

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1778.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.
NUMBER III.

THE army having returned to the city of New-York from Long-Island, that place became the immediate object of the enemy.

Had the British army passed the East River and landed on the island of New-York, by forming a line across it they might in all probability have reduced us, hemm'd in on all sides, to a Convention.—But the danger was too palpable not to be avoided.—General Washington left the city, and took post with his army on the heights of Haerlem—the British troops landed between him and the town, and after some slight skirmishes, obtained possession of it.

The succeeding day a body of their best troops marched out and advanced to Haerlem heights, in full confidence of their meeting with little or no resistance; they expected to penetrate as far as Kingsbridge, but they were attacked in their progress and routed with considerable slaughter, the American troops pursuing them back over their own ground, which was steep and difficult, with great vigour and bravery.

The army having been considerably pared away by sickness, desertion, and by the militia returning home, their time of service being expired, it was thought necessary, on the landing of General Howe from the East River above, to decamp, and march out into the country in order to prevent being inclos'd, and to watch their motions.

With an army reduced to 10,000 men, our American Fabius baffled all the attempts of the enemy during the remainder of the campaign in that quarter.—The British General being wearied out with fruitless marches and counter-marches, measures back his steps towards New-York, but was determined to reduce the small posts in the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge and Fort Washington, in his way.

Accordingly he sends forward a considerable detachment of Hessian troops to take post on the heights of Kingsbridge, and follows with the remainder of the army.

On the approach of the Hessians, the garrisons were prudently withdrawn from all the posts above Kingsbridge, and it was imagined the same good sense that pointed out the necessity of this measure, would have likewise dictated the evacuation of Fort Washington. For, as I have been informed, the sole object in view in leaving a garrison there, was the preserving the communication between Fort Lee on the West side of Hudson's River and the army, as the readiest channel for supplies, so long as General Washington continued in that neighbourhood. But for what end the garrison remained on that side after the enemy had cut off all communication between it and the army, and when it was well known they were about to direct their whole force against it, I confess I have never yet met with any person who could suggest a proper reason.

If it had been judged prudent, nay necessary, for the whole army in order to their security to remove from that spot of ground when General Howe was approaching, it surely could not be expected that a fourth part of the number would be able to defend lines and shores at least six miles in circuit.—

If the fort was only calculated for 700 men, which I am told was the case—supposing it had been amply furnished with casemates, wood and water, and the works which were necessary appendages to it had not been unfinished and unprovided with cannon or even platforms; I say, on supposition of none of these discouraging circumstances existing, the garrison was too small for the defence of the lines—too large for the fort—and therefore from whatever side we view the case, it appeared absolutely necessary to withdraw the garrison.

But the resolution to maintain that post having been taken some time before General Washington returned to Fort Lee, the enemy made four different attacks upon four several places at some distance from one another with about 7,000 men, supported by the remainder of their army, and pushing the several detachments from their posts into the fort, it could not be defended by reason of the crowd, and was obliged after some resistance to surrender at discretion.

This success prompted new enterprises at a time when all their thoughts were taken up with the expectation of retiring into winter quarters.

By a sudden and bold manœuvre they made themselves masters of Fort Lee, and tho' in itself it was of no great consequence in the posture of affairs at that juncture, the surprisal of the place reflected no small discredit upon our arms.

A very difficult pass, a few miles above Fort Lee, had been left unguarded; the enemy penetrated thro' it, and by a quick march advanced to the fort, which had been just before evacuated, and took some cannon, ammunition, provisions, tents, and a small quantity of officers baggage.

Having thus got footing in New-Jersey, and the remnant of our army being too feeble to oppose them, chiefly owing to the fatal policy of temporary inlistments, General Washington retired before them from place to place 'till he was obliged to retrace the Delaware.

It was then the enemy, flush'd with success, in the fulness of their power, exhibited the most striking and melancholy proofs of their rigour and cruelty, in laying waste a fine country in the highest state of cultivation, and letting loose the soldiery to ravage and plunder it without mercy.

Where was now that humanity which Britons have so often challenged as the characteristic of their nation—it was called for aloud by the feeling distresses of the inhabitants—the cold charity of their pity was even denied them. Their unbridled licentiousness had extinguished in their minds every trace of that magnanimity of which the British nation hath certainly afforded singular proofs, and the face of this once happy and flourishing country remains to this hour a mournful witness of the truth of these assertions.

They can offer nothing to excuse or even palliate these excesses, but the hardness of their hearts or the bigotted stupidity of delusion, which they have so often unworthily and unjustly twitted us with.

This was a crisis which Heaven seemed to have permitted in order to put our virtue and fortitude to the proof—Our affairs indeed wore a sickly aspect—Our armies wasted away to a mere skeleton—the enemy numerous, vigorous, and successful—

The many stood the proof, and became more zealously attached to the interests of their country, in proportion to the danger to which she was exposed, and which they now saw required the greatest exertions to prevent their total ruin.—The few, the unworthy few, felt their virtue too weak in this melancholy exigence of things—they kneeled at the shrine of power, and offered up the honour of their characters, their own rights, and the more sacred ones of their bleeding country, to expiate the most virtuous actions of their lives—

What a cause to require such sacrifices!—what men to make them!

