

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1778.

TO THE REVEREND JACOB DUCHE.

SIR,

LEST the poison of your precepts should mislead the ignorant and credulous, or corrupt the honest, I have ventured, with much deference to abler pens, to make a few observations on some of the most remarkable passages in your celebrated letter to His Excellency our Commander in Chief.

Great pains and many words have been used to palliate your former conduct, and reconcile it with the part you now act;—you have found it an Herculean labour, and it still rests in the same place where you began. That the grass is green, is self-evident; that the sun shines, needs no demonstration; and that you have acted the most base and treacherous part, is a truth that wants no proof. As well might you attempt to reconcile jarring elements, as to dupe us into a belief of the integrity of your heart. “You wished to follow your countrymen as far only as *virtue* and the *righteousness* of their cause would permit you;” that is to say, as far as your interest and safety were concerned, then you was their man: But by forsaking us at this time, it would lead us to infer, that with you, every principle of virtue and humanity have likewise abandoned us. You shudder at the idea of an independency, and yet suffered Mr. Hancock, “who has nothing but a soft mild address to atone for his want of every other qualification necessary for the station he fills.”—*Redemptum nulla virtute a vitis*—I say you suffered this cypher of a man to attack you by surprise with a commission, and dub you a chaplain. ‘Tis true, you say you was much distressed; but, *querenda pecunia primum est, virtus post nummos*—your conscience afterwards became easy, and your pockets were lined: At the same time you insinuate that you utterly deprecated such service; being inconsistent with your new adopted faith of absolute submission and non-resistance. The danger of the episcopal church, lest it should fall into anarchy, by absurdly praying for the tyrant we oppose, is one specious reason for your lapsus; and, to prevent that misfortune, you adopted a conduct which you now confess your sentiments reprobated at that very time. But perhaps you may be one of those who believe, “that it is lawful to do evil, that good may come of it.”

How often, with pleasure, have I heard you declaim on the blessings of liberty, the horrors of a despotic government, and exhorting us to firmness and unanimity! But, alas! little did I then think you “spoke a language foreign to your heart,” and that your soul was all deceit and treachery. Your good sense and sound judgment were not proof against the popular torrent and the violence of party, so as a lamb to the slaughter you were borne down by the general voice.

Like all young sinners, you soon became familiar with vice, and *reluctantly* preached a sermon to one of the city battalions, encouraging them to stand fast in their opposition. You afterwards became well acquainted with that *monster* independency, and seem never to have discovered its Gorgon head till we had been defeated on Long-Island, lost the city of New-York, and our affairs in that State wore a melancholy aspect. These circumstances, I say, (truly terrifying to little minds) determined you at once to get out of the *supposed* scrape as well as you could; you were conscious at the same time, how fatal such an inconsistent step would be to your character as a man of virtue, as a man of honour, and therefore cautiously concealed the reasons of your resignation from the candid publick, till, like a true poltroon, you sheltered yourself under the arm of that very power, which, from the *sacred* pulpit, you exhorted us to oppose. It is needless to prove the necessity of that *definitive* measure, which you hold forth as the chief cause of your defection, it having been often and wisely demonstrated, but only to mention it as far as it interferes with your apology. You considered it as a bug-bear, “held up in terror to frighten our oppressors into *some* terms, but not as a measure to be persisted in at all events;” that is to say, if military parade and threats were not sufficient to intimidate the foe, to concede those privileges which you have often *acknowledged* to be our *just* and *natural* rights, and which no powers ought to divest us of—then to sit down patiently, bow the neck to the yoke, and base the shoulders to the lash. “This, indeed, is a splendid maxim in theory,” but the experiment applies so strongly to the senses, that even you, Sir, have not Stoicism to reduce it to practice.

I pass by your remarks on the result of the conference between Lord Howe, his Britannick Majesty’s

Commissioner, and the Committee of Congress, not being conclusive arguments against the necessity of independency.

“All the world,” you say, “are convinced that the illustrious Personage to whom you write, is engaged in the *service* of his country from motives perfectly disinterested.” It is a catholic faith, that no action can be praise-worthy, whose principles are unjust and cruel, and which is not only *malum in se*, but practised to obtain the most villainous and pernicious ends. On the other hand, it is acknowledged by you, for yourself and the whole world, that *he* is engaged to *serve* his country, and that from the most laudable motives; how then can you be so inconsistent, after such declaration, to dissuade from that honourable service. To bring ruin and destruction on our country, or to suffer others to do it, cannot certainly be called *servicing* it; but an opposite conduct implies benefits, favours, and every good gift that can be conferred, and which at this very time you amply confess, are the motives of action in the Personage to whom you write.

“But,” you again say, “could you have had the least idea of matters being carried to such a dangerous extremity as they are now?” Or in words tantamount, Had you any prospect of the hardships of war, of marching and counter-marching, cold and heat, wet and dry, hunger and thirst; but above all, of coming to battle! I myself, one of your most intimate acquaintances, who have *known* you near twenty years, could not believe you would have persisted. And now to prove, that from the measure of independency has flowed a degeneracy of representation, confusion of councils, and numberless blunders; that the most worthy characters have withdrawn, and are succeeded by fools and madmen, we have your ample testimony: And who had a better opportunity of knowing the characters of those Gentlemen, than their own Chaplain, after preaching up Liberty for two months and three weeks to them?

