

CHARLES-TOWN, (South Carolina.)

Sept. 15. The 25th ult. arrived at Savannah in Georgia, the Schooner Betsy Flower, Jonathan Spooner, master, which had been bound with a cargo of fruit from the Bahama's for this port; but on the 22d, in lat. 31, 25, just on the edge of soundings, fell in with five English men of war and two tenders, one of which last gave chase to and took her. The tender was a two-mast Virginia built boat, with a cock-pit, about 50 feet long, and had been taken but a few days before by the Daphne: By some faint paint on her stern, her name seemed to have been the Trimmer; she was armed with four swivel guns on the combings of her hatches, two on her stern, one on her bow, and two or four on her waist, manned with twenty men, and commanded by Lieutenant Drury of the Daphne, who behaved with uncommon politeness and humanity to our informants; assured them that he should not have given chase to the Betsy Flower, had he not thought her Capt. Ranking's vessel; seemed to commiserate Capt. Spooner's misfortune; pleaded with the crew to give up their part of the prize; and, after taking out part of his cargo, restored him his little vessel, saying, that had not the fruit been a necessary refreshment for the crew of the Daphne, which was very sickly, he should not have deprived them even of that. Our informant adds, that he learnt, there were then cruising off this coast (besides the men of war and tenders in fight, whose stations were between the latitudes of 28 and 32) three other men of war, a large letter of marque ship, a brigantine, and two sloops—The ship is probably the True Briton, since taken and sent in by the Randolph frigate, and one of the sloops that which escaped.

On the 20th of last month died, Louis Felix, Baron Maffenberg, an able engineer in the continental service. He was a great favourite of Major General Lee, with whom he came to this state; was much esteemed, and is much regretted: His funeral was attended by all the principal officers of the army, &c. and he was buried with due military honours.

A most infernal conspiracy among some disaffected persons in the back parts of North-Carolina, was lately discovered; but the ringleaders being soon taken and properly dealt with all there is quiet again.

MR. COLLINS,

I observe that General Burgoyne, in his famous proclamation of the 2d of July, declares that the military servants of the crown were called forth to restore the rights of the constitution to America; and this is the answer in the mouth of every British officer, when asked what their errand is to this country. The following extract from the Antigua Gazette of the 10th of Sept. may give us some idea of what sort of a constitution these lovers of justice would wish us to enjoy.—Lest the authenticity of this extract should be doubted, I send you the printed Gazette itself.

The following circular Letter was lately delivered, by a Ministerial messenger, to the different Foreign Ambassadors resident in London.

My LORD,

IT is an incontrovertible fact, that the diminution of American commerce is the increase of the Russian. The Empress's dominions, with the advantage of a most numerous population, may supply Europe with tobacco, rice, indigo, coffee and cotton, which will benefit her subjects three millions sterling yearly at least. Labour is so much cheaper in Russia than America, that in profound peace she can undersell the Americans. It appears very obvious to be the common interest of Europe to annihilate America, as not only being a most powerful commercial rival to Russia, in every branch, but also to Prussia, Denmark and Sweden, in naval stores, iron, &c. She is, or will be, a rival to France, Spain and Portugal, as South-Carolina is as favourable to the growth of wines, fruits, &c. as those countries. The commercial interests of Europe, North and South America, are diametrically opposite; for a million as America diminishes, Europe increases; and, vice versa, if the colonies are ever permitted a free navigation.—It is navigation that creates commerce: annihilating American navigation, is in reality reducing them to their primitive state, which, at present may be done: but perhaps in a few years hence, not.

