

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1778.

LORD NORTH'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, February 17.

THIS day was a day of great expectation. The House never was more full of its own members. Almost all the Peers of the minority, as well as a few of the majority, with some Bishops, were in the gallery. All were intent, and eager to see in what manner Lord North would make a proposition, so opposite to the tenor of every thing which he had advised or opposed, during the course of four years.

Lord North began, by apologizing for the intended length of his speech, but he said it was necessary, from the quantity of matter he was obliged to go into, and from the perspicuity and clearness which he intended to make use of, in giving satisfaction upon every part of the detail. He declared, that from the beginning he had been uniformly disposed to peace. That the coercive acts which he had made, were such as appeared to be necessary at the time, though in the event they had produced effects which he never intended. That as soon as he found that they had not the effect which he intended, he proposed a conciliatory proposition before the sword was drawn. That at that time he thought, and that he still thinks, the terms of that proposition would form the happiest, most equitable, and most lasting bond of union between Great-Britain and the Colonies. That by a variety of discussions, a proposition, that was originally clear and simple in itself, was made to appear so obscure, as to go damned to America, so that the Congress conceived, or took occasion to represent it as a scheme for sowing divisions, and introducing taxation among them in a worse mode than the former, and accordingly rejected it.

His idea never had been to draw any considerable revenue, either in that way, or any other, from America; that his idea was, they should contribute in a very low proportion to the expences of this country. That he had always known that American taxation could never produce a beneficial revenue; that there were many sorts of taxes that could not at all be laid on that country, and that few of them would prove worth the charge of collection; that the stamp act was the most judicious that could be chosen for that purpose, as it interested every man who had any dealing, or any property to defend or recover, in the collection of the tax and the execution of the law; but notwithstanding the high rate at which that duty had been formerly estimated, he did not believe its produce would have been a very considerable object; and if the people had confederated, as they seemed in general disposed to do, and in some places had actually done, to go on without the stamps, it would produce nothing at all, but would increase the confusion of the country, if any attempts were made to disturb the transactions which were carried on without the stamps. That accordingly he never had proposed any tax on America; but found them already taxed, when he unfortunately (as he still must say, whatever use has been, or might be made of the word) came into Administration. That his principle of policy was to have had as little discussion of these subjects as possible, but to keep the affairs of America out of Parliament; that accordingly, as he had not laid, so he did not think it advisable for him to repeal the tea tax, nor did he ever think of any particular means for enforcing it.

That the act enabling the East-India Company to send the teas to America, on their own account, and with the draw-back of the whole duty here, was a regulation which he thought it not possible the Americans could complain of, since it was a relief instead of an oppression; but that the ill-affected there, and persons concerned in a contraband trade, endeavoured to represent it as a monopoly; that in some hand-bills that were scattered about at Boston, even supposed that he had taken off the American three-pence per pound duty, and that even on that supposition, the disaffected excited the people to a tumult, upon a principle totally distinct from all idea of taxation. That, therefore, as he had never meant taxation as his object in the last tea act, so neither did he in his conciliatory proposition, but in the latter considered it only as a means of union and good agreement between the two countries; that therefore, in what he was going to propose, he was uniform and consistent.

One of the bills he proposed to move for was, to quiet America upon the subject of taxation, and to remove all fears, real or pretended, of Parliament's ever attempting to tax them again; and to take away all exercise of the right itself in future, so far as regarded revenue; that as to the other particulars in controversy, he observed, that the Americans had desired a repeal of all the acts passed since 1763; that

this could not, however, be supposed to mean any more than those acts which had, in some way or other, pressed on them; for that some which had passed in 1769, were beneficial, and such as they themselves would consider in that light, being the granting bounties and premiums, or the relaxation of former statutes that had been grievous to them. That as to the late acts, such as the *Massachusetts Charter*, the *Fishery*, and the *Prohibitory Bills*, as they were the effect of the quarrel, should cease; and that as to complaints of matters of a various nature, authority should be given to settle them to the satisfaction of America.

That all these matters, consisting of a great variety, would be better left to the discussion of Commissioners, than to be established here by act of Parliament, or by explicit powers given for each specific pretence; for that the Americans in the negotiation would consider every concession made actually here, to be a part of the basis of the treaty, and never to be receded from, and would accumulate new demands upon that; therefore, as every thing of that kind might be variously modified by agreement, he was for leaving the whole to Commissioners.

That the Commissioners formerly appointed, had very large powers, so indeed he understood those powers. But that as others seemed to consider them as more limited than in reality they were, he should take care now to be very explicit, and he would give them full powers to treat, discuss, and conclude upon every point whatever. That as some difficulties had arisen about the powers given to the Commissioners, of treating with the Congress by name, he would now remove that difficulty, by empowering and enabling the Commissioners to treat with the Congress, as if it were a legal body, and would so far give it authenticity as to suppose its acts and concessions would bind America. That they should have powers to treat with any of the Provincial Assemblies, upon their present constitution, and with any individuals in their present civil capacities or military commands; with General Washington, or any other officer. That they should have a power, whenever they thought requisite, to order a suspension of arms. That they should have a power to suspend the operation of all laws. That they should have a power of granting all sorts of pardons, immunities and rewards. That they should have a power of restoring all the Colonies, or any of them, to the form of its ancient constitution, as it stood before the troubles; any of those where the King nominated the Governors, Council, Judges, and other Magistrates, to nominate such at their discretion, till the King's further pleasure be known.