No candid person can believe, from the general tenor of your letter, you ever meant it should have the effect proposed, otherwise you would not have begun with such illiberal, false, ungentlemanlike aspersions on the greatest body-politic in America, the only power which could bring about that important change for which you solicit. The first who meet the fire of your pen, are the Delegates from Virginia. You recapitulate the virtues of the *deceased* and *annuated*, or persons who, after long and faithful services, had retired to manage their private affairs, which had suffered by their absence, or to be more immediately aiding the public business of their own States: I say, some of these *aforsaid* causes affect every Gentleman whom you have thought proper to discriminate from the rest, and daub with fulsome adulation. Even the members of your own State, or the catholic Carroll, do not hold you in a more contemptible view than those very men who have been the subjects of your flattery. In the New-England States it is well known, even by our enemies, that the general voice is for supporting our independency at all events; those people being unanimous, their elections cannot be called the result of a low faction. Certainly then, under such circumstances, men of virtue and property, men of wisdom and experience would be chosen to represent them—men, who having the real interests of their country at heart, would be the properest guardians of their rights and privileges. That the Congress have lost their influence, the following circumstances will prove to be false—The paper currency circulates freely under their credit; the camp is stored with every necessary; their troops have taken one powerful army, and strongly blockaded the other—These are facts, among thousands, that give the lie to your assertions.

Notwithstanding our illustrious General is the idol of his army, and tho’ by his death or captivity we should experience a most heavy and sensible loss; yet the principles upon which we have taken up arms are such as indissolubly cement our interests and consequently our powers. The merits of our cause are the same now as at first, only our opposition is more confirmed by accumulated injuries and aggravated insults. Be assured, we never mean to quit the field, to expose our country to the ravages of a foe, whose tender mercies are death and cruelty. Happy for America! we have officers amongst us, who, by imitating the conduct of our great General, (if under the circumstances you mention) would arrive at such a military perfection, as might in a great measure supply so capital a loss.

To your bitter sarcasms on our army, I reply—That some of our men are, and all have been un-

disciplined, is a truth that needs no controverting; only that our opposition thereby becomes more glorious. True it also is, that we have sometimes given way before superior numbers and advantageous attacks; but our misfortunes, therefore, are not to be imputed to cowardice. No, Sir, every Gentleman of candour in the British army must acknowledge that we are not cowards: Mr. Duché himself, was he not under the influence of fear, must acknowledge it. And tho’ many of our officers are men who heretofore never shone in private life, more than in the character of honest citizens or farmers; yet we have numbers who have held the most considerable posts in government, and highly respected as private Gentlemen, such whose names have often reached your ears, and whom you have not been ashamed to profess a friendship for, exclusive of those Gentlemen who surround his Excellency’s person.

As to our little fleet, which you have already annihilated in idea; believe me, that does not form the nerves of our opposition. Your arguments against the probability of a French war, and the fine-spun anecdote of a certain speculative French trader, I purposely omit, leaving the event in the hands of all-revealing time, which doubtless we shall have no cause to be dissatisfied with. We do not court the friendship of England, its inhabitants have never done us any material service; on the contrary, they have voted ample supplies to hire foreigners to spill our blood unjustly; they never exerted themselves to effect; it was once in their power to have spared the lives of our butcher’d countrymen—to have prevented the tears of many widows and orphans, now deprived of their dearest connections by a band of hireling Scotch and German ruffians. We know that the spirit of the whole nation is in full activity against us, and we have already experienced the effects of that *peasant* spirit, which you say is united and determined. Some few noble patriotic souls are yet left in both Houses of Parliament, though you have the consummate assurance to say, they are without character and without influence, whose steady opposition has no other motive than despair, vengeance, and disappointment—But America will ever have a grateful sense of their merits, in spite of the calumny of theirs and our enemies.

Since the Declaration of Independency, the ground of our contest is materially changed; and it is not rights and privileges for which we now fight, but dominion and empire are the objects of both parties. Britain is endeavouring to reduce us to conquered provinces, and again to monopolize our trade. Why then this immense expence of blood and treasure? when you tell us that “new channels are continually opening, that will, perhaps, more than supply the loss of the old”—It is only changing the navigation from America to Europe, and the loss of our trade and manufactures will never be felt by England.

The whole navy of Great-Britain is not sufficient to block up all our harbours; and though fortresses are taken and battles lost, the victors have ever reason to lament the conquest. Every day their army moulders away, whilst ours, like the Hydra, encreases two-fold; and notwithstanding they now possess our unfortunate capital, I may justly cry out with you, “How unequal the contest! how fruitless the expence of blood!”

After recapitulating every discouragement calculated to terrify weak minds, like an able logician, you draw an inference as foreign from the premises, as probably you and I will be, before this letter reaches you. Ergo, “Under to many discouraging circumstances, can *virtue*, can *honour*, or the *love* of your country prompt you to persevere? Humanity itself (and then a stroke of flattery) calls upon you to desist.” The very idea of virtue implies difficulties and disappointments; was it not so, patriotism would degenerate into licentiousness, and liberty be of no real value.

True it is, that where-ever our army encamps, it becomes somewhat burthenome to the inhabitants of the vicinage: But observe the progress of the British spoilers—murder, rape, robbery, and burning, mark their footsteps—And though sometimes they may pursue, they as often shamefully retreat, and continue the devastation which they (not we) have begun.

Wisdom dictates a glorious and happy peace, and humanity wishes for it; but *accommodation* seems to imply *dependence*: A sacrifice which I am confident America will never make. You call upon His Excellency in the name of the whole Continent, to make this destructive sacrifice, and to become “the friend and guardian of his country”—by *withdrawing* his protection.

As a full and conclusive answer to the two follow-

ing paragraphs, I refer you to a serious perusal of Lord Chatham's speech in the House of Lords, June third, 1777.

