

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

W. H. D.

To the KING of GREAT-BRITAIN.

SIR,

YOUR royal voice to your Parliament, on the 27th of November last, has at length reached the ears of Freemen on the western shore of the Atlantic: And, those Freemen are convinced, it is a found very different from the roaring of a Lion, when lashing his nervous tail, and bristling his shaggy mane, he means to display the "most active exertions, against all his enemies." Accustomed, Sir, as you have been, to have your most gracious speeches most humbly echoed back to your flattered ear; it is time that you should receive the observations of Freemen. As a Freeman, I therefore take the liberty, Royal Sir, to give my sentiments upon your late speech to your Parliament.

You begin with telling them, that "you have called them together in a conjuncture which demands their most serious attention." But, as that most serious attention was, by the necessity of your affairs, always demanded, as often as you have called this Parliament together, to what purpose has your Majesty now pronounced an entire sentence, in which there is nothing new, but its existence; and in which there is nothing instructive or informing? Without doubt, it was to convince them by your first words, that you did not intend to say any thing of importance: and, your Majesty's speech well warrants this conclusion from its first sentence.

The speech proceeds—"In the time of profound peace, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the Court of France hath not forbore to disturb the public tranquility, in violation of the faith of treaties, and the general rights of sovereigns, at first, by the clandestine supply of arms to my revolted subjects in North-America; afterwards, by avowing openly their support, and entering into formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion, and, at length, by committing open hostilities and depredations on my faithful subjects, and by an actual invasion of my dominions."—Permit me, Sir, to consider these positions separately.

When a war actually existed between America and Great-Britain, and of such a nature too, as interested all the world in its consequences, and particularly France; and, when at the same time, the Imperial and Prussian forces had actually taken the field, and all Europe was arming by sea and land; to call such a time, a "time of profound peace," is certainly not to speak so as to be understood—nay, it is absolutely to misrepresent the fact. But, I will give the conjuncture its proper description, and examine in what light your Majesty's complaint will then stand. According to such description it will stand thus.

In a time of a dangerous war, which I had commenced, and which, in its consequences, involved the interests, and if I succeeded, threatened the very safety of France, that Court authorized by the law of nations and the general rights of sovereigns to take measures for her security, without pretence of provocation, or colour of complaint, hath not forbore to disturb the public tranquility, by, among other acts and doings, committing open hostilities and depredations on my faithful subjects, and by an actual invasion of my dominions.

Now, Sir, admitting such hostilities, depredations and invasion to be true, yet, they being made in the conjuncture I have accurately described, they certainly were not committed *without pretence of provocation, or colour of complaint, as your Majesty asserts they were: nor, in violation of the faith of treaties, and the general rights of sovereigns.* For, in the first place, your Majesty had kindled and was then actually prosecuting a dangerous war, which put the safety of France, or at least her interests at hazard. Secondly, no treaty which you had formed with France, forbade her to take measures against that hazard. Thirdly, France by taking such measures, and, the open hostilities, depredations and invasion of which you complain, may be such measures, not only did not violate, but actually and vigorously did maintain and exercise the general rights of sovereigns under the law of nations, as laid down by Grotius, Puffendorf, and every other civilian. And, Fourthly, the King of Prussia's conduct, supported by the Crown of Great-Britain, in invading Saxony, and then obliging the Saxon army to lay down their arms at Pirna, before the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, had committed hostilities against his Prussian Majesty, demonstrates the practice under the law of nations in the conjuncture

I have described, and justifies the conduct of the Court of France in committing, I say, Sir, and in commencing, as I shall presently shew, had France done so, hostilities on the faithful subjects and invasion of the dominions of Great-Britain. But, Sir, Sir, when you had on the 18th and 19th of June last, by force of arms captured the Licorne and the Pallas, frigates belonging to the Court of France; and that it was *after that period*, that that Court first committed "open hostilities and depredations on your faithful subjects," and made "actual invasion of your dominions," it seems somewhat singular that you should have the boldness, in the face of the world, to charge the Court of France with having committed open hostilities and depredations on your faithful subjects, and with having actually invaded your dominions *in time of profound peace*, thereby *disturbing* the public tranquility, and violating the faith of treaties and the general rights of sovereigns, *without pretence of provocation, or colour of complaint!*

As to the clandestine supply of arms by the Court of France sent to the people in North-America, before, as you have stated, the formal engagements between France and the United States; I have no reason to think that your Majesty has proof on this point. The Congress know of no such supply; and to be sure, they to whom you are pleased to say such supplies were sent, are to be thought to know, at least, as much of this matter as your Majesty. But, Sir, be pleased to hear what they say upon this subject. They unanimously declare, "That His Most Christian Majesty, the great and generous ally of these United States, did not preface his alliance with any supplies whatever sent to America." However your Majesty "hath not forbore" to pronounce to the contrary.

