

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, J U N E 23, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extracts from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS,
May 20, 1779.

THE Delegates of Virginia laid before Congress certain powers and instructions to them given by the General Assembly of their State, which were read, and are as follows:

"In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Saturday the 19th of December, 1778.

Resolved nemine contradicente, That our Delegates in Congress be instructed to propose to Congress, that they recommend to each of the States named as parties in the Articles of Confederation, heretofore laid before and ratified by this Assembly, that they authorize their Delegates in Congress to ratify the said Articles, together with the Delegates of so many other of the said States as shall be willing, so that the same shall be for-ever binding on the States so ratifying, notwithstanding that a part of those named shall decline to ratify the same, allowing nevertheless to the said States so declining either a given or indefinite time, as to Congress shall seem best, for acceding to the said Confederation, and making themselves thereby Members of the Union.

Resolved nemine contradicente, That our said Delegates now in office, or hereafter to be appointed, be authorized and required, and are hereby authorized and required, to ratify the said Articles of Confederation on the part of this Commonwealth, with so many of the other States named in them as parties as shall on their part ratify the same.

Test. A. Cary, S. S. B. Harrison, S. H. D."

In pursuance of the above powers and instructions the said Delegates moved in the words following:

"Whereas it is of the greatest importance to the safety, honour and interest of the United States that the Confederation be closed as soon as may be, and rendered for-ever binding on the States acceding thereto: *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to each of the States named as parties to the Confederation, that they authorize their Delegates in Congress to ratify the same on or before the day of next, in conjunction with the Delegates of so many other of the said States as shall be willing; to the end that the same may be thenceforward for-ever binding on the States so ratifying, notwithstanding that a part of those named shall decline to ratify the same."

Ordered, That the consideration of the said motion be postponed to Tuesday next.

The Delegates of Virginia then delivered in a paper signed by them in the words following:

"In consequence of the foregoing instructions and powers to us given, we do hereby declare, that we are ready and willing to ratify the Confederation with any one or more States named therein, so that the same shall be for-ever binding upon the State of Virginia.

Signed, *Mercyweather Smith, Richard-Henry Lee, Cyrus Griffin, William Fleming.*"

May 21. The Delegates of Maryland informed Congress that they have received instructions respecting the Articles of Confederation, which they are directed to lay before Congress, and to have entered on the journals; the instructions being read, are as follows:

"Instructions of the General Assembly of Maryland to George Plater, William Paca, William Carmichael, John Henry, James Forbes, and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esquires.

Gentlemen, Having conferred upon you a trust of the highest nature, it is evident we place great confidence in your integrity, abilities and zeal to promote the general welfare of the United States, and the particular interest of this State, where the latter is not incompatible with the former; but to add greater weight to your proceedings in Congress, and to take away all suspicion that the opinions you there deliver and the votes you give may be the mere opinions of individuals, and not resulting from your knowledge of the sense and deliberate judgment of the State you represent, we think it our duty to instruct you as followeth on the subject of the Confederation, a subject in which unfortunately a supposed difference of interest has produced an almost equal division of sentiments among the several States composing the Union: We say a supposed difference of interests; for if local attachments and prejudices, and the avarice and ambition of individuals, would give way to the dictates of a sound policy, founded on the principles of justice, (and no other policy but what is founded on those immutable principles deserves to be called sound) we flatter ourselves this apparent diversity of interests would soon vanish, and all the States would confederate on terms mutually advantageous to all; for they would then perceive that no other Confederation than one so formed can be lasting. Although the pressure of immediate calamities, the dread of their continuance from the appearance of dis-union, and some other pe-

culiar circumstances, may have induced some States to accede to the present Confederation, contrary to their own interests and judgments, it requires no great share of foresight to predict, that when those causes cease to operate the States which have thus acceded to the Confederation will consider it as no longer binding, and will eagerly embrace the first occasion of asserting their just rights and securing their independence. Is it possible that those States, who are ambitiously grasping at territories, to which in our judgment they have not the least shadow of exclusive right, will use with greater moderation the increase of wealth and power derived from those territories, when acquired, than what they have displayed in their endeavours to acquire them? we think not; we are convinced the same spirit which hath prompted them to insist on a claim so extravagant, so repugnant to every principle of justice, so incompatible with the general welfare of all the States, will urge them on to add oppression to injustice. If they should not be incident by a superiority of wealth and strength to oppress by open force their less wealthy and less powerful neighbours, yet the depopulation, and consequently the impoverishment of those States, will necessarily follow, which by an unfair construction of the Confederation may be stripped of a common interest in, and the common benefits deriveable from the western country. Suppose, for instance, Virginia indisputably possessed of the extensive and fertile country to which she has set up a claim, what would be the probable consequences to Maryland of such an undisturbed and undisputed possession? They cannot escape the least discerning. Virginia, by selling on the most moderate terms a small proportion of the lands in question, would draw into her Treasury vast sums of money, and in proportion to the sums arising from such sales, would be enabled to lessen her taxes: Lands comparatively cheap, and taxes comparatively low with the lands and taxes of an adjacent State, would quickly drain the State thus disadvantageously circumstanced of its most useful inhabitants, its wealth and its consequence in the scale of the confederated States would sink of course. A claim so injurious to more than one half if not the whole of the United States, ought to be supported by the clearest evidence of the right. Yet what evidences of that right have been produced? what arguments alledged in support either of the evidence or the right? none that we have heard of deserving a serious refutation.

