

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1778.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the Earl of CARLISLE, Lord Viscount HOWE, Sir WILLIAM HOWE, (or in his absence Sir HENRY CLINTON) WILLIAM EDEN and GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

Trusty and well-beloved servants of your sacred master, in whom he is well pleased.

AS you are sent to America for the express purpose of treating with any body and any thing, you will pardon an address from one, who disdains to flatter those whom he loves. Should you therefore deign to read this address, your chaste ears will not be offended with the language of adulation, a language you despise.

I have seen your most elegant and most excellent letter "to his Excellency Henry Laurens, the President, and other the Members of Congress." As that Body hath thought your propositions unworthy their particular regard, it may be some satisfaction to your curiosity, and tend to appease the offended spirit of negotiation, if one out of the many individuals on this great Continent should speak to you the sentiments of America; sentiments which your own good sense hath doubtless suggested, and which are repeated only to convince you, that, notwithstanding the narrow ground of private information on which we stand in this distant region, still a knowledge of our own rights, an attention to our own interests, and a sacred respect for the dignity of human nature, have given us to understand the true principles which ought, and which therefore shall, sway our conduct.

You begin with the amiable expressions of humanity, the earnest desire of tranquillity and peace. A better introduction to Americans could not be devised. For the sake of the latter, we once laid our liberties at the feet of your Prince, and even your armies have not eradicated the former from our bosoms.

You tell us you have powers unprecedented in the annals of your history. And England, unhappy England, will remember with deep contrition, that these powers have been rendered of no avail by a conduct unprecedented in the annals of mankind. Had your royal master condescended to listen to the prayer of millions, he had not thus have sent you. Had moderation swayed what we were proud to call our mother country, "her full blown dignity would not have broken under her."

You tell us that "all parties may draw some degree of consolation, and even auspicious hope, from recollection." We wish this most sincerely for the sake of all parties. America, even in the moment of subjugation, would have been consoled by conscious virtue, and her hope was and is in the justice of her cause, and the justice of the Almighty. These are sources of hope and of consolation, which neither time nor chance can alter or take away.

You mention "the mutual benefits and consideration of evils, that may naturally contribute to determine our resolutions." As to the former, you know too well that we could derive no benefit from an union with you; nor will I, by deducing the reasons to evince this, cast an insult upon your understandings. As to the latter, it were to be wished you had preserved a line of conduct equal to the delicacy of your feelings. You could not but know, that men, who sincerely love freedom, disdain the consideration of all evils necessary to attain it. Had not your own hearts borne testimony to this truth, you might have learnt it from the annals of your history; for in those annals instances of this kind at least are not unprecedented. But should those instances be insufficient, we pray you to read the unconquered mind of America.

That the acts of Parliament you transmitted were passed with singular unanimity, we pretend not to doubt. You will pardon me, gentlemen, for observing, that the reasons of that unanimity are strongly marked in the report of a Committee of Congress, agreed to on the 22d of April last, and referred to in a late letter from Congress to Lord Viscount Howe and Sir Henry Clinton.

You tell us you are willing "to consent to a cessation of hostilities both by sea and land." It is difficult for rude Americans to determine whether you are serious in this proposition, or whether you mean to jest with their simplicity. Upon a supposition, however, that you have too much magnanimity to divert yourselves on an occasion of such importance to America, and perhaps not very trivial in the eyes of those who sent you, permit me to assure you, on the sacred word of a gentleman, that if you shall transport your troops to England, where before long your Prince will certainly want their assistance, we never shall fol-

low them thither. We are not so romantically fond of fighting, neither have we such regard for the city of London, as to commence a crusade for the possession of that holy land. Thus you may be certain that hostilities will cease by land. It would be doing singular injustice to your national character, to suppose you are desirous of a like cessation by sea. The course of the war, and the very flourishing state of your commerce, notwithstanding our weak efforts to interrupt it, clearly shew that you can exclude us from the sea. *The sea your kingdom.*

You offer "to restore free intercourse, to revive mutual affection, and renew the common benefits of naturalization." Whenever your countrymen shall be taught wisdom by experience, and learn from past misfortunes to pursue their true interests in future, we shall readily admit every intercourse which is necessary for the purposes of commerce, and usual between different nations. To revive mutual affection is utterly impossible. We freely forgive you, but it is not in nature that you should forgive us. You have injured us too much. We might, on this occasion, give you some late instances of singular barbarity, committed as well by the forces of his Britannic Majesty, as by those of his generous and faithful allies, the Senecas, Onandagas and Tuscaroras. But we will not offend a courtly ear by the recital of those disgusting scenes. Besides this, it might give pain to that humanity which hath, as you observe, prompted your overtures to dwell upon the splendid victories obtained by a licentious soldiery over unarmed men in defenceless villages, their wanton devastations, their deliberate murders, or to inspect those scenes of carnage, painted by the wild excesses of savage rage. These amiable traits of national conduct cannot but revive in our bosoms that partial affection we once felt for every thing which bore the name of Englishman. As to the common benefits of naturalization, it is a matter we conceive to be of the most sovereign indifference. A few of our wealthy citizens may hereafter visit England and Rome, to see the ruins of those august temples in which the Goddess of Liberty was once adored. These will hardly claim naturalization in either of those places as a *benefit*. On the other hand, such of your subjects as shall be driven by the iron hand of oppression to seek for refuge among those whom they now persecute, will certainly be admitted to the *benefits of naturalization*. We labour to rear an asylum for mankind, and regret that circumstances will not permit you, gentlemen, to contribute to a design so very agreeable to your several tempers and dispositions.

