

GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Price Fifteen Pence single, One Shilling by the quantity. Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

To be SOLD at Public Vendue. On the premises, the thirteenth of February next, at Ten o'clock in the afternoon.

A PLANTATION containing three hundred and twenty acres, with the usual allowance, situate in Dover township, York county, six miles from York town, on the left hand road to Carlisle, known by the name of Opp's Place, about one hundred and thirty acres cleared, the remainder good young timber. There are on the premises, a good log dwelling-house two stories high, with four well-finished rooms, a new barn with steeple stables, a large orchard, about nine acres of meadow in good order, and twelve more may be made; also twenty acres of fall grain in the ground, one third of which goes with the place; likewise a good spring, and a large paled garden with locust posts on said place. One thousand pounds of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in yearly payments of two hundred pounds each, with security if required. Any person inclining to purchase at private sale, or on the day above-mentioned, may be informed of the title by applying to the subscriber in York-Town, who will give an infallible one. W. WILLIAM BAILEY.

T O B E S O L D,

For Centennial Mose only, ONE hundred and twenty three acres of land on POWELL'S CREEK, in Upper Paxton Township, in the County of York, containing about one third of Five hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Turbutt Township, in the County of Northumberland. An undivided half of one thousand and fifty, five and a half acre of land on the Shawney-Cabin Creek, in the County of Bradford. An undivided share of Indiana, containing a large body of land on the River Ohio, granted to the sufferers of 1763. A 44th part of two undivided large tracts of land on the Mississippi River, in the Illinois country. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber, living in Lancaster. G. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

L O S T,

On Friday evening the fifteenth inst. (January) between Three-fort and Carr's Alley, A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, cyphered R. C. Whoever will deliver it to the subscriber shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward.

ROBERT CORREY, Jun. N. B. A number of IRON SHOES to be sold by ROBERT CORREY, for the two commissions called in by Congress.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

As an Assistant in a Store, A YOUNG MAN who can be well recommended, writes a good hand and understands accounts. Any one wanting such a person, may make application at the office of the George the corner of Arch and Second-streets, or with the Printer heretof, shall be waited on.

Chilper Town, Kent County, Maryland, Jan. 16. W A S taken up in Kent County, young men in three Negro Men. Two of them broke his goal in two or three days and made their escape. The other who stayed calls himself JACK, says he is the property of one John Gordon, of Cumberland county, Virginia; he is about 20 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender make, has remarkable hair on one side of his neck which he says was occasioned by a burn when he was small; when taken he had on some soldier's cloaths. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. A. ANDREW MYERS.

C A M E to the plantation of the subscriber, in New-London township, Chester County, on the thirty-first of October last, a young brown HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a line at the eye, and desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS ANDERSON.

SUNDRY Lots of Ground to be let on Ground-rent or sold in Front and Second Streets in the Northern Liberties. Likewise two Houses in Front-street, one a three story brick-house, the other a two story wooden house. Fit for public business. For terms apply to ROBERT KNOX, in the District of South-west.

To be published and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street, Philadelphia, PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial, for the trial of Major General L. E. B.

To the RESPECTABLE PUBLIC of AMERICA. On the veracity of COMMON SENSE.

W H E N I first addressed the Public I had determined not to follow Mr. Common Sense into those mazes of fallshood, which he has traced through all his productions; thinking it sufficient to point out clearly to the plainest of my readers, that this writer had labored to impose on the public opinion a fallshood, of the most dangerous tendency to the safety of these States, and of the honor of our allies. But as he has had the confidence, in his late answer to Mr. Deane, feignfully to deny what he had as positively asserted in his former papers, and to impute the mentioning of one fallshood to the impossibility of detecting him in others, I have thought it my duty to communicate to my Countrymen the result of a minute investigation into the principal artifices of this rathur. I am the more induced to do this, because it is not improbable that this meteor will again appear in our hemisphere under a different name, and it is of importance to determine; whether he ought to be considered as a friendly plainer sent to investigate and enlighten, or as an enemy come down to confound, and perhaps confute, our political system.

For the benefit of the plainest of my readers, I will mark the principal fallshoods, as they occur in the different publications; and annex the detection.

1. The first of his fallshoods is, that he has been acquainted with the Public on Mr. Deane's estate, he says he is familiarly acquainted with Mr. Deane's differences with his colleagues.

D. D. Mr. Deane's colleagues were Arthur Lee, Esq, and Dr. Benjamin Franklin; that Mr. Deane had confitance with the gentlemen last mentioned, the following letter will prove beyond the possibility of doubt.