It has been said that some of the Delegates of a neighbouring State have declared their opinion of the impracticability of governing the extensive dominion claimed by that State; hence also the necessity was admitted of dividing its territory and erecting a new State, under the auspices and direction of the elder, from whom no doubt it would receive its form of government, to whom it would be bound by some alliance or confederacy, and by whose Councils it would be influenced; such a measure, if ever attempted, would certainly be opposed by the other States, as inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the proposed Confederation. Should it take place, by establishing a sub-confederacy, Imperium in Imperio, the State possessed of this extensive dominion must then either submit to all the inconveniences of an overgrown and unwieldy government, or suffer the authority of Congress to interpose at a future time, and to lop off a part of its territory to be erected into a new and free State, and admitted into the Confederation on such conditions as shall be settled by nine States. If it is necessary for the happiness and tranquility of a State thus overgrown, that Congress should hereafter interfere and divide its territory, why is the claim to that territory now made and so pertinaciously insisted on? we can suggest to ourselves but two motives; either the declaration of relinquishing at some future period a portion of the country, now contended for, was made to lull suspicion asleep, and to cover the designs of a secret ambition, or if the thought was seriously entertained, the lands are now claimed to reap an immediate profit from the sale.—We are convinced policy and justice require that a country unsettled at the commencement of this war, claimed by the British Crown, and ceded to it by the treaty of Paris, if wrested from the common enemy by the blood and treasure of the Thirteen States, should be considered as a common property, subject to be parcelled out by Congress into free, convenient and independent governments, in such manner and at such times as the wisdom of that Assembly shall hereafter direct.—Thus convinced, we should betray the trust reposed in us by our constituents, were we to authorize you to ratify on their behalf the Confederation, unless it be farther explained: We have coolly and dispassionately considered the subject; we have weighed probable inconveniences and hardships against the sacrifices of just and essential rights; and do instruct you not to

agree to the Confederation, unless an article or articles be added thereto in conformity with our declaration: Should we succeed in obtaining such article or articles, then you are hereby fully empowered to accede to the Confederation.

That these our sentiments respecting the Confederation may be more publicly known, and more explicitly and concisely declared, we have drawn up the annexed declaration, which we instruct you to lay before Congress, to have it printed, and to deliver to each of the Delegates of the other States in Congress assembled copies thereof, signed by yourselves or by such of you as may be present at the time of the delivery; to the intent and purpose that the copies aforesaid may be communicated to our brethren of the United States, and the contents of the said declaration taken into their serious and candid consideration.

Also we desire and instruct you to move at a proper time, that these instructions be read to Congress by their Secretary, and entered on the journals of Congress.

We have spoken with freedom, as becomes freemen; and we sincerely wish, that these our representations may make such an impression on that Assembly as to induce them to make such addition to the Articles of Confederation as may bring about a permanent Union.

A true copy from the proceedings of Dec. 15th, 1778.
Test. T. DUCKETT, C. H. D.

The Delegates for the State of Connecticut laid before Congress farther powers relative to the Articles of Confederation, which were read, and are as follows:

"State of Connecticut, ss. At a General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Connecticut, in America, holden at Hartford by special order of the Governor of said State, on Wednesday the 7th day of April, Anno Domini 1779.

(L. S.) It appearing to this Assembly to be essentially necessary for the preservation, safety, independence and sovereignty of the United States of America, that the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union be acceded to, ratified and confirmed: And whereas all of the said States, except Maryland, have agreed to and confirmed said Articles of Confederation, and Maryland has not acceded to said Articles as drawn up, for reasons heretofore published: And whereas the Confederation of Thirteen States may not be considered as obligatory on Twelve States only:

Resolved, That the Delegates of this State in Congress be directed and empowered, and full power and authority is hereby given and granted to the said Delegates, in the name and behalf of this State, to enter into, ratify and confirm said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union with the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, in the most full and ample manner; always provided, that the State of Maryland be not thereby excluded from acceding to said Confederation at any time hereafter.