The British territory in North-America is 122,800 square miles; 640 acres to a square mile, is 718,592,000 acres; 5 acres to each person is 145,718,400; according to which, North-America will support a population of 26,118,400 more than Europe; the inhabitants of this continent being 117,600,000, by which judgment may be formed of what North-America

is capable of being, if not timely prevented. The millions of money and people North-America was possessed of, prior to this rebellion, was European, consequently a loss of so much to Europe. Europe may at this instant be repaid: Now or never is the time; for it is the interest of this, as well as every other maritime and commercial power, to crush America; not only their interest, but the peace of Europe, depends upon it; as in a few years America may carry on a marine war against Europe. The common interest of Europe absolutely requires a total annihilation of American navigation, as also the sea-port towns, which will soon be found to be a transfer of millions sterling to Europe. The Americans, deprived of navigation, the foundation of commerce, will remigrate with their fortunes to this country, Germany, &c. It is impossible to enumerate the many advantages that this continent will derive from a total reduction of America, in the remigration of subjects, navigation and commerce, it must be beyond conception great.

Every remigrant may be estimated at 1000 sterling a year to Europe, in the common necessities of life, clothing, dwelling, &c. There are three millions of people in North-America, deprived of navigation; supposing one third to remigrate, is ten millions sterling yearly. The British commercial capital, instead of being in America, will be employed in Europe, infinitely more to its own advantage, as to the interest of each trading nation. The savings and profits to Europe in general will be immense, by America's total reduction.

After a most mature, deliberate consideration, and divested of every prejudice, I find it to be, the diminution of America is the increase of Europe's common interest; and that the millions now possessed by America is really, and bona fide, European property; we should this day have been so many millions richer; Great-Britain, in particular, having been the greatest dupe to transmarine possessions. The produce, navigation, commerce, fisheries, and agriculture of America, are the same as European, which must render the two continents opposite in their common interest.

N. N. P. S. Tobacco will grow in any part of Europe; it did formerly grow in this country. An act of parliament was passed to prohibit the planting of it, in order to give encouragement to the planters in Virginia and Maryland. The French, Dutch, and Spaniards, for a temporary, transient commerce, are sacrificing their own, as well as the interest of Europe in general.

BURLINGTON, Dec. 10.

Foreign Intelligence from the best Authority.

MR. Carmichael writes from Paris, July 6th, That Mr. LEE was returning from Berlin, having finished his business there successfully.—That no foreigners had subscribed to the loan in England, tho' the advantages offered to subscribers were greater than ever before offered, except once.—That all army and navy contracts were for five years, which bespeaks WAR.

Mr. Bingham writes from Martinique, October 13, That a packet had arrived for the General, by a boat which left Rochelle, September 4. The intelligence brought was—That a courier had been dispatched to the Court of London, to claim all French vessels that have been captured by the English, without the limits, and which were regularly cleared out for any French port; which requisition, not being complied with, is to be the signal for retiring from court.—The General is ordered to put every thing in readiness for WAR, and to lay an embargo on all ships destined for Europe, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.—The Minister announces 5000 troops, additional, for Martinique and Guadaloupe, the transports being already engaged for them at Havre, Nantz, and Bourdeaux.—At Brest, Rochford, and Toulon, they work night and day, and the greatest preparations are making for the immediate commencement of hostilities. The restitution of the ship Seine, and her cargo, is loudly demanded by the Court of Versailles. The circumstances that attend the capture of this ship, are happily disposed to occasion reciprocal complaints and altercations.—England cannot restore her without shewing, in an excessive degree, her own weakness; and France cannot relinquish her claim, and preserve her dignity—as whatever might have been the real destination of this vessel, the General dispatched her as by order, and on account of his Majesty, as a store ship, to serve the garrisons at Miquilon and St. Domingo.—The British Ministry are publishing inflammatory pieces to prove, that the difficulties in the American war, arise altogether from French assistance.—The Minister's aim is to retire from the helm, or at least, to shrink from the American war, in the din of a European one.—Portugal has detached herself from the interests of Great-Britain, and has entered into the Family Compact.

Authentic accounts mention, that the King of Prussia has opened his ports to the Americans.

The Hon. HENRY LAWRENCE, Esq. one of the Delegates for South-Carolina, is appointed PRE-

REPORT of the Honourable CONGRESS.

