in great distress for want of employ, being chiefly supported by public contributions."

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 30.

"On Saturday the 12th instant, was married at Phillips-Hill, the feat of Philip Van Horne, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Beach, STEPHEN MOYLAN, Esq. Colonel-Commandant of the American Light Dragoons, to Miss MARY RICKETTS VAN HORNE, eldest Daughter of Colonel Van Horne: A Lady possessed of every accomplishment to render the marriage state happy."

We hear that Ezekiel Forman, who was under sentence of death on a conviction for high-treason, is pardoned on condition of his leaving this State in two months, and the United States in six months, from the date of his pardon, and never returning again into any of them.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be held in the county of Gloucester on Tuesday the seventeenth day of November, and in the county of Salem on Monday the thirtieth day of November next; in the county of Cumberland on Friday the eleventh day of December, and in the county of Cape-May on Monday the twenty-first day of December next.

We are told that a late New-York paper contains an advertisement to the following effect:

All the Loyal Refugees in this city are desired to meet at a certain time and place, to deliberate on matters of the greatest importance.—From whence it is apprehended that New-York will shortly be evacuated; and that those gentry are in time wisely adopting measures to escape the vengeance of their country.

We are informed that on Friday the 18th instant, two armed ships and two brigs, belonging to the enemy, came to anchor close to the bar off Tom's River Inlet, where they lay all night, and next morning between seven and eight o'clock, they sent into the inlet seven armed boats with between 20 and 30 men in each, who retook the ship Washington, formerly called the Love and Unity, and two sloops which were near the bar, with most of their crews. The Captain of the ship, his Mate, Boatswain, and three sailors, made their escape in one of the sloop's boats. Soon after they got ashore, a certain Robert M'Mullen, (who some time since was condemned with William Dillon to be hanged for burglary in Monmouth, and both having been reprieved, the former entered himself aboard of this ship) took the boat and made off to the enemy, huzzaing as he went. Dillon, who also joined them some time before, was supposed to pilot the British vessels into the inlet.

On the 18th inst. died at Mount-Holly, after a long and painful illness, HENRY PAXSON, Esq. in the 60th year of his age. Next day his remains were interred in Friends burial-ground at that place, attended by a large concourse of people of all denominations.

We hear that John M' Kinley, Esq. late President of the Delaware State, was lately exchanged for W. Franklin, Esq. formerly Governor of this State.

In Rivington's Royal Gazette of the 16th inst. is the following paragraph, viz.

Saturday last sundry of the inhabitants of Huntington, Long-Island, were brought to our gaol for piloting the rebels in their different excursions from Connecticut, on that island.

Tuesday fe'night, about 3000 of the enemy from New-York landed near Hackinsack, where they are plundering the country of forage, &c. To facilitate this business, they have sent a number of vessels up Hackinsack and Passaic Rivers to carry off the plunder; but from the great body of the militia ordered out, and now collecting with all possible dispatch, to reinforce General Maxwell, there is good reason to believe these free-booters will, ere long, be driven to the place from whence they came.

It is asserted that the enemy at New-York, not yet fatiated with blood and rapine, and finding our army had removed to Frederickburgh, in Connecticut, have detached another strong body within a few miles of the White Plains, in order to murder and ravage the wretched inhabitants who lately lay between our lines and those of the enemy; but to this detachment his Excellency our Commander in Chief will, no doubt, pay proper attention.

We hear from good authority, that France has not yet declared WAR against England; but, what is tantamount, his Most Christian Majesty hath published an Edict throughout his dominions for making reprisals of his Britannick Majesty's ships where-ever they may be found. This is done in order to retaliate for the insult offered the French flag in attacking the Belle Poule, by part of Admiral Kepple's fleet.

We have this moment learned, that the enemy at Hackinsack are commanded by Gen. Clinton, and that their numbers are daily increasing by troops sent from New-York. As a party of them are bending their course north-eastward, and having sent a number of their ships up the North river, it is apprehended their plan is to cut off the communication between the Southern and Eastern States.—In this we hope they will be disappointed.