A true copy of record,

Examined by GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary."

Resolved, That these United States be called upon, in addition to the sum required by a resolution of Congress of the 2d of January last, for their respective quotas of forty-five millions of dollars, to be paid into the Continental Treasury before the first day of January next, in the proportion following:

New-Hampshire,	1,500,000
Massachusetts-Bay,	6,000,000
Rhode-Island,	750,000
Connecticut,	5,100,000
New-York,	2,400,000
New-Jersey,	2,400,000
Pennsylvania,	5,700,000
Delaware,	450,000
Maryland,	4,680,000
Virginia,	7,200,000
North-Carolina,	3,270,000
South-Carolina,	5,550,000
45,000,000	

Georgia being invaded is hereafter to raise her proportion.

Resolved, That the said several sums, or any greater sums, which shall be paid by any of the States into the Continental Treasury, shall be passed to their respective credits on interest, on the same terms as are prescribed by the resolution of Congress, passed the 22d of November, 1777.

May 22. In consequence of a recommendation from the Board of Treasury,

Resolved, That John Reed, William Coats, John Williams, George Bright, and Levy Budd, be appointed Signers of the Continental Bills of Credit.

The Committee on the Treasury nominate Mr. John-Dyer Mercier, and Mr. Phillip Audibert, to be appointed Commissioners of Accounts.

(See the fourth page.)

B O S T O N, June 10.

Since our last arrived here a brig in 7 weeks from Cadiz. She confirms the account we have repeatedly received of the formidable armament in Spain. There were upwards of 40 men of war in the bay of Cadiz, completely equipt, and ready for sea, very few of which were under 74 guns. The destination of this powerful squadron was still a secret, though the common talk was, that it would soon appear before Gibraltar.

By a gentleman directly from Rhode-Island, we are informed, that last week a large agent ship, laden with provisions, accidentally took fire as she lay in that harbour, and was entirely consumed, together with her cargo. We also learn, that there is no vessel of force there, except two galleys, and the Renown of 50 guns, which arrived with a large prize ship, the day he came away.

P R O V I D E N C E, June 5.

The Boston post informs, that a prize ship from Scotland, with 2600 barrels of provisions, and other valuable articles, is arrived at an eastern port. She was captured by the Pallas privateer, of Newbury.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, June 14.

Three deserters from the enemy, who came in on the 6th instant, on examination, declared as follows, viz.

That they left the enemy's lines between 12 and 1 o'clock that morning, that General Clinton was then at Verplank's Point, together with Generals Vaughan and Matthews, Lords Rawdon and Cathcart.—3000 at the Point.—That they are building a battery and redoubt at Stony-Point, on the other side of the river.—That in the ferry-way are two frigates, and about 18 smaller vessels—one 64 gun ship opposite Tarry-Town. 17th regiment light dragoons, Lord Cathcart's legion, Emerick's corps, Queen's rangers, two regiments of Hessians, 7th, 17th and 23d B. regiments, are with Sir W. Erskine, who commands the flying army, at Dobbs-Ferry.—A Lieut. Col. commands on the other side opposite King's-Ferry, who, with the other principal officers, lodge on board their vessels every night.—It is reported among the soldiers, that they are to continue at the Point about three weeks—44th and 57th B. regiments, and one Hessian ditto, are at King's-Bridge.

The troops which came from Virginia, not being furnished with proper clothing, &c. for the campaign, are permitted to return to New-York for fifteen days—then to come up the river again.

C H A T H A M, June 15.

By intelligence from New-York we learn, that last week a vessel arrived there from Georgia, the Capt. of which was immediately conducted to head-quarters, and after giving an account of the situation of their southern army, a guard was put on board the vessel, and no person was suffered to come ashore or go on board.

General Washington's head-quarters is at Smith's tavern, about 12 or 15 miles from fort Clinton, and 12 miles this side of New-Windfor.

Last week six daring villains in Smith's Clove, had the audacity to fire on two of our light horse, as they were passing in the rear of the army, one of which they wounded in the body, and broke the thigh bone of the other: They were immediately pursued by a party from the army, taken, and one hung; the other five were conducted to head-quarters, and a court-martial being held on them, they were found guilty, and received sentence of death; pursuant to which four were hanged, and it being insinuated to the fifth that if he would discover his accomplices, he would be pardoned, which offer of clemency he eagerly embraced, and conducted a party of our people to a cave in the mountain, the depository of all their plunder, where lay concealed five more, whom they secured. Various articles of plunder were found in their den.