The retreat of the American troops, and the easy reduction of a considerable part of the Jerseys, deceived the enemy into an opinion that they would be perfectly secure in their extensive cantonments. They were not only too much scattered, but the idea they entertained of their security caused them to relax the usual rigour of discipline. General Washington, with his little army of only 2,400 men, passes the Delaware and falls on some regiments of Hessians quartered at Trenton—in a few minutes obtains a complete and almost bloodless victory, takes 1000 prisoners with their arms and accoutrements and six pieces of brass cannon.—He returns back to Pennsylvania to refresh his troops, and then revisits Trenton, where he was joined by the Pennsylvania militia and other forces, by which his army was increased to about 6000 men.

The British troops in the upper parts of New-Jersey march to Trenton, in order to succour their brethren below, and to re-establish their posts— they come into Trenton and take possession of it, the American army retiring to the heights on the South side of a small creek, by which that village is bounded.

The bulk of our army being composed of raw and inexperienced soldiers, chiefly militia, a movement was thought absolutely necessary, as an attack was expected and it seems determined upon, by the enemy.

What was to be done in this delicate and important conjuncture, required no ordinary share of military abilities and genius to point out.

By a sudden and rapid march made in the night time, through the country to Princeton, a body of the enemy stationed there was routed with the loss of three hundred of their men, the enemy below eluded, and a new and unexpected scene opened in favour of America.

This was a manœuvre which would have done honour to the greatest masters in the art of war, and has forced the highest encomiums even from our enemies. It was not only well concerted, but happily conducted in every part, and cannot be too much admired either as a masterpiece of generalship, or for the im-

portance of the consequences that flow'd from the success that attended it.

The enemy, justly apprehensive of having the communication interrupted, instantly retire to Brunswick; and General Washington establishing his head-quarters at Morris-Town, with a few troops kept them in continual alarms during the remainder of the winter.

Having given some account of the operations of these armies, I shall now leave them for a while, and pay attention to what had happened in other places.

Arnold's march will form a shining page in the annals of the American states—it was an undertaking that sufficiently testified the active qualities and courage of the man—the execution is beyond all praise.

The memory of Montgomery's fate will ever call a tear from the brave and good—His loss is no less to be lamented than his fame is to be envied. Had Wolfe lived to have seen this sad tragedy acted on the theatre of his renown, he would have felt indignant that it should be stained with that hero's blood in such a cause by British hands.—“Magnus tamen excidit ausis.”

The troops sent to Canada from England, experienced a course of uninterrupted success—The taking of Chamblee and St. John's were circumstances that reflected great credit upon our arms; but these successes were not back'd by armies to maintain them, and the superiority of the enemy's force in Canada oblig'd the American troops to evacuate that country.

Having taken post at Ticonderoga, they were reinforced sufficiently to make that place the *ne plus ultra* of that campaign—They advanced indeed with an intention of reducing it; but the vigilance, activity and abilities of General Gates, effectually thwarted and defeated all their measures—The attempt was judged impracticable, and the enemy returned to that frozen country for the winter.

General Lee's success at Charlestown was brilliant and decisive in favour of that state—The gallant Moultrie, who commanded in the fort, repelled the attempt of the fleet in such manner, that they were obliged to quit the enterprize, and with their shattered ships, and sickly sun-burnt troops, to retire to New-York.

P A T K U L.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

From the original Letters of Mons. DE LAFLE.

Reading, December 10, 1777.

MY DEAR COUNTRY,

THE people of this country begin to congratulate each other upon the prospect of a speedy rupture between France and England. They expect this event will draw the British fleets and armies from their coasts, and by those means restore rest and peace to their country.

Your last letter enabled me to contradict the reports upon this subject; and I have not been backward in my endeavours to convince the leading men in several of the states, that a war between the courts of France and Britain, at the present juncture, would be highly injurious to the real interests of America. You must not condemn me if my arguments upon this head shew me to be more of an American than a Frenchman. I have become a citizen of the world, and have made my prejudices in favour of my native country yield to a superior attachment to the rights of mankind.

I have told the good people of this country, that one of the most favourable circumstances attending the present war, is, that it was undertaken on the part of Great-Britain at a time when she was at peace with the whole world; when her alliances were most numerous; when her commerce was at its greatest extent; and when the reputation and terror of her fleets and armies seemed to ensure her the assistance or neutrality of every power in Europe. To resist Great-Britain at that period of her glory, was truly great in the American colonies—But to succeed so far as they have done in their opposition, hath raised a monument unparalleled in history, in honour of human nature. What nation, or confederacy of nations, will ever pretend to conquer the United States, after viewing the unsuccessful attempts of Great-Britain for that purpose, when in the plenitude of her power? And what people will ever despair hereafter of establishing their liberties, after viewing the miracles that have been performed by the once impotent states of America? The love of liberty is like the faith of the ancient patriarchs. “It subdues kingdoms—works righteousness—obtains promises—stops the mouths of lions—quenches the violence of fire—escapes the edge of the sword—It is made strong out of weakness—It waxes valiant in fight—And lastly, it turns to fight whole armies of aliens.” What are all the boasted successes of arbitrary power, compared with the successes of a people struggling for liberty? In the

one case you see nothing done but by the instrumentality of dead matter---by numbers---cannon---and immense magazines of military stores---But in the other case you see every thing performed by the simple qualities of the mind---by union---firmness---courage and perseverance. In a word, the empire of liberty, like the Christian religion, is founded in miracles, and subsides all before it by its own intrinsic excellence: Whereas the empire of despotism, like the religion of Mahomet, is founded in blood, and is propagated only by fire and sword.