We learn that yesterday afternoon a gentleman came to Philadelphia from Baltimore, who reports, that a vessel had arrived there in ten days from St. Eustatia, the Captain of which informs, that the Island of Dominica is taken either by the French or Spaniards, and that a large Spanish fleet had failed for Jamaica.

*** Advertisements omitted this week to be in our next.

READY MONEY is expected for inserting ADVERTISEMENTS in this GAZETTE.

To be sold by publick Vendue, On Wednesday, the 25th Day of November next,

A PLANTATION, containing 410 acres, late the property of Valentine Ent, late of Amwell, deceased, lying within one mile of Howell's ferry; whereon is a good stone dwelling-house, a good Dutch barn, a large bearing orchard, a convenient tan-yard, with a good stone currying-shop. One half of said plantation is cleared and in good fence, fifteen acres of good meadow, and more may be made. The whole is well watered. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, and an indisputable title given by

SUSANNAH ENT, } Executrix,
PETER MOORE, } Executor.

Amwell, Hunterdon county, Sept. 23, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable LOT of MEADOW LAND, lying at the mouth of Watson's creek, in the township of Nottingham, generally known by the name of Wood's Island; containing about six acres mowable, cuts twelve tons of the best kind of hay the season. One uncommon advantage attending it is, that it does not require either bank or drain. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, near the premises.

JOHN WATSON, jun.
Nottingham, Sept. 26, 1778.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, on the 17th inst. two COWS, both of them heavy with calf; one mostly white, marked with a crop and a half-penny on the off ear; the other a red cow, with a white back and face, and a very short tail, has a hole in the off ear, but split out. Whoever takes up and secures the said cows, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE HAWK.
Windfor townsh. county of Middlesex, Sept. 30. 1778.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the farm of the subscriber, the 15th day of July last, a bright bay MARE, about 14 hands high, has a short switch tail, a large star in her forehead, the cramp at times in one or both of her hind legs, which appears most at the time of her first going off. She has a horse colt about two months old, of a dun colour, with a large blaze in his face. Whoever brings said mare and colt to the subscriber, in Bensalem township, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, if taken up in the neighbourhood, or in proportion if at a distance.

JOHN GILL. 3s
Buck county, Bensalem township, Aug. 8, 1778.

Forty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the gaol of Somerset county, on the night of the fourteenth instant, Jacob Fulkerson, about six feet high, straight light hair, about 55 years old, very much addicted to drinking; had on when he went away, a blue coat, tow trousers, and an old wool hat: Also Timothy Flude, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well set, light hair, and of a fair complexion, about 30 years old; had on when he went away, a light jacket without sleeves, and linen breeches, a small rimmed beaver hat; he calls himself a light horseman. Both of said persons were confined for horse stealing. Whoever takes up the said Fulkerson and Flude, shall have Twenty Dollars for each, and all reasonable charges paid, by

PETER DUMONT, Sheriff.
Hillsborough, Somerset county, Sept. 15, 1778.

CAME to my plantation the beginning of September, a small brown pony MARE; she has neither brand nor mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

ISAAC HOWELL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the 30th of August last, a dark brown MARE, branded on the off thigh with S. H. or J. H. Also a bay MARE, with one white hind foot, has neither brand nor mark. The owner or owners are desired to prove his or their property, pay charges and take them away.

ROELOFF VOORHEES.
New-Brunswick, Sept. 18, 1778.

FOUND, at Tom's river, Monmouth county, New-Jersey, September 1, 1778, a loaded WHIP, made in May, 1775, with the letters I. W. on the head. The owner, paying for this advertisement, may have the whip by applying to John Stephenson, at Morris-town.

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

HAS removed his Medicines, &c. from Reading to his store in Philadelphia, on the North side of Market-street, next door to the corner of Second-street, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, where he manufactures and sells the best velvet corks, and mustard; he gives seven pounds ten shillings per bushel for mustard seed, and twenty shillings per half peck. A good cork-cutter is wanted, and a man that understands making the GR Holland stone ware.