A N N A P O L I S, June 11.

We hear that the Count d'Estaing left Port-Royal on the 22d of May, with twenty-one sail of the line, four of which had joined him from the coast of Africa, where they had destroyed seven settlements for the English. Byron put out from St. Lucia the same day, and the fleets were in fight, so that an engagement may be expected. The Count d'Estaing expected M. Le Motte Picquet with five sail more of the line. Two sail of the line and one merchant ship of 60 guns are expected in the bay of Chefapeake.

B A L T I M O R E, June 8.

On Saturday last the sloop Washington, Captain Burrows, of this port, arrived here from St. Eustatius, which he left the 23d ult. This gentleman informs us, that it was confidently asserted at that island, the day he left it, that the French fleet (which appears to be still commanded by Count d'Estaing, the Count de Gras being second in command) had put to sea from Martinico, completely fitted and manned, and consisted of 25 ships, 19 of which were of the line; that, in consequence of this event, the British fleet, under Admirals Byron and Barrington, of 26 ships, 19 of which are capital ones, immediately put to sea from St. Lucia; and that as these formidable fleets were observed to be in fight of each other, on the 20th ult. to leeward of Dominica, it was thought at St. Statia, that a great and important naval engagement would speedily take place.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 19.

A gentleman just arrived at Baltimore from Holland, by way of St. Statia, hath favoured us with the following spirited speech of Lord George Gordon, in the British House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM sorry to rise so soon after the meeting of Parliament, in opposition to the measures proposed by administration; and I am more especially concerned that it should be a complimentary address to our present Sovereign, moved by the Hon. Member on the other side of the House, one of his Majesty's Lords of Trade (Hon. Charles Greville) and seconded by that very respectable Highland Chieftain, the Thane of Cowdor (Mr. Campbell.) But, Sir, many compliments cannot in reason be expected from the friends of liberty on this side of the House, to that King under whose government the Court of Great-Britain has been rendered contemptible in the eyes of France, and the friendship, commerce, and assistance of America cut off, perhaps forever, from his subjects.

The distresses of the people at home, and the neglect of their possessions abroad, are becoming every day more apparent and intolerable, which render it impossible for me, as one of their Representatives, either to compliment his Majesty, or approve of his conduct in such circumstances. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, to compliment his Majesty in his present situation, would tend much more, in my opinion, to illustrate the servility of the House of Commons, than to exemplify to the world any blessings of his government.

Would his Commons congratulate him on his drawn battle at sea? Would they congratulate him on his retreat by land? Will they compliment him on the third year of the independence of the United States? Will they thank him for the honours and emoluments he has heaped upon his favourites during the course of the summer, particularly on the noble Lord with the blue riband (Right Hon. Lord North) the ostensible Minister at the dismemberment of the empire? Will gentlemen rejoice and be glad at this fresh proof his Majesty has given us in his speech of his gracious intention to carry on the war in America? Will they declare their readiness to impose more taxes on their Constituents? And will they answer to his Majesty, for the people paying them without a revolt at home?

I mention the possibility of a revolt at home, because our Constituents have borne much already; they have been patient and of long-suffering. They have felt a gradual imposition of taxes, till they have become an intolerable oppression; they have seen the revenues of the kingdom lavished in pensions to the most exceptionable characters. They have seen their trade with America cut off; and they have had a successful example of their fellow-subjects revolting from the expensive government of England, to the protection of a wife and virtuous Congress.

All these heavy calamities, with many more, which it would be tedious to enumerate, have been brought upon this country since the accession of the present King; which make me of opinion, that it is not just now a proper time to applaud his wisdom, or support his counsellors.

Much has been said of his Majesty's counsellors—I have opposed them in Parliament with great constancy and firmness, and entertain as bad an opinion of their public capacity as any gentleman on this side of the House does. But they are his Majesty's chosen servants, whom he has been collecting from the different parties ever since his accession—men, I presume, after his own heart.

They proceeded in the war with our Colonies according to his wishes, and America is now nearly lost to Great-Britain. Their unhappy misconduct has rendered them contemptible to many of their fellow-subjects, and they have now little to depend on but his Majesty's favour and firmness. Yet, Sir, I see no prospect of a real change; for I don't believe his Majesty will be guilty of the ingratitude to abandon (at this crisis) his obedient servants in their distresses; and I do not hear, or know, that the people are about to chuse a Congress, or proclaim a Protector.