That as the powers of the former Commissioners had been objected to, so the Congress had raised a difficulty on pretence of their non-admission of their title to be Independent States. That meaning peace sincerely, he was resolved that this difficulty should not stand in the way of a negotiation; for that the Commissioners were to admit it upon entering into a treaty, but as a point to be given up on its amicable termination. As the Americans might claim their independence on the outlet, he would not insist on their renouncing it till the treaty should receive its final ratification by the King and Parliament of Great-Britain.

That the Commissioners should be instructed to negotiate for some reasonable and moderate contribution towards the common defence of the empire when re-united; but to take away all pretence for not terminating this unhappy difference, the contribution was not to be insisted on as a *sine qua non* of the treaty; but that if the Americans should refuse so reasonable and equitable a proposition, they were not to complain, if hereafter they were not to look for support from that part of the empire to whose expence they had refused to contribute; that it might be asked if his sentiments had always been such with regard to taxation and peace, and why he had not made this proposition at a more early period? To this he answered, his opinion had ever been, that the moment of victory was the proper time for offering terms of concession. That the House might remember, that at the beginning of the session he had declared, that such were his sentiments; he at that time thought that the victories obtained by Sir William Howe had been more decisive, and that he knew nothing of General Burgoyne's misfortune. That when the news of that misfortune had arrived, and that the victories obtained by Sir William Howe could not be so improved as to hinder General Washington from appearing with some superiority in the field; and that the King's troops were obliged to retire, and fortify themselves in winter quarters, the first thing that occurred to him, as the nation was still strong and vigorous, that they could raise a number

of men, and that the resources were far from exhausted, that their strength should be exerted to repair losses, and to pursue the war with vigour to a happy termination; but when he reflected upon the uncertainty of events, which had hitherto so much disappointed his expectation, and that in case of the utmost success, the terms which he now proposed must be substantially the same as he should propose in the height of victory, he saw no reason to prevent the protracting the war, the effusion of blood, and the immoderate expence, he would offer the same proposition now.

That he was convinced that they would considerably aid the operation of war, as they would themselves be aided by the force in America, which was still very great; that in case nothing farther could be done by force, at any rate, they would be offered with more grace than hereafter. That the events of war in America had turned out very differently from his expectations; that great force had been procured to be sent into America, but to little purpose hitherto.

That he must confess himself extremely disappointed in his expectations of the effect of our military force. He did not mean at that time to condemn, or even to call into question the conduct of any of the Commanders, but he had been disappointed. That Sir William Howe had not only been in the late actions, and in the whole course of the campaign, in goodness of corps, and in all manner of supplies, but in numbers too, much superior to the American army which opposed him in the field. That General Burgoyne, who was at length overpowered by numbers, had been in numbers, until the affair at Bennington, near twice as strong as the army under General Gates. That all these things had happened in a manner very contrary to his expectation.

That, for his part, he never had made a promise which he did not perform, or receive an information which he did not communicate. That he only kept back the names of those who had given him information, and which it would be unfaithful and inhuman to divulge; that he promised a great army should be sent out, there were 60,000 men, and upwards; that he had promised a great fleet should be employed, and a great fleet has been employed, and is now employed; that they should be provided for with every kind of supply, and that they had been so most amply and liberally, and might be so for years to come; that if the House was deceived, they had deceived themselves.

On the whole, his concessions were from reason and propriety, not from necessity; that we were in condition to carry on the war much longer. We might raise many more men, and had many more ready to send, for the navy was never in greater strength, the revenue very little sunk, and that he could raise the supplies for the current year, as a little time would shew; that he submitted the whole, with regard to the propriety of his past and present conduct, to the judgment of the House.

Mr. Fox rose next, he said that he could not refuse his assent to the propositions made by Lord North; that he was very glad to find that they were, in the main, so ample and satisfactory, and that he believed they would be supported by all those with whom he had the honour to act. That they did not materially differ from those which had been made by a friend of his, about three years ago; that the very same arguments which had been used by the minority, and very nearly in the same words, were used by the noble Lord upon this occasion. He was glad to find that he had wholly relinquished the right of taxation, as this was a fundamental; he was glad also, that he had declared his intention of giving the Commissioners power to restore the charter of Massachusetts-Bay; for giving the satisfaction which he (Lord North) proposed, it would be necessary for Parliament to give the same security, with regard to charters, which it had given with regard to taxation; that the Americans were full as jealous of the rights of their assemblies, as of taxation; and their chief objection to the latter, was its tendency to affect the former.

He wished that this concession had been made more early, and upon principles more respectful to Parliament. To tell them, that if they were deceived, they had deceived themselves, was neither kind nor civil to an assembly, which, for so many years, had relied upon him with such unreserved confidence; that all public bodies, like the House of Commons, must give a large confidence to persons in office; and their only method of preventing the abuse of that confidence, was to punish them who had misinformed them concerning the true state of their affairs, or

* Mr. Burke.

conducted them with negligence, ignorance, or incapacity; that Lord North's arguments upon this subject might all be collected into one point, his excuses all reduced into one apology, his total ignorance.

He hoped, and was disappointed, he expected a great deal, and found little to answer his expectations. He thought America would have submitted to his laws, and they resisted them. He thought they would have submitted to his armies, and they were beaten by inferior numbers. He made conciliatory propositions, and he thought they would succeed, but they were rejected. He appointed Commissioners to make peace, and he thought they had powers, but he found they could not make peace, and nobody believed that they had any powers. That he had said many such things, as he had thought fit in his conciliatory proposition. He thought it a proper method of quieting the Americans upon the affair of taxation. If any person should give himself the trouble of reading that proposition, he would find not one word of it correspondent to the representation made of it by its framer. That the short account of it was, that the noble Lord in that proposition, assured the colonies, that *when Parliament had taxed them as much as they thought proper, they would tax them no more.* That he would vote for the present proposition, because it was much more clear and satisfactory, for necessity had caused him to speak plain.