Paris, near Paris, March 31st, 1778. Sir, My recollection of Mr. Deane being recalled by Congress and no recollection given that have yet appeared here, it is apprehended to be the effect of some misrepresentation from an enemy or two at Paris, and at Nantes. I have no doubt that he will be able clearly to justify himself; but having lived intimately with him now fifteen months, (the great part of his time in the Company of) and seen a constant witness of his public conduct, I cannot omit giving such testimony, tho' unasked, in his behalf; that I esteem him a faithful, active and able Minister, who to my knowledge has done in various ways great and important services to his country, whose interests I will may be always by every one in his employ, as much as he is really promoted. With my dutiful respect to the Congress, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, Honorable Henry Laurens, Esq; B. FRANKLIN. President of Congress.

F. D. The writer says, "that Mr. Deane was ordered home to give an account of his own conduct, and that the reason for so doing were the intricacy of the war, and the hazardous situation of the country." Mr. Deane's own civil instructions, his multiplied contracts in France, before the arrival of Dr. Franklin, or any of the other Commissioners: His assuming authorities and entering into engagements in the time of his commercial agency, for which he had neither commission or authority; and the general unsettled state of his accounts.

D. The resolution of Congress of December 8th, 1777, for recalling Mr. Deane, transmitted to him by Mr. Lovell (acting as Chairman of the Committee of foreign affairs) and a letter from the same gentleman in answer to one from Dr. Franklin prove incontrovertibly that the motive for Mr. Deane's recall was as really stated.

The resolution of Congress is in the words following, (to wit)

Whereas it is of the greater importance that Congress should at this critical conjuncture be well informed of the state of affairs in Europe, and whereas Congress have resolved, that the honorable Silas Deane, Esq; be recalled from the Court of France, and have appointed another Commissioner to supply his place there,

Ordered, That the Committee for foreign affairs write to the honorable Silas Deane, and direct him to embrace the first opportunity of returning to America, and upon his arrival to repair with all possible dispatch to Congress.

The Letter from James Lovell, Esq; to Dr. Franklin, is in the words following, (to wit)

York-Town, May 15th, 1778. Sir, Your favor of December 11th I read in Congress that it might have the operation which you benevolently, generously and honorably intended; but really, Sir, when you say you perceive he (Mr. D.) has enemies, I am not inclined to determine that you form your opinion upon the proceedings of Congress, which you refer to, in the beginning of your letter. You can have no adequate idea of the bold claims and even threats which were made against Congress, judging the necessity of withdrawing Mr.

Deane's agents, and the consequent more disagreeable necessity of recalling him. You will have seen by past letters of the committee how formidable some have thought the enmity of disappointed foreign officers would prove both to Mr. Deane and to these States. That gentleman's eminent services have always been considered as apologies for his compliances, and as may rely on as that imagination if not real necessity should be removed the session of Congress would respect to him, and that he will find it necessary regard for the manner, in which he has conducted our affairs abroad. He is exceedingly wanted here to explain some things, especially the connection with Mr. Beaumarchais, and in your opinion he may return, with renewed honor in commitment to Holland.

I am Sir, your most humble servant, JAMES LOVELL. Honorable Dr. FRANKLIN. Truly, but the initials of the writers names being only mentioned, many persons by mistaking who was meant by them, lost the force of the evidence.

F. D. Mr. Payne says that Henry Laurens, Esq; that late resident in France the Chair in October 17th, and was recalled by unanimous vote of the Congress for the benefit of succeeding generations.

D. The Journals of Congress will prove that there was no election gone into, and consequently there could not be an unanimous vote. The fact is thus, Mr. Laurens expected to be elected to resign the chair, and on account of the thinness of the house, and declaration of some of the members, that they had not then in their eye a character which they deemed suitable for the chair, a desire was expressed that he should continue in it some time longer, which he acquiesced, so that whatever advantage this writer seems to derive to posterity from this anecdote is entirely lost.

F. D. Mr. Payne in Mr. Dunlap's paper of the 20th December last, signs himself Secretary for foreign affairs. The resolution of Congress appointing him to his office, proves that he has no pretensions to this title; it therefore becomes necessary to inquire, if the facts do not have that sanction in Europe which he probably intended to derive from the use of it.

D. In CONGRESS, April 27th, 1777. Resolved, That the title of the Committee of secret correspondence be altered, and that for the future it be filed the Committee of foreign affairs.

F. D. A Secretary be appointed to the said Committee, with a salary of twenty dollars per month. The Ballots being taken, Mr. Thomas Payne was elected. From this it appears that Mr. Payne is Secretary to the Committee of foreign affairs, and not, Secretary for foreign affairs, as he has been pleased to dub himself.

F. D. Mr. Payne says, "that in the hands of the Committee of foreign affairs, or rather in his, are the papers which contain the political correspondence, and that of the other Commissioners."