But further, your Excellencies say "we will concur to extend every freedom to trade that our respective interests can require." Unfortunately there is a little difference in these interests, which you might not have found it very easy to reconcile, had the Congress been disposed to risk their heads by listening to terms, which I have the honour to assure you are treated with ineffable contempt by every honest whig in America. The difference I allude to is, that it is your interest to monopolize our commerce, and it is our interest to trade with all the world. There is indeed a method of cutting this gordian-knot, which perhaps no statesman is acute enough to untie. By reserving to the Parliament of Great-Britain the right of determining what our respective interests require, they might extend the freedom of trade, or circumscribe it, at their pleasure, for what they might call our *respective interests*. But I trust it would not be to our *mutual satisfaction*. Your "earnest desire to stop the farther effusion of blood, and the calamities of war," will therefore lead you, on mature reflection, to reprobate a plan teeming with discord, and which, in the space of twenty years, would produce another wild expedition across the Atlantic, and in a few years more some such commission as that "with which his Majesty hath been pleased to honour you."

We cannot but admire the generosity of soul which prompts you "to agree that no military force shall be kept up in the different States of North-America, without the consent of the general Congress, or particular Assemblies." The only grateful return we can make for this exemplary condescension is, to assure your Excellencies, and on behalf of my countrymen I do most solemnly promise and assure you, that no military force shall be kept up in the different States of North-America, without the consent of the general Congress, and that of the legislatures of those States. You will therefore cause the forces of your royal master to be removed; for I can venture to assure you that the Congress have not consented, and probably will not consent, that they be kept up.

You have also made the unfolicited offer of concurring "in measures calculated to discharge the debts

"of America, and to raise the credit and value of the "paper circulation." If your Excellencies mean by this to apply for offices in the department of our finance, I am to assure you (which I do with "perfect respect") that it will be necessary to procure very ample recommendations. For, as the English have not yet pursued measures to discharge their own debts, and raise the credit and value of their own paper circulation, but, on the contrary, are in a fair way to encrease the one and absolutely destroy the other, you will instantly perceive that financiers from that nation would present themselves with the most aukward grace imaginable.

You propose to us a device "to perpetuate our union." It might not be amiss previously to establish this union, which may be done by your acceptance of the treaty of peace and commerce tendered to you by Congress; and such treaty, I can venture to say, would continue as long as your ministers could prevail upon themselves not to violate the faith of nations.

You offer, to use your own language, the inaccuracy of which, considering the importance of the subject, is not to be wondered at, or at least may be excused, "in short to establish the power of the respective legislatures in each particular State, to settle its revenue, its civil and military establishment, and to exercise a perfect freedom of legislation and internal government, so that the British States throughout North-America acting with us, in peace and war, under one common sovereign, may have the irrevokable enjoyment of every privilege that is short of a total separation of interests, or consistent with that union of force on which the safety of our common religion and liberty depends." Let me assure you, gentlemen, that the power of the respective legislatures in each particular State is already most fully established, and on the most solid foundations. It is established on the perfect freedom of legislation, and a vigorous administration of internal government. As to the settlement of the revenue, and the civil and military establishment, these are the work of the day, for which the several legislatures are fully competent. I have also the pleasure to congratulate your Excellencies, that the country, for the settlement of whose government, revenue, administration, and the like, you have exposed yourselves to the fatigues and hazards of a disagreeable voyage, and more disagreeable negotiation, hath abundant resources wherewith to defend her liberties now, and pour forth the rich stream of revenue hereafter. As the States of North-America mean to possess the *irrevokable* enjoyment of their privileges, it is absolutely necessary for them to decline all connection with a Parliament, who, even in the laws under which you act, reserve in express terms the power of *revoking* every proposition which you may agree to. We have a due sense of the kind offer you make, to grant us a share in your Sovereign; but really, gentlemen, we have not the least inclination to accept of it. He may suit you extremely well, but he is not to our taste. You are solicitous to prevent a total separation of interests, and this, after all, seems to be the gist of the business. To make you as easy as possible on this subject, I have to observe, that it may, and probably will, in some instances, be our interest to assist you, and then we certainly shall. Where this is not the case, your Excellencies have doubtless too much good sense, as well as good nature, to require it. We cannot perceive that our liberty does in the least depend upon any union of force with you; for we find, that after you have exerted your force against us for upwards of three years, we are now upon the point of establishing our liberties in direct opposition to it. Neither can we conceive, that after the experiment you have made, any nation in Europe will embark in so unpromising a scheme as the subjugation of America. It is not necessary that every body should play the Quixotte; one is enough to entertain a generation at least. Your Excellencies will, I hope, excuse me when I differ from you, as to our having a religion in common with you: The religion of America is the religion of all mankind. Any person may worship in the manner he thinks most agreeable to the Deity; and if he behaves as a good citizen, no one concerns himself as to his faith or adorations, neither have we the least solicitude to exalt any one sect or profession above another.

[The remainder in our next.]

A small quantity of good

C O F F E E,

To be sold by Woodrop Sims, in Newtown, Bucks county, State of Pennsylvania.

July 14, 1778.

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V E R S A I L L E S, March 25.
THE tenth instant the sieurs Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, Deputies from the United States of America, had the honour to be presented to the Queen and royal family.

Paris, March 24. Monsieur Gervard, first Commissioner for foreign affairs, has received from the Ministry his credentials, with which he is going to America, in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary from this court to the United States.

Hague, March 28. If we may credit the reports spread at Paris, the court of Versailles has formed an alliance with four monarchs of Europe, who are to accede to the treaty lately concluded with the United States of America.

L O N D O N.

March 20. Gen. Howe has sent home some representations on the inadequateness of his force to do what may be expected of him, and therefore requiring a reinforcement of at least 8000 men, as also a body of troops sufficient to make a diversion either by way of Canada, or from New-York.

March 23. The heralds have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to perform the beligerent ceremonials required on a declaration of war.

The first form of declaring war in England is, by his Majesty's appearing in person at the bow windows of St. James's palace, and drawing his sword against the power that has insulted his crown and dignity, and pledging himself at the same time never to sheath it again, till the insulted honour of himself and his subjects has received the fullest satisfaction.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth for the officers to press every seaman they can, and not to regard any protections.