The times, in my humble opinion, call aloud for a strong remonstrance to the King, setting forth our unparalleled grievances under his Majesty's government. When the people shew an inclination to demand redress, I will accompany them with the greatest pleasure; but I will not be seen complimenting when we should be calling to account.

I am afraid, Sir, I speak too loud, as that may give an appearance of passion to what I assure the House are my most deliberate sentiments. I will say no more at present, but hope to see you rise yourself, Mr. Speaker, in the greatness of your authority, and oppose this designing, mischievous address to his Majesty, which will be doing great honour to your own situation, and to the character of the House, and to the dignity of the people—whom God preserve!

The capture of the ship Oliver Cromwell, of Connecticut, is confirmed. Her brave crew, about 120 in number, were confined to those dreadful receptacles the prison-ships. Sir George Collier, who commands ships of war at New-York, manifestly intends, by this cruel plan, to force our seamen to enlist in the enemy's ships; for the prisoners are daily visited by officers, who entice them to enter the men of war, privateers and transports.—Where is the retaliation solemnly denounced by Congress? A portion of this, administered seasonably, had been a measure of mercy.

A native of this place, who deserted from General

Prevost in South-Carolina, two days after passing the Savannah, came to this city yesterday, having a pass from Gen. Moultrie. This person says he was in the American service in 1776, was taken near Flat-Bush, and enlisted with the British in order to escape; in attempting which he was retaken, and received five hundred stripes. He was a corporal, and belonged to De Lancey's brigade, second battalion. He says, the British forces which crossed into Carolina, three miles below Puryburgh, were 3500 in number, but were joined after he left them, as he heard, by 170 horse, being infantry draughted for that purpose, 50 Indians, and 25 whites disguised as Indians. He reckons the troops left in Georgia at 1700 or 1800, yet gives in the detail of all the Royal army in Carolina and Georgia, as follows: Two battalions of the 71st, British; two of Hessians; two of De Lancey's brigade of Tories; and one of New-York Volunteers, between 200 and 300; these from New-York. The 16th and 64th, British, from St. Augustine; and Brown's Rangers, a corps of about 120, raised in Georgia, mostly prisoners of war. He cannot recollect precisely the day, week or month on which he left Charlestown; but his pass is dated the 2d of May; after which he was five or six days travelling to that place. He stayed there two days, crossing Cooper's river in the evening. Before he set out from George-Town, he heard of the repulse of General Prevost.

A gentleman lately arrived here from Charlestown in South-Carolina, who set out the 8th of May, says, General Pulaski was just going in as he came away; which shews the falsity of the report which prevailed here lately, that the legion had been severely handled in a brush with the enemy.

Thursday last came up the schooner Nancy, Nathaniel Butterfield, late Master, retaken by Captain Charles Alexander, in the brigantine Active. This vessel had been permitted to load some Indian corn and other food in North-Carolina, for the famished inhabitants of Bermuda, but was seized by a cruiser of the enemy, and sent for New-York.

An open boat, called the Skunk, mounting 2 guns and 12 men, belonging to Egg-Harbour, sent in there last Wednesday a vessel with a valuable cargo, which makes her nineteenth prize since she was fitted out.

Extract of a letter from Col. Long, to General Hogan, dated Halifax, North-Carolina, 370 miles from Charlestown, May 31, 1779.

"The brave Gen. Moultrie has defended Charlestown once more against the British troops, who were repulsed three different times, with the loss of about 1000 men, retreated to John's island across Ashley's river, in order to get to the sea-shore to their ship-ship, or defend themselves against Gen. Lincoln, who was in their rear."

William Blair, a sailor, says, he left Charlestown, South-Carolina, on the 9th of May; that on the 7th General Moultrie with the militia got into the town, with Pulaski's legion, and brought with them 180 Green Coats or Tories and 4 Indians; that he remained at Hobcaw till the 12th of May in the morning; that on the 11th in the evening he saw the engagement at a distance, and before he left the ferry, a Lieutenant, who was in the action, came over and reported, that the enemy left 653 on the field, and that the remainder were retreated six or seven miles into the country.

Extract of a letter from General Schuyler to the President of Congress, dated Saratoga, May 30, 1779.

"Yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Deane, copy whereof I have the honor to enclose your Excellency. By intelligence recently received from Canada, all is quiet in that country, as no troops had been sent to the Westward, nor any preparation making for that purpose."

Extract of a letter from James Dean, to General Schuyler, dated Oneida, May 21, 1779.