Said RICHARDS has at Lambertton, (one mile below Trenton) put his stores, wharf, and his schooner called the Lambertton Packet, in proper order for the reception of goods to and from Philadelphia, and for the accommodation of passengers.

A Valuable Grift and Merchant Mill, on the river Delaware, 20 miles from Philadelphia, situated in the borough of Bristol, and county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania. The mill is about 80 feet long and 40 wide, three stories high, with very commodious meal-loft, packing-rooms and granaries; has three pair of stones, one of French Burr's, one of Cologne's and one of country stones, with two water wheels. The bolting and hoisting gears go by water; and shallops can load and unload at the mill door. Seventy-six acres of wood-land adjoining the mill-pond will be disposed of with the mills, as well as two smaller lots of ground, consisting of about 6 or 7 acres; fifty acres of the wood-land is exceedingly well timbered, and a swamp. For terms apply to Doctor *William M'Urvaire*, living in the borough of Bristol aforesaid.

FOR SALE in Trenton,

A STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, with two good rooms on a floor, two stories high and a good garret, with a kitchen in the cellar, standing in the main street nearly opposite Stacy Potts's: Likewise a Lot of Land of a little more than ten acres, adjoining the garden lately belonging to General Dickinson on the river road, and is bounded by the river; pleasantly situated; with about four acres of good meadow that may be part watered, and an orchard of about one hundred good bearing trees of grafted fruit of the best kind; also a spring of water that never fails, a little above the meadow; all in good fence most part new, about half a mile from Trenton. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the Printer of this paper, or to the subscriber, **JOHN PLASKETT.**
August 31, 1778.

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, situate in Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, ten miles distant from Trenton, up the River road, containing 370 acres land, 200 thereof cleared, the remainder rough, but remarkable good wood land, 20 acres good meadow made, about ten more may be made, well fenced; on the premises are a good stone dwelling-house two stories high, a stone kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, a young orchard; and the whole farm plentifully watered. On another part of said tract are other convenient buildings. For terms enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE.

JOHN RAMSAY, at Bottle-Hill, (four miles from Morristown) intending soon to remove to Philadelphia, will dispose of the FARM on which he now lives, about thirty acres. It is remarkable for having two orchards of the best grafted fruits—of apples, peaches, plums, cherries, mulberries, &c. a tolerable garden, kitchen adjoining the house, with a well of good water before the door, barn and other out-houses, &c.

A FARM adjoining the same, about sixty acres; having also two excellent orchards just in prime, a good well of water before the house door, and a barn, &c.

A FARM at a short distance, about ninety acres, with two large orchards, a good well at the house, two barns, a cyder-mill with two presses under cover which is constantly employed thro' the season, being handy to convey the cyder from thence to the still-house without carting.

Likewise (either with or without the farm) the same convenient still-house, with two stills and worms as good as new, one of 40, the other of 100 gallons, with hogheads and cisterns to contain about 300 barrels; the worm tubs supplied with water from an upper spring with a gutter without the trouble of pumping; eighty or ninety barrels of cyder can be distilled weekly. It is well supplied every fruit season with as much as can possibly be distilled, and is now at work; it has every convenience for filling of cyder or grain spirits.

The premises above-mentioned to be sold at private sale, and will be shewn by the owner at any time when called on. The purchaser of either place, by paying one-third of the value, may have any time that best suits to pay the balance.

He has also for sale, by the quantity,—Indigo, of the best quality; copperas; pepper; Geneva and apple spirit; Irish linens; a good mare four years old, with a spring colt, and one or two good draft-horses.
September 20, 1778.