While I entertain these sentiments, you will not be surpris'd that I deprecate the interposition of France in the present controversy as the greatest stab that can be given to the *honour* of the United States.

But further: The *safety* of the United States depends in a great measure upon the continuance of the neutrality of France. Courts, you know, act only upon principles of present interest. Should the court of France now declare war against England, she would render the United States such essential services as might justify her laying such claims hereafter upon their commerce or liberties, as would be wholly incompatible with their independence. Or, if this should not happen, she might prevent the United States from concluding a separate peace with Great-Britain, and allure them on in a tedious war, to foreign expeditions and conquests; than which nothing would be more dangerous to the liberties of this country. Ambition, avarice, and freedom, cannot exist long together in any state.

The people of America are not yet prepared to enter upon the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and liberty. They were, you know, the sag end of an old rotten monarchical empire, and they have not as yet expiated the political and moral iniquities they contracted by their intimate union with their mother country. They have many things to unlearn, as well as to learn, before they arrive at the full stature of perfect freemen. Some of them, it is true, relish the manna of the wilderness; but too many of them look back with desire upon the leeks and onions of Egypt. I foresee many advantages from the continuance of the war a year or two longer, upon its present footing. It will effectually cut the sinews of luxury, by consuming all the foreign articles of diet in this country, and by these means bring back the inhabitants to the simple and wholesome diet of their ancestors. It will give the many manufacturers, who have set up their businesses in this country, time to bring their works to perfection. It will give the American officers and generals more opportunities of becoming perfect in the military art, and thereby furnish the states hereafter with men who will be able to form and to command armies at once upon any future emergency. The continuance of the war will moreover improve the American statesmen and senators in the arts of legislation. The present revolution found even the wisest men among them unacquainted with the practical or executive parts of publick business. But they have profited by their mistakes, and are now making great progress in the arts of government, without substituting craft for wisdom, or force for justice. The American states resemble a child descended from a sickly mother. Habits of self-denial, temperance and exercise are absolutely necessary to destroy their hereditary weakness, and to give a proper vigour to their original stamina. As yet they know but little of their strength; and I am much mistaken if their exertions a few years hence do not mark all that has been performed by them as yet, as little more than the sprightly feats of a forward childhood.

I sympathise with those people who are devoted to be the subjects of the additional calamities of the present war. But I am persuaded that every barn that is pillaged---every house that is burned---every citizen that suffers from captivity and confinement---and every soldier that bleeds in the further progress of the war, will add strength and duration to the foundations of the independence of these states. The *quantity* of happiness will be finally increased by every loss in property and life that is entailed upon them. Virtue, the offspring of suffering, is the only casket in which liberty can be safely preserved, and the only bark in which it can be conveyed with safety to posterity.

It is so much the interest of France to supply the Americans with cloathing and military stores, that I have no doubt of her continuing to furnish the United States with those articles as long as they require them. I hope our court will not relax in its preparations for a war both by land and sea; for as soon as the Americans have established their independence, by the resources of their own strength and virtue, I expect to hear that Divine Providence has employed our nation to avenge the indignities Great-Britain has offered to human nature in every part of the world, and in a particular manner to punish her for her injustice and unmerited cruelties to the people of this country.

With my best compliments to Lewis, and most sincere wishes for your health and happiness, I have the honour to assure you of the great affection with which I am,

Your most obedient servant,
DE LISLE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
FRIDAY, November 21.

THE Lord Stewart acquainted the house, that his Majesty had been waited on pursuant to their order of Thursday, humbly to know when he would

be attended by this house with their Address of thanks from the throne, and that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint this day at two o'clock, at St. James's. The Chancellor and a few of the Members proceeded accordingly to St. James's, and presented the following Address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,
“We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

“Permit us, Sir, to offer our congratulations to your Majesty on the increase of your domestic happiness, by the birth of another Prince, and the recovery of your Royal Consort, who is most highly endeared to this nation, as well by her Majesty's eminent and amiable virtues, as by every new pledge of security to our religious and civil liberties.

“We are duly sensible of your Majesty's goodness in recurring to the advice and support of your Parliament in the present conjuncture, when the rebellion in North-America still continues; and we return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks for having communicated to us the just confidence which your Majesty reposes in the zeal, intrepidity, and exertions of your Majesty's officers and forces both by sea and land; but at the same time that we entertain a well-founded hope of the important success which, under the blessing of Providence, may be expected, we cannot but applaud your Majesty's unwearied vigilance and wisdom in recommending to us to prepare, at all events, for such further operations as the contingencies of the war, and the obstinacy of the rebels may render expedient: We are therefore gratefully sensible of your Majesty's consideration in pursuing the measures necessary to keep your land forces to the present establishment; and we owe it both to your Majesty and ourselves, to say, that we shall cheerfully concur in enabling your Majesty to make good such new engagements with foreign powers, for the augmentation of the auxiliary troops, as the weighty motives your Majesty has stated to us may induce you to contract.

“It is with great satisfaction we learn that your Majesty receives repeated assurances from foreign powers of their pacific dispositions; and, with hearts full of gratitude and admiration, we acknowledge your Majesty's humane, steady, and dignified conduct, which is equally well calculated to demonstrate to the world your Majesty's wish to preserve the general tranquility of Europe, and your determination to maintain the honour of the crown, the security of these kingdoms, and the commercial interests of your subjects.