But if the concession should be found ample enough, but should be found too late, what punishment will be sufficient for those who adjourn Parliament, in order to make a proposition of concession, and then had neglected to do it, until France had concluded a treaty with the Independent States of America. That he could not answer with certainty for the truth of his information, but it was no light matter, and came from no contemptible authority; he therefore wished that the Ministry would give the House satisfaction in this interesting point, whether they knew any thing of this treaty, and whether they had not been informed previously of their proposition of a treaty, which would make that proposition useless to the peace, as it was humiliating to the dignity of Great-Britain.

After this it was *Resolved, Nem. con.* to prepare the Bill.

From a Philadelphia paper of the 9th instant, we have extracted the following intelligence.

By the Porcupine Frigate arrived in the river yesterday morning from London, we are favoured with the following advices.

L O N D O N, March 17.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is the message delivered by Lord Weymouth to the House of Lords last Tuesday: George R.

HIS Majesty having been informed, by order of the French King, that a treaty of amity and commerce has been signed between the Court of France and certain persons employed by his Majesty's revolted subjects in North-America, has judged it necessary to direct, that a copy of the declaration delivered by the French Ambassador to Lord Viscount Weymouth be laid before the House of Lords; and at the same time to acquaint them, that his Majesty has thought proper, in consequence of this offensive communication on the part of the Court of France, to send orders to his Ambassador to withdraw from that court.

His Majesty is persuaded that the justice and good faith of his conduct towards foreign powers, and the sincerity of his wishes to preserve the tranquility of Europe, will be acknowledged by all the world; and his Majesty trusts that he shall not stand responsible for the disturbance of that tranquility if he should find himself called upon to resent so unprovoked and so unjust an aggression on the honour of his crown and the essential interests of his kingdoms, contrary to the most solemn assurances, subversive of the law of nations, and injurious to the rights of every sovereign power in Europe.

His Majesty relying with the firmest confidence on the zealous and affectionate support of his faithful people, is determined to be prepared to exert, if it shall become necessary, all the force and resources of his kingdoms, which he trusts will be found adequate to repel every insult and attack, and to maintain and uphold the power and reputation of this country.

G. R.

The Lord Viscount Weymouth also (by his Majesty's command) laid before the House a copy of a paper delivered to Lord Viscount Weymouth by the Marquis de Noailles, the 23d of March, 1778, and translation, which is as follows:

THE under-signed Ambassador of His Most Christian Majesty, has received express orders to make the following declaration to the Court of London:

The United States of North-America, who are in full possession of independence, as pronounced by them on the fourth of July, 1776, having proposed to the King, to consolidate by a formal convention, the connection begun to be established between the two nations, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed a treaty of friendship and commerce, designed to serve as a foundation for their mutual good correspondence.

His Majesty being determined to cultivate the good understanding subsisting between France and Great-Britain, by every means compatible with his dignity,

and the good of his subjects, thinks it necessary to make this proceeding known to the Court of London, and to declare at the same time, that the contracting parties have paid great attention, not to stipulate any exclusive advantages in favour of the French nation; and that the United States have reserved the liberty of treating with every nation whatever, upon the same footing of equality and reciprocity.

In making this communication to the Court of London, the King is firmly persuaded, she will find new proofs of his Majesty's constant and sincere disposition for peace; and that his Britannic Majesty, animated by the same sentiments, will equally avoid every thing that may alter their good harmony; and that he will particularly take effectual measures to prevent the commerce between his Majesty's subjects and the United States of North-America from being interrupted, and to cause all the usages received between commercial nations to be, in this respect, observed, and all those rules which can be said to subsist between the two Crowns of France and Great-Britain.

In this just confidence, the under-signed Ambassador thinks it superfluous to acquaint the British minister, that the King his master, being determined to protect effectually the lawful commerce of his subjects, and to maintain the dignity of his flag, his Majesty has, in consequence, taken eventual measures in concert with the United States of North-America. Signed Le M. DE NOAILLES.

London, March 13, 1778.

The following is the humble address of the House of Lords presented to his Majesty yesterday, in consequence of the foregoing message:

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, return our humble thanks to your Majesty for the communication of the paper presented to the Lord Viscount Weymouth by order of the French King, and for acquainting us, that in consequence of this offensive declaration, your Majesty has thought proper to order your Ambassador to withdraw from the court of France. And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it is with the utmost difficulty we can refrain the strongest expressions of the resentment and indignation which we feel for this unjust and unprovoked aggression on the honour of your Majesty's crown, and the essential interests of your kingdoms, contrary to the law of nations, and injurious to the rights and possessions of every sovereign power in Europe.

The good faith and uprightness of your Majesty's conduct towards foreign powers, and the sincerity of your intentions to preserve the general tranquility, must be acknowledged by all the world; and your Majesty cannot be considered as responsible for the disturbance of that tranquility, if you should find yourself called upon to resist the enterprizes of that restless and dangerous spirit of ambition and aggrandizement, which has so often invaded the rights and threatened the liberties of Europe.

We should be wanting in our duty to your Majesty and to ourselves, if we did not give your Majesty the strongest assurances of our most zealous assistance and support. Every sentiment of loyalty to your Majesty, and of love to our country, will animate us to stand forth in the public defence, and to promote every measure that shall be found necessary for enabling your Majesty to vindicate the honour of your crown, and to protect the just rights and essential interests of these kingdoms.

His Majesty's most gracious answer:
My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal and affectionate address. Nothing shall be wanting on my part that may tend to the effectual support of the just rights of my crown, and the true interests of my people. These great and important considerations shall ever be the immediate object of my attention.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Tuesday the house read several public and private bills.