A correspondent informs us, "that the Council of Safety of this State have committed Lieutenant James Van Borkirk, Lieutenant Edward Earle, John H. Mel, a surgeon, and John Brown, who has a warrant as commissary from the enemy. They are subjects of this State, and joined the enemy since adherence was declared high treason by our Legislature. They were lately taken prisoners on Staten Island by our militia, under the command of Major General Dickenfon—Van Borkirk was an associate and is supposed to have been prompted to this act of treason by his father, who acts as Colonel under the enemy, and commands a battalion of about 1000 banditti, collected in Bergen, who eat King George's beef and pork to very little purpose. Brown is a notorious robber, and was employed as a Deputy Commissary under Mr. Dunham; but on the British entering Brunswick, joined the enemy, and was one of their prime caterers in stealing cattle and plunder. It were to be wished, that the poor people of the neighbourhood of Brunswick, who have been plundered of their substance by Mr. Comm. Brown, would, before the day of his trial, file the Attorney General with an account of what can depose concerning his robberies."

Tuesday evening, two men were executed at Morris-Town, for attempting to join the enemy at Staten-Island; and nine others, under sentence of death for the same crime, had their execution postponed till the 2d day of January next.

We hear that on Thursday night last, the army began to march out of Philadelphia, Friday morning the whole had got as far as C. Hill, above German-town, in order to attack the British at Red Bank; in consequence whereof, several skirmishes have happened between the pickets of the two armies. On Sunday Col. Morgan's rifle regiment, in with a large column of the enemy, near Morris-Town, on the Old-York road, when a smart engagement ensued. A very heavy fire was kept up about ten o'clock in the morning till twelve.—they began again, and sustained the whole of the day; the enemy's column till three in the afternoon it ceased for near an hour; and about four, firing commenced, which continued till five, the several skirmishes we had about two killed and wounded; among the latter was General Morris, a brave and good officer, who is now well.

In the skirmish on Friday, Brigadier-General Mifflin was wounded in the hand, thrown from his horse, and taken prisoner.—In the action on Saturday, General Reed had his horse shot under him, and he himself escaped unhurt.—And the day following the enemy returned to Philadelphia.

* * * The PIECE signed HORTENTIUS, in the next hand, and will be inserted in our next.

Kingbury, near Trenton, Dec.

SIXTEEN AND FORTY EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD

STOLEN last night, out of the stable of a subscriber, a remarkably handsome thoroughbred well made dark bay MARE, about 15 hands high, in good order, and with foal-fair in her forehead, and one white hind leg, and canters well. A reward of Sixteen Dollars to be given to the person who takes her up and returns her to the owner, at Kingbury; a further sum of Forty-eight Dollars for a prosecution to conviction. All reasonable expenses to be paid by

WILLIAM BRADSHAW

December

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY yesterday the third instance of a subscriber, living in Mountholly, a named QUASH, but may probably call himself YERRAH, by trade a cooper, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, speaks plain: had taken with him, a London brown broadcloth coat not much worn, with white metal buttons; an old whitish coloured ditto broken at the collar; a pair of leather breeches much worn; a pair of ditto striped linen; two pair of striped trowsers; two tow shirts, one quite new, the other not much worn; two pair of shoes and stockings, one white cotton, the other red and white. It is thought he will either get to Philadelphia, or the American Camp, or the fond of the soldiery. Whoever takes up the said servant, so that his master may get him, shall have the above reward and reasonable expenses paid by

JOHN JOHNSON

N. B. As he has a large bundle with him, out a pass, it is thought he will be easily apprehended. It is therefore earnestly requested of the gentlemen, officers and soldiers, as they are travelling, to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend him.

New Jersey Gazette

Dec. 10, 1777. 83

Whitehall, Aug. 22, 1777.

act of a letter from the Hon. General Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germain.

New-York, July 5, 1777.