Nor can the Court of France entering into formal engagements with Congress at the time she did, tend to criminate that Court, on the charge of violating "the faith of treaties, and the general rights of sovereigns." First, because no treaties subsisting between your Majesty and the Crown of France, precluded that Crown from entering into formal engagements with any independent nation. Secondly, because the engagements of which you complain were entered into by France, with an independent nation in the full possession and exercise of sovereignty—a complete sovereignty which had existed for nineteen months, immediately preceding those engagements.

Nor was the object of those engagements, a violation of the faith of treaties and the general rights of sovereigns. First, because the object was not to interrupt the peace subsisting between France and Great-Britain, but only to repel the war, if you should commence it upon France; and to continue it, until the independence of the United States should be secured by the treaty which should restore peace. Secondly, because the United States, with whom those engagements were contracted, were at the time, free, sovereign and independent, and had been so for nineteen months before; and you were not, under the laws of nature and nations, entitled to their allegiance and government. And, Thirdly, because the general rights of sovereigns, so far from incapacitating, absolutely authorized His Most Christian Majesty to enter into those engagements, such as they were, at the time he did.

Thus, may it please your Majesty, notwithstanding your assertions to the contrary, it is clear to mathematical demonstration, and your Majesty knows nothing can be clearer, that the Court of France did not "disturb the public tranquility,"—nor violate "the faith of treaties and the general rights of sovereigns,"—nor send a "clandestine supply of arms to North-America."—Nor did she commit "open hostilities and depredations on your faithful subjects, and actually invade your dominions," until after you had actually commenced the war against her, by capturing the Licorne and the Pallas, two of her frigates.

Indeed, so far was the Court of France from even wishing "to disturb the public tranquility," existing between her and the Court of Great-Britain; or to violate "the faith of treaties and the general rights of sovereigns," that five weeks after she had entered into those engagements of which you complain, she caused her Ambassador, the Marquis de Noailles, among other things to declare to your Court, that "the United States of North-America who are in full possession of independence as pronounced by them on the 4th 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 Plenipotenti-

aries 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."

This friendly and magnanimous declaration, bore date the 13th of March last; but what was your Majesty's conduct thereupon? Why, on the 17th of the same month you sent a thundering message to your Parliament, acquainting them of this declaration—that you had sent orders to your Ambassador at the Court of France to return from thence—and that you was "determined to be prepared to exert, if it shall become necessary, all the force and resources of your kingdoms" against that nation. Thus, Sir, by withdrawing your Ambassador, and sending that message, you absolutely made a rupture in your good understanding and correspondence with France; and cut off the very means by explanation, of preventing open hostilities being *instantly commenced* against you by that Court, in consequence of your message to your Parliament, declaring to the whole world your resentment, and that you reserved to yourself *to judge of the time when you would exert "all the force and resources of your kingdoms" against her.* Now, I say, in this situation of affairs, France was under no obligation to sit still, until you had *matured* your preparations to exert "all the force and resources of your kingdoms" against her, when it might be too late for her to resist them. On the contrary, the law of nations, "the general rights of sovereigns," and the example of the King of Prussia in his invasion of Saxony, as I have already mentioned, clearly, fully and decidedly authorized the Court of France, *instantly* to commence open hostilities against "all the force and resources of your kingdoms," to incapacitate you from "exerting" them against her. And had France done so, as she did not, her right to do so, must have been acknowledged by all the world. However, your Majesty, not altogether neglecting the respect you owe to your Royal character and the judgment of mankind, has not charged that Court with *commencing*, but only with *committing* open hostilities, depredations and invasion. This is a fact undoubtedly. But be it also remembered, that that Court committed open hostilities against you, only after you had actually *commenced* them against her. And yet your Royal Majesty "hath not forbore" to declare and to complain, "that in the time of profound peace without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the Court of France hath not forbore to disturb the public tranquility in violation of the faith of treaties, and the general rights of sovereigns, at first, by" doing that *which she did not*; "afterwards by" doing what under the law of nations and the general rights of sovereigns, *she had authority to do*, "and at length, by committing open hostilities and depredations on your faithful subjects, and by an

[For the remainder see the fourth page.]