“We thankfully receive your Majesty's declaration of perseverance in the measures now pursuing for the re-establishment of a just and constitutional subordination through the several parts of your Majesty's dominions: And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we participate the desire which at the same time animates your royal breast, to see a proper opportunity for putting an end to the effusion of blood, and the various calamities inseparable from a state of war.

“The constant tenor of your Majesty's reign has shewn that your whole attention is employed for the safety and happiness of all your people; and whenever our unhappy fellow subjects in North-America shall duly return to their allegiance, we shall readily concur in every wise and salutary measure which can contribute to restore confidence and order, and to fix the mutual welfare of Great-Britain and her colonies on the most solid and permanent foundation.

The following is his Majesty's most gracious answer to the above Address.

“My Lords,
“I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful Address; as well as for your congratulations on the increase of my family, and for the regard you express, on this occasion, for the Queen.

“The assurances you give me, of your firm and temperate sentiments, respecting the measures in which we are engaged, are highly agreeable to me; and I persuade myself that salutary effects must be the natural result of deliberation, conducted on such principles. You will ever find that the favourite wish of my heart is to promote, and effectuate the common happiness and welfare of all my dominions.”

Soon after the members returned from St. James's, the house broke up, and adjourned until Thursday next.

In the debate on Thursday in the House of Commons we have further to add the following abstract from the speech of Lord George Germain. “When his Majesty honoured him with the post of Secretary of State, the King's troops were besieged in Boston, Nova-Scotia was in danger, and the Floridas threatened with an invasion by the Carolinians; in a word, even hope, at the time, seemed in some degree presumption; yet to the honour of Administration, and our commanders in America, he was happy to say, that the gloomy prospect had disappeared, and given place to the most promised scene of success. No official information, indeed, had been received from Sir William Howe; but from private advices that have been brought to hand, there is every reason to conjecture that General Washington has received a check, and that General Howe is, most probably, now pursuing his blow, and improving his advantage; and to this, he said, it was natural to attri-

bute his silence. With regard to the Canada expedition, the Hon. Gentleman was under a mistake when he imagined that General Burgoyne had orders to fight his way to New-York, there to join Sir William Howe: that his orders to the former were to clear the country of rebels as far as Albany, which town was preferred to him as the boundary of his expedition, unless circumstances might make it necessary to co-operate with Gen. Howe, in which case he was still to assist him to the utmost of his power. Such were the measures pursued, that had it not been for the unforeseen misfortune at Trenton, there was every reason to believe that the last campaign would have been decisive. The treaty with the Indians was grossly misrepresented, and sorry he was to say, that there had not been candour enough on the other side of the House, to acknowledge that Government was driven to that measure by necessity. The Americans, it is well known, tampered with the Indians, and strained every nerve to induce them to take an active part against the King's friends: and the idea of treating for a neutrality was never started till the effort to make them take up the war hatchet had proved abortive. We at worst but copied the righteous and infallible Congress, but with more success. When Gen. Burgoyne treated with the savages, he insisted that if they joined his forces, they should absolutely conform to his laws of subordination; and the sachems, to whose commands the Indians are known to pay the most implicit obedience, gave the General the most positive assurances, that their men would observe the strictest discipline. When a measure does not answer the expectation of the planner after he has taken every possible precaution to ensure success, it must surely be unreasonable to blame men merely for not being able to command events. His Lordship observed, that the worthy Member (Mr. Fox) had paid him a compliment, for which he was not bound to thank him, as he was thoroughly convinced it was not intended as such. It was plain the Hon. Gentleman was no enemy to the Americans, and his being so very strenuous for removing him from the direction of affairs seemed to indicate, that success would be more likely to attend the rebels, if he ceased to have the direction of affairs.---That the Hon. Gentleman had endeavoured to create a jealousy in the breast of the Premier, but he was too well assured of his noble colleague's good sense, to be under any apprehensions on that head. That as he came into office without desiring it, so he was ready to retire from it without regret, the moment that House should disapprove of his measures. His circumstances, he thanked Heaven, were such as not to force him to submit to any disgraceful terms, and to render the emoluments of a Minister unnecessary to his subsistence. There was every reason, he declared, to hope for success in America. The Congress, by the great bounties offered for soldiers, shewed they were hard set to recruit their forces; that the hardships the people actually suffer under their despotic tyrants, compared with the mild Government they had withdrawn themselves from, and under which they had become so powerful, have nearly brought them to a sense of their error, and made them sick of rebellion. They boasted of liberty; but surely no one in his senses would say, that the shadow of liberty was to be found among men, where the smallest complaints against the established government, was punished with imprisonment and confiscation of goods; where if a gentleman should say half as much against their usurped power, as had been said that night against the rulers of the nation, his life would be made to answer for his boldness.”

LONDON, October 28.

By a letter from Rome, of the 7th instant, we are informed of a very tragical event which happened at Mantua: A Jewish Rabbi preaching in the synagogue, which the Jews are allowed in that city, having proved that Jesus of Nazareth was the true Messiah expected by their nation, a great number of his hearers being convinced by his argument of the divinity of Christ, ran out, and desired to be baptized in his name; but others, enraged at the Rabbi's apostacy, fell on him and cut open some of his veins. The Governor of Mantua hearing of the tumult, flew to his succour, but unluckily did not arrive time enough to save him; the soldiers found him half dead, earnestly calling for baptism, which he could receive only in his own blood.

Nov. 21. The ministry, it is said, have received such information of the desires of a great number of reasonable men throughout the kingdom, for a reconciliation being effected with the American colonies, that it is reported to have occasioned several councils to be held upon the subject, and that something tending thereto, will be tried this winter.