"Your favour of the 12th instant, together with the inclosed speech, has been duly received. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras seem well satisfied with the speech, and are much rejoiced to hear that Congress are still careful to provide for their necessities. Some of the Chiefs, whom I wish to consult upon the subject of the commissions, having been from home, has obliged me to delay sending the inclosed list, until now, which I have not been able to procure till this day, and it is now forwarded by express.

The Onondagas have divided. Those attached to the enemy have moved off to the westward—the whole of that party, who before the late destruction of their village, had professed to make their peace with the United States, and become their friends, have brought their families and remaining effects to this place: their whole number amounts to 126, 25 of whom are warriors: As the Commissioners have told the Six Nations at the treaty of the German Flats, "That fair speeches and belts of Wampum should not atone for future offences." The Onondagas have fallen upon something, which, they hope, will atone for their past offences, and be considered as a proof of the sincerity of their present professions. They have determined to turn the King's hatchet against his adherents, and take an active and vigorous part in the war in our favour.

Yesterday the Onondagas have desired an interview with me, when they made the following speech, which together with their belt of Wampum and my reply, I transmit.

"Brother attend. WE address you in presence of our children, the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, and of our brothers, the

Caghawagas, who are witnesses to what we say.— We have been unfortunate—very unfortunate—just as we had determined upon peace with our brothers, the Americans, and to unite our minds with theirs, a blow was struck upon us from a quarter the most unexpected. But notwithstanding our misfortune, the resolutions we had made are not shaken, but rather strengthened, as we do not blame our American brethren for what has happened to us. The King and he alone has caused our loss, who, by his art, had corrupted the minds of the Indians. We will therefore in future join with our brothers, the inhabitants of this island, against the King, as our common enemy, and whatever may be the event of the war to our American brothers, we will share their fate. Should the great spirit even decree their fall, we will fall with them.—This, brother, is our firm and final resolution, which is all we have to say.” To which I made the following brief reply.

“Brothers of the Onondaga tribe attend. I have heard all you have said. I like it well,—I am glad you appear so friendly disposed to your American brethren,—I shall not pretend to give an answer in form of your speech, but shall transmit it, together with your belt, to the great men who sit round the Council fire at Albany. Brothers this is all I have to say.”

A small scouting party of the Oneidas returned yesterday from Buck Island; they have brought three prisoners of the new levies, whom they took upon the island. Nothing worthy of note from the Westward.”
Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TRENTON, JUNE 23.

On the 9th instant a party of Tories, from New-York, landed in Monmouth, and marched with upwards of 50 men to Tenton Falls undiscovered, where they surprized and carried off Col. Hendrickson, Lieutenant Colonel Wikoff, Captains Shadwick and M'Knight, with several privates of the militia—and drove off a few sheep and horned cattle. About 30 of our militia, hastily collected, made some resistance, but were obliged to retire with the loss of two killed and ten wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown.

By a Gentleman who made his escape from New-York on Friday last, we learn that Sir Harry Clinton returned there on Saturday forenoon with his suite and baggage, from his tour up the North-river—That Capt. Armstrong, with several other officers taken in fort La Fayette, contrary to the articles of capitulation, were stripped of their side-arms on their arrival at New-York—That the Delaware Frigate, mounting 32 guns, with 200 men, commanded by Capt. Maion, was taken and sent to an eastern port, by the Boston frigate—That the Rose man of war of 20 guns, Capt. Read, with 160 men, was sunk in an engagement with one of our frigates—That an armed ship of 20 guns, belonging to a Mr. Totton in New-York, with several other armed vessels, have been lately taken by the Queen of France and one other of our frigates off Sandy-Hook, and sent to the eastward—That a short time after fort La Fayette surrendered, fifteen waggon loads of the enemy's wounded were brought into New-York at night—and that General Clinton has sent for all the troops from Halifax.

We hear His Excellency General Washington, having made the necessary disposition of the Continental Army for covering the fort at West-Point, has, in publick orders, thanked and discharged all the militia who had turned out to his assistance in order to check the further progress of the enemy up the North-River.

It is with pleasure we can remark, that, thro' the bountiful goodness of Providence, the crops both of the winter and summer grain, are remarkably promising in this quarter.

* * * Wanted immediately by the Printer of this Paper, two good Journeymen; as well as an Apprentice Lad, about 14 years of age, who can read and write.

THE 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.

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

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

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.

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.

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 1s. per Pound, Wool 2s. Butter 1s. 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. }

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS 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 penny weight 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
2w

JOHN DICKERSON.