That you did not write this letter under the eye, or immediate inspection of any British officer, or any person connected with the British army or ministry, is the only assertion in your whole performance which is believed; but that you wrote it at the instigation of some, and for the perusal and eclat of all *such* persons, appears very evident. This is a master-piece of casuistry, and would do honour to the eldest son of St. Ignatius himself.

After casting the foulest aspersions on Congress, scandalizing the officers and the army, and affronting His Excellency with the most villainous propositions, you say, "I would fain hope that I have said nothing by which your delicacy can in the least be hurt, if so, 'twas without intention, and your candour will lead you to forgive me." O most consummate assurance! You would not offend the meanest person on earth; I believe you, Sir—you cannot offend. Your obscurity hides you, and your insignificance renders harmless the shafts of your malice.

I never before saw a discrimination between the love of truth, of peace, of our God, and the love of our country. The end of war is peace—'tis for that we are now contending. Peace promotes truth and religion; your principles would annihilate both. 'Tis for our country we fight, for her we dare bleed—Religion and justice approve the conflict.

In fine, your whole performance is a rhapsody, without pathos to soften, or arguments to convince; and your last proposition is of such a horrid, villainous nature, that I blush to think of it.

Indeed, Sir, I sincerely lament your departure from virtue, from honour, from your country; which, alas! you have for-ever sold. This, perhaps, may be said in your excuse,—

Incendique Animum Fama venientis Amore.

But can riches, can fame, or clerical preferment repay you for a lost character and prostituted conscience? These shores, as well as your own reflections, will be for-ever hostile to you. You are now going to a country where you must flatter for a subsistence, and exist upon the smiles of the great. A miserable state of dependance and servility is the only prospect before you; and this is the eligible exchange you have made—O Tempora! O Mores!—Your talents will perhaps be exercised there to as little purpose as here. You will ever be the contempt of honest men, and the tool of high-priests and knaves in power.

I leave you in the hands of Heaven and a guilty conscience, and am your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN PARKE, *Lieut. Colonel.*

N. B. Mr. Duché's letter is published in the Philadelphia papers with many alterations and amendments, which were not in the original sent out.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MANKIND being undoubtedly all born free, and naturally too proud and too fond of power to submit to the controul of another, without a proper consideration for parting with their native liberty; government beyond question owes its origin to common consent. It was for the superior advantages of civil society to the lawless and predatory state of nature, that men consented to abridge their primitive freedom, and submit to the restraints of political institutions. As the weaker and more virtuous were, in their natural condition, a perpetual prey to the stronger and more avaricious, it became necessary for the former, in order to be screened from the rapacity of the latter, to institute a more equitable tribunal for the decision of private contests, than mere animal strength. Hence it became requisite to fix a common standard of right, for adjusting all disputes about property; and to appoint persons to enforce that standard upon those who would otherwise appeal to violence. The former we denominate laws, and the latter the civil magistrate, who is to carry them into execution. Civil polity was therefore established, and the civil magistrate appointed by the people to secure by laws, the persons and property of the several individuals composing the society, from those invasions of both; to which, in a state of nature, every one was obnoxious; and in which, nothing but transcendent personal force could defend him. For this end, the executor of the laws, not being stronger in his natural capacity than another, was, as magistrate, armed with the united power of the whole community, which no individuals can resist. It is therefore evident, that government was instituted for the good of the people; and consequently the magistrate, whose business it is to execute government, for the same salutary purpose. Hence the absurdity of supposing princes and rulers supernaturally invested with sovereignty, and born to live in uninterrupted luxury and voluptuousness, and their subjects destined by Providence to toil and sweat for their particular emolument. And yet if we consider how government is carried on in almost every part of the globe, and retain in our minds the original design of magistracy, how greatly shall we find this benevolent design abused and perverted? Where-ever we turn our eyes we behold the desolations of arbitrary power; and the people groaning under insupportable bondage. Utterly unmindful of their origin, and forgetting the intent of their investiture, those exalted worms of the dust have arro-

gued to themselves powers which were never bestowed; and ungratefully abused the authority really transferred to them for the happiness of their subjects, to their ruin and misery. Some by open assault, with armies raised by the state for public defence; others by the secret tap of largesses and corruption; and all by confederating with the priesthood, and concerting a most iniquitous coalition of spiritual and temporal domination, have finally triumphed over liberty; and defaced the beautiful creation of God with the infernal devastations of tyranny. But of all their machinations to give stability to despotism, their combination with the clergy has proved the most efficacious and destructive: For ecclesiastics having generally the keeping of men's consciences, were found the best calculated to reconcile their devotees to servitude, and, to I know not what, blasphemous ideas of the divine right of royal roguery; while kings, to encrease their influence and enable them the more successfully to propagate this political heresy, found it for their interest to enrich them with revenues, and raise them to dignities almost rivaling the splendor of potentates. Hence the motley junction of king-craft and priest-craft, (the most fatal engine ever invented by Satan for promoting human wretchedness) usually called the alliance between church and state, but in reality a most atrocious conspiracy between two public robbers, for sharing between them the plunder of nations; and for that purpose mutually supporting and supported by each other. And hence all politico-ecclesiastical establishments under pretence of promoting religion, by kings who generally have none, and church dignitaries who seldom care for any.

With power thus combined, the clergy were able to compel a submission to their dogmas, by calling the secular arm in aid of their persecutions; and sovereigns, to enthral the people, by the terrors of another world denounced against them by the clergy, for disobeying the edicts of Heaven's vicegerent, the king. And thus have these spiritual and temporal plunderers (inseparably united) caball'd the human species into vassalage; and system'd mankind into all the calamities which our nature is capable of enduring.