March 27. Spain has this day avowed her acknowledgment and support of the independence of America. It is expected Holland will be the next power to recognize the independence of America.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, March 21.
"A gentleman in town has this day received a letter from his correspondent in New-York, dated the 9th of February, brought by the Lilly, Capt. Cochrane, arrived here in 35 days from thence, 15 of which he was in the Channel. It contains the following paragraph:"

"There is a letter in town (New-York) from an officer at King's-Bridge, giving an account that several prisoners have just got there, having made their escape from Boston, who say that Sir George Collier had, under French colours, got up to Roston with six frigates, and burnt the town, and brought off General Burgoyne and Colonel Campbell, and a good many officers and men. Many of our officers believe it; but I am afraid it is too good news to be true."

We can now assure the public, that on Sunday a rescript was delivered from the court of Spain, recognizing the independence of America. The rescript was couched in precisely the same terms as that delivered by the French Ambassador.

It is reported that a great personage is so well satisfied of the inimical sentiments of Spain, from some recent advices received by a noble Lord, that war will be declared on the same day against the united powers of France and Spain. This advice is said to be given by Lord Chatham, who experienced the perfidy of the latter last war, in assisting the French at the same time they were giving the court of London the fullest assurances of their perfect amity and neutrality.

March 28. Yesterday an order was sent to the custom-house to stop all French vessels in the river; and proper officers are sent on board them, to prevent their sailing.

The Spanish resident at this court has ordered all his moveables to be packed up, and holds himself in readiness to embark at an hour's notice.

Thursday the House of Commons agreed to the report of the resolutions of the preceding day, on the supply:

That 1,406,923l. be granted to his Majesty, to defray the extra expences of his Majesty's land forces.

That 18,895l. be granted for the charge of the augmentation to his Majesty's forces.

That 6,998l. be granted for the expences of roads and bridges in Scotland.

The French mail did not arrive yesterday, though by the new regulation, and the fairness of the wind, it should have been here on Thursday; it is therefore supposed that all communication is stopped.

April 2. The guards who had been under orders for America, are counter ordered. The guards under General Howe are recalled.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Feb. 20.

"It is at last determined that an immediate and free trade shall be opened between Spain and the United Provinces in America. In consequence of this treaty, an edict has been published and registered by the Supreme Indian Council. The ports of Malaga, Carthage, Alicante, Barcelona, Cadiz, Seville, Xijon, St. Andrew, and the port of Corogne, in Galicia, are also to partake of the benefit arising from this treaty. These nine ports contain the whole Spanish trade, and are connected with all its provinces, and by their means the most important commerce will be opened between this country and America. We daily expect the news of the departure of the Cadiz fleet; although the destination is secret, it is not doubted but it is intended to join the French squadron at Brest."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 28.

"The outward bound vessels here are extremely distressed for want of hands, insomuch that four pounds per month was given yesterday for able-bo-

died seamen: last year the best foremast man required only 30s. per month."

Extract of a letter from Whitehaven March, 31.

"Yesterday morning at half past six o'clock an express arrived here from London, directed to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, ordering that all vessels belonging to France should be detained, and all clearances for any port in that kingdom refused. This is occasioned by information being given to Lord Viscount Weymouth of several British vessels being detained in the different ports of France, by order of that court."

Dr. Franklin is the idol of Paris. All ages and sexes join in his praise, and the ladies strive most which shall do him the kindest offices. In short, he has perpetuated his name to eternity. Happy had it been for England if she had listened to his advice.

The news of the recognition of the independence of America by France, was received at the Hague with every demonstration of joy. The States General only waited the example of other powers, to rejoice that the oppressed Americans had shaken off the yoke of bondage.

A correspondent says, that Lord Chatham has been applied to, to come into administration at the express request of a great personage, through the medium of Mr. T. Pitt; but that great statesman primarily insists not only on the displacing the whole of the present cabinet, but the dissolution of the present Parliament.

It is said that the declaration of war against France will be deferred until the success of our conciliatory measures is known.

A constant correspondent informs us, that he received a letter last night from France, which strongly intimates that their fleet is gone to America, to act in favour of General Washington, probably, he says, to block up General Howe.

H O U S E O F C O M M O N S, April 21.

THE house formed itself into a committee, in order to examine the state of the nation: Mr. Powis made a discourse, in order to prove, that in the exhausted state to which Britain was reduced by the American war, the only determination was, (particularly at the eve of a foreign war) to conclude a peace with the colonies. After the astonishing resistance, said he, that the Congress has made against our forces—after the incredible success with which their efforts to shake off the yoke has been attended, it is chimerical to think that they will ever forsake an independence which they have established at the expence of so much blood and treasure. This has placed America beyond the reach of any future ministry, who, conducting themselves agreeable to the plan of the present administration, might renew their efforts, in order to reduce them to slavery.

It would then be the greatest excess of folly to think even of treating with them on any other footing than that of Free and Independent States. It would, therefore, be useless, at the expence of large sums, to send commissioners to them, whose too confined powers would not permit them to treat on such conditions. This step would only serve to amuse the people with a vain hope that the Americans would return to their obedience, whilst nothing is more distant from their thoughts, and this kingdom bending and ready to sink under the weight of an enormous debt, would be overwhelmed still further in a needless expence. In consequence he proposed, that in order to obtain so necessary a peace, the commissioners powers should be extended so far as to enable them to declare the Americans absolutely and for ever independent.

Messieurs Charles Fox and Mr. Burke supported the proposal, and were particularly opposed by Governor Johnstone and Mr. Dundas, Lord Advocate of Scotland. The first declared, that he had always opposed the acts which had been passed against America; but that, when their grievances had been redressed, he had obtained his end.