My Lord,

HAVING established a corps sufficient for the defence of Amboy, the army assembled at Brunswick on the 12th of June. The enemy's principal force being encamped on the mountain at Quibble-town, with a corps of 2000 men at Mecton, it was thought adviseable to make a movement in two columns from Brunswick on the 13th in the morning, leaving Brigadier-General Mifflin with 2000 men to guard that post. The division under the command of Lord Cornwallis proceeded to Hillsborough, and the second to Middleburg under the command of Lieutenant-General Mifflin, with a view of drawing on an action, if the enemy should remove from the mountain to the Delaware; but on finding their intention to keep a position which it would not have been prudent to attack, I determined without loss of time to pursue the principal objects of the campaign by drawing the army from Jersey; and in consequence of this determination returned to the camp at Brunswick on the 19th, and marched from thence by Staten Island on the 22d, intending to cross to Staten Island from whence the embarkation was to take

quitting the camp at Brunswick, the enemy sent a few troops forwards with two or three pieces of cannon, which they fired at the utmost without the least execution or any return from us; they also pushed some battalions into the woods to harass the rear where Lord Cornwallis was, who soon dispersed them with the loss of two men killed and thirteen wounded; the enemy having nine killed and about thirty wounded. Necessary preparations being finished for the embarkation to Staten-Island, intelligence was received that the enemy had moved down from the mountain and taken post at Quibble-town, intending to march from Amboy; that two corps had been ordered to their left,—one of 3000 men and 8 pieces of cannon, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, Maxwell and Conway, the last of whom was captain in the French service,—the other consisted of about 700 men, with only one piece of cannon.

On the 26th of the morning, the enemy made a movement that might lead on to a general battle: The right, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, with Major-General Grant, Brienne and Leslie, and colonel Donop, moved by Woodbridge, towards Scotch Plains, the left column where I was, with Major-General Mifflin, Vaughan and Grey, Brigadiers Mifflin and Agnew, marched by Metuchin to join the rear of the right column from thence to Scotch Plains, intending to separate routs, about two miles after in order to have attacked the enemy's post at Quibble-town. Four battalions were ordered to march on the morning, with six pieces of cannon, and the Bonham-town.

The left column having fallen in with the afore-said corps of 700 men soon after passing Woodbridge, gave the alarm, by the firing that engaged their main army at Quibble-town, which was on the mountain with the utmost precipitation. The small corps was close pushed by the light troops and with difficulty got off their piece of cannon. Lord Cornwallis, soon after he was upon the road to Scotch Plains from Metuchin meeting the main army up with the corps commanded by Lord Cornwallis, who he found advantageously posted in a wood covered with wood, and his artillery was in the rear. The king's troops vying with each other on this occasion, pressed forward to such a degree that the enemy, tho' inclined to resist, could not long maintain their ground against so

great impetuosity, but were dispersed on all sides, leaving behind 3 pieces of brass ordnance, 3 captains and 60 men killed, and upwards of 200 officers and men wounded and taken.

His lordship had 5 men killed and 30 wounded. Captain Finch, of the light company of the guards, was the only officer who suffered, and to my great concern the wound he received proving mortal, he died the 29th of June at Amboy.

The troops engaged in this action were the 1st light-infantry, 1st British grenadiers, 1st, 2d and 3d Hessian grenadiers, 1st battalion of guards, Hessian chasseurs, and the queen's rangers. I take the liberty of particularising these corps, as Lord Cornwallis, in his report to me, so highly extols their merit and ardour upon this attack. One piece of cannon was taken by the guards, the other two by col. Mingerode's battalion of Hessian grenadiers.

The enemy was pursued as far as Westfield with little effect, the day proving so intensely hot, that the soldiers could with difficulty continue their march thither; in the mean time it gave opportunity for those flying to escape by skulking in the thick woods, until night favoured their retreat to the mountain.

The army lay that night at Westfield, returned the next day to Raway, and the day following to Amboy. On the 30th at ten o'clock in the forenoon the troops began to cross over to Staten-Island, and the rear guard, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, passed at two in the afternoon, without the least appearance of an enemy.

The embarkation of the troops is proceeding with the utmost dispatch, and I shall have the honour of sending your Lordship further information as soon as the troops are landed at the place of their destination.