Excepting the small territory of *Switzerland*, this is a true picture of every part of the world. It is certainly a true portrait of England; where, instead of regarding the interest of the people, administration is nothing but a villainous intrigue still farther to extend the too extensive prerogatives of the crown, and still more to aggrandize the grandeur of the grantees. For these purposes are employed every enigm of king-craft, priest-craft, and (the deformed misshapen progeny of both) state-craft, with every species of bribery and corruption which either human, ministerial, or diabolical wit is able to set in motion. And is there any creature among us in human shape so lost to all sense of liberty and virtue, as not to exert his utmost efforts to prevent the standard of British tyranny from being planted in this happy region, the only spot upon earth, except the *Swiss Cantons*, where men can call themselves free-men?

I shall, in a future paper, contrast the horrors of slavery with the inestimable blessings resulting from our independence; and prove it the duty of every man, in love to himself, his species and posterity, to contend for its support and perpetuity, with the last drop of his blood.

C A T O.

L O N D O N, September 5.

Speaking of parliamentary corruption, Lord Abington hath the following sentiment—"If by the influence of corruption they are become the masters instead of the servants of their constituents, looking down on the people and up to the court for honours and preferments, and granting money that they may receive it themselves; I say, if these things be so, and are they not said to be so? where is the difference between a *free* and *arbitrary* country? where is the difference between the despotism of the parliament of England? and what is this but to erect an *aristocratic* tyranny in the state, a many headed *Leviathan*, deplorable and to be deplored, dangerous and destructive in proportion to the numbers of which it consists."

B A L T I M O R E, January 13.

Last Friday Capt. William Notten, in the sloop *Pennsylvania Farmer*, arrived here in 25 days from *Coracoa*, who informs, that the news of Burgoyne and his army surrendering themselves prisoners to the Americans, was received there before he sailed, which afforded great satisfaction and joy to the people there, who immediately caused a number of cannon to be discharged, and the colours of the shipping in the harbour to be displayed, &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, to his friend in this town, dated December 8, 1777.

"You no doubt have heard of the great preparations for war in the French West-Indies; an embargo laid on all French vessels; the French ports shut to all American vessels; a number of transports and soldiers expected under a strong convoy.—It is true, the embargo was laid, the ports shut to the Americans, and the transports coming under a convoy, until opposed by the British ambassador at Paris, who declared, that should the transports come under a convoy, the king his master would look upon it as a manifest declaration of war, and he did not know but they would be attacked before they reach-

ed the West-Indies; but he hoped that would not be the case, as it was his master's intention to keep up a good understanding between the court of Great-Britain, and those of France and Spain, which he hoped would not take the advantage of the times, while he was quelling the unhappy rebellion that now subsisted between Great-Britain and the colonies; and that he could not help observing to them the favour shewn to American vessels in the French ports. France, with her usual policy, denied the Americans her ports for a while, took off the embargo, and agreed to send her transports to the islands without a convoy. The transports arrived here and at Martinico, landing at Martinico 7000 effective men; and at this place were landed yesterday about 6500 stout, hearty fellows, among whom is a regiment of dragoons, with all their implements, &c. but no horse, chiefly clothed in heavy woollens, and in general old and well experienced officers and soldiers. And likewise arrived in the Havana ten ships of the line, and ten frigates, with a number of transports with soldiers on board, and as many more daily expected. The people here thought at first they were for taking Jamaica; but since their arrival the politicians are off of that opinion, and judge, by their cloathing, they are destined for a colder climate.

"The Continental Agent residing here, waited on General Dargour, after his arrival, and begged to know his intentions in regard of admitting American vessels; he replied, that he had orders from the king his master, to open all French ports to the vessels belonging to the Thirteen United States."

Y O R K - T O W N, January 24.

We hear that the Honourable Congress have ordered a monument to be erected in North-Carolina, to the memory of the amiable and gallant General NASH, who fell on the 4th of October at the battle of Germantown.

We hear that Monsieur PLIARNE was drowned a few days ago in crossing the river Potomack. This French gentleman's engaging manners, and warm attachment to the liberties of this country, had procured him many friends in every part of the United States, during upwards of two years residence in them.

L A N C A S T E R, Jan. 28.

On the 20th instant the Honourable Major General GATES arrived at York-Town from Albany.

The Supreme Executive Council of this State have appointed JOHN LACEY, jun. Esquire, of the county of Bucks, to be a Brigadier-General.

From Towne's Evening Post of January 29.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

The Printer has been favoured with the following copy of his Majesty's speech to both houses of parliament, on the 20th of November last, which his correspondent says may be depended upon as genuine.

My lords and gentlemen, IT is a great satisfaction to me that I can have recourse to the wisdom and support of my parliament in this conjuncture, when the continuance of the rebellion in North-America demands our most serious attention. The powers which you have entrusted me with for the suppression of this revolt have been faithfully exerted; and I have a just confidence, that the conduct and courage of my officers, and the spirit and intrepidity of my forces, both by sea and land, will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be attended with important success. But as I am persuaded that you will see the necessity of preparing for such further operations as the contingencies of the war, and the obstinacy of the rebels, may render expedient, I am, for that purpose, pursuing the proper measures for keeping my land forces complete to their present establishment; and if I should have occasion to increase them, by contracting any new engagements, I rely on your zeal and publick spirit to enable me to make them good.

I receive repeated assurances from foreign powers of their pacific dispositions. My own cannot be doubted: But, at this time, when the armaments in the ports of France and Spain continue, I have thought it advisable to make a considerable augmentation to my naval force, as well to keep my kingdoms in a respectable state of security, as to provide an adequate protection for the extensive commerce of my subjects; and as, on the one hand, I am determined that the peace of Europe shall not be disturbed by me, so, on the other, I will be always a faithful guardian of the honour of the crown of Great-Britain.