D. The fact is not so, nor have they been in the hands either of the Committee or of the Secretary, since they were ordered to be delivered into Congress, on the 13th of August, as will appear from the following resolution of Congress, (to wit)

In CONGRESS, August 13th, 1778. Ordered, That the Committee of foreign affairs lay before Congress on Friday all letters and other public papers, which they have received from the Commissioners, Agents, or other persons who have traded business for the United States in Europe, from the original appointment of the Committee of secret correspondence to this day.

This order was complied with on the 14th August, and the papers have since been in the care of the Secretary of Congress.

F. D. Mr. Payne says, "That he has several times repeated, and he again repeats it, that his whole design in taking this matter up, was, and is to prevent the Public from being misled by the number of fallshoods which he has published." D. The writer says, "That Mr. Deane has declared he left his papers and accounts behind him."

D. Mr. Deane has never declared any such thing; he has long since laid before Congress a general account of all the receipts and expenditures of public money, which passed either through his own hands, or that of the Commissioners in Europe.

F. D. Mr. Common Sense observes "that by all accounts, which have been given both by Mr. Deane's friends and myself, we all agree in this, that Mr. Deane knew of the resolution of Congress before publishing his defence, and situated as he was he could not help knowing it two or three days before his address came out."

D. This writer means, that Mr. Deane was acquainted with the resolution of Congress, fixing a certain day for his being heard, previous to the publication he certainly was not; as will appear by the resolution of

Congress passed on the very day, which his first address was published, and is as follows.

**C O N G R E S S,** December 8th, 1778. A letter of the 4th from Elias Deane was read. Ordered, That Monday evening be assigned for hearing Mr. Deane's letter, and that the proceedings thereon be reported. If he means the resolutions of Congress of December 10th, which is in the following words, viz.

**C O N G R E S S,** December 11th, 1778. Resolved, That when the next Congress will meet two hours at 11 o'clock evening, beginning at 6 o'clock, (Sunday evenings excepted) until the present date of their former adjournment, which is no better of, for we see the resolution, which does not to much assist Mr. Deane's letter, and is not commensurate to him. On the 11th of December, in the morning, he received a letter from Henry Laurens, Esq; the late President, dated 11 December, to look at his list, in which he informs him, "that Congress having resolved to take into consideration the petition of the late President, signed in his name, Mr. Deane has been particularly concerned in would in due course become subjects of deliberation, without any available or successful delay." Mr. Deane on the 4th December answered his letter, and observed, "that in the intention of Congress, he did not find any time fixed for his attendance." The order for his attendance on the 8th December was passed in consequence of Mr. Deane's letter of the 4th, as appears by the above quoted extract from the Journals of Congress. Neither Mr. Deane or any of the members in the point, which Common Sense affirms they have.

**Falshood 9th.** Mr. Common Sense says, "that Mr. Deane was sent to France in the spring as a commercial Agent, under the authority of the Committee for foreign affairs, but not for any other purpose." Congress, and his instructions were to assume no other character than that of a merchant.

**Deduction.** Mr. Deane was sent to France as a political and commercial Agent, he had a commission of *first rank* in Congress, he had a commission from a committee authorized by Congress for such purpose. His instructions were not "to assume no other character than that of a merchant, in the sense this writer means to convey," but to conceal his political character under that of a merchant.

Mr. Deane's commission from the Committee of Congress, and an extract of their instructions will prove what I say.

The form of Mr. Deane's first commission is—  
We the undersigned being the Committee of Congress for secret correspondence, do hereby certify whom it may concern, that the bearer Mr. Silas Deane is appointed by us to go into France, there to transact such business commercial and political as we have committed to his care, in which he shall be authorized by the Committee of Congress. In all military matters we have entrusted to our hands and seals at Philadelphia this 23d day of March, 1778.  
Signed, By FRANKLIN, B. HARRISON, J. DICKENSON, ROBERT MORRIS, JOHN JAY.

The extract from Mr. Deane's instructions is as follows. "On your arrival in France you will give some little time to the business of the nation, and then attend to the instructions which are to be given you." "The instructions are: That you shall use your best endeavours to your appearing in the observation of a merchant, which we will you continually to retain among the French in general. It is intended that the Court of France may see you in the public capacity of any Agent from the Colonies in U. S. & C."

**Falshood 10th.** Speaking of the supplies sent to America as a present from France, Mr. Payne says, "it was immediately on the discovery of this affair by the enemy's spies, that the British Government began to be alarmed, and they immediately sent orders to their consular officers, &c. they got possession of this secret, by finding the difficulties of October 1-27." **Deduction.** The difficulties were not continued so long as he has pretended, and through the assistance of the British Government, that the consular officers were named before the resolution of France to come into the treaty, yet the King of Great-Britain's speech in November, and the language of Lord North, and the rest of the Ministers till after the 10th of August, give the lie to the consular officers, and to the consular officers, who were to help them out or himself into their company. This was clearly shewn in a publication, which appeared a few months since in Mr. Dunlap's paper, under the signature of W. H. D.