That the legislative power of Great-Britain has passed a law to grant the colonies full satisfaction; to desire more would be an open rebellion, which every true Briton ought to oppose.

It is thus I have always thought, said he, and with the greatest pleasure I find that the Earl of Chatham is of the same opinion. I have too high an opinion of the honour, of the sentiments, and of the loyalty of the Americans in general, to suppose that they will desire more than is offered to them. Our violence has heretofore re-united in America the moderate to the ambitious. Our moderation will now divide them. The same violence has heretofore disunited this kingdom, and the same moderation will now unite us. Our measures until now have fixed this contestation between all America and the half of England; but the change now that is determined on will fix the dispute between all England and the half of America. And the same superiority that it has heretofore had over us, we shall hereafter have over them, &c. Mr. Dundas, who has always been one of the most violent against the colonies, convinced the house that he had not abandoned his former sentiments; he reprobated the motion of Mr. Powis, which at last was rejected.

B O S T O N, June 29.

Last Tuesday arrived here Capt. —, in a snow from Cape Francois, by whom was received a correct list of his Spanish Majesty's ships and frigates ready to sail, lying in the Bay of Cadiz, March 18, 1778, viz. Ships of the line: First rate, one of 112 guns, six of 80 ditto. Second rate: Forty-one of 70 guns. Third

rate: Four of 64 guns, seven of 60 ditto. Frigates: Thirty-two from 32 to 18 guns. Xebecs: Twelve from 30 to 12 guns. Three armed brigs, four bomb-ketches, nine packet-boats, from 14 to 16 guns, seven armed tenders, nine ships or sloops of war of 18 guns, nine ditto, constructed to carry from 38 to 40 pieces of cannon, but have been reduced to 12. 144 sail in all.

We hear that a cartel is settled, and that a general exchange of prisoners will speedily take place.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated May 19, 1778.

"The absence of your friend Mr. Williams will prevent your receiving any letters from him by this conveyance. He is gone to Brest to give necessary supplies to the Ranger, to enable her to repair the damage of an engagement she has had with a King's ship called the Drake, of 20 guns and 156 men, which was sent out to take the Ranger; they met, and after an obstinate contest of 65 minutes, the American flag was triumphant. The Drake had 42 men killed and wounded, among the former is the Captain and first Lieutenant. The Ranger, at the time of engaging, had only 123 men on board, 18 guns, Capt. Jones having thinned his crew by prizes, 5 he took in St. George's Channel, 3 he sunk, the other two are at Brest, exclusive of the Drake. The Ranger had 8 killed and wounded in the engagement, the Captain of marines included among the former. Captain Jones landed at Whitehaven, spiked up between 30 and 40 cannon, set fire to the shipping, and did other damage. There are now at Brest between 30 and 40 ships of the line, exclusive of frigates, completely manned and ready for sea, commanded by Count d'Arville. There is also a fleet of observation at Spithead, under the command of Admiral Keppel: these are intended as a check on each other; should they meet, probably something of consequence may happen."

Yesterday afternoon arrived a vessel in five weeks from France, by which we learn, that a fleet of 21 sail of men of war sailed from Nantz on the 13th of April, for America, with the Ambassador on board from the Court of France bound to Congress. We also hear that Earl Chatham died in London the beginning of May.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 14.

I n C O N G R E S S, July 7, 1778.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of Congress be given to General Washington for the activity with which he marched from the camp at Valley Forge in pursuit of the enemy; for his distinguished exertions in forming the order of battle; and for his great good conduct in leading on the attack and gaining the important victory of Monmouth, over the British grand army, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, in their march from Philadelphia to New-York.

Resolved, That General Washington be directed to signify the thanks of Congress to the gallant officers and men under his command, who distinguished themselves by their conduct and valour at the battle of Monmouth. Extract from the Minutes,

C H A R L E S T H O M S O N, Sec.

Early last Sunday afternoon his Excellency Monsieur GERARD, Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States, arrived in this city. He was accompanied from Chester to an elegant apartment provided for him in Market-street by a committee of Congress appointed for that purpose. On his entrance into the city he was saluted by Colonel Proctor's artillery. It is impossible to describe the joy that appeared in every good man's countenance upon this auspicious event. The frigate that brought his Excellency to Chester, is one of a French fleet of twelve ships of the line and several frigates, from Toulon, under command of the Count d'Estaing, which arrived last week off Chingoteague in Virginia, and being furnished with pilots at that place, were, we hear, to proceed to Sandy-Hook, from whence we hourly expect to hear the most important intelligence.

The Hon. Mr. Dean, our late worthy Plenipotentiary at the court of France, arrived in the same frigate with his Excellency the French Ambassador, and accompanied him to the city. The frigate has passed one line of the chevaux de frize, and is hourly expected up before the town.

Who would have thought, (says a correspondent) that the American colonies imperfectly known in Europe a few years ago, and claimed by every petty-fogging lawyer in the House of Commons, and every cobbler in the beer-houses of London, as a part of their property, should in the course of three years of a war with Great-Britain, receive an Ambassador from the most powerful monarchy in Europe.

We hear that the Roebuck, a British man of war of 44 guns, was a few days ago chased on shore near Cape Henlopen by one of the French fleet lately arrived on this coast: She now lies deserted by the crew, they having fled into the country.

Mr. Butler, formerly an Indian agent, under Sir William Johnson, with a considerable force, consisting of regular troops and Indians, have made an attack on the settlement at Wioming, and have done some mischief, the particulars are not yet come to hand, but there is reason to fear, that if immediate and effectual measures are not taken to stop the progress of this invasion, it will be attended with very serious and distressing consequences. Congress have it under their consideration.

TRENTON, JULY 15.