Gentlemen of the house of commons, I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. The various services which I have mentioned to you will unavoidably require large supplies: And nothing could relieve my mind from the concern which I feel for the heavy charge which they must bring on my faithful people, but the perfect conviction that they are necessary for the welfare and the essential interests of my kingdoms.

My lords and gentlemen, I will steadily pursue the measures in which we are engaged for the re-establishment of that constitutional subordination which, with the blessing of God, I will maintain through the several parts of my dominions: But I shall ever be watchful for an opportunity of putting a stop to the effusion of the

blood of my subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war. And I still hope, that the deluded and unhappy multitude will return to their allegiance; and that the remembrance of what they once enjoyed, the regret for what they have lost, and the feelings of what they now suffer under the arbitrary tyranny of their leaders, will rekindle in their hearts a spirit of loyalty to their sovereign, and of attachment to their mother country; and that they will enable me, with the concurrence and support of my parliament to accomplish, which I shall consider as the greatest happiness of my life, and the greatest glory of my reign, the restoration of peace, order and confidence to my American colonies.

BURLINGTON, Feb. 4.

General Washington's sense of the spirited conduct of Captain Lee and his troop, mentioned in our last, appears in the following words:

The Commander in Chief returns his warmest thanks to Captain Lee and the officers and men in his troop, for the victory which their superior bravery and address, gained over a party of the enemy's dragoons, who, trusting in their numbers, and concealing their march by a circuitous rout, attempted to surprize them in their quarters. He has the satisfaction of informing the army, that Capt. Lee's vigilance baffled the enemy's design,—that by judiciously posting his men in quarters, although he had not a sufficient number to allow one to each window, he obliged the party, consisting of 200, *disgracefully* to retire, after repeated but fruitless attempts to force their way into the house, leaving behind two dead and four wounded, without receiving any damage on his part, save only his Lieutenant, Mr. Lindsay, wounded, unless any of his out-patrols should have been unfortunately surrounded and taken, which is not yet known.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Camp, at the Valley Forge, dated January 25, 1778.

"The Honourable the Continental Congress have passed a resolve, that Burgoyne and his army shall remain prisoners of war until the Convention of Saratoga is ratified by the Court of Britain.—The frequent perfidy of that nation and its Generals, rendered this measure prudent and necessary.

"Congress have just received a letter from their agent in Martinico, who informs them that a French fleet has arrived at that place, having 10,000 troops on board. This is the fleet against the departure of which Lord Stormont remonstrated to the Court of France. They bespoke him fair—and ordered the fleet to sail.—

"It is said in Philadelphia that General Howe proposes to pay us a visit, and drive us from the hills.—This I suppose will be another Whitemarsh expedition—*up the hill and down again.*"

Tuesday the 27th ult. Mr. EDWARD CATHRALL, in the 72d year of his age, after a life well spent, paid the last debt to nature. His facetious temper and christian deportment endeared him to his numerous acquaintances; and, during his last indisposition, he exhibited the greatest resignation to the Divine Will, patiently waiting to be removed from this transitory state of existence to a habitation, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Friday following his remains were interred in Friends burying-ground, attended by a respectable number of his friends and fellow citizens.

The public are cautioned against counterfeit Thirty Dollar bills, dated Feb. 26, 1777, badly imitated on copperplate. The counterfeit bill is easily discovered from the smoothness of the paper, which is always the consequence of paper passing thro' a rolling-press on a copper-plate. The word Baltimore is not only larger, but in other respects very unlike the same word in the true bill. The words Spanish milled dollars in the counterfeit are very ill engraved and not like Printers' letters.—The mountains, in the device, on the face of the bill, are strongly shaded in the true bills, and are little more than a drawing in the counterfeit.—The head in the clouds on the back of the bill, representing the wind, is much larger and worse done in the counterfeit than in the true. There are many other differences between the true and false, easily seen on comparison, but the above particulars will be sufficient for detection.

* * * The Piece signed PERSIUS, also several spirited Resolves of Congress, on the treatment of prisoners, which came to hand too late for this day's Paper, will be in our next.

The southern and eastern posts were not arrived when our courier left the post-office at Easton.

IN CONGRESS, September 10, 1777.

RESOLVED, That the interest which shall arise after the date of this resolution, on LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES already issued, or which shall be issued before the first day of March next, be annually paid at the respective Loan Offices in bills of exchange on the Commissioners of the United States in Paris at the rate of five livres of France for every Spanish milled dollar due for interest as aforesaid, or in Continental bills of credit, at the option of the respective lenders.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

* * * The LOAN OFFICE is kept at Lancaster, where constant attendance is given by

THOMAS SMITH,
Commissioner of the Loan Office.

Morrisstown, January 16, 1778.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us, that some evil minded persons, enemies to the liberties of America, or preferring private lucre to the important interests of their country, endeavour to persuade the more ignorant and unwary, that a certain act of the legislature passed the eleventh day of December last, intitled, *an act for regulating and limiting the price of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade, and to prevent forfeiting, regrating and engrossing*, will not be carried into execution; hoping by such wicked arts to discourage a due obedience thereto, and to defeat the salutary purposes thereby intended: And whereas the public safety indispensably requires, and the executive authority of this State is in duty bound to have the said act punctually carried into effect; it is therefore earnestly recommended to, and strictly enjoined upon all Justices of the peace and other officers whom it may concern, on pain of being prosecuted for neglect of duty with the utmost rigour of law, to execute the said act with all possible vigour and diligence; and if need be, to apply to this Board for their aid and co-operation in the premises, and to transmit the names of all such delinquents (together with those of the witnesses) who shall presume to speak contemptuously of the said law, or to act in violation thereof, in order that they may be brought to speedy and condign punishment, and treated as persons dangerous and disaffected to the present government.