Lord North, agreeable to his intimation, delivered his Majesty's message, literally the same as in the upper house. Mr. Baker moved the dismissal of the ministers, as an amendment, which produced a very long debate, of the same nature and substance as that in the Lords. It would therefore be intruding on our readers patience to repeat arguments virtually the same, though differently habited.

Lord North painted the situation of this country as much more comfortable than some persons in opposition had held out. His Lordship said, our navy was in a much better condition than it had been in at the commencement of the late war; that the new levies were nearly filled; that we should speedily have 30,000 men in arms; which, added to the militia, who would forthwith be embodied, would be an ample force for the internal safety of the kingdom. His Lordship further said, that he had, since he had sat that day in the house, received intelligence that every shilling of the first deposit on the new subscription had been paid.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, March 14.
"We hear that orders are come down for a draught of 500 men to be made from each of the regiments now raising in Scotland, to be shipped for America by the 25th of March. As two armed vessels are arrived at Greenock, some transports engaged there, and many more expected from England, it is imagined they will embark at that port."

March 19. There was the hottest press on the Thames on Tuesday night and yesterday morning ever known. The gangs took a great number of sailors, not a vessel escaped them, even those that had protections were carried off.

Several merchant ships which have taken in their lading, were ready to sail, and had got protections for their men, are now detained, their men, notwithstanding their protections, being taken away by the press-gangs; even masters of fishing vessels did not escape them.

March 20. On Tuesday evening orders were issued for embodying the several regiments of militia, and for completing the regular forces to thirty thousand effective men.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, return our humble thanks to your Majesty, for the communication of the paper presented to the Lord Viscount Weymouth, by the order of the French King; and for acquainting us, that, in consequence of this offensive declaration, your Majesty has thought proper to order your ambassador to withdraw from the court of France: and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it is with the utmost difficulty we can refrain the strongest expressions of the resentment and indignation which we feel for this unjust and unprovoked aggression on the honour of your Majesty's crown, and the essential interests of your kingdoms, contrary to the law of nations, and injurious to the rights and possessions of every sovereign power in Europe.

The good faith and uprightness of your Majesty's conduct towards foreign powers, and the sincerity of your intentions to preserve the general tranquility, must be acknowledged by all the world; and your Majesty cannot be considered as responsible for the disturbance of this tranquility, if you should find yourself called upon to resist the enterprizes of that restless and dangerous spirit of ambition and aggrandizement, which has so often invaded the rights, and threatened the liberties of Europe.

We should be wanting in our duty to your Majesty, to our constituents, and to ourselves, if we did not give your Majesty the strongest assurances of our most zealous assistance and support: and we have the firmest confidence that in every demonstration of loyalty to your Majesty, and of love of their country, your faithful subjects will vie with each other; and that no considerations will divert or deter them from standing forth in the public defence, and from sustaining, with a steady perseverance, any extraordinary burthens and expences which shall be found necessary, for enabling your Majesty to vindicate the honour of your crown and to protect the just rights and essential interests of these kingdoms.

The British navy contains at this moment 152 sail of the line, built and building, besides 192 inferior rates and frigates;—a marine superior to that of the whole world besides!

Yesterday clothing for 5000 men was shipped on board a transport vessel at the tower, for the service of his Majesty's troops in America.

Friday Lord Amherst was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the council board.

Letters from Amsterdam, of the 13th instant, mention that the States-General, and the people in general of the United Provinces, publicly declare the treachery of the French nation, on account of their secret aids to the Provincials.—Notwithstanding the spirit of commerce, and the thirst of gain which prevail in this land of republicanism, it is proved more liberal and just to its alliance with Great-Britain, than our aristocratical neighbours, who are always foremost in acts of duplicity and meanness.

March 21. The Earls of Chatham, Shelburne and Camden, coming immediately into office, was the prevailing opinion yesterday in the first political circles.

Yesterday morning His Excellency the Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambassador, the Marchioness and their whole suite, set off for Dover, in order to embark for France.

Lord Viscount Stormont, our late Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, arrived in town last night.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, March 18.

"Last night we had a very hot press; the men were taken from every merchant ship and vessel, even to the master, and all the men to the outward bound East-Indiamen at the Mother-bank, and from all protections; so that many hundred men were picked up by that means.

From the London Evening Post, of February 12.
A D R E A M.

AS the other night I lay compos'd in sleep,
Methought I heard some fellow mortal weep:
"What noise is that? what is't?" I quick exclaim,
A form majestic said—"Duke William is my name."
"And why? (said I) why weeps great William's ghost?"
"Because my England, which I lov'd, is lost—
Ruin'd by Rebels, whom I once subdu'd,
Whose hands are now in guiltless blood embur'd;
Again with justice and revenge I'm come,
("For what?") to drive the treacherous Caledonians
home."

PHILO-PATRUS.

From the same London Evening Post.
ONCE more our Rulers call a Fast,
A day for pray'r ordain,
Such benefits flow'd from the last,
They wish to try again.
How just? how wise? that we shou'd pray
For these important ends,
That Heav'n wou'd grant more pow'r to slay,
Not foes, but real friends.
None eite but Bishops cou'd devise
Petitions for such good,
Who doubts but what their pious cries
Will be return'd in blood.
Bishop Stortford, Feb. 7. J. S.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.
In the fore-ground of this picture (draught) a Statesman turning the political wheel, like a brute, the wrong way round—against the stream of corruption—by Heaven!—instead of with it.

TRISTRAM SHANDY.