Gentlemen, Paris, May 18, 1778. CERTAIN intelligence having been received, that eleven British ships of war, viz. One of 90 guns, nine of 74, and one of 64 guns, are in the road of St. Hellens, near Portsmouth, bound for North-America; and the United States being in alliance with France, you are requested, as speedily as possible, to convey this information to the commanders of any French fleet, or ships of war in America, by sending them this letter, and also to publish the contents of it in all the continental news-papers.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servants, B. FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS. To the Governor, or any Counsellor, or Senator, or Member of any House of Representatives, in any of the Thirteen United States of America.

Read in Congress, July 8, 1778, And ordered to be published. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 10, 1778.

"This afternoon arrived here from Snow-Hill, which he left on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Blair McClanahan, who informs that on Sunday last came on shore at Chingoteague Mr. — who was out in a small vessel when he fell in with the French fleet, and reports that he was taken on board the Admiral's ship, Count de Estaing, and employed as a pilot—Soon after he went aboard he was clothed from head to foot in laced clothes, and dined at the Admiral's table—That on Sunday last he made the land the Admiral desired off Chingoteague, when he was sent on shore for 16 coasting pilots—That John Baldwin, a noted pilot, and a number more were to go aboard on Wednesday morning, when the French fleet were to stand in for them.—He further says, that the fleet consisted of one of 90 guns, eight of 80, three of 74, and four frigates—That Silas Deane, Esq. was on board, and that they were bound for Sandy-Hook; from whence I hope soon to hear good news.

"The French fleet on their passage took a ship of 18 guns from Providence, and retook a French snow. Off Chingoteague they fell in with the Lydia of New-York, when, it being calm, they towed a 34 gun frigate up to her, and an engagement ensued, in which the Lydia received so much damage that they had hardly time to get off the people before the sunk."

It is reported that beside the abovementioned naval force, six men of war, convoying a large fleet of merchantmen, are on their passage to this continent; so that in a little time we may expect to be well supplied with European goods at moderate prices.

Within a few days past about 650 prisoners, chiefly Hessians, from the westward, passed through this place on their way to Elizabeth-Town, to be exchanged.

Since our last twelve British prisoners, lately taken near Sandy-Hook, were brought to this town and confined in gaol.

We hear the British army are now encamped on the east end of Staten-Island.

It is currently reported, that the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Count d'Estaing, is arrived off Shrewsbury, from whence we hourly expect to hear some important intelligence.

From a correspondent we learn that "on the 23d of June the brave and gallant Capt. JOSEPH ZABRISKIE, who commanded a company of rangers in the county of Bergen in New-Jersey, having received orders to impress a number of waggons to carry some grain for the use of the army, was murdered by the Tories. Two guns were discharged at him as he passed by a wood in a disaffected part of the county; one of the balls entered his body in the small of his back, and he lived only thirty-eight hours. He was a terror to the enemies of his country, and the aversion of the only people that deserve to be slaves. We that have experienced, and have been protected by his valour, weep at his loss."

Princeton, July 14. On Thursday, the 9th inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer rose here to 98 3-10; on Friday at the same hour to 97 9-10; and on Saturday at the same hour to 97 7-10.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, at the late dwelling-house of Henry Davis, deceased, in Maples-Town, Middlesex county, on Thursday the 23d of July, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, bees in the hives, wheat, rye, oats and flax in sheaves, waggon, cart, plow, harrows, axes, hoes, spade, scythes and cradle, carpenters tools, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, pots, large brass kettle, pewter, andirons, trammels, a quantity of old iron, and many other articles. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock said day, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by ABEL HOFF, THO. BLACKWEL, } Admin. July 11, 1778. AND. JOHNSON. } 2w

STOLEN from the subscriber near Kington, Middlesex county, a black MARE about 14 hands high, five years old, a natural trotter, little lame in her near hind foot occasioned by foundering. Whoever takes up said mare and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Twenty Dollars reward for mare and thief, or Ten Dollars for the mare only, with reasonable charges, paid by AARON LONGSTREET. 2w

Just published, and now selling at Bell's book-store, next door to St. Paul's church, Third-street, Philadelphia,

G U S T A V U S V A S A, The Deliverer of his Country. Inscrib'd to his Excellency General Washington, Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Thirteen United States of America.

Shall tyrant policy and slavish fear To freedom's sweetest tale shut Britain's ear? Shall her brave sons the patriot chief disclaim? Her infants should be taught to lip his name.

Written by Henry Brooke, Esq. author of the Fool of Quality, of the History of Juliet Grenville, &c. &c.

Also, Just published, and now selling at Bell's book-store, next door to St. Paul's church, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

The POLITICAL DUENNA: A Comic Opera, in three acts, as it is performed by the servants of his Britannic Majesty.

With two remarkable letters on American affairs. I. A letter to Mr. John Wesley, on his calm Address to the Americans. Supposed to be written by the celebrated Junius.

II. A letter from an Irish gentleman in London to his friend and countryman in his Britannic Majesty's service, in America.

Personification in the Duenna. Don Louis, - - - K--- of B---. Mac Boot, - - - Earl of B---. Boreas, - - - Lord N---th. Twitcher, - - - Lord S---dw---ch. Minden, - - - Lord G---ge G---rm---ne. Mungo, - - - Jerry Dyfon. Weatherbeaten, - - - Counsellor W-dd-rb-ne. Caen-Wood, - - - Lord M---nsf---d.. Dart-Ford, - - - Lord D---rtm---th. Canting John, - - - John Wesley. Pinchey, - - - Trinket-maker to his B---t---c M---j---ty.

Lieutenant of the Navy, Clara Raymond, - - - Mistress to Lord S---dw---ch. N. B. Bibles of various kinds, with English, Latin and Greek school-books; also excellent ink-powder, are now selling at Bell's book-store. 3s

TO BE SOLD by way of public vendue on Friday the 17th day of July inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of Bond and Pain, in Morris-Town, a quantity of SHOP GOODS, viz. excellent Scotch snuff in kegs, choice pigtail tobacco, a barrel of brimstone, a few thousand needles, a remnant of black fatten, one ditto of fine muslin, coat and jacket buttons, shirt buttons, sewing silks of all colours, a quantity of apron tape, glass and earthen ware, a number of very good school and other books, &c. Likewise will be disposed of at the same time, household and kitchen furniture; also an excellent waggon and pleasure sleigh, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

GEORGE BOND, JOHN PAIN.