**Falshood 11th.** The consular officers of the supplies he says, and that the supplies which Mr. Deane had, or that he had a present before he even arrived in France.

**Deduction.** In my 11th publication I laid before the public the evidence to refute the assertions which are contained in the resolutions of Congress of the 12th January instant, which is as follows.

**C O N G R E S S,** January 12th, 1779. Congress returned the contents of the publications in which the late President of the United States, under the title of "Common Sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affair," of which Mr. T. Payne, Secretary to the Committee for foreign affairs, has acknowledged himself to be the author, and also the originals of the same, in plain and intelligible terms, and that the said original papers were published in the public papers. Whereupon

Resolved unanimously, That in answer to the memorials of the honorable Signe Girard, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty, the King of France, the said original papers be returned to the said Minister, and that the said Congress do fully in the clearest and most explicit manner disavow the publications referred to in his said memorials, and as they are convinced by indubitable evidence that the supplies first in the hands of the late President of France, and then of His Majesty's Minister and Secretary were sent to France, and that the said United States, did not preface his alliance with any supplies whatever sent to America, they have not authorized the writer of the said publications, to make any such assertions

he was contained therein, but on the contrary do highly disapprove the same.

Extract from the Minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

**Falshood 12th.** Mr. Common Sense says, "his address to Mr. Deane (meaning his first address) was not only published, but also read."

**Deduction.** The following quotations from this address, (he says a few out of many such) prove the contrary to be true.

"Speaking of Mr. Deane, he says there is a certain and preceding objection of some kind between the people and 'employment which perhaps did not appear when Mr. Deane was considered the Ambassador. His address to the public confirms the justice of this remark.' Is this civil? He says, 'that Col. Richard Henry Lee has one defect, which is, that he is not acquainted with the misfortune of having but one hand, and the obvious intention of which is that Mr. Deane's was a cowardly attack. Is this either moderate or civil?'"

**Falshood 13th.** This writer says, "that for unfortunate reason the friends of Mr. Deane are acquainted with the Mercury and Seine fell into the hands of the enemy."

**Deduction.** Mr. Deane has informed the public on the 12th instant, "that there were eight vessels which brought the supplies, and that one (the Seine) and the other (the Mercury) were captured by the British." This is confirmed by the following certificate of Monsieur de Francy, (now in this city) Representative of the house of Roderique Holtz and Co. who shipped the supplies.

"I have seen and other stores shipped by Roderique Holtz and Co. in consequence of the contract made with them by Silas Deane, Esq; Agent for the United States of America, were shipped on board eight vessels, all of which failed from France to America: the names of the said vessels are, the Amphitrite, the Mercury, the Seine, the Therese, the Marie, and the Amely, the Mere Zoobie and the Flizand, of which ships the Seine only fell into the hands of the enemy, and that after landing a principal part of her cargo in Martinico in the case of the Dingy, Agent for Congress."

Certified at Philadelphia, this 12th of February, 1779.  
L. de F R A N C Y, representing the house of Roderique Holtz and Co.

**Falshood 14th.** Mr. Common Sense says, "That the Mercury de la Fayette not coming from France, but under the arrival of the additional Commissioners proves his former assertion to be true, which was that the officers sent over by Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Lee, were of a different rank from the generality of those with whom Mr. Deane contracted for his cargo."

**Deduction.** It does not prove it to be true: For though the Marquis left France after the arrival of Dr. Franklin, it was in consequence of an agreement with Mr. Deane long before Dr. Franklin or Mr. A. Lee arrived in France: The Marquis left Dr. Franklin but once, and then did all, nothing in his defence: Mr. Lee has never said any thing to the contrary.

**Falshood 15th.** Mr. Common Sense is ever arguing against Mr. Deane's agreements with foreign officers, says, "That what renders his conduct more unpardonable is, that by the same means he took with him he was refrained from making them."

**Deduction.** I am warranted in saying there is no such reflection in Mr. Deane's instructions: If there is, let the writer produce it.

**Falshood 16th.** Mr. Deane was engaged by the Committee which employed him to engage four able engineers.

**Deduction.** Mr. Deane had no such instruction. **Falshood 17th.** "After the declaration of independence was passed, Mr. Deane considered it a great hardship that he was not authorized to announce it in form to the Court of France." **Mr. Common Sense's**

**Deduction.** The following extract of a letter written by order of Congress, July 31st, 1777, brings this assertion of Mr. Payne's under the same predicament with the others.

S I R,  
"With this you will receive the Declaration of the Congress for a final separation with Great-Britain. It was the universal demand of the people, highly expiated by the successful performance of the Crown in its tyrannical and desultory measures, and the Congress were unanimous in complying with that demand. You will immediately commend this piece to the Court of France, and send copies of it to the Courts of Europe."  
"The Marquis left America in the month of October following, and arrived in France some time in December after."