WIL. LIVINGSTON, *President.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq.

General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

BY virtue of the power and direction to me especially given, I HEREBY enjoin and require all persons, residing within seventy miles of my Head Quarters, to thresh one half of their grain by the first day of February, and the other half by the first day of March next ensuing, on pain, in case of failure, of having all that shall remain in sheaves after the period above-mentioned, seized by the Commissaries and Quarter Masters of the army, and paid for as straw.

Given under my hand at Head Quarters, near the Valley Forge, in Philadelphia County, this twentieth day of December, 1777.

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's command,
ROBERT HARRISON, *Secy.*

ALL OFFICERS AND SEAMEN,

BELONGING to the galleys and armed boats of the State of Pennsylvania, out on furlough, are hereby required to repair on board their respective vessels immediately.

February 2, 1778.

T O B E S O L D,

By public vendue on Monday the 2d day of March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the premises,

AN elegant COUNTRY-SEAT in Bucks county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, containing one hundred and eight acres, bounding on the river Delaware and on Bristol road, with as elegant a house as any in the county, two barns, stables, and all kind of out houses well built and partly new; there are about twenty acres of meadow, and wood in proportion to the place, an old orchard of good common fruit, a young orchard of the best grafted fruit been planted about six years, a great variety of pear trees, peach trees, plum trees, and cherry trees, all grafted of the best fruit: The whole plantation is fenced with red cedar posts and white cedar rails; there is a front on the river of one hundred rods, and the house on a fine eminence about twenty rods from the river, in a genteel neighbourhood and remarkably healthy.

On the same day will be sold, all the stock, household goods, and farming utensils; consisting of cows, horses, sheep, hogs, hay, wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck-wheat, potatoes, grain in the ground, and a number of other things too tedious to insert. The place will be struck off precisely at three o'clock, that the purchaser, if he chuses, may have an opportunity of buying any of the stock or other articles. The condition of sale will be made known on the day, and attendance given by the subscriber, who lives on the place. Any gentleman that has a mind to purchase the place, I shall be ready to shew it to him any time before the day of sale.

JOSEPH PENROSE.

Burlington, February 3, 1778.

THIS is to inform the Public that I still practise the business of Farriery, nicking, docking, and curing of horses, trimming and bleeding, &c. I may be seen or heard of at Michael Harvey's Commissary store, in Burlington aforesaid.

JOHN RYAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TEN or fifteen gallons of good old LINSEED OIL. Any person having such a quantity for sale, may hear of a purchaser by conveying a line to the printer hereof.

February 4, 1778.

T O B E S O L D,

By the subscriber living in Princeton, CHOCOLATE, at fifteen shillings per pound; snuff, at fifteen shillings per pound, by the small, and twelve shillings and six-pence per pound, by the quantity, well pack'd in bladders: Likewise a few almanacks. 2 p THOMAS MOODY.

February 4, 1778.

T O B E S O L D,

For no fault but a fancy tongue, for which he is now in Burlington gaol,

A NEGRO MAN, about 39 years of age. He is a compleat farmer, honest and sober. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Evesham, Burlington county.

WILLIAM EVENS.

T O B E S O L D

By Publick Vendue, at Burlington, on Thursday the 12th instant, (February)

THE schooner LITTLE HOPE, now lying in Ancocas near Wallace's Ferry, burden about 45 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, consisting of a number of blankets, several pieces of baiz of divers colours, tea, pepper, claret, port wine, London porter, corks, &c. &c. Also a vessel known by the name of LEWIS'S MILL BOAT, now lying in Ancocas aforesaid, near the Ferry aforesaid, burden about 30 tons, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture. The Vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, and attendance given by

ISAAC KAY, Marthal.

N. B. The Cash to be paid on the delivery of the goods. 2 w

January 28, 1778.

T O B E S O L D

By way of Publick Vendue on Friday the 6th day of February next, at the late dwelling-house of Daniel Howel of Trenton, deceased, the following articles, viz.

WORKING horses, mares with foal by the best blooded horses, several colts, two yoke of oxen, several cows, some sheep, one feather bed and furniture, one pleasure sleigh, one waggon and cart, ploughs and harrows, with sundry other farming utensils too tedious to mention. The Vendue to begin at ten o'clock, at which time and place attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

JOHN HOWELL, Executor.

MARY HOWELL, Executrix.

Second month 4th, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a stable in Trenton, on the 26th ult. at night, a large bay HORSE 15 or 16 hands high, with a star in his forehead, a long thick tail, his mane hangs on both sides of his neck, trots, paces and gallops; of a lowish carriage, rising 8 years old, not shod when taken. There was a bay mare, with a star in her forehead, taken at the same time.

Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by the subscriber at Mountholly.

JOSIAH WHITE.

Bordentown, Jan. 31, 1778.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED away sometime last September from Bordentown two COWS, one a black with some white in her face, and some letters branded on her horns, intended for the name of Knox, five years old. The other a small brown COW, with crumpled horns three years old. FORTY SHILLINGS will be paid for either, or FOUR POUNDS for both, by

CKEY HOAGLAND.

February 2, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night from the subscriber in Nottingham township, Burlington county, near Trenton, a black MARE, fourteen hands three inches high, nine years old, with a bald face, three white legs, shod all round, is very lusty for her height, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS for the mare only, and for the thief TEN DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH PEARSON, or

TALLMAN SMITH at Bordentown.