N. B. Said Bond and Pain request those who may have any legal demands against them, to bring them in by the first day of August next, and they shall be paid: They also request all those who stand indebted to them, to discharge their respective accounts by the said first of August next, as the copartnership between the said Bond and Pain is about being dissolved. Morris-Town, July 10, 1778. 1s

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of Jacob Nass on Leslie's Ridge, in Reading-Town Hunterdon county and State of New-Jersey, a large lightish-colour'd brown HORSE, three years old this grass, trots and canters, has a small star in his forehead, and branded with J. N. on the left buttock. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse and thief, so that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the reward of SIXTY DOLLARS, and for the horse only THIRTY DOLLARS, with all reasonable charges paid by me June 15. 2w+ JACOB NAFF.

TO BE SOLD, a parcel of choice INDIGO in hogheads and barrels, and a quantity of best SCOTCH SNUFF in bladders. Inquire of Anthony L. Bleecker, at Morris-Town. 3w*

DESERTED from the subscriber the 20th of June, a certain Andrew Nelson, belonging to General Pulaski's legion, about 18 years of age, five feet six inches high, has black hair and eyes. He is supposed to be in the pines near Inlay's-Town making tar, or at the salt-works in Monmouth. Whoever takes him up and delivers him to the keeper of Trenton gaol, shall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by HENRY BEDKEN, Major in Count Pulaski's Legion. July 15. 1w

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away the 28th of June 1778, from the subscriber, near the field of battle, a strawberry roan HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a very high carriage, trots rough and frequently goes a rack, he has a blind brand on his near buttock, a brown muzzle, a remarkable wart on the tip of his left ear, another over his left eye, has lately been rowelled in his breast. Any person taking up said horse, and on delivering him to Mr. R. Williams tavern-keeper at Trenton, Mr. Revaud Kerney at Monmouth, Mr. Minne Voorhees at New-Brunswick, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by ANTHONY W. WHITE, Lt. Col. L. D.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 4th of July, a dark brown HORSE about 14 hands high, with a small star, cut tail and foretop: And a small brindled DOG also came with him. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN WATSON, Jun. Nottingham, Burlington } 3w* County, July 13, 1778.

ON the day of the action near Monmouth Court-house the subscriber being wounded, gave a silver mounted CUTLASS with a green handle to a Captain of the militia belonging to this State. It is therefore requested that said Captain will return it to Col. Van Schaack of the first battalion of New-York forces, or to the subscriber at Englishtown.

JOSEPH M'CRAHEN, Captain. Trenton, July 13, 1778. 1p

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Springfield, Essex county, State of New-Jersey, on the night of the 8th instant, a dark bay HORSE with a black streak all along his back, three years old, trots and gallops well, 14 hands one inch high, and a quarter blooded. Any person returning said horse to the owner, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

JOHN DICKERSON, Jun. Springfield, July 10, 1778. 2w*

TO BE SOLD, at Capt. John Clunn's, at Lambertton, on Saturday the 18th instant, between three and five o'clock in the afternoon, the SLOOP CHARLOTTE, as she now lays in Waton's creek. She is sharp built and an exceeding fast sailer.

Trenton, July 11, 1778. 1w*

TO BE SOLD, a few gallons of choice old Madeira wine, sweet ditto; white vitriol, rose pink, vermilion, Prussian blue, verdegrease ground in oil, amber, yellow oaker, Naples yellow, drop lake, white and brown varnish; a few boxes 6 by 4 window glass, a few boxes large size ditto, by ABRAHAM DURYCE.

Hillsborough, near Somerset Court- } house, New-Jersey, July 1778. }

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the night of Friday the 3d inst. a large black MARE four years old, full fifteen hands high, with many grey hairs in her sides and flanks, a large star in her forehead, long switch tail, she hath a scar on the fetlock of her fore leg occasioned by a cut; when taken she was near foaling. Any person who shall take up said mare and thief, so that she is secured and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the mare only.

3w* HENRY DISBROW. Readingtown, Hunterdon county, State } of New-Jersey, July 10, 1778. }

STRAYED or STOLEN off the place of Thomas Norris in Asanpink, the 10th of this instant, a black HORSE eight years old, fourteen hands high, with a star in his forehead about as big as a penny, a thick long main, switch tail, branded on the near shoulder I. C. Whoever takes up said horse and thief shall have Fifty Dollars reward, or for the horse Twenty Dollars, paid by me July 12, 1778. 1w* THOMAS NORRIS.

STRAYED away on the 30th day of May last, from Garret Lane, living in Somerset county, in the township of Bedminster, about half a mile from Lamontion meeting-house, a brindle COW with her horns saw'd off, marked on the off ear with a crop and slit; a brindle yearling heifer-calf, marked the same as the other; two dark brown steers, three years old, white faces, one of them has a piece of his tail off, no brand or ear mark; two two years old heifers, upon the yellow reddish colour, both have a white spot in their foreheads, marked on the near ear with a crop, and half-penny in the off ear; two yearling calves, one of them brown with a white face, the other red and white, and a white spot in the face, marked on the near ear with a crop, and a half-penny in the off ear. Whoever takes up the said cattle and secures them, so that the owner may have them, shall receive Ten Dollars reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

GARRET LANE. July 6, 1778. 2w*

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of Daniel Bray, late of Middlesex county, deceased, that they are desired to make application to the subscriber, who will discharge all accounts properly attested: And all those who are indebted to said estate on book-account, together with those whose interest are due on bonds and notes, are requested to adjust the same speedily, that the executors may be enabled to effect a settlement of said estate shortly.