**Falshood 18th.** Mr. Common Sense speaking of Mr. William Lee, says, "he has vacated his Admirationship by accepting an appointment into Congress, and can know nothing further of the matter."

**Deduction.** The following letter from Mr. Cutler, a young gentleman of good character, not long since arrived at Bolton from Manuscripts, shews that Mr. William Lee was not absent from the Congress, and that he probably thinks further of it than his advocate Mr. Payne imagines.

The letter is as follows, viz.  
S I R,  
"Your Excellency's desire I have to inform you, that I have arrived from France with his accounts to lay before Congress, with a letter and other papers to them, and two letters for you which I am to deliver to you; that honor I shall do myself as soon as the weather will permit."

At the time I left France (the 28th September) it was credibly reported that William Lee, Esq; then Alderman of London, had wrote his friends there that he should not resign his governor, as he intended to return and take it up again, and that the worst of the war was over, and that the arrival of America being a blessing for the good of England, as well as the United States.

I am, with great respect, Sir, your humble servant,  
S A M U E L C U T L E R.  
Hon. Silas Deane, Esq;

**Falshood 19th.** I have never labored to prove that the supplies were sent as a present from France, but as a present from the British.

**Deduction.** As some provisions are said to be antiques to prove, for a falsehood which has been before quoted will prove this assertion not true.

In Mr. Dunlap's paper of the 4th January, Mr. Common Sense says, "the supplies which he (Mr. Deane) has pompously summoned himself to be a present from France, and that as a present, before he even arrived in England."

**Falshood 20th.** Speaking on the same subject, Mr. Common Sense says, "I can trace it myself to the 11th December, 1778, and that not, as some have supposed, a British, or French affair, but a private though extensive act of friendship."

**Deduction.** The following, out of the many paragraphs to the like purport in this writer's publications, will prove that he affected to suppose the supplies were a national affair, and that he attempted to impose this belief on the public.

In Mr. Dunlap's paper of the 4th January, when he refers in his remarks upon the supplies, he says, "If any late, or present member of Congress has been concerned in the sending of these supplies, I shall be glad to tell him, but he either knows very little of the state of foreign affairs, or ought to blush in thus attempting to rob a friendly nation, France, of her honor, to bestow them on a man who is little deserving them."

In the next page he says on the same subject, "It is, I confess, a nice point to touch upon; but the necessity of undeceiving the public with respect to Mr. Deane, and the right they have to know the early friendship of the French nation towards them at the time of their great distress."

Speaking on the same subject he says, "To be injurious of a favor which has before now been professed between nations, would have implied a want of just conceptions."

I shall not tire my readers with more quotations.—The above is sufficient.

Thus I have in a plain manner furnished the public with indubitable evidence of at least twenty palpable and erroneous from truth in this execrable writer. If the Printer had not objected to inserting long publications, I could have inserted many more of the same kind, and of the same representations; in which number is the charge of this author against Mr. Deane, concerning his proposal of a German Prince to command our armies. I shall probably speak of this in a succeeding publication.

For the sake of the public, I have discovered two truths, which from a principle of candour, and because they are (as Gentlemen of the Law express it) cases in point, I beg leave to quote, without making any comment on them.

1st. In Mr. Dunlap's paper of the 31st December, Mr. Common Sense observes, "That a smooth flattering tale may do for a while, but unless it can be supported by facts, and maintained by the most respectable proofs, it will fall to the ground, and leave the inventor in the dust."

2nd. In the same writer, in a publication of January 9, makes this observation: "Repeated instances have shewn that the moment any man steps aside from the public interests of America he becomes detested, and in effect, falls now to conclude my observations on Mr. Common Sense's claim to credibility as a periodical writer. What kind of historian he will make, the public will determine from the specimens I have furnished them with."

Thus I have been enabled to give the public judgment, (which I am sensible has been for some time bewildered) and have not roomed in the wide field of insinuation or invective; but studiously avoiding to call the writer on whom I have commented, either rogue, or liar, have contented myself to prove him both.

P H I L A E T H E S.

\* \* \* Errata in the first publication of Philaethes... In the 13th line of the letter from the Marquis, for the word *your* read *you*. In the 35th line for *the* read *it*. In the word *excepted* read *expected*. Where it is said "France has *secretly* observed her treaties with Great-Britain," read France has *faithfully* observed her treaties with Great-Britain.

**C H A R L E S T O W N,** (South-Carolina) December 24. On Tuesday morning between one and two o'clock a fire was discovered in a stable behind Blake's buildings in Meeting-Street, but was happily found extinguished. A negro fellow belonging to Mr. Clifford, was taken up on suspicion, and is now in confinement in the gaol.