By two Falkstone Cutters, lately arrived in Virginia, from Gottenburgh, in Sweden, we have the following European Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, November 26.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

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.

We have the strongest sense of the importance of those objects which render the present conjuncture worthy of the most serious attention.

The disturbance of the public tranquility by the court of France, without pretence of provocation

or colour of complaint, the clandestine assistance, the avowed support, the formal engagements which at different periods that court has not thought it inconsistent with its honour to afford to your Majesty's revolted subjects in North-America, and to conclude with the leaders of rebellion, excite in our breasts a just abhorrence of the violation of every public principle which such a conduct manifests, and a determination to concur in every measure which may enable your Majesty to resent, with effect, the hostilities committed on your faithful subjects, and the actual invasion of your Majesty's dominions in America and the West-Indies.

We beg leave to express our grateful sense of the tender concern for the happiness of your people which has uniformly induced your Majesty to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, and will make your Majesty desirous to see the return of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honor, and with security to the rights of this country.

At the same time we return your Majesty our dutiful thanks for your great care in taking the proper and necessary measures for disappointing the malignant designs of our enemies, and also for making general reprisals, and for the protection which has been derived from the vigilance of your Majesty's fleets to our extensive commerce, in most of its branches, while that of the enemy has materially suffered by the active and enterprising spirit of our fellow subjects; and we hope, although your Majesty's efforts have not hitherto been attended with all the success which the justice of our cause and the vigour of our exertions seemed to promise, that consequences more adequate to both may result from the animated exertions of firm and active councils, which the times require, and with which the spirited perseverance of the British nation has so often surmounted the greatest difficulties.

It is with concern we learn, that the conciliatory measures of Parliament have not yet had the good effect with your Majesty's revolted subjects which was due to the wisdom and temper with which they were planned.

In this situation of affairs, fully sensible that the national honour and security loudly calls for the most active exertions, we will strenuously concur in supporting your Majesty, that, under the blessing of God, means may be derived, from the conduct and intrepidity of your Majesty's officers and forces, by sea and land, and the yet undaunted spirit of the nation, to vindicate and maintain the honour of the crown, and the interests of the people of Great-Britain.

We return your Majesty our cordial acknowledgments for having called forth the militia, to assist in the interior defence of this country; and it is with joy and exultation we hear the gracious testimony your Majesty is pleased to bear to the public spirit, the steady ardour, and the love of their country, which animate that national force, and unite all ranks of your Majesty's faithful subjects in giving signal proofs to all the world, of a loyalty and zeal which must render us safe at home and respected abroad.

His Majesty's Most Gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I THANK you for this loyal and dutiful address: The zeal you shew for my honour and support, and the firmness and vigour you manifest in the present conjuncture, cannot fail to produce the best effects. It must add confidence to my people, and encourage animated efforts to withstand, oppose, and subdue, every hostile attack upon the honour and interests of my kingdoms.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, Nov. 26.

Governor Johnstone shewed the impossibility of keeping possession of New-York, Long-Island, and Rhode-Island, without an expense of half a million of money, and additional troops. He added, that it was necessary to have a large army in Canada, and another in the West-Indies; for the French would bring succours to the Americans in all quarters, and it would not be practicable almost with any force to stand our ground in the different and distant parts of North-America. The hour of reconciliation was passed. A party in the Congress were in the interest of France. The army and the Congress, and the people in America, were as much divided as the House of Commons in England. The people in many of the provinces wished to return to their allegiance to Britain. He therefore advised, that we should either shew them we are in earnest, by declaring our resolution to exert ourselves with vigour, and to persist to the end, or give up the contest at present. He would not advise which was best, but seemed to think we had not force enough to spare from our natural defence against France, or any other foreign enemy who might join in her support.