LORD North's introductory speech to his motion for reconciliation with America, and the ready acquiescence of his boasted majority in Parliament, must surprize and nauseate the whole world. What has been the language and the conduct of Administration for years past? "The omnipotence and supremacy of Parliament"—"Unconditional submission"—"Bring them to our feet"—"Delenda est Carthago"—"Substantial revenue," and a deal more of such bouncing nonsense.—"That the Americans were a race of cowards, poltroons and savages, (not a GRANT on the continent) whose very numbers would precipitate their destruction"—when frightened into heaps by a few regiments of Britons, they would smother in thousands by their own weight and their own fears. In the very midst of this furious career, this mighty huntsman of the humankind, all at once is at fault; turns short on his heel, and starts off with equal speed on his own back scent, swallowing as he goes, those very threats, still vibrating in the air, with the whole pack in full cry close behind him, as hafty and as loud as if their leader had never changed his course. The corruption of the English Parliament, it is true, is well known; But that they should be so lost to all sense of decent appearances, as thus to publish to the world how patiently and contemptibly they are led by the nose, forwards or backwards, just as the freaks or the fears of a Premier shall direct, is what could not before have been expected from the dangling dependents of even a British Court. Yet such is the Minister, and such the Parliament, that now have the effrontery to demand our confidence and submission; that they may govern, corrupt, insult and enslave us. The very proposition, if serious, implies idiotism in them or us. But NO—my countrymen, it would be madness in extreme ever to be united to those so nearly allied to perdition. Should any blind son of bondage hanker after the stinking leeks and onions of Egypt, let him remember the double task of bricks without straw; and the slaughter of his male children; and route himself up to the dignity of an AMERICAN.

TRISMEGISTUS.

Mr. COLLINS,
Please to insert the following Anecdote in your next GAZETTE, which I have from good Authority.

"WHEN the account of the treaties of the 6th of February reached White-Hall, Lord Mansfield in tears applied to Lord Camden, as a good man, to interpose for the Salvation of the kingdom. His Lordship alluded to his repeated predictions which had been treated with contempt, and intimated his fears that the door was shut."

Mr. COLLINS,
You are requested, as you esteem and value your own interest and the public's regard, to insert the following CARD in your next Paper.

THE Military present their compliments to Gen. Howe, or the next in command, and inform him, that as he has, through the malice and influence of some of the Tories, and Enemies of the United States, burnt two dwelling-houses and ten out-houses and stores, belonging to Joseph Borden, Esq. of Borden-Town; and two dwelling-houses and six valuable out-houses, for Col. Kirkbride of Bellevue, in Bucks county, besides robbing them of goods, &c. to a large amount—They, the Military, purpose burning the same value belonging to the Tories in their own neighbourhood, who have not spirit enough openly to avow the cause they meanly and clandestinely endeavour to support, by which they would forfeit to the states—but to have special care, that not one farthing more shall be wasted than will fully retaliate—And that it is the determined resolution of the Military to go on in future upon this principle.
To Gen. Howe, &c.

LONDON, December 24.
NOTwithstanding the Americans have been stigmatized, in the beginning of the war, as cowards and poltroons, yet these cowards and poltroons have disgraced our British Generals more than any foreign enemy yet has done in the annals of our history; one being taken without his breeches, the other obliged to lay down his arms.

Dec. 26. Among the subscribers to the relief of the distressed American prisoners in England, at the meeting at the King's Arms, in Cornhill, on Wed-

nesday last, were the Earl of Abingdon rool. the Earl of Shelburne rool. Sir George Savile rool. &c. &c. It is hoped this charitable relief will be general; as the treatment those unfortunate people have met with in England has been truly severe and inhuman.

Dec. 30. The transports which were sent to take on board the German recruits are returned to England, under convoy of the Wasp, Capt. Yeates.

Jan. 8. The stocks falling so rapidly alarms all ranks of people very much. There having been but little business done in the stocks of late, gives a most serious appearance to this great and sudden fall, which is expected to continue; as most people are now convinced, that the American war is a bad measure, and that a war with France is unavoidable.

Stocks fell again yesterday upwards of two per cent. It is an alarming fact, and must awaken the public to a proper attention to the horrid measures pursuing by the present Ministers, that public credit is declining so rapidly. Since the 18th of November last stocks have fallen no less than TEN per cent. Every nation in the known world is rejoicing at our folly, in carrying on this mad war with ourselves, in America. Every man of sense and discernment in England is against it; but the Ministry and the Scotch are for it.

PROVIDENCE, April 18.

The flag of truce which carried General Burgoyne to Newport, returned to Warwick Neck on Thursday afternoon, and brought a large sum in specie, for defraying the expences of his troops at Cambridge. The General sailed for England on Wednesday last, in the Grampus storeship, in company with a number of empty transports.

We learn that the enemy are fortifying at Rhode-Island. Their present land force, it is said, consists of about two thousand men.

YORK-TOWN.

In CONGRESS, April 23, 1778.

WHEREAS persuasion and influence, the example of the deluded or wicked, the fear of danger, or the calamities of war, may have induced some of the subjects of these States to join, aid or abet the British forces in America, and who, tho' now desirous of returning to their duty, and anxiously wishing to be received and reunited to their country, may be deterred by the fear of punishment: And whereas the people of these States are ever more ready to reclaim than to abandon, to mitigate than to increase the horrors of war, to pardon than to punish offenders:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws, or to the Executive Authority of each State, if invested with sufficient power, to issue proclamations, offering pardon, with such exceptions, and under such limitations and restrictions as they shall think expedient, to such of their inhabitants or subjects, as have levied war against any of these States, or adhered to, aided or abetted the enemy, and shall surrender themselves to any Civil or Military Officer of any of these States, and shall return to the State to which they may belong before the 10th day of June next. And it is recommended to the good and faithful citizens of these States to receive such returning penitents with compassion and mercy, and to forgive and bury in oblivion their past failings and transgressions.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TRENTON, MAY 20.