With the most perfect respect I have the honour to be your lordship's most faithful and most obedient servant,

W. HOWE.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq.

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congress did, on the first day of this present month of November, pass a resolution in the words following, to wit, *Forasmuch as it is the indispensable duty of all men, to adore the superintending providence of Almighty God: to acknowledge with gratitude their obligation to him for benefits received, and to implore such farther blessings as they stand in need of: And it having pleased him in his abundant mercy, not only to continue to us the innumerable bounties of his common providence; but also to smile upon us, in the prosecution of a just and necessary war for the defence and establishment of our unalienable rights and liberties: particularly in that he hath been pleased, in so great a measure, to prosper the means used for the support of our troops, and to crown our arms with most signal success:*

It is therefore recommended to the legislative or executive powers of these United States, to set apart THURSDAY, the 18th day of December next, for Solemn Thanksgiving and Praise: That at one time and with one voice, the good people may express the grateful feelings of their hearts, and consecrate themselves to the service of their Divine Benefactor; and that, together with their sincere acknowledgment and offerings, they may join the penitent confession of their manifold sins, whereby they had forfeited every favour; and their humble and earnest supplication that it may please God through the merits of Jesus Christ, mercifully to forgive and blot them out of remembrance. That it may please him, graciously to afford his blessing on the government of these States respectively, and prosper the public council of the whole. To inspire our commanders both by land and sea, and all under them, with that wisdom and fortitude which may render them fit instruments, under the providence of Almighty God, to secure for these United States, the greatest of all human blessings, Independence and Peace. That it may please him, to prosper the trade and manufactures of the people, and the labor of the husbandman, that our land may yet

yield it's increase. To take schools and seminaries of education, so necessary for cultivating the principles of true liberty, virtue and piety, under his nurturing hand: and to prosper the means of religion, for the promotion and enlargement of that kingdom, which consisteth in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

And it is further recommended, That servile labour, and such recreation, as though at other times innocent, may be unbecoming the purpose of this appointment, may be omitted on so solemn an occasion.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to appoint the said eighteenth day of December next, to be set apart and observed throughout this State as a day of publick thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God on the occasion, and in the manner by the before recited resolution recommended: Whereof all the inhabitants of this State are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. And I do hereby recommend it to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination, in this State, to perform Divine Service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on publick worship on that day; and to abstain from all servile labour and recreation inconsistent with the solemnity of the Festival.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Princeton, the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
CHA. PETTIT, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

In the CHARACTER of an APPRENTICE,
A LAD about 14 years of age, who can read, and write a fair hand, and can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety. For further particulars inquire of the printer.

November 20, 1777.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS lost on Thursday the 13th instant, between Bristol and Newtown, in the county of Bucks, a double cased silver WATCH, maker's name Benjamin Lamb, London, the number forgotten, marked II in a double cypher on the back of the outside case, the cypher somewhat worn, has a ribbon string, a brass key much worn, and a small red Cornelian seal set in silver, with the compass and square in the silver work. Whoever finds the same, and will leave it with Mr. Robert Ramsey in Newtown, Mr. Bessonet in Bristol, Mr. Isaac Wood in Mountholly, or with the printer of this paper, shall have the above reward.

N. B. If the person into whose possession it may come, should be so ungenerous as not to return it to either of the above gentlemen, every watchmaker and others, are requested to endeavour to expose the villainy.

6 w * 160

WANTED,

A N industrious, steady YOUNG WOMAN, to sew and assist in taking care of children. Good wages and constant employ will be given. For further particulars, inquire of the printer.

November 26, 1777.

WAS STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Salem, West New-Jersey, on Tuesday the 18th of this instant;

A GREY gelding, saddle and bridle: The horse six years old, about fifteen hands high, trots, paces, and canters well, marked about the head with a number of black spots, one remarkably large under his near eye, has a small nick in the back edge of each of his ears. Any person who will secure the horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of TWENTY POUNDS, for the horse only Ten Pounds.

6 w * EBENEZER HOWELL.

A GOOD PRICE AND READY MONEY,

Is given by the Printer hereof, for
CLEAN LINEN RAGS.

LIVINGSTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at Twenty-six Shillings a year. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Seven Shillings and Six-pence each the first Week, and for Six-pence for every Continuance; and long Ones in Proportion.

Dec. 10, 1777

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