Mr. Attorney General spoke for an hour, and told an anecdote of the famous Admiral Blake, who addressed the crew a few minutes before an engagement, and told them their lives were no longer at their own disposal, for they were under an indispensable duty to execute whatever they were commanded. He seemed extremely disposed to criminate the Admirals and Generals employed since the commencement of the American war, but spoke with great caution.

Lord Howe said, as reports had got abroad, he should be extremely glad that the conduct of the several officers employed was enquired into: He was

included in that description, and of course expected that general justice which every man in his situation was entitled to.

Admiral Keppel spoke so very low, that it was difficult to distinguish what he said; but as well as we could collect, it amounted to this: That he did not imagine that the passage in the speech alluded to him; that, however, he wished for an inquiry; but that in the present posture of affairs, when the question came to be put, he meant to give his vote for the address.

Madrid, Sept. 9. Our preparations for war are carried on with vigour; the fleet at Cadiz is ready to sail at an hour's warning. The camp at Urrera is completely formed. The fleet at Ferrol, consisting of 14 ships of the line, from 70 to 84 guns, is likewise ready for sea. From the quantity of provisions put on board it is conjectured they are bound for North-America.

Gibraltar, Sept. 18. We hear that the Emperor of Morocco hath refused to give an audience to Mr. Logie, the English Consul, and that he will neither admit him into his presence, nor receive the presents from his Court.

London, October 1. It is said that a few days will produce the event so long suspected and now ready to burst—the Spanish Ambassador is now to declare to our Court, that the King of Spain, his master, has acknowledged the independence of America.

Lieut. Gen. Don Levis de Cordova is appointed to the command of a fleet of 16 or 18 Spanish men of war, fitting out at Ferrol, Carthage and Cadiz.

Nov. 27. The letter written by Lord Suffolk to their High Mightinesses of Holland is perhaps the most humiliating piece of writing ever transmitted by one state to another, and cannot but forever disgrace the annals of Great-Britain. If the Minister who has ventured to subscribe his name thereto does not deserve impeachment, surely those Ministers do who have brought us under so disgraceful a necessity.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.

Letters from Paris and Nantz say—"In the months of September, October and November last, upwards of 120 privateers, of 22 guns and upwards, sailed from the ports of Bayonne, St. Malo and Dunkirk only, who have had prodigious success. There are now upwards of 10,000 English seamen in our prisons. Our fleets are well fitted, manned and commanded. Besides the Count D'Orvilliers' fleet of 30 ships of the line and a great number of frigates, the Count De Graffe has seven ships of the line and several frigates, who cruise from Cape Finistre to the Sortingues for the protection of our trade and that of our allies. Forty British privateers within 2 months have been brought into the ports of Brest, Port L'Orient, Nantz and Rochelle. L'Iphigie on the 5th of November last brought into L'Orient a transport richly laden, bound to Gibraltar. Le Therpicore has taken and carried into Rochfort the Lisbon Packet, bound to London, with a great quantity of gold and diamonds. Le Juno has taken the Fox. L'Iphigie has taken the Lively. Le St. Michael has carried two frigates to Corunna. Le Vengeur is returned with eight considerable prizes. Le frigates Confonante and L'Engageante are also returned with sixteen prizes, which they have taken in the Baltick. Indeed it would be too tedious to mention all the particular advantages we have gained."

TRENTON, MARCH 3.

The anniversary of our alliance with FRANCE was celebrated on the 18th ultimo at Pluck'emin, at a very elegant entertainment and display of fire-works given by General Knox, and the officers of the corps of artillery. It was postponed to this late day on account of His Excellency General Washington's absence from camp.

General Washington—the principal officers of the army; Mrs. Washington—Mrs. Greene—Mrs. Knox; the gentlemen and ladies for a large circuit round the camp, were of the company. Besides these, there was a vast concourse of spectators from every part of the Jerseys.

The barracks of the artillery are at a small distance from Pluck'emin, on a piece of rising ground which shews them to great advantage. The entertainment and ball were held in the academy of the Park.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, the celebration of the ALLIANCE was announced by the discharge of THIRTEEN cannon, when the company assembled in the academy, to a very elegant dinner. The room was spacious, and the tables very prettily disposed both as to prospect and convenience.—The festivity was universal, and the toasts descriptive of the happy event, which had given certainty to our liberties, empire—and independence.