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

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS dropt this day between the upper ferry at Trenton and Bristol, a plain GOLD WATCH, with a pinchbeck chain and a triangle christal seal, cyphered W. T. a bull's head and a Cleopatra. Any person who has found the said watch, &c. and will deliver it to Mr. Abraham Hunt at Trenton, Mr. M'Elroy at Bristol, or the subscriber in Philadelphia, will receive the above reward.

June 15, 1779. 1w

WM. TURNBULL.

ALL Persons that have contracted Debts with EDWARD BROOKS, jun. in Bordentown, since September last, are requested to make immediate payment. The highest price will be given for all kind of good furs. He hath for sale a good assortment of the best country made wool hats, likewise scythes and pickles, bohea tea, coffee, pepper, lump brimstone, wool cards, Castile soap, corkicrews, and a quantity of fuller's tenterhooks.

TO 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

RAN-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, 8th June, 1779. 3w

ALL 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'emin, 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, } Admini-
June 16. 2w } STEPHEN HUNT, } strators.

ALL 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.
2|| MARTHA RINGO, Administratrix.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE Board of Justices and Freeholders of the county of Burlington, taking into their serious consideration the alarming state of affairs in respect to the depreciation of our currency, occasioned, as we conceive, by the high prices of provisions and other necessaries of life, both the produce of this and other countries, are of opinion that a stop ought to be put to this growing evil as soon as may be; for which purpose we do recommend it to the Inhabitants of each township in this county to assemble in a General Town Meeting, at the usual place of holding their annual town meetings in each township respectively, on Saturday the 26th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, and there elect three or more judicious persons to represent said township in a general committee of said county; and that the said township committees do respectively meet at the Court-house in Burlington on Tuesday the 20th of July next, in order to devise means for regulating and lowering the prices of provisions and other necessaries of life, manufactures, &c. as they in their discretion may think most equitable.

Black Horse, } By order of the said Board,
June 15, 1779. } JOHN HOW, Clerk.

N. B. It is hoped every other county in the state will enter into measures for the important purpose of appreciating our currency, or, what is the same thing, lowering the price of the necessaries of life.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday the 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

PURSUANT 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.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE 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, Sheriff of Somerset county.

June 18. 2w

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

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-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 or 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

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED 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

The Delegates of New-York, in behalf of their State, moved that Congress come to the following resolutions: "Whereas divers inhabitants, of a certain district of country over a particular part of which the State of New-York, and over the residue of which the State of New-Hampshire, at the time when these United States were Colonies of and subject to the Crown of Great-Britain, did exercise jurisdiction, have under various pretences, refused allegiance thereto, and attempted to constitute themselves into a separate State, under the assumed name of the State of Vermont: Resolved, That the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, are severally intitled to and ought to hold and be maintained in the possession of all the lands and territories which appertained of right to each of them respectively while they were Colonies of and subject to the King of Great-Britain.

Resolved, That none of the said States ought to be or shall be divested of any land or territories over which they respectively exercised jurisdiction at the time aforesaid, unless by judgment of Congress in favour of certain other of the said States claiming the same or any part thereof, and prosecuting that claim in the way prescribed by the Articles of Confederation.

Resolved, That no part or district of one or more of the said States shall be permitted to separate therefrom and become independent thereon, without the express consent and approbation of such State or States respectively.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the said pretended State of Vermont to return peaceably to their former jurisdictions, that is to say, those who have separated from the State of New-York, to the State of New-York, and those who have separated from the State of New-Hampshire, to the State of New-Hampshire.

Resolved, That Congress will readily hear, examine and interpose, to obtain a redress of any grievances of which the said inhabitants may have cause to complain against their said respective States.

Resolved, That nothing in the preceding resolutions contained shall be construed to confirm or prejudice the title of the States of New-Hampshire or New-York to the jurisdictions aforesaid, or to exclude or bar any claims which other States may have thereto or any part thereof."

A motion was thereupon made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Morris,—That on Saturday next Congress be resolved into a Committee of the whole, to consider the foregoing resolutions:

Question put,—Resolved in the affirmative.

The Committee to whom was referred the letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, with the note from Don Juan de Miralles, dated May 13th, 1779, brought in a report; whereupon

Resolved, That the resolutions of Congress passed on the 6th day of March last, relative to the controul of Congress by appeal in the last resort over all jurisdictions for deciding the legality of captures on the high seas, be immediately transmitted to the several States, and that they be respectively requested to take effectual measures for conforming therewith.