Extract of a Letter from Camp, dated May 13, 1778.

"We have accounts by various persons, that the enemy have dismounted many of their cannon, and put them on board—that their transports are taking forage aboard—and that 'tis suspected they are preparing for a retreat:—I am of opinion however that they will not leave Philadelphia till they cannot possibly hold it longer—and perhaps the forage being put on board is only to accommodate the horses of Gen. Howe's family and the refugees who go with him;—for I am informed by a gentleman, who has been down with a flag, that Gen. Howe will sail in a few days for England."

We hear that the highest prize in the State Lottery is drawn, and fortunately fell to the States.

A few days ago 40 Indians, of the Oneida nation, arrived at our Camp, who, it is expected, will soon be followed by several hundred more: They are to join Col. Morgan's corps, and to scout near the lines, to check the unlawful commerce, too much carried on at present, between the country and city. "This will," a correspondent remarks, "make the Tories fear for their scalps."

Also a few days ago a large regiment, commanded by Col. Shepherd, arrived at Camp from North-Carolina.

Friday evening last this town was handsomely illuminated, in consequence of the important intelligence brought from France by Mr. Deane. Princeton has also been illuminated on the same occasion.

Two deserters from our Row-galleys, who went to the enemy some time ago, were lately taken by a scouting party of our troops, in Gloucester county, and were brought to this town on Monday last. One of them is named John Giffroy, who was tried yesterday by a Court-Martial, and condemned to be hanged: But his execution is deferred 'till the sentence is confirmed by his Excellency the President of the State of Pennsylvania. The other, we hear, is shortly to take his trial at Lancaster.

WAS taken, the 4th day of March last, from the subscriber in Mountholly, a new SLEIGH, branded S. Bud, with a set of harness and fingle-tree, by two persons named Henderon and Humphreys, who call themselves Gentlemen. They are desired to return the same, or let the owner know where he may get them; and any person who will give information, so that he may get them again, shall be satisfied for their trouble.
May 20, 1778. STACY BUDD.

THIS is to desire all persons indebted to the estate of John Gordon, deceased, of Somerset county, to make payment unto Samuel Stout, and all those who have any demands against said estate are also desired to bring in their accounts to said Stout, who is empowered to settle the same.
May 20, 1778. 3s WILLIAM COLLINS.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reasonable terms, an elegant two-wheel'd CHAISE, with steel springs and harness complete, almost new. Apply to Mr. Joshua Douglass, jun. Roxbury township, Morris county. 3w*

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

SUPPOSED to be stolen or frayed out of the pasture of the subscriber, on Monday the 11th inst. a brown bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, marked on the left buttock with the letters H P; trots and canters well, and carries a fine head. Any person informing the owner, or delivering said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me
WILLIAM COCK.
Hillsborough, May 16, 1778. 3w*

JOHN DENTON

Has for SALE, at Princeton, in the Lane opposite the College, the following articles;

PEPPER, ginger, copperas, men's beaver hats, snuff by the bladder, pound, or ounce; pins, needles, tapes, bobbin, shirt buttons, white and colour'd sewing threads and silks; men's fine shirts; tar by the barrel; fish-hooks; cut tobacco; pasteboards; loaf sugar; women's shoe-heels; Skillington wire; schoolmasters assistants, leather ink stands, spike nails, &c. 7w*

ALL PERSONS who are indebted to the estates of John B. Dumont and Ann Van Duyn, of the county of Somerset, deceased, either by bond, note, or book-account, are desired to make payment by the 25th of June: And all persons who have any demands against said estates, are desired to bring in their accounts to be discharged by us,
PETER J. B. DUMONT,
PETER H. DUMONT,
PETER DUMONT, sen. } Executors.
May 8, 1778. 3w*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD WILKISON, deceased, are hereby requested to pay their respective accounts to the subscriber, at Woodbridge: And those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, at the place aforesaid, that they may be discharged.
3w|| JONATHAN BLOOMFIELD, administrator.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor A. BERN. BUDD, late of Morris county, deceased, either by bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, or they may expect to be immediately dealt with as the law directs: And all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, well attested, for settlement.
PHEBE BUDD, adm.
May 11, 1778. 3w||

Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeable to a late law of this State, empowering the Justices of this County to hold their Courts at such places as shall be most safe and convenient, the usual Courts of said County, for June term, will be held at William M'Calla's, in Plumsted township; whereof all civil officers and others concerned are required to take notice.

By order of the Justices,

3w JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

THE TRUSTEES of Queen's College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at John Bennet's, near Somerset Court-house, on Tuesday the second day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It is most earnestly desired that the Gentlemen Trustees will give their attendance.
May 5, 1778. JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk.

THE Publick is hereby informed, that the business of Queen's College in New-Jersey, formerly carried on in the city of New-Brunswick, is begun at the North Branch of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, in a pleasant and retired neighbourhood; lodging and board may be had in decent families at £ 30 proclamation money, per annum. All possible care will be taken of the youth sent to this institution, both as to their instruction and accommodation. The Gentlemen who should incline to send their sons to this institution, may apply to John Taylor, A. M. Tutor at the place aforesaid. 3w*

Mr. COLLINS,
Should America continue the Land of Liberty, it will probably be the happiest country the sun ever saw. The contemplation of this must animate every generous mind in the cause of Freedom.—I have thrown together a few lines on this subject, and if they are worth publication, you may insert them in your next Gazette.