The military demands for the year ensuing will amount to near three millions.

A body of troops, belonging to the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, is hired for the British service in North-America, for the campaign of 1778.

Four companies of the train of artillery, from the Electorate of Hanover, are to be embarked for America very early in the spring.

Dec. 5. Tuesday Mr. Alderman Wilkes gave notice, that he would move the House for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Declaratory Act, the Boston Port Bill, &c. &c. &c.

The Warwick man of war, Capt. Mondzay, is arrived from Quebec, with advice of Gen. Burgoyne and his army having surrendered prisoners of war.

The very sudden and extraordinary recall of the French ships from the Banks of Newfoundland, and the entire stop put to their Cod Fishery, occasions much speculation, and certainly carries with it a very hostile appearance.

Dec. 8. If any thing was likely to effect the stability of the present ministry, it would be the condition which has lately taken place between all the factious leaders of opposition; however, even that cannot shake the laudable firmness of the King, nor the honest fortitude of his ministers.

Dec. 11. Last night died in the 74th year of his age, Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. Admiral of the White Squadron.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4. The Gentlemen of the county and merchants of the city of Cork, have come to a resolution to petition parliament, praying the interference of the legislature for the repeal of an embargo on the exportation of provisions, a prohibition highly injurious to the trade of this kingdom.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 3.

By Captain Coombes, who arrived yesterday in seven weeks from Nantz, we have accounts of a letter of marque brig, belonging to this port, having taken and carried into France the ship Manning, Captain Brewer, bound from Jamaica for London, with 700 hogheads of rum and fugar.

YORK-TOWN, March 7.

IN CONGRESS, March 2.

WHEREAS it is essential to the operations of the army, during the next campaign, that the most vigorous measures should forthwith be adopted for forming a body of horse, upon such principles, as are most likely to advance the public interest and the honour of the officers and men who compose the same; and whereas in times of public danger, when the lives, liberties and property of a free people are threatened by a foreign and barbarous enemy, it is the duty of those, who enjoy, in a peculiar degree, the gifts of fortune and of a cultivated understanding, to stand forth in a disinterested manner in the defence of their country, and by a laudable example to rouse and animate their countrymen to deeds worthy of their brave ancestors and of the sacred cause of freedom;

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the young Gentlemen of property and spirit in the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North-Carolina, forthwith to constitute within their respective States, a troop or troops of light cavalry to serve at their own expence (except in the article of provisions for themselves, and forage for their horses) until the 31st of December next:

That each troop so to be raised consist of not less than twenty nor more than sixty rank and file; that they have a right to chuse their own officers, who shall receive continental commissions, and that they rendezvous at the main army on the first day of May next, or at an earlier period, if possible;

That, in order to excite a proper spirit of emulation in these troops, and to give them an opportunity of appropriating that fame, which their respective merits may entitle them to, during the campaign, each troop shall bear the name of the State in which it is raised:

That these troops, when raised, shall not serve as expresses, except in time of action, nor as escorts to the person of any General, except that of the Commander of the army with whom they serve, unless with their own choice:

That every horse, which shall be killed, and every horse and all arms and accoutrements, which shall be taken, by the enemy in action, shall be paid for by the United States; the value to be ascertained under the direction of the Commander in Chief; and all booty taken from the enemy shall belong to the troop, by whom it shall be taken.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the government of the respective States, to countenance and encourage this design; and that the Board of War transmit to them forthwith copies of the foregoing resolutions, together with a descriptive list of the accoutrements necessary for man and horse.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

List of Necessaries and Accoutrements for each Horseman.

1. A well tempered sword, the blade straight, and three feet long, with the back sharpened up six inches from the point; an open guard about the hilt; that will be light and yet defend the hand; with a scabbard of substantial leather without wood.
2. A carbine, fufee, or short blunderbus; the barrel of the blunderbus not to exceed two feet in length.
3. A pair of pistols and holsters.
4. A sword-belt—a belt for the carbine, with a running swivel that will slip to any part of the belt.
5. A cartridge-box to buckle round the waist, with twelve tin pipes for the cartridges.
6. A helmet of jacked leather, and effectually guarded by several rows of small chain, iron or steel hoops; or a hat with a steel or iron skull-piece inside the crown.
7. A saddle, saddle-cloth, breast-plate, crupper, saddle-fraps and pad.
8. Saddle-bags connected by two broad straps, in the common fashion, and not a portmanteau.
9. A double reined bridle, with a curb and snaffle bit, and a halter.
10. A cloak sufficient to cover all the arms and ac-

countrements, and which is to serve also in the place of a blanket.

11. Boots and spurs.

These articles, made as near as may be according to the above directions, with a good horse, will fit each man for the field.

LANCASTER, March 18.

In pursuance of orders from His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, a General Court Martial was held at this place, when Henry Manlin (who confessed himself an officer in the British army) and Wendal Myer, an inhabitant of this county, were brought before the Court and charged with being spies, carrying on a traitorous correspondence and supplying the enemy with horses, &c. The Court, after a fair and candid trial, which lasted some days, and every opportunity given to them to make their defence, found them guilty, and unanimously sentenced them to suffer death:—In consequence of which, they were on Monday last executed near this town, amidst a very numerous concourse of spectators.—The unhappy wretches before their execution, acknowledged the justice of their sentence, and died fully convinced of the heinousness of their offence.—They have discovered several persons who aided and assisted them, but unfortunately made their escape upon the caption of these culprits, however it is hoped that justice will overtake them, and inflict the punishment due to such parricides.