TO BE SOLD, by publick vendue, in three months from the date, or at private sale any time before. One hundred and fifty acres of good land, situate in Mendham, Morris county, whereon the subscriber now lives, where a publick house has been kept, with two good frame houses and kitchens adjoining the same, and good cellars under both, with two good frame barns, three very good orchards, about thirty acres of good meadow and more easily may be made. The above premises is well watered and timbered. It being so well known, there needs no particularizing. Conditions will be made known and due attendance given by me
Aug. 28, 1778.

MORGAN YOUNG.

Ogden and Curtis

HAVE for sale, at their store next door to the Court-house in Morris-town, Barbados and French rum, loaf and brown sugars, indigo, brimstone and bees-wax in hogheads, tierces and barrels; choice snuff in bladders; bohea and green tea, coffee, pepper, allspice, cloves, cinnamon, copperas, saltpetre, gun-powder, red-wood and logwood;—a few pieces Irish linen, some broadcloths with linings and trimmings, plain and flowered fattins, pelongs, gauze, cambicks, ribbands, silk and cotton romall handkerchiefs, sewing silks, threads, cutteaux, penknives, scissars, excellent needles by the thousand, wool-cards, playing ditto, bombazene, drillings, striped holland, &c. &c. Also hollow ware, such as kettles, pots, pye-pans, waggon-boxes, large salt kettles, &c. and good flour by the barrel only.—They have no objection against taking money of the State of New-York.

Old Jamaica **SPIRIT** and Barbados **RUM**,
By the hoghead or less quantity;
Best London lump **WHITE LEAD**; black **HORN BUTTONS**;—And

An excellent FARM of about 500

acres, lying at *Karitan*,
To be sold by **ABRAHAM LOTT**, at *Beverwyck*, near *Morris-Town*;

From whom may also be had, in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce,
The very best **ROCK SALT**.
August 29, 1778.

To be Sold by publick Vendue,
At the subscriber's house near Princeton, on the 1st day of October next, viz.

HORSES, cattle, sheep, hogs, Indian corn and buckwheat in the ground, 20 tons of hay; household and kitchen furniture; two riding chairs, two waggons, and many other farming utensils; a few remains of a store.—The vendue to begin at 8 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and the conditions made known by
Sept. 22, 1778.

JOSIAH SHELTON, Exec.

TO BE SOLD,

In two acre lots, at publick vendue, by the subscribers, on Saturday, the 3d of October next,

THIRTY acres of **CEDAR SWAMP**, lying in Monmouth county, within two Miles of Ridge-way's saw-mills, on the main branch of Tom's river; 20 whereof are to be sold for ever, the other 10 to be leased for five years. The whole is good for boards, rails and shingles. The vendue to begin at 9 o'clock on said day; when due attendance will be given on the Premises, and the conditions made known by
Francis Chumard,
Jacob Foster.

N. B. Persons who incline to purchase, are desired to attend early in the morning.
Sept. 21, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH about 30, and her son about 7 years old, both very healthy, and remarkably stout and strong. The wench is used to all kinds of country work, both in door and out. The price is 1200 dollars.
Pitts Town, Sept. 16, 1778.

MOORE BURMAN.

TO BE SOLD, the very valuable plantation whereon the continental ferry is kept, about one mile below Trenton; it contains between 6 and 700 acres, has a very great proportion of meadow and a sufficiency of woodland. It has every requisite to recommend it to the gentleman or farmer; amongst which are its pleasant situation, rich meadows, ferry, orchards, fishery, large fish-pond wherein 1000 sturgeon may be kept, and great front on the river Delaware, a part of which is very suitable for a town, as it has beautiful high banks and lays below the falls. If the plantation is disposed of, all the stock and farming utensils with part of the household furniture, all new and very elegant, will be sold. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.
Sept. 17, 1778.