Resolved, That the following letter be written to the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, and signed by the President:

SIR, Congress having taken into consideration your letter of the 19th of this month, I am directed to assure you, that as soon as the matter shall in due course come before them, they will attend very particularly to the cases of the vessels stated in the note from Don Juan de Miralles to have been sailing under the flag of his Catholic Majesty, and captured by armed vessels under the flag of the United States; and that they will cause the law of nations to be most strictly observed: That if it shall be found, after due trial, that the owners of the captured vessels have suffered damage from the misapprehension or violation of the rights of war and neutrality, Congress will cause reparation to be made in such manner as to do ample justice and vindicate the honour of the Spanish flag.

That Congress have every possible disposition to cultivate the most perfect harmony with his Catholic Majesty, and to encourage the most liberal and friendly intercourse between his subjects and the citizens of these United States; but they cannot, consistently with the powers intrusted to them and the rights of the States and of individuals, in any case suspend or interrupt the ordinary course of justice.

On motion of Mr. Duane, seconded by Mr. Morris, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas a proposition has been made for exchanging a number of the good citizens of these States who are in captivity at Niagara and its vicinity, for disaffected citizens who are desirous to join the enemy:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department, or any two of them, be authorized and directed, with the concurrence of the Commander in Chief, and the Governor or Executive Authority of the several States, whose citizens respectively shall be the subject of the proposed exchange, to negotiate and settle such exchange in the manner and on the terms they shall judge reasonable and expedient.

WHEREAS 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.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in 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 alledged 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†

ISAAC 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§

New-Jersey, Hunterdon county, Township of Hopewell, May 16, 1779. Sixty Dollars Reward.

Taken from a waggon in TRENTON, ON the sixteenth day of May,

Some time in the night, A mare all over black, But the near hind foot white. A curl'd main and tail, And a very bad eye, About ten years old And above 14 hands high. She being shod all round, A tender mouth I do tell, A slow pace she can go, But trots and canters well. Whoever secures the thief That to justice he may come, And likewise the beast That the owner may get her home: They may call upon me, And I will them repay The sum above-mentioned, And that without delay. Or half the sum mentioned For either of the two, And that I do promise I will pay unto you. And also the charges That's reasonable and fair, I will pay without fail, And that I declare. And now, my dear countrymen, If this prize you will gain, I your humble servant, Forever will remain. JOSEPH TITUS.

THE creditors of John Bainbridge, late of New-Jersey, deceased, are desired to call upon the subscriber, in Market-Street, near Second-Street, Philadelphia, in one month from the date hereof, for a dividend of the monies now in my hands. Those who do not apply, will be excluded.

May 14, 1779. 4w* C. CLAY.

THE 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*

WAS stolen or strayed away from Bottle-hill tavern in Morris county, an iron-grey HORSE, scant 14 hands high, between 7 and 8 years old, and has a raw nose and white face, a low neck, his hip bones high and short buttock, his hind legs both white and toes of his hoof much wore, he is shod before and one of his shoes longer than the other; he is thin in flesh, paces, trots and gallops very well. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him that the owner may have him again, shall have twenty dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living near Shameny ferry.

June 1, 1779. 3w† PETER GORDON.

FOR SALE. All the lands and improvements belonging to the subscriber, at Crosswicks landing, in navigation to Philadelphia, in a rich and populous neighbourhood; consisting of a large two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, fundry store houses and other buildings, all new and in good repair. Credit, immediate possession, and a good title will be given. Enquire of Isaiah Robbins near the premises, or in Philadelphia to CHARLES COOKE. 3*

Gloucester, June 7, 1779.

IN 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 hereinafter 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 Longacom-ing: One other small piece of cedar swamp lying on Proffer's run, near the above-mentioned; all 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 Lousetown 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 Fifer 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 Forfman'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 Swedesborough, 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. 4w†

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Hadden, jun. of Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, on bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring their accounts properly attested, in order to receive their just dues.

JAMES CROWELL, Administrator. Woodbridge, May 28, 1779. 2w§

Hillsborough, Somerset County, June 14, 1779.

WANTED,

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER. A Person with or without a small family, being sufficiently qualified and of a moral character, will find employment, by applying to Dr. Thomas Van Derveer, near Somerset Court-house. 2w§

STRAYED or stolen on Tuesday night the 25th inst. out of the pasture of Mr. Daniel Ketcham, in Monolopon, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, has a large star in his forehead, branded GR on his buttocks, a natural pacer, carries middling well. Whoever takes up said horse, and either sends him to, or notifies the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded. ANDREW BOWN. Middletown, May 31, 1779. 2||

LOST between the 6th and 10th of May ult. on the road leading from Pluck'emin 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'emin 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.