A small packet belonging to St. Augustine, last week went into South-Edisto inlet, were the dropt anchor, but the neighbouring militia assembling and having got a piece of artillery, fired obliged her to quit her station, leaving behind her the loss of her cargo, and some provisions: This afterwards got on board a schooner at Barbadoes, under pretence of wanting a passage thither, but with an intention of carrying her off. In this they were however prevented by Capt. Fickling of Edisto, who secured them and has since returned them to town.

Charles Mergan, with some other vessels, arrived here from St. Eustatius. By them we have accounts of Count D'Estaing's fleet being spoke with off Defuda, to the windward of Martinique, on the 9th inst.—That a fleet with troops on board, consisting of the *Yves* at Barbadoes, the *Galatée* and *Nautilus* men of war with about 100 soldiers, were arrived at Bermuda.

A fleet has been seen on this coast within these few days by several vessels arrived here. Some are of opinion it will be the *Yves* and *Nautilus* men of war, and some others imagine it may be that mentioned in the affidavit of a sailor who escaped from the transport which we were long ago arrived in Savannah river, and put to sea in 28 hours after her arrival.

John Mather, an inhabitant of this town, is appointed his MGR Christian Mather's Consul for the parts in this State. Capt. Hall in the State brig North Dame, returned from a cruise, on Tuesday with a flock from North Carolina, consisting of 1000 sheep, which had been taken by a small Anguilla privateer.

The vessels lately arrived from the West-Indies, bring accounts of their being a great quantity of provisions particularly in the British Islands, whose distress is fully augmented by the arrival of the troops from New-York.

December 31. Capt. Edmund Hyatt, of the 2nd South Carolina regiment, is promoted to be Deputy Adjutant-General, and Stephen H. Smith is to be Deputy Quartermaster-General in the southern department.

On Thursday the *Sloop Sally*, (one of the vessels fitted out by the merchants of this town, to recouze against some privateers that it have lately returned the coast) commanded by Capt. Benjamin Stone, returned having captured a schooner killed and captured the preceding afternoon in an engagement with a large transport ship, off Port Royal Bay. The ship had 8 carriage guns, the damage done the *Sally*, was all mended by mallet balls, of which indeed several were poured in by a number of soldiers, who had concealed all the shells within pillow fluff. What added to the distress of Capt. Stone, was the wounding a way just as the engagement began. The resolution of the command and crew did not fail them at this critical juncture, and by an extraordinary exertion, they towed the prize in. Amongst the killed was Capt. Francis Johnson, of this town. The five gallant seamen who lost their lives in their country's service, were followed into *Prado* to St. Paul's church-yard, by a great concourse of people, among whom were many of the most respectable inhabitants, and the most distinguished gentlemen of the town.

Two express vessels arrived here from Savannah, with accounts of 10 British ships, 11 brigs and 1 ship being in sight of Tybee, and 8 other large ships at Oglethorpe. On Tuesday night another express arrived from the same place, with intelligence that the British fleet had increased, and that they were moving up Savannah river. And on Wednesday a fourth express brought intelligence of 6 of the enemy's vessels being anchored at a mile point on Monday afternoon, and that the rest of the fleet were not far off, going up the river. The express says, he heard of a vessel on the way to Florida.

Governor Houstun, in a letter to General Lincoln, dated last Monday afternoon, says, some of the enemy's ships were engaged with our galleys, that the rest of the fleet were under sail coming up the river, and the capture of which would not be long. The express enclosed with this letter, falling sick on the road, he forwarded it to town, having written on the back, that he left Georgia on Tuesday morning, and that for a considerable part of that day he had a severe cold.

The prize of the General Moultrie, is the *Essex* of Chester, of 10 guns, and the other *Essex* of Carolina, as mentioned in our last and other papers.

The 4th and 6th South Carolina regiments, a large body of North Carolina forces, and 1000 of the Camden militia, have already marched to the frontier, and are to be sought from the Camden militia, of near 1000 men, are under orders to follow with all possible expedition.

Another division of the North-Carolinians, are on their march hither; a body of Virginians are also expected.

**BALTIMORE,** January 11.  
The North-Carolina Gazette, dated Newbern, December 17, 1778, mentions, "That a Number of Troops, from Sr. Augustine, are on Expedition to Georgia, and that they have actually penetrated into that State as far as Charlestown, about 50 Miles from Newbern, and that the Troops, from South-Carolina have marched to oppose them."

**PHILADELPHIA,** January 21.  
Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, (South Carolina), December 17.  
"To-morrow I leave this for Georgia—which State has been lately invaded by a numerous army, consisting of Indians, Florida scouts, rangers, and a few Britons under Col. Prevost, from Augustine. They had nearly effected the conquest of the State, but were repulsed, as their approach was sudden and unexpected. But the country was soon alarmed and has drove them with precipitation. There was very severe skirmishing on the retreat, in which I understand I have lost a few good officers, &c."