WILLIAM TRENT.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Salem, New-Jersey, September 12, 1778.
RAN-AWAY on the 26th of February last, with the British light infantry, a **NEGRO MAN** named Harry, but it is probable he may change his name; he is about 28 years of age, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, a stout well made fellow, born at Salem, at one Jost Miller's; has a large nose. He went as waiting-man to Capt. Hambleton, of the 52d light-infantry. It is thought he will leave the soldiers and go into the country, and may perhaps endeavour to pass for a free man: Had on when he went away, a fustian coat with a red collar, light broadcloth breeches, two coarse shirts, one fine ditto, a good hat cut maccaroni fashion, good stockings and shoes. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
ROBERT JOHNSON.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour said Negro at their peril.

PRACTITIONERS of **PHYSICK** may be supplied at moderate prices, at the Printing-Office in Trenton, with the following Articles; **JESUITS BARK, JALAP, RHUBARB, SENNA and MANNA**—All of the first quality.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday the 20th day of October 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 bills of Benjamin Pratt, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the *Love and Unity*, lately commanded by Captain Glovers—Of Yelverton Taylor, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the *Good Intent*, lately commanded by John Rosby: the schooner or vessel called the *Fame*, lately commanded by Francis Coffin, and the schooner or vessel called the *Hannah*—Of Moses Griffin, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the *George*, lately commanded by Captain Smith—Of David Stevens and Micajah Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the *Venus*, lately commanded by Thomas Chowne—Of Samuel Ingerfol (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the *Peggy*, lately commanded by George Keeble—Of Samuel Ingerfol, Captain Griffin, and John Turner (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the *Recovery*, lately commanded by William Johnson—Of Yelverton Taylor, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the *Caroline*—And of Enoch Stillwell, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or shallop supposed to be named the *Marydunco*, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.
September 14, 1778.

By order of the Judge,
BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

CAME into the hands of the subscriber, at Sherrard's Ferry, a bay **HORSE**, supposed to be a cast horse, which might have strayed from the purchaser, being very thin of flesh, about 14 hands high, with a small star on his forehead, branded *CA* on the near shoulder and buttock, paces, trots, and has been used to the gears. If no owner appears for said horse he will be deemed continental property.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, A. C. I.

N. B. The above horse was taken up near Coryell's Ferry. August 22d, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Trenton, on Sunday the 6th inst. a dark brown **HORSE**, about 14 and a half hands high.—The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
Sept. 10, 1778.

ISRAEL REED.

STRAYED or stolen, on the night of the 5th inst. out of the pasture of the Widow Van Waggoner at Pompton, a black **HORSE**, 14 hands high, with a blaze in his forehead, eight years old, paces and trots, and is branded with *CVW* on his off side.—Whoever will secure horse and thief (if stolen) shall receive Fifty Dollars; if strayed, and will bring him to the owner at Pompton, or me the subscriber in Morristown, shall receive Twenty Dollars and all reasonable charges.
September 10, 1778.

JOHN VAN BUEREN.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 5th inst. from the subscriber at the Scotch Plains in Essex county, New-Jersey, a dark bay **MARE** and **COLT**, both have a small star in their foreheads; the mare is about 14 hands high, trots and paces; as does the colt. Whoever takes up said mare and colt, and secures them, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.
Sept. 7, 1778.

JOHN WEBSTER, the 3d.

Wants employ, as a CLERK,

A Young man, who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and attention to business.—Any Gentleman inclined to employ such a person, by sending proposals to the Printer hereof, shall be duly answered.
Sept. 1, 1778.

LAST night broke gaol in New-Brunswick, a certain Doctor **JOHN HUNT**, about 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, long black hair, thick, well set and very likely: Also a certain **JOHN WARREN**, about 23 years of age, and about the same height as the former, very fair complexion and bold look, speaks quick and very impertinent: Also a certain **JOHN BURROW**, about 35 or 36 years of age, about five feet 5 or 6 inches high, swarthy complexion, short black hair, and lived near Bonan-town. Whoever secures the above fellows, or either of them, in any gaol of the United States, and gives notice thereof, shall receive 60 Dollars for Hunt, 30 for Warren, and 20 for Burrow, and reasonable charges, paid by
JOHN VANKIRK, Sheriff of Middlesex.