BOSTON, February 26.

A cartel is arrived at Providence with 220 souls on board, partly inhabitants, from Rhode-Island. They report, that Commodore Manly, and Captains Cloufson and Williams (all of this town) are closely confined on board the prison-ship there, and are treated in the most infamous and insulting manner.

The Providence sloop of war, in the service of the United States, John Rathbun, Esq. Commander, has taken a British tender from St. Augustine, mounting ten carriage guns, and carried her into South-Carolina.

NORWICH, February 23.

It is with pleasure we can inform the public and upon good grounds, that West of Connecticut River, country produce in general has fell 25 per cent. and is still falling.—May the FLAME spread throughout the UNITED STATES.

FISH-KILL,

March 5. By a gentleman from the eastward we are informed, that the week before last, Colonel Symmes of New-Jersey, with four men in a whale boat, crossed over from Guilford to Long-Island: When understanding a number of vessels were cast away on the island, they formed a design to seize some of the goods belonging to one of them, accordingly they five, with fixed bayonets in the dead of night, surprised the house where the freight of one of the vessels were stered, made the master, mate, three sailors and two tories prisoners, and loaded their whale boat with part of the vessel's cargo; they took 9 gold and 9 silver bound hats, 60 pair of English shoes, a chest of medicine, a box of glass and earthen ware, 24 steel plate cross-cut saws, a barrel of coffee, another of rum, 1 doz. silk handkerchiefs, 1 doz. buckskin gloves, and many other valuable articles, and returned safe to Guilford with their prize.

The Warren, of 36 guns, commanded by young Captain Hopkins, a few days ago got out of Providence river safe, notwithstanding the vigilance of the enemy's ships to prevent her. She got off, 'tis said, in a snow-storm; ran past the guard-ship almost unobserved, without damage, took her course through the enemy's fleet, where they could not fire on her without the risque of damaging their own ships: While she was in the midst of the fleet, she gave them a broadside, and made the best of her way, while the ships continued their fire on her, to little purpose, till she was some miles off.

TRENTON, March 25.

By accounts from Salem County we learn, that a number of the British troops, supposed to be between fifteen hundred and two thousand, landed last Tuesday at the town of Salem, with whom our militia has had some skirmishes, but with no great loss on either side. Orders are issued for a large reinforcement of the militia to join Col. Ellis in Gloucester County; and Col. Shreve, with his battalion of Continental troops, has crossed the Delaware and is on his march to oppose the enemy.—It is reported that the militia of Cumberland have turned out with the most laudable spirit, and it is expected the British rovers will not be able to leave this State without great loss, unless they decamp with the hurry and confusion which distinguished their last visit—or rather visitation.

The Supreme Court of this State, and the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Middlesex county, are appointed to be held at New-Brunswick, on the first Tuesday in April next.

Extract of a letter from camp, March 14, 1778.

Yesterday four waggons, loaded with flour and pork, were taken near the lines, by a party of Col. Morgan's corps. They had been purchased for the use of the enemy, by some disaffected persons in York-Town, and had got thus far on their way to Philadelphia. Besides the waggons, four persons accom-

panied the waggons as a guard. One of these were killed, another wounded, and the rest with the waggons taken. It is said they have given information who their employers are, and I have no doubt they will meet with the punishment due to their crimes."

Yesterday Major General LEE passed through Bordentown from New-York, on his way to Philadelphia; where, it is said, he is likely to be exchanged.

Princeton, March 24, 1778.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL at this place is to be again opened on Monday, the 13th of April. Those who have children to begin the Latin, are desired to be as punctual as possible in having them there at the time. JOHN WITHERSPOON. 2w*

Middletown, Bucks county, March 21, 1778.

On the 31st day of this instant will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue at the house of Daniel Larrew, in the said township, between Newtown and Bristol, viz.

RIDING and working horses, working oxen, milch cows and young cattle, sheep and swine, a good iron bound waggon and cart, with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when the conditions will be made known by

DANIEL LARREW, junior.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY in June 1776, from the subscriber, living in Amwell township, a Negro man named LUN, but it is probable he may change his name: He is about 30 years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a thick well set fellow, has a remarkable scar on his upper lip of a cut, and is thought to have a pass with him. He is the Negro that formerly belonged to John Severns. Whoever takes up and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ISAAC JOHNSON.

All persons are forbid to counsel or harbour this Negro at their peril.

South-Amboy, March 20, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Negro men lately came over from Staten-Island, and landed at South-Amboy; the one is a sturdy young fellow named JOE, about 26 years of age, and about five feet ten inches high; the other is also a sturdy fellow named JACK, about sixty years of age, and about six feet high; both of them are supposed to belong to persons in this state. The subscriber has them in charge, and is in fear that they may by chance get away; and therefore desirous that the owner or owners of said Negroes may speedily apply, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES MORGAN, Capt.

Somerset County, March 20, 1778.

THE NOTED HORSE

GRAND BAY,

LATE the property of Messrs. Thomas Lowery and Gershom Lee, of full size, is to COVER the ensuing season at Killn-Hall, within two miles of Bound Brook, where Mr. John Van Horne formerly lived, now in the possession of Mr. Nicholas Perine, at Sixteen Dollars the season; money to be paid when the mare is taken away. Good pasture may be had for mares at Half a Dollar per week, and good attendance will be given by

JONATHAN DUNN.