Ordered, That public notice be given, that the arrangement of the army being now nearly completed, all officers of this State (as provided for) who have been prisoners with the enemy, and are exchanged, or otherwise released, and prepare to enter into the service again, are desired to apply to the Adjutant-General of the 24th November last, to signify their intentions to the President of the State without delay; otherwise they will be omitted and the register made out accordingly, in which case it will be very difficult and inconvenient to restore them to their proper rank.

**P. MATLACK,** Secretary.

**TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.**  
THERE are not throughout the United States a set of men who have rendered more injury to the general cause, or committed more acts of injustice against the whole community, than those who are known by the name of *Monopolizers*, together with such others as have squandered away, or, as Col. R. H. Lee rightly expresses it, "have fingered large sums of the public money." That there are such men is neither to be doubted or to be wondered at. The numerous emissions of currency, and the few accounts that have been fettered, are sufficient signs of the former, and the tempting circumstances of the times and degeneracy of moral principles, make the latter too highly probable. One monopolizer confederates with another, and defaulter with defaulter, till the cause becomes a common one; yet still these men will talk of justice, and while they profess abhorrence to the principles that govern them, they patriotically lament the evils they create. That private vice should thus put on the mask of public good, and even impudence in guilt assume the title of patriotism, are paradoxes which those can best explain who most practise them. On my own part I can safely say, and challenge any one to contradict me, that I have publicly served America in the worst of times, with an unflinching fortitude and fidelity, and that without either

pay or reward, have the trifling pittance of seventy dollars per month, which Congress two years ago affixed to the office of Secretary in the foreign department, and which I had too much spirit to complain of, and they too little generosity to consider. This, with about four or five hundred dollars more, make up the sum, the expense that America has ever been put to on my account. All that I have written she has had from me as a gift, and I cannot now serve her better than in endeavoring to prevent her being imposed upon by those who have wronged her interests, abused her confidence, or invaded the rights of citizenship. The two former classes I distinguish under the names of *Monopolizers* and *Defaulters*. That these men, dreading the consequences of being exposed, should vent their venomed rage at me, is what I naturally expected, and is one of the marks by which they may be known.

It was a heavy task to begin, yet it was a necessary one; and the public will in time feel the benefit of it and thank me for it. It has ever been my custom to take the bull by the horns, and bring out the great offenders; which, tho' difficult at first, saves a world of trouble in the final state of quietude and a peaceable name, or their rights restored, may, in this principle, be a good thing, but cannot be fully useful one, neither does he come up to fill his station in his duty; for silence becomes a kind of crime when it operates as a cover or an encouragement to the guilty.

There is a liberty the press has in a free country, which it will sooner yield to the inconvenience of than be the means of suppressing. I mean that of publishing under anonymous signatures. I leave the printers to be governed by decency in the choice of the pieces they may publish; yet I will ever hold that once a villain who attacks a person's reputation and does not face what he writes: he proves the lie upon himself by his concealment, and put the printer to answer for it. He stands upon a footing with a murderer by midnight, and evades his villainy by subjecting innocent persons to be suspected of the basefulness which himself has acted. I have yet one more thing left, which is that of acting openly, and, without ever being detected, leave concealment to the monopolizer, the defaulter, and criminal of every cast, with those whom they may hire or engage. Public measures may be properly examined under anonymous signatures, but civility as well as justice demands that private reprobation should not be stabbed in the dark. However it is the murderer's walk, and those who use it are welcome to it.

I give this as an introduction to a piece which will appear in the next paper. — We have been sinking from one stage of public virtue to another, till the whole body seems to want re-animation, a calling back to life. The spirit that hath long slept has at last awakened by a false alarm. Yet since it is up it may be turned to an extensive advantage, and be made the means of rooting out the evils that produced it. We are neither the same People nor the same Congress that we were two years and an half ago. The former wants invigorating, the latter purging. No time can be so proper for this work as the winter. The year that naturally ensues from the operation of the new gives us the advantage of doing it without inconvenience. Those who dread detection will expose all enquiries, and dignitate the proposal to secure themselves, while the others will have nothing to fear, and no other objects in pursuit than what are founded in honor, justice and the common good of all, will act a contrary part.

**COMMON SENSE.**  
P. S. To end all disputes relative to the supplies I have to inform, that when the present race of scriblers have done, I shall publish an original letter on that subject from a gentleman of high authority. I have shewn it to several of the first character in this city. Mr. Deane and Mr. Beaumont may pay to each other what compliments they please: it is but of little importance to the subject, and is somewhat laughable to those who know the whole story.