In the evening was exhibited a very fine set of fire-works, conducted by Col. Stevens—arranged on the point of a Temple of one hundred feet in length, and proportionably high. The Temple shewed THIRTEEN arches, each displaying an illuminated painting.—The centre arch was ornamented with a pediment, larger than any of the others;—and the whole edifice supported by a colonnade, of the Corinthian order.

The illuminated paintings were disposed in the following order:

The 1st arch on the right represented the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, with this inscription. *The scene opened.*

2d. British clemency. Represented in the burning of Charlestown, Falmouth, Norfolk and Kingstons.

3d. The separation of America from Britain. A magnificent arch broken in the centre, with this motto. *By your tyranny to the people of America you have separated the wide arch of an extended empire.*

4th. Britain represented as a decaying empire—by a barren country—broken arches—fallen spires—ships deserting its shores—birds of prey hovering over its mouldering cities—and a gloomy setting sun.—

Motto.

The Babylonian spires are sunk—

Achaia—Rome—and Egypt mouldered down.

Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,

And tottering empires rush by their own weight.

5th. AMERICA represented as a rising Empire. Prospect of a fertile country—harbours—and rivers covered with ships—new canals opening—cities rising amidst woods—a splendid sun emerging from a bright horizon. Motto.

New worlds are still emerging from the deep,

The old descending in their turns to rise.

6th. A grand illuminated representation of LOUIS the sixteenth. The encourager of letters—the supporter of the rights of humanity—the ALLY and FRIEND of the AMERICAN PEOPLE.

7th. The centre arch. THE FATHERS IN CONGRESS. Motto. *Nil desperandum republica.*

8th. The American Philosopher and Ambassador extracting lightning from the clouds.

9th. The battle near Saratoga, 7th October, 1777.

10th. The Convention of Saratoga.

11th. A representation of the sea fight off Ushant, between Count D'Orvilliers and Admiral Keppel.

12th. Warren—Montgomery—Mercer—Wooster—Nash—and a croud of heroes who have fallen in the American contest, in Elisium, receiving the thanks and praises of Brutus—Cato—and those spirits who in all ages have gloriously struggled against tyrants and tyranny. Motto. *Those who shed their blood in such a cause shall live and reign for ever.*

13th. Represented peace with all her train of blessings. Her right hand displayed an olive branch—at her feet lay the honors of harvest—the back ground was filled with flourishing cities—ports crowded with ships—and other emblems of an extensive empire, and unrestrained commerce.

When the fire works were finished the company returned to the academy, and concluded the celebration by a very splendid ball.—

The whole was conducted in a style and manner that reflects great honor on the taste of the managers.

The news, announced to Congress, from the Spanish branch of the house of BOURBON, arriving at the moment of celebration, nothing could have, so opportunely, increased the good humour of the company, or added to those animated expressions of pleasure which arose on the occasion.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Elizabeth-Town, dated March 1, 1779.

"A body of the enemy consisting of the 42d and 33d regiments, and the light infantry of the guards, in number about a thousand, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Stirling, attempted to surprize the troops and inhabitants of Elizabeth-Town, on the morning of Thursday last. They embarked at Long-Island the evening before, about seven o'clock, and landed on the salt-meadows better than a mile to the left of Crane's-Ferry, between two and three in the morning. From thence they were conducted through a very difficult marsh to Woodruff's-farms, which lies directly to the left of the town.

"The guard at Crane's-Ferry having discovered their landing, immediately dispatched the intelligence to town, where the alarm being sounded, the troops were afforded an opportunity to collect. The number and movements of the enemy remaining doubtful by reason of the darkness, our troops were marched to the rear of the town, where the whig-inhabitants likewise retired.

"A detachment of the enemy was dispatched to the Governor's house, while the main body advanced to the skirts of the town, and from thence proceeded along the rear until they fell into the Brunswick road on the right. The Governor happened to be absent from home that night; but if he had not, they would have been unsuccessful in this instance likewise, as the family received timely notice of their approach.

"Finding themselves completely disappointed in every expectation, they made their visit in town very short; however, during their small halt, they set fire to the barracks, the school-house (in which were stored some few articles of provision) and a blacksmith's shop. So soon as they began their retreat to their boats General Maxwell marched such of his troops as were yet in reserve against their rear; the number of these, however, were small, several parties having been detached at different times to hang upon them.