Bordentown, March 23, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE, at the house of the subscriber, on Monday the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; sundry sorts of Household Furniture, such as mahogany tables and chairs, looking glasses, kitchen utensils, beds and bedsteads, with many other articles. The conditions will be made known at the time and place by

JOHN IMLAY.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Middlesex County, Southward of Amboy, about seven miles from Cranberry, and six miles from Spottwood, containing about Three Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land with good buildings, well watered, well timbered, and a large quantity of meadow, and an excellent out-let. There is also joining said plantation, a House and Lot to be sold, containing about eight acres, consisting of about three acres of meadow, three of plough-land, and the remainder good timber, with good frame house and shop, well watered, convenient for any tradesman especially a shoemaker and tanner, and a good stand for a tavern. For farther particulars enquire of William Vanderipe or John Forman, both living on the premises.

A GORK CUTTER wanted at Trenton. Enquire of the Printer.

Trenton, March 22, 1778.

STRAYED or STOLEN the 20th instant, from the subscriber, a large SORREL HORSE, his hind feet white, a blaze in his face, his mane and tail long, about seven years old, paces and trots; was in good order. Whoever takes him up, or secures and returns him, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN RICHMOND.

GENEROUS minds contemplate with pleasure the increasing happiness of human society; therefore must feel peculiar delight in beholding the rising glory of the United States. Here, 'tis probable, science and virtue will attain their highest perfection; society shine in the most beautiful and lovely forms; and produce the highest felicity. As virtue alone can ensure real happiness and solid glory, this must be a prevailing principle before society can attain them. The history of mankind testifies through all ages and periods the inseparable connection between virtue and happiness. In proportion to its prevalence or decline, hath been the prosperity of every state and nation. This subject therefore demands our attention, whether we extend our views to another life or not, as it is of vast importance to the general welfare, as citizens of this world.

America seems to be destined by the Almighty for the free and quiet habitations of millions in future time; and a land for the oppressed to flee to and be happy. Innumerable apparent causes (and doubtless innumerable which are unseen) are at work to hasten great events; and every day seems pregnant with something new and important. As in time past, so in time to come, it is probable the American States will make swifter progress in their advances to maturity than any which have heretofore existed. Hitherto their growth has astonished their enemies, and hath surpassed the sanguine predictions even of their enthusiastic friends. Their advances continue with an increasing rapidity, and according to the course of human affairs, they will soon be the subject of admiration and applause among the nations of the world. Fortunately placed in the centre, but not too near the other nations, their intercourse will be carried on with more advantage to their interest, and less danger to the moral and political principles established in this country. Possessed of a continent so rich and extensive, that the enterprising genius of Europe hath not been able to explore its boundaries, nor fathom the depth of its fertility, nor penetrate the treasures in its exhaustless mines. Every circumstance favourable to mankind, concurs to facilitate the independence, the splendour and felicity of the American nation. Here the human mind, unfettered with grey-headed errors, which popes and priests have stamped with infallibility, and unawed by the maxims or laws of tyrants, will expand with new wings,—and gathering strength with its flight, will feel its native force and reach the summit of human perfection.—

Nothing can cloud this brilliant and glorious prospect, but the prevalence of vice; and nothing but the prevalence of virtue, will ensure the accomplishment of our wishes. Here then let us pause. The political wisdom, the martial spirit, and the enterprising genius of Americans, are conspicuous, and acknowledged even by their enemies; were our virtues equally conspicuous and permanent, we should have nothing to fear. But in these we fail; and those only are the ill omen to America. It is in vain to deny the truth, or to disguise it. Profaneness does abound in the army and in civil society, to a degree truly shocking to every thinking and sober mind.—It even poisons the conversation of many who are in distinguished stations of power and trust; and thereby wickedness is propagated by the authority of their example. Such men ought to consider that their most active and faithful services cannot benefit society so much as their evil example injures it; and they must finally have this painful reflection of having been a curse, and not a blessing, to their country.—Painful indeed is the thought, that many who are conspicuous for their patriotic and military virtues, should be destitute of religious virtue, which gives dignity and splendour to every other quality of the mind. Profanity sullies the most shining talents, tarnishes the brightest fame, and counteracts the good that flows from great and generous actions. Many who are now viewed with a mixture of pity and contempt, were their vices reformed, and true virtue joined with the great qualities of their minds, would be the objects of universal love, admiration and applause. Surely then, the love of fame, of interest, and of glory, joins with every purer motive, in recommending a constant attention to moral virtue.—He that believes the immortality of the soul, and the truth of revelation, can have no higher motives of action than it contains; and he that believes neither, will disregard what is here written. Wise men try their principles and conduct by the test of reason, and are governed by its dictates; and others who disregard it, are sure to suffer a temporal or an eternal calamity.

A SOLDIER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JANE COMMANS, deceased, of Trenton, whether by bond, note or book accounts, are desired to come and make payment by the 15th of April next: All those, likewise, who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled, by me
JOSEPH GREEN, administrator.
Feb. 27, 1778. 4W*

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, a natural pacer, has a scar in his forehead, well set, and high hipped. Whoever apprehends the thief, and brings the Horse to the subscriber, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Horse only, paid by me
I W* GEORGE NORTHROP.

T O B E L E T

A VERY convenient HOUSE and GARDEN, either with or without a large Stable, situate near the subscriber's mills, and within two miles of Crosswicks.
3W*

WILLIAM LEWIS.