The public will please to remember, that whether the supplies were a present or not, made no part of my argument; but only that the procuring them in any case did not depend on Mr. Deane, to which I may say, nor yet on Mr. Beaumont.

In one of my former pieces I said that "I believed we are got too fond of *Buying and Selling* to receive a present for the public weal, when it is nothing to be got by it ourselves, and that the Agent's profit was to purchase, not to receive." If Mr. Deane takes too much pains to prove them a purchase, he will raise a suspicion that they are not a purchase, and that a present from the gentlemen of France has been smuggled. I shall make no other answer on this head till every body has done.

C. S.

**A Note from Alving Freeholder** has been received, and, as his questions cannot be answered in any other way, for want of knowing where to direct to him, this mode is used to acquaint him, that the Proclamation issued by the Council, on the 20th of December, was intended to *release from confinement*, by pardon, all persons then actually imprisoned by virtue of several laws lately repealed by act of General Assembly: and upon inspection he will find it does not extend to any other purpose, but leaves those persons liable to pay all fines duly imposed, &c.

Decent remarks upon public transactions will always deserve attention, and the piece signed *A Whig Freeholder* is acknowledged a favour.

**L. FISHER, DENTIST.**  
Living in Fourth-street, between Race and Arch-streets, opposite the new City Church, Philadelphia.  
TAKES THIS method to inform the public, that he continues to practice the art of Dentistry in all its branches. Those persons who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, by applying to him may have teeth inserted on the gums, or grafted by his art, and cleans teeth in the safest manner, and sets artificial ones from a false tooth to a complete set, first to let you say that they cannot be differed from the true ones, he has given sufficient proof of his judgment in this art both in New-York and in London.

N. B. He waits on Ladies and gentlemen who will please to favor him with their commands.

**THE PARTNERSHIP OF BUDDEN AND STRAKER** having dissolved some time past, all persons indebted to them are desired to discharge their accounts immediately, and all those who have any demands against the said partnership, are desired to call on **JAMES BUDDEN**, who will discharge the same.

New Brunswick, January 17.  
**T O B E S O L D,**  
For no fault, enquire of the Printer, A NEGRO WENCH with her CHILD, three years old, the lowest price One Thousand Dollars.

**WANTS A PLACE in a STORE,** A YOUNG MAN, who understands book-keeping, speaks and writes German, French and English. Any one wanting such a person and leaving a line with the Printer, shall be waited on.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
On Monday next, at Ten o'clock in the morning, at Col. Jehu Byrns' Shop-yard in Kensington  
**A FEW LOGS and PLANK,** the property of the United States.

By order of the Quartermaster General,  
**HENJAMIN G. EYRE, S. B. D.**

New-Jersey, January 14.  
**ON WEDNESDAY** the third of February next, at One o'clock, will be sold, at the Forks of Little Egg harbour

**THE SLOOP FRANKLIN,** with her tackle, furniture and apparel. Also her **CARGO**, consisting of about sixty hogsheads of Molasses.  
By order of the COURT of Admiralty of New-Jersey,  
**JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.**

**WANTED,**  
A Middle aged Woman, as Chamber maid. She must be a good Female, and understand doing up small clothes. Such a person properly recommended, may have a place, by applying to the printer.  
Philadelphia January 21.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
A LIKELY, healthy Negro Wench, fit for town or country business, has had the small pox and measles. For terms apply to **ROGER FLAHERTY**, shop-keeper, in Second-street, between Market-street and Black-horse alley.

**WAS FOUND** near the upper end of Third-street, on Friday last, an old leather-POCKET BOOK, with some Continental Money in it. The owner may have it again by applying to the subscriber living in the Northern Liberties, near the upper end of Fourth-street.

**THOMAS DEWEES,**

**CAME** to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norriton township, Philadelphia county, on the twenty first day of December last, a large black Horse, about six or seven years old, shod all round, a natural trotter, and branded on the nose buttock, but which he does not know. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.  
Jan. 9.  
**JANE BARTELESON.**

**Joseph West and David Tew,** Have for sale at their store at the corner of Market and First-streets, opposite the Coffee-house,  
AN assortment of **IRONMONGERY**, among those are the following articles, viz. shovels and trowels, candlesticks, lathing articles, viz. shovels and trowels, best two soft iron locks, spades and flutes, best quality, chert and trunk locks, dovetail and other hinges, chafing dishes, crewe pillows, fish do, and line, iron and tin mills, box rines, taylor shears, best ferrets, steel tobacco pipes, iron stoves, iron fire bar buckles, silver thimbles, sheep shears, with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Also a small assortment of **DRY GOODS**, consisting of yara and worsted hose, silk dotts, gauzes, &c. &c. Likewise best Jamaica Spirits, Gun-sheeds, a few kegs of Raisins and Currants, &c. &c.