Burlington County, February 4, 1778.

WANTS to engage in partnership with some gentleman that is inclined to carry on the works for making Epsom's salts, at Great or Little Egg Harbour, a young man who will constantly attend and carry on the business. Any gentleman inclinable to engage as above, by conveying a line to the printer hereof, shall be waited on immediately.

LIKEWISE a young man that would be glad to serve any gentleman as a clerk to iron works, or clerk and manager at public salt works, being capable of that business. For further particulars, enquire of the printer hereof.

WANTS employ as a schoolmaster, a young man who writes a good hand, and can teach vulgar and decimal arithmetick in all its branches, and the different branches of the mathematics; also book-keeping, &c. after the methods taught in England. Any gentleman inclined to employ such a person by sending proposals (either inclusive or exclusive of militia fines) to the printer hereof, shall be duly answered.

S I R,

IT has frequently happened, and may happen again, that the militia of New-Jersey make prize of vessels belonging to, or in the service of the enemy; and as privateering is rather a novel business to landmen in general, it may be of use to them if you will make them acquainted with the following extracts from the resolutions, orders, and regulations of Congress, by which they may the better know how to conduct themselves in the business, and in what manner to proceed in order to ascertain their property in any prizes they may take.

Extracts from the resolutions, orders and regulations of Congress respecting prizes.

IN CONGRESS, November 25, 1775.

Resolved, 4. That it be, and is hereby recommended to the several legislatures in the United Colonies, as soon as possible, to erect courts of justice, or give jurisdiction to the courts now in being, for the purpose of determining concerning the captures to be made as aforesaid, and to provide that all trials, in such cases, be had by a jury under such qualifications as to the respective legislatures shall seem expedient.

5. That all prosecutions shall be commenced in the court of that Colony in which the captures shall be made, but if no such court be at that time erected in the said Colony, or if the capture be made on open sea, then the prosecution shall be in the court of such Colony as the captor may find most convenient; provided that nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed so as to enable the captor to remove his prize from any Colony competent to determine concerning the seizure, after he shall have carried the vessel so seized within any harbour of the same.

March 23, 1776.

Resolved, That all vessels, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, and cargoes belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of Great-Britain, and all vessels which may be employed in carrying supplies to the ministerial armies, which happen to be taken near the shores of any of these Colonies by the people of the country or detachments from the army, shall be deemed lawful prize, and the Court of admiralty within the said Colony is required on condemnation thereof, to ADJUDGE that all charges and expences which may attend the capture and trial, be first paid out of the monies arising from the sales of the prize, and the remainder equally divided among all those who shall have been actually engaged and employed in taking the said prize. Provided that where any detachments of the army shall have been employed as aforesaid, their part of the prize-money shall be distributed among them in proportion to the pay of the officers and soldiers so employed.

RULES for the regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies.

One of the articles is as follows.

All papers, charter-parties, bills of lading, passports, and other writings whatsoever, found on board any ship or ships which shall be taken, shall be carefully preserved, and the originals sent to the courts of justice for maritime affairs, appointed or to be appointed by the legislatures in the respective Colonies for judging concerning such prize or prizes; and if any person or persons shall wilfully or negligently destroy or suffer to be destroyed any such paper or papers, he or they so offending shall forfeit their share of such prize or prizes, and shall suffer such other punishments as they shall be judged by a court-martial to deserve.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Commanders of private ships or vessels of war which shall have commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, authorizing them to make captures of British vessels and cargoes.

Art. 3. You shall bring such ships and vessels as you shall take, with their guns, rigging, tackle, apparel, furniture and ladings, to some convenient port or ports of the United Colonies, that proceedings may thereupon be had in due form before the courts which are or shall be there appointed to hear and determine causes civil and maritime.

4. You or one of your chief officers shall bring or send the master and pilot, and one or more principal person or persons of the company of every ship or vessel by you taken, as soon after the capture as may be, to the judge or judges of such court as aforesaid to be examined upon oath, and make answer to the interrogatories which may be propounded touching the interest or property of the ship or vessel and her lading, and at the same time you shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the judge or judges, all passes, sea-briefs, charter-parties, bills of lading, cockets, letters, and other documents and writings found on board, proving the said papers by the affidavit of yourself or of some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, subtraction or embezzlement.

5. You shall keep and preserve every ship or vessel

and cargo by you taken, until they shall by sentence of a court properly authorized, be adjudged lawful prizes, not selling, spoiling, waiving, or diminishing the same, or breaking the bulk thereof, nor suffering any such thing to be done.

TRACT of near six hundred acres of good land, in three plantations, adjoining each other, with houses, barns, stables, and other improvements, lying in the county of Middlesex, and eastern division of New-Jersey, is to be exchanged for a well improved plantation of equal value in the western division of New-Jersey, any where between Woodberry and Crosswicks. The title of the above-mentioned land is indisputable, free of every kind of incumbrance, and has been purchased some time. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Peter Shiras in Mount-Holly.

N. B. A good chair and saddle horse, also a riding chair with a top and apron complete and almost new, to be sold, enquire as above.

December 26, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOSEPH CARSON, at Bordentown, A FEW hogheads of tobacco, sugar in barrels, loaf sugar ditto, green tea in bottles, West-India rum in hogheads, ivory combs, needles, and a few dozen of psalters, six half pieces superfine cloth, and eighteen pieces of striped shamoys.

LAMP, TANNERS,

AND

SPERMACETI OIL,

To be sold by

THOMAS BUDD, JUN.