"About half way between the town and ferry, the enemy perceiving their rear in danger, from the sudden advance of our troops and the assembling of the militia, faced about and paraded, as if for action. A few well directed shot from our artillery induced them to renew their retreat, leaving two dead on the field. Perceiving an embarkation at the

erry would be attended with considerable hazard, their boats were moved better than a mile up Newark bay, while the troops marched along the meadow's edge, in many places up to their middles in mud and mire. A galley and two or three gun boats covered their retreat at this place.

"Our loss, exclusive of a few aged inhabitants whom they took with them, but have since sent back, are, one private killed, two officers, to wit, Brigade Major Ogden and Lieut. Rewcastle, with four privates wounded, and seven privates missing.

"Major Ogden, who was reconnoitring the enemy shortly after their landing, very narrowly escaped being made prisoner; he was wounded in his right side by a bayonet, but we hope not dangerously.

"The Rev. Mr. Hunter, Chaplain to the brigade, on returning from the Governor's house, where he had been to give the alarm, was made prisoner by them in the night, but he had the address very soon after to make his escape.

"The enemy's loss we cannot ascertain, besides two killed whom they left behind, two made prisoners, and one boat taken. Mr. Rivington allows them seven wounded in one company. Cornelius Hetfield, Smith Hetfield and Capt. Luce, late of this town, were their principal guides. They had collected a considerable number of horned cattle and horses, but their retreat was so precipitate that they were obliged to leave them behind."

On Sunday evening the 21st of February last, was married at Reckless-Town, Col. WILLIAM SHREVE, to Mrs. ANN RECKLESS, of that place.

Just come to hand, and to be sold by the Printer of this Gazette,

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MODE AND TERMS OF A TREATY OF PEACE WITH AMERICA.

THIS Pamphlet was printed in London about the time Governor Johnstone arrived there. It was much read, and a second impression called for.

SPELLING-BOOKS may also be had at the Printing-Office.

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber, four miles below Ringo's tavern, in Amwell, a beautiful STONE HORSE, got by the famous horse LOFTY, three years old next grass, full fifteen and an half hands high, and exceedingly well limb'd

JOHN ALLEN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living at Woodbridge Raway, on Sunday evening the 21st of February, a brown HORSE, rising six years old, about fourteen hands high, with a small blaze in his forehead, extending three or four inches down, long bodied for his height, and rather low before, and heavy made, three fetlocks white below the joint, trots, paces and canters. Likewise was taken with him a bridle and saddle, the pad larger than usual, and the bridle double reined, with a curb and snaffle bit. Whoever takes up the said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges,

JOSEPH LESTER.

Burlington. **W**HEREAS inquisitions have been County, found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state of New-Jersey, against the following persons, and their real and personal estates are to be sold, to wit, John Carty, a house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, which will be sold at the house of James Eisdall on Monday the 5th day of April next. Thomas Hunlock, a good house and lot with stables, &c. in Mount-holly. Joseph Hewlings, a house and lot in Vincentown, which will be sold at Zachariah Rossell's, in Mount-holly, on Tuesday the 6th day of April. John Leonard, of Upper Freehold, a plantation whereon the widow Schooley lately lived, in Hanover township, containing about 200 acres of land, ten acres of good meadow, a frame house and barn, a cyder-house, and a large bearing orchard, which will be sold on Thursday the 8th day of April on the premises; also at the same time and place will be sold, a small plantation belonging to John Hornor, of upper Freehold; the said plantation lays joining the lands of Samuel Potter and the province line, one mile and a half from Cooke's mill, containing 82 acres of land, with a house and other buildings thereon. George Plato, a small plantation with a small house thereon, joining Crosswicks creek near the draw-bridge, in Notting-ham township, and will be sold at the house of Abraham Woglam, near the premises, on the 9th day of April. Robert Cooke, a house and lot near Crosswicks meeting-house; this house is fitted for a shop-keeper, having out-buildings for that purpose, which will be sold at the same time and place. Daniel Coxe, a plantation and ferry, known by the name of Trenton ferry, containing upwards of 300 acres of land, a good house and barn, &c. thereon, with two orchards on it; the whole will be sold (together or divided, as may best suit the purchaser) at the house of Jonathan Richmond, on Saturday the tenth day of April. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock each day. A further description of the above places will be made known on the day of sale. No credit will be given. The bills of credit now called in will be taken in payment, and deeds made to the purchasers agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, and attendance will be given on the above days of sale by

JOHN BUTLER, } Commis-
JOSEPH BORDEN, jun. } sioners.