THE FUTURE GLORY OF AMERICA.
SOON as the lark observes the morning's grey,
The first faint glimmerings of the opening day,
Upward he springs, to meet the rising light,
Hangs in mid-air and carols at the sight:
So towers the mind, to see the day at hand,
And night's dull train withdrawing from our land;
She towers on high and hails the orient ray,
The dawn of glory brightning into day;
Rapt with the view, foresees its mid-day blaze—
Sees distant times, and future scenes furveys.

She sees the time when this New World shall show
The giant-strength she bears, and crush the foe;
When tyrant Kings shall vex her realms no more,
But haughty Britain trembles at her power;
When mad Bellona shall forget to rage,
And smiling Peace recalls the Golden Age;
When angel Freedom hastens to our shore,
Shall call it hers—nor be an exile more.

In this joint reign of Freedom and of Peace,
I see the Sons of this New World increase;
Num'rous as oceans sands I see them rise,
Num'rous as stars which gild the winter skies,
And westward far their fearless steps they press,
And make a Garden of the Wilderness.

See! in those wilds where now the Savage roams,
Or wigwams stand, fair Agriculture comes!
At her approach the forest prostrate lies,
And lo! the dwellings of our children rise;
At her command, the golden harvest grows,
The desert smiles and blossoms like the rose,
And shepherds teach their fleecy flocks to stray
Where the fierce panther us'd to prowl for prey.
See! peaceful hamlets deck the rural scene,
And towns arise by many a distant stream.

I see them rise beside Ontario's flood,
Where once huge oaks and aged poplars stood;
I see them glittering in the Ohio's tide,
I see them deck the Mississippi's side.

I see the time when Industry explores
The desert thro', and meets the ocean's shores—
Along those shores she bids fair cities smile,
And heavy fields reward the peasants toil,
Invites a thousand navies to her strand,
Laden with wealth from many a distant land:
From Persia's realms, the boast of former times,
From China's coast or India's burning climes.

What millions swarm (call'd forth by Freedom's ray)
From Georgia's groves to Baffin's frozen bay,
From where the huge Pacific laves her shore,
To where the wild Atlantic's surges roar.
To bless these millions, Art exhausts her powers,
And lavish Nature empties all her stores;
While Commerce lays her treasures at their feet,
And rifles different lands to make them great.

Then shall fair Science feast th' enraptur'd mind
With Knowledge yet unpluckt, and Truth refin'd;
No more recluse, she spreads her hundred doors,
And opens all her intellectual stores.—
She calls the Muses from their ancient seats,
And bids them hasten to her green retreats,—
They hasten hither—and they love the glades,
Stray thro' the meads and frolic in the shades;
Smit with these virgin scenes, their praise rehearse,
And bid them flourish in immortal verse;
To paint their beauties, wake the poet's tongue,
And not a grove shall bloom, or river flow unsung.

Some future bard, whom all the Muses love,
Shall sing the charms of fair Virginia's grove,
Or tune his vocal reed by Schuylkill's side,
Struck with the beauties of his silver tide;
And Susquehanna, as she rolls along,
Shall hear her name immortaliz'd in song.
Here Governments their last perfection take,
Erected only for the People's sake;
Founded no more on conquest or in blood,
But on the basis of the Public Good.
No contests then shall mad ambition raise,
No chieftans quarrel for a sprig of praise,
No thrones shall rise, provoking lawless sway,
And not a King to cloud the blissful day;
But FREEDOM, universal FREEDOM reigns,
Nor sees a Slave in all her happy plains.

'Twas for these embryo blessings Warren bled,
And lov'd Montgomery's daring spirit fled.
In their defence brave Nash resign'd his breath,
And gallant Mercer nobly frown'd on death.
Oh! may their fame which blossoms in the tomb,
And this dim view of ages yet to come,
Nerve the young warriors arm in Freedom's cause,
And edge the sword the honest patriot draws;
Teach him in Freedom's cause, 'tis truly great,
To bare his bosom to the shafts of fate;
To brave the horrors of the deathful plain,
And freely fall, if Heav'n shall so ordain.
Then shall his spirit, free'd from mortal cares,
Mount to the skies and mingle with the stars;
Heroes shall kindle at his growing fame,
And distant ages venerate his name.

A D O L P H U S.

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.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken away last winter by the Hessians, from near Bordentown, a Negro LAD about 14 or 15 years of age, midding thick set, of a yellow colour, his name Dorus, belonging to the subscriber, who has been informed he hath made his escape from the enemy at Philadelphia, and was seen at Bristol some short time since. Whoever will secure the above Negro lad, and deliver him to James Eldale at Burlington, to Thomas Watson at Bordentown, or to the subscriber at the New-Mills, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

HENRY BUDD.
Burlington County, April 13, 1778.

TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT SINGER,

BEST green and bohea tea, muscovado sugar, melleasses, coffee and chocolate, pepper, allspice, and cinnamon; linens, calimancoes, calicoes, and camblots; damask, persians, duccapes, and taffetys; a large variety of ribbons, superfine broadcloths, common ditto, white dimitty, men's and women's gloves, men's and women's worsted stockings, children's thread ditto, silk and thread, gauze, fine and coarse thread, silk and hair twist, nankeens, worsted binding, and fine and coarse tooth combs, &c. &c.

Trenton, April 15, 1778.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable of Philip Van Horne, at Phils-bill, Somerset county, on Saturday night the 4th of April, a small grey horse, about eight or nine years old, between twelve and thirteen hands high, trots, and has been much galled with the saddle. Whoever apprehends and secures both thief and horse, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only three pounds, paid by the subscriber,

PHILIP VAN HORNE.
April 18, 1778.