JOHN BRAY, Executor; Who has for sale, in company with Capt. Thomas Jones in Lebanon township, at as low a rate as the present times will admit of; best bohea tea, hyson ditto, muscovado sugar, linens, French stripes, double camlet, barr'd camlette, Russia drilling, gingham, black and white Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk gauze ditto with flowered borders, saddlers fringe, wristband tape, pins, needles, writing paper, indigo, snuff, deer skins, gold wash'd coat buttons, basket coat and vest ditto, silk umbrellas, men's white kid gloves, &c. &c. June 15. 3w*

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Burlington county, a servant lad, named *Jonathan Shoars*, about 18 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, of a fresh complexion, light coloured straight hair, a very large nose, stoops in walking, and something knock kneed; had on and took with him two homespun linen shirts, two pair of trousers, one pair of leather breeches, two striped woollen jackets, one with sleeves, one pair of stockings black and white, no shoes, a good castor hat. The said lad went off the 31st of May last. Whoever takes up said lad, and brings him to the subscriber, or confines him in gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive a reward of Two Dollars, from
June 2, 1778. HENRY LISHMAN.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN last evening out of the pasture-field of Mr. James Waters, in front of the lines near General Poor's quarters, a large well made light bay MARE, 6 years old, fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, but trots some and canters pretty well, has a star and snip, her hind feet white, her tail cut trait across, her hams inclining in, newly shod round, trimmed on the top of her head as far as the ear will reach, and in both sides of the mane a little taken off in order to thin it, but not well done; she makes a common practice of slipping her bridle, and can be easily caught when loose: Supposed to have been rode off by some of the soldiers to the country, as they have for some time made a common practice of doing so. Any person securing the thief and mare so that the owner may have her, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or for the mare alone Five Pounds and no questions asked, paid by
THOMAS RAMSAY, A.C. of I.
Camb. Valley Forge. April 28, 1778. 3w

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in New-Germantown, a grey HORSE, having neither mark nor brand, is about 13 or 14 hands high, and seven years old. Whoever proves their property and pays charges, may have said horse by applying to
JONATHAN TOMS.
May 24, 1778. 2w

WAS STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Pennington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, on the evening of the 11th instant, a silver faced WATCH, with red figures and strokes where it is commonly black, the maker's name David Hubard, London, on the face of the watch done also with red, the number forgot. Whoever apprehends the thief and secures the watch, so that the owner may have it again, shall have Sixteen Dollars reward, or Thirty Dollars for the watch and thief, paid by me
GEORGE ANTHONY.

N. B. All watch makers are requested to stop said watch if offered to them to disfigure or for sale.
June 15, 1778. 4w*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Reckland, Bucks county, an iron grey GELDING, four years old, 14 and a half hands high, has some dapple spots on him, his head much whiter than his body, has a long switch tail, trots altogether, is of the Arabian breed, and remarkably high spirited. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, that the owner may have his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse alone Sixty Dollars and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by
THEOPHILUS FOULKE.
June 8, 1778. 4w

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Trenton township, on the night of the 12th inst. a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, four years old, has a small but dim blaze in her face, the inside of one hind foot white, trots and canters well. Likewise was taken from a pasture near the same place, a black HORSE, six years old, about 14 hands three inches high, with a bald face, a long tail, and one hind foot white, trots and canters well also, shod all round, he has some saddle-marks that are not yet quite well. Any person taking up and securing said mare and horse with the thief or thieves, shall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for each of the creatures only, and all reasonable charges if brought home, will be paid by
JOHN READER, or
June 15, 1778. 3w

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the ninth instant, a large likely black HORSE, about 15 hands high, four years old, had a pretty large star in his forehead, one of his hind feet from the hoof upwards a little above the fetlock was mixed with grey hairs, his mane thick and parted, paces, trots, and canters well, carries a good head and tail, was in good order when taken, and an excellent horse for the draft. Any person who shall secure said horse and thief, so that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either, paid by
WILLIAM NEELY.
Solebury, Bucks county, Penn- } 3w*
sylvania, June 15, 1778.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at Baptist-Town, the night of the 5th inst. (June) a bay STALLION, about 14 hands high, well made, and in good order; paces, trots and canters, and carries well, with two white feet, one the near hind foot, the other the off fore foot. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the man be brought to justice and owner have his horse, shall receive a reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by me
JOHN CAMPBLE.
June 10, 1778. 4w

T O B E S O L D,

A PLANTATION in Piles-grove, Salem county, about five miles from the Pine tavern, three from the glass-house, and four from Woodstown, containing 162 acres of land, with a frame house and kitchen adjoining; a good orchard of apples and peaches; plenty of good water; eight or ten acres of meadow, and between thirty and forty more may be made at a small expence; there is about 60 acres of cleared land, the rest woods and swamp. Also another small tenement with a small peach orchard, &c. likewise a good out-let. The whole rents for 29l. per annum.