At Julia-Town, in Burlington County, New-Jersey.

WANTED to hire immediately, a PLANTATION of about 2 or 300 acres, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow. Any person having such a place to let, may hear of a tenant, by applying to the printer of this paper.

January 28, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the camp, near the Valley Forge, the 12th day of this inst. (January) a BLACK MARE, saddle, and bridle. The mare is about fifteen hands high, about ten years old, her mane hangs on the near side, a small star in her forehead, one hind foot white, a small white spot on her buttock, a feather mark on the off side of her neck, and shod before. Whoever secures the mare, saddle and bridle, and brings them to John Dowdney, Innkeeper, in Bristol, or to the owner, in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES MOON, Junior.

Bristol, January 22, 1778.

LOST OR STOLEN,

OUT of the house of WILLIAM WALTON, in the township of Bristol, sometime about the twelfth day of this inst. (January) a sum of money, consisting of old Pennsylvania currency and Maryland money to the amount of Twenty-four Hundred Pounds. Any person who will give the said William Walton such intelligence of the said money, so as to enable him to recover the same, shall receive from him a reward of One Hundred Pounds in either of the said currencies, or Continental money, or Six Half Joes in hard money. As the said loss will bring the greatest distress on a numerous and young family, it is hoped that every humane person will be careful in informing the said Walton of the name of every person unlikely to keep any sum of money, that may offer such in payment of debt, or purchases that they may make.

Philadelphia County, Jan. 26, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, in the Manor of Moreland, on Friday night the 16th instant, a GREY HORSE, about thirteen and a half hands high, has a thick neck, a short dock and switch tail, and a lump on the off side of his belly; paces, trots, and canters well, the mane cut off where the collar is worn; he is about eight years old. Whoever returns the said horse to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

PAUL RUST.

Waterford, Gloucester County, Jan. 24, 1778.

THE present precariousness and situation of public as well as private affairs, oblige the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Richard Matlack, late of Gloucester county, deceased, earnestly to call upon those who are indebted to said estate, to make payment by the 20th of next month, or they will be under the necessity of putting their bonds, accounts, &c. in the hands of an attorney for prosecution. And those who have any demands against the same, to exhibit them for settlement.

ABRAHAM MATLACK, } Executors.
JOSEPH MATLACK, }

Lancaster, Jan. 6, 1778.

Just published and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, At his Printing-Office the North side of King-street, a few doors below the Market,

THE LANCASTER POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1778.

A second edition of the GERMAN CALENDAR is now in the press, and will be published the latter end of this month.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ANY person that has for sale beef, pork, flour, wheat, and potatoes, will find a purchaser in William Crispin, Commissary to the State fleet of Pennsylvania, at Trenton.

Bordentown, Jan. 22.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL MIFFLIN: ALL persons having demands on the department of the Quarter-Master-General in New-Jersey, previous to the first instant, for waggon-hire, forage, &c. are desired to bring their respective accounts, properly certified by the Assistant, or Deputy-Quarter-Masters-General of the district to which they belong, to my office at Mr. Samuel Prince's in this town, without the least delay, as my stay in this state will probably be very short: Such accounts or certificates only as are signed by one of the above officers, and for debts contracted before the present month, will be paid. And the said A and D Q M G's are requested to inform those in their several districts who have not yet exhibited their accounts, of the contents of this advertisement.

NATH. CRANCH, Pay Master to Q M G.

January 28, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Bordentown; also a house and lot of nine acres of land and meadow near Richard Wain's mills, in Upper Freehold: And also a plantation of 200 acres of land and meadow, with a house, barn, and orchard thereon, near Allens-Town, in Middlesex county. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Bordentown.

SAMUEL ROGERS.

Valley Forge, January 5, 1778.

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE.

THE several Assistant Commissaries of Issues for the Middle Department, as well those in camp as all others at the different posts or magazines, in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, are most earnestly requested and enjoined to prepare and transmit to my office, their respective monthly returns of provisions and other stores, received, issued and on hand, at the end of each month from the time of their appointments, until the first day of February next, in order that I may make out my general return, agreeable to a resolve of Congress. A neglect of this essential duty will subject the delinquents, if any, to suspension; to prevent which, this public notice is given by

THOMAS JONES, D. C. G. of Issues, Middle Department.

January 26, 1778.

RAN AWAY the first of this month a mulatto negro man named JACK, about five feet five inches high; pretty well set; and exceedingly scared in the face, especially about the eyes, having been burnt when young; which of itself may distinguish him. Had on, when he went off, a home made bearskin coat, white flannel shirt and twill'd linen breeches. Whoever will secure him so that his master Thomas Forman in Arney's-Town, Burlington county, may have him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and be paid reasonable charges.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Jacob Benjamin's door, in Trenton, on Tuesday night last,

A DARK brown HORSE, fourteen hands high, near five years old, has a star in his forehead, with white on his heels, long switch tail, natural pacer, and has a small blaze from the star across below his left eye. Whoever takes up the said horse and returns him to Henry Drake, in Trenton John Bullion, near Basken-Ridge, Somerset county, Tavernkeepers, or to William Templeton, owner, in Morristown, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences paid.

Cumberland County, West New-Jersey, Jan. 21.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of August last, an indentured MULATTO BOY named Ley, eighteen years of age; he has a down look, slim and straight built: Had on and took with him five shirts, two of them striped flannel; three pair of trowsers, one pair of them striped; three vests, one a light colour, the other a pale red; one pair of light coloured cloth breeches; a cloth coloured great coat. He passes for a free negro, says he has worked about Cohansey Bridge. Any person securing said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

ABIJAH HOLMES.