IF Mr. SAMUEL SCUDDER, who lately resided near Stow-Creek, in Salem county, is living, he may, by applying to either of the subscribers in Essex county, hear of something to his advantage. Any person who will give him the above intelligence will much oblige
4W* JOHN and THOMAS SCUDDER.

A HORSE for Sale,

HE draws well; goes well in a carriage; but is peculiarly well fitted for a light horse or gentleman's hackney. He is six years old next grass; full 15 hands high; nice made; well gaited, and his price 250 dollars. Apply to RICHARD WALKER, Esq. Bucks county, Forks of Neshameny.
4W*

T O B E S O L D,

A quantity of excellent
L O A F S U G A R,
By George Wilson, jun.
Near Kingston, about two miles and a half from Princeton.
3W*

L A M P, T A N N E R S,

AND
S P E R M A C E T I O I L,
By the HOGSHEAD, TIERCE or BARREL:
Also a large quantity of BEESWAX,
To be sold by
T H O M A S B U D D, J U N.
At Julia-Town, in Burlington County, New-Jersey.

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, plums, 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*

J O H N D E N N I S

IN TENDS to prosecute the HAT MAKING business, as he formerly did at New-Brunswick, where proper encouragement will be given to good journeymen, and the highest price for all sorts of FURS. He is also in want of a quantity of BEESWAX, for which the greatest price will be given.—He thanks his former customers in particular, and the publick in general, for past favours: Those that are pleased to continue their custom, shall be served with good hats, and in a punctual manner.
New-Brunswick, Feb. 3, 1778. 4W

T O B E S O L D,

By WILLIAM RICHARDS at LAMBERTON, half a Mile below TRENTON,
An ASSORTMENT of MEDICINES, and SPRING LANCETS, SWEET-OIL of the best Kind, MUSTARD, CHALK and HAIR-POWDER.
3W
N. B. He will give seven pounds ten shillings per bushel for MUSTARD-SEED, and twenty shillings for half a peck.

DESERTED from the first New-Jersey regiment, a certain JOHN BARLOW, about five feet eight or nine inches high, well set, and about twenty-seven years of age. Also a certain HUGH WELSH, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a down look. Whoever takes up the said deserters, and delivers them to the subscriber, or to any officer of said regiment, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eight Dollars for either, paid by
6W* J. O. JAY, Lieut.

James and Alexander Stewart

Have for SALE, in Hackett's-Town, Suffex county, New-Jersey,

A Large quantity of PAINTS, viz. Spanish brown, red lead, white lead, yellow ocker and mahogany colours; glass 6 by 8 and 8 by 10; mucovado sugar at 6/ per lb. by the hoghead, or 6/6. by the barrel, best white clay'd do. at 9/ by the hoghead or barrel, second ditto at 8/6. third ditto at 8/.

N. B. They give 3/9. per lb. for BEES-WAX. 3W*

Bordentown, Jan. 31, 1778.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED away some time 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
6W* OKEY HOAGLAND.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at Trenton, NICHOLAS PECK, an indentured servant, about 18 years of age, dark complexion, marked with the small-pox, about five feet high: Had on, when he went away, a striped linsy coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, a pair of plated buckles and beaver hat. He was spoke with on the road to Philadelphia, said he was going there, and to Headquarters to enlist. As there are a number of officers belonging to the army acquainted with the aforesaid Nicholas Peck, it is hoped that none will enlist him, I having the honour to serve them as superintendent of cattle to the light-horse.
3W* ADAM AULBERGER.

T O B E S O L D,

THE HOUSE wherein the Widow STILLE now lives in at Trenton: It has been a tavern for many years, and is well calculated for that business. Any person wanting to purchase, may apply to the subscriber near Spotswood.
March 9, 1778. JOHN JOHNSTON.

WHEREAS there are several deserters from the Jersey brigade who have not repaired to camp within the time limited by His Excellency General Washington's Proclamation: And whereas there are many soldiers, who, though regularly enlisted, have never joined their regiments; I am authorized to declare to all such, that if they will forthwith repair to their respective corps, or deliver themselves up to any officer of the brigade, they shall receive a free and ample pardon. But on the other hand such obstinate offenders as shall refuse to accept this last offer of mercy, and surrender themselves before the 15th day of April next, may, when apprehended, depend upon receiving the severest punishment.

That none may flatter themselves any longer with the hopes of continuing unnoticed in secret and distant parts of the state, I do likewise declare, that the most effectual measures will be taken to detect all such, and for conveying them to their respective regiments.
Given at Trenton this 13th day of March 1778.
WM. MAXWELL, B. G.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress have resolved that all accounts of money, provisions, and other necessaries, which have been supplied to prisoners that have been taken by the United States since the commencement of the war, until the first day of March instant, should be transmitted as speedily as possible to the Commissioners of Claims at the Board of Treasury: And that the respective States sustain the losses that may arise from detaining such accounts longer than the fifteenth day of April next. Therefore the Committee of the Council and Assembly of this State appointed to adjust and settle the said accounts, do hereby request all persons within this State who have any such demands or accounts (not heretofore transmitted to Congress) to produce the same properly authenticated to the said Committee at Trenton on or before the first day of April next; and that those who do not prefer their accounts by that time may expect to sustain the losses that arise from such delay.
Trenton, March 17, 1778.
By order of the Committee,
SILAS CONDICT, Chairman.