Another plantation of about 90 acres, in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the Gulf mill. There are two messuages on the place, and two good orchards of fine fruit, an excellent spring of water, some meadow, and more may be made. For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.
April 13, 1778. 6w

T O B E S O L D,

A LARGE new DWELLING-HOUSE and forty-six acres of LAND, now in the possession of Henry Waddell at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey. The house contains nine rooms, (seven of them with fire-places) two kitchens with bed-rooms for servants, a fine dry cellar, &c. The out-houses consist of a small building of three rooms, (two of them with fire-places) built for an office, a bathing-house, a milk-room, a smoke-house, large and convenient stables for horses, a barn, an house for cattle, &c. The land is in good fence, and has on it an apple orchard and a peach orchard, containing together about seven hundred trees, also about one hundred and eighty trees, (brought from Prince's famous nursery on Long-Island) being a collection of the best fruit of all kinds, such as apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, cherries, &c. Any person desirous of purchasing the above house and land may know the terms of sale by applying to Henry Waddell, who has also to dispose of one hundred acres of pasture land, lying within three quarters of a mile of the above premises.
Freehold, 7th February, 1778. 10w*

IF Thomas Williams, who was enlisted in the Delaware Regiment, and taken by the English at the battle of Brandywine, and since followed weaving at John Vanhorn's; by coming there may see his wife, Hannah Williams. She desires that all persons who see this advertisement, and do know him, be kind enough to give him information.
June 10, 1778. 4w

WAS taken up, the 19th of May, at New-Brunswick, a black GELDING with a star in his forehead, one white hind foot and one white fore foot, branded on his left thigh H S, above 14 hands high, three years old, and trots altogether. He is supposed to be a stolen horse. Any person proving his property and paying charges, may take him away.
June 2, 1778. 1c JOHN VOORHEES.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** yesterday, from the subscriber, near Princeton, a bay HORSE, about 14 and a half hands high, has a blaze in his face, and his hind feet white. Any person taking up the said horse and securing him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive Eight Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
June 9, 1778. 3w WILLIAM M'CONKEY.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, a large sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, but paces a small travel, hind feet white and high up his legs, some white on his fore feet, a white strip down his forehead, 6 years old this summer. Also a dark brown MARE, about 13 hands high, low carriage, a natural pacer, has a large star in her forehead, a small white strip on her nose, about 5 years old last spring. Whoever takes up said horse and mare, and brings them to the subscriber, shall have Fifteen Dollars for each, and reasonable charges, with Twenty Dollars for securing the thief.
JOHANNA COMPTON.
Woodbridge, June 5, 1778. 4w

CAME to Henry Merfion's, in Maidenhead, Hunterdon County, about the first of May, a small brown HORSE, about thirteen hands high, is a natural pacer, has a low carriage with his head, his mane cut on the near side. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
June 10, 1778. 3w

BY virtue of a writ of *feri facias* to me directed, will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, the 4th of August next ensuing, at the premises, a PLANTATION, situated in Kingwood, Hunterdon county, West-New-Jersey, bounded by lands of Richard Opdyce, Esq. and others, whereon William Coolbock now lives, containing about 66 acres; there is on it a good dwelling-house. The vendue to begin at two o'clock, and conditions made known by
9w

JOSEPH INSLEE, Sheriff.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber, on Friday the 22d inst. a sorrel HORSE, has a bald face, a small wen on his left flank, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, about nine or ten years old. Whoever shall secure said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me
CARY DUNN, Silver-smith.
Morristown, June 2d, 1778. 4w

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or **STOLEN**, out of the stable of Mr. Samuel Henry, in Trenton, in the month of September last, a four year old bay MARE, fourteen hands high; she has a small star intermixed with bay hairs, hollow buttocks, is a natural pacer and of high spirit. Any person on delivering the thief and mare (if stolen) to the above Mr. Samuel Henry, or to the subscriber at Pitts-Town, shall have the above reward; or for the mare only, Eight Dollars, and all reasonable charges.
JAMES HANNA.
Trenton, June 9th, 1778. 4w*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED out of a pasture at Mount-Holly last night, a dark coloured HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, six years old, paces mostly, is high couraged and very gay when mounted, is new shod before and his hind shoes new set, has a swelling in the upper joint of his right hind leg, his hind feet white, his mane braded and the ends tied with white thread, has some scars of a saddle bile on the left side of his back. Any person that delivers said horse to the subscriber, or to any officer in General Maxwell's brigade, so that the owner gets him, shall be paid the above reward; and if taken up at any distance, be allowed reasonable expences.
JOHN CONWAY, Major 4th Jer. Regt.
Mount-Holly, June 5, 1778.

STRAYED to my plantation, two MARES, both natural pacers; one about 12 years old, the other near 4; both are dark brown. Whoever has lost the said mares may have them again, by paying all reasonable charges and taking them away.
GEORGE BENNET.
Bucks County, June 3, 1778. 3w

CAME to the plantation where Isaac Furman now lives, near New-Brunswick, a black HORSE, about thirteen and a half hands high, branded on the shoulder P B, and on the near thigh I C; and has a short switch tail. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.
June 4th, 1778. 7w*

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of Fulkert Vannordstrand, late of Three Mile Run, in the county of Somerset, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled; and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to us, of said place,
JACOB WICOFF and
ADRIAN VANNORDSTRAND, } Executors.
June 2, 1778. 4w

A RED leather Memorandum Book was lost between Burlington and Trenton, of no value to any body but the owner. Any person who has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. Isaac Collins, at Trenton, or Major Hoagland, at Bordentown, shall be handsomely rewarded.

TO BE SOLD, a FARM, on the road that leads from New-Brunswick to Spottswood, about 4 miles and a half from New-Brunswick, containing about 365 acres; 95 of it may be made meadow at a little expence, the remainder chiefly wood-land; a good orchard; it is well watered, and has a fine spring at the house. Apply to Mr. John Plum at New-Brunswick, or Mr. Samuel Vanborne at Chatham.
June 8, 1778. 3w

WHEREAS it is justly suspected that many persons in this and the adjacent counties may have in their possession, by concealment or otherwise, horses and other effects belonging to the United States. Notice is therefore hereby given to all such, that they forthwith deliver up the same to me, in Easton, or some of my deputies, otherwise, on failure, they may expect to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. All persons who know of, or can discover any such concealed property, are hereby requested to give immediate information thereof; for which, besides the satisfaction of doing their country so essential a service, they shall be handsomely rewarded.
Easton, April 20, } ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun.
1778. } D. Q. M. Gen. 6w*

WANTED immediately, a middle aged Woman, who can be well recommended, to attend children in a small family. Enquire of the printer hereof.
June 10, 1778. 3w*