THE BEAUTIFUL HORSE
A P O L L O,

THE property of the subscriber, will COVER the ensuing season at his stables in Westfield, seven miles from Elizabeth-Town, East New-Jersey, at Five Pounds each mare, and Five Shillings to the groom; the money to be paid at first covering, or before the mare is taken away, if required. Apollo is four years old this grass, fifteen hands and a half high, in excellent order; his blood, strength, spirit and activity equal perhaps to the best horse on the continent. Good pasture for mares at half a dollar per week.

NOAH MARSH.
April 2, 1778.

A R A B I A N

WILL COVER MARES this season at Maidenhead, on the farm formerly the property of Wilson Hunt, Esq. at Six Pounds the season. This horse was got by Wildair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by old Sterling, his great grandam by Merry Andrew out of Laughing Polly; she won the King's hundred guineas at Hambledon, and was got by Childers, her dam by Confessor, and own sister to Thunderbolt, her grandam by Luggs, and her great grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock. The best of pasture will be provided for mares.

Maidenhead, April 10, 1778.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my company of the second Jersey regiment, commanded by Col. Shreve, a certain GEORGE COOK, a likely fellow, twenty years of age, and about five feet seven inches high, by trade a tailor. Whoever will secure said Cook, so that he may be returned to said regiment, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JONA. PHILLIPS, Capt. 3w*

LAST night made his escape, out of the goal in this town, Charles Ford, belonging to the service of the United States, in the thirteenth battalion of Pennsylvania troops; had on when he went away, a green coat faced with red, a buff-coloured jacket, leather breeches, yarn stockings, and half worn shoes. It is supposed he will make the best of his way for the enemy, as some person has assisted him in getting off his hand-cuffs. Whoever takes up the said Ford, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall have fifteen dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN VANKIRK, Sheriff of Middlesex county.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH CHAMBERS, late of Nottingham, Burlington county, deceased, either by bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscribers, or else they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them well attested for settlement.

April 2, 1778.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, }
ROBERT WILSON, } Executors.

T O B E L E T

On REASONABLE TERMS, with or without the Stock on hand,

A Large commodious TAN-YARD, containing 64 fats, 5 limes, two water pools, through which a never failing stream of water runs, a large bark house, which will contain about 300 cords of bark, a good currying shop, skin-dressers shop, and every conveniency necessary for carrying on (as has been done for some years past) the tanning, currying, skin-dressing and breeches-making business very extensively: Also a large two-story building, lately occupied for file-making, brass-foundry, and sundry branches of cutlery, with a convenient blacksmith's shop; all which may be entered on immediately. The subscriber proposing to decline business, the few remaining goods on hand are to be sold together at prime cost, for ready money. All persons indebted to him by bond, bill, or otherways, are desired to make payment immediately, in order to enable him to discharge the demands against him.

Trenton, State of New-Jersey, } STACY POTTS.
April 20, 1778.

N. B. All kinds of TANNED LEATHER will be given in exchange for any quantity of good BARK delivered at the said tan-yard the ensuing season, agreeable to the new regulating law of this state, the highest price in ready money, or at their respective former prices; and the greatest wages allowed by law will be given for a number of WORKMEN to finish off the stock, &c.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, the 16th of June next ensuing, at the premises, a valuable plantation situate in Readington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, whereon the widow Vanderpeigel now lives, containing about 300 acres. There is on it a good dwelling house and barn, a good bearing orchard, good tilable land, a large quantity of good meadow, and much more may be easily made, well watered and in a healthy part of the country. Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, and the conditions made known by

JOS. INSLEE, Sheriff.
Hunterdon County, April 13, 1778.

Carlisle, April 18, 1778.

Wanted immediately,

A Number of good TRADESMEN, that are single, such as Carpenters, Smiths of all branches, Armourers, Gun-flockers or Wheelwrights. Any of the above Tradesmen that are willing to serve themselves and country, shall, by applying to Cap. Wylie, at the grand Continental works at the above-mentioned place, receive twenty dollars bounty, thirty dollars each man per month pay, one suit of clothes per year, and a ration and a half each man per day, and good quarters.

THOMAS WYLIE, Capt. Art. Artific.
Camp, Valley Forge, March 25, 1778.

THE several Assistant Commissaries of Purchase in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, as also the counties of Orange and Ulster, in the State of New-York, are most earnestly requested to bring in their accounts of purchases to my office, at camp, by the 20th of April next. Those who cannot conveniently settle at camp, will give their attendance at York-Town, before the 25th of May, as the subscriber intends to repair there, to receive and settle all the accounts of purchases in the Middle Department. Such as neglect to make application in the above-mentioned time, their accounts will be deemed as given gratis to the Publick.

t. f. b. EPH. BLAINE, D. C. G. of P.

T O B E S O L D,

BY VENDUE, at the house of Mrs. Noel, in Elizabeth-Town, on Tuesday the 26th of May, at 10 o'clock—A variety of household and kitchen furniture; among which are, a handsome mahogany desk and book-case, mahogany chairs and tables, a very good eight-day clock in a neat japanned case, tea-tables, China Bowls, looking-glasses, pictures; a large copper kettle, brass andirons, shovels and tongs, a jack, pewter plates and dishes, &c. with a large assortment of new books in history, divinity, law, physic and miscellany, with stationary, &c.

Also an exceeding good PHAETON, almost new, to be sold at private sale. Enquire of Mr. Caldwell, in Springfield.

Elizabeth-Town, May 4, 1778.

B O N D and P A I N,

Have for sale at their Store in Morristown, A QUANTITY of dry goods; likewise a few barrels of brimstone, which they will dispose of at a very reasonable rate.

April 3, 1778.