2W

ON Monday the fifth of April next will be sold by way of public vendue, on the premises, a plantation in Hopewell township on the river Delaware, containing upwards of 500 acres of good land, well water'd and timber'd, and a publick ferry is now kept on the premises; at the same time and place will be sold, a lot of land of about 67 acres, situate in the said township, whereon are some log buildings, and now in the possession of David Stout, late the property of Daniel Coxe: And on Wednesday the seventh of April will be sold, on the premises, a plantation of about 160 acres, with good improvements thereon, situate in Amwell near Flemingtown, late the property of Thomas Skelton; also at the same time and place will be sold a plantation situate in Lebanon, containing about 360 acres, with good improvements thereon, late the property of Stephen Skinner, and now in the possession of Andrias Stine; and also at the same time and place will be sold, an improved lot of land of 50 acres, situate in Kingwood, and an undivided part of a tract of woodland, situate in the township of Reading, late the property of Daniel Coxe: Likewise on Thursday the eighth day of April will be sold at the house of Capt. Thomas Jones in Lebanon, the valuable plantation late Christopher Voght's, containing about 280 acres, whereon are very good improvements; also at the same time and place will be sold, a plantation adjoining the above, of about 200 acres, late the property of John Voght; also at the same time and place will be sold, a tract of land of about 950 acres, situate on Schooly's mountain, which is divided in four plantations, late the property of Bernardus Leverage; also at the same time and place will be sold, a plantation of about 195 acres, situate in Tuckbury, late the property of Samuel Sharp; also at the same time and place will be sold, a plantation of about 122 acres, situate at Spruce run in Lebanon township; and likewise at the same time and place will be sold, a house and lot of land in Kingwood, late the property of Joseph Merrill; also at the same time and place will be sold two plantations, situate in Lebanon near Squires point, late the property of Daniel Coxe. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock each day. Deeds will be made agreeable to act of Assembly, and attendance will be given by

Jared Sexton, } Commis-
Nathaniel Hunt, } sioners.
Peter Brunner, }

N. B. Particular draughts of the above premises may be seen at the days of sale.

Hunterdon County, March 1, 1779.

SOME of the sales of the plantations mentioned in our advertisement inserted in the supplement are postponed, viz. Joseph Stockton's to be on the 26th of April, Daniel Coxe's on the 27th, John Honeyman's on the 28th, and John Vandike's on the 29th of said month. The vendues to be held on the premises, and begin at eleven o'clock.

Feb. 24, 1779. HENDRICK WILSON,
JACOB BERGEN.

To the PUBLICK.

THIS is to give notice that John Wills, of Burlington, in the house where Col. Joseph Haight formerly lived, hath erected a STAGE for the accommodation of travellers from Burlington to Brunswick. The stage-boat sets off from the Crooked Billet wharff at Philadelphia every Wednesday, and the stage-waggon sets off from Burlington the Thursday morning following, and returns the next day to Burlington, where the boat is ready to take goods or passengers to Philadelphia.

This stage is very well calculated for those who dislike travelling far by water, the distance being so short, that if it should be calm, or let the wind be on what point of the compass it may, they are sure of getting from Philadelphia to Burlington in one tide.

There is a commodious house of entertainment kept by the said Wills for travellers, &c. where those who please to favour him with their custom, will be treated with every mark of respect.

Feb. 15, 1779. 4W JOHN WILLS.

THE subscriber will dispose of the farm whereon he now lives, containing about 300 acres, lying in the county of Monmouth and township of Upper Freehold; about 170 or 80 of it are cleared, and about 60 acres of that is excellent English meadow; the tillable land is equal to any in this part of the country for every kind of grain, and superior for grass, the chief of it will produce a great burden for the scythe in a good grass season; the timber-land is well timbered; the orchard excellent fruit, also peaches, pears and plumbs. For conveniency very few places are equal to it, the buildings are very convenient and reasonably good; it lays 12 miles from South river landing, 16 miles from Crosswicks, and 20 miles from Trenton. Continental bills and bank notes will be taken in pay. SAMUEL FORMAN.

Kildaire, Feb. 20, 1779. 4†

TO BE SOLD, a CHEST of good HYLON TEA, for good bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778. Enquire of the Printer. 2P

JOHN POPE

Has for sale, at his store near the Black Horse, in Mansfield;

THE very best COARSE and FINE SALT, also PORTER in casks. The emissions of May 20th, 1777, and 11th April, 1778, will be received in payment.

Salem county. **B**Y virtue of writs to us directed, issued out of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas for the State aforesaid, will be sold the following confiscated estates in the county of Salem, by the subscribers, Commissioners of the county aforesaid. On Monday the 5th day of April next will be sold by public vendue, at the court-house in the town of Salem, the following plantations or tracts of land, one containing about 200 acres of land, situate in lower Alloway's Creek, in the county aforesaid, whereon James Daniels, deceased, lived: There is on the premises good convenient buildings of all sorts, with a good apple orchard and a large quantity of fresh meadow, adjoining land of Bawdway Keafby and David Smith, subject to an incumbrance of the widow Daniels, during her life, late the property of John Daniels.— One other plantation containing about 100 acres, situate in the township aforesaid, whereon is a dwelling-house and other buildings, late the property of Samuel Davis. One house and lot of land in the town of Salem: there is on said lot a large quantity of fruit trees, now in the tenure of William Harvey, late the property of Jacob Vanmeter: And one other containing about 12 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Upper Penn's Neck, and county aforesaid, adjoining John Sparks, widow Dalbo and others. There is on the premises two log tenements, an apple orchard, and about twenty acres of cleared land, now in the tenure of William Lawrence, late the property of William Rawson. Likewise on the 6th day of April next, will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-house aforesaid, a valuable plantation, containing about 200 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Mannington, in the county aforesaid, about one hundred whereof is cleared, a considerable part whereof is meadow, the rest good plow land: There is on the premises a good messuage and a large frame barn, and other necessary buildings, and a large apple orchard, adjoining William Harvey and others, late the property of Joseph Hewlings. Likewise one equal half part of a tract of land situate in the last mentioned township, containing 500 acres, with a good house and barn thereon, and other necessary buildings: There is a considerable part thereof cleared, and a great quantity of meadow might be made thereon. The one moiety or half part thereof late the property of Joseph Hewlings. Likewise a lot of land in the aforesaid town, whereon is a good dwelling-house and other convenient buildings, late the property of John Morrow. Likewise will be sold on the premises the following plantations, situate in Piles-Grove, and county aforesaid: two good plantations adjoining lands of Benjamin Vanmeter, Benjamin Burroughs and others, containing in both about 314 acres, be the same more or less. There is on one a good frame dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, a good apple orchard, and about eighty acres of cleared land, which is excellent good, being supported by a clay bottom. The other has a house and barn thereon, about fifty acres cleared, and lies adjoining the above, late the property of Jacob Vanmeter, and to be sold the 7th day of April next. On the 8th of April will be sold a plantation or tract of land containing 223 acres, be the same more or less, 100 acres whereof is cleared: There is on the premises a good dwelling-house and barn, an apple orchard and some meadow, and more may be made, late Hugh Cowperthwait's. On the 9th of said month will be sold a plantation or tract of land containing 157 acres, be the same more or less, about 70 acres thereof cleared, the remaining part well timbered: There is on the premises a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, late the property of Moses Atkinson. And one other will be sold on the 10th, containing about 300 acres, be the same more or less, about 50 acres thereof are cleared, the remaining part well timbered: there is on the premises a good dwelling-house and barn, adjoining lands of Eacrit, Strettle and others, late the property of Robert Whittacor. Attendance will be given on the days of sale, by

WILLIAM GARRISON, } Commis-
THOMAS SAYR, } sioners.

A FEW hogheads of Jamaica spirits, West-India and Philadelphia rum, whisky, sugar in hogheads and barrels, bohea and green tea, molasses, coffee, salt, a few hundred weight best German steel, to be sold by SPENCER and SCHUYLER, at their store three doors above Arch and Water-Streets, Philadelphia. 3W†

MR. CALDWELL,

INFORMS the publick that he is now settling the accounts in the late Quarter-Master General's department, while under the Honourable General Mifflin, from the 5th of October 1776, to the 2d of March 1778; that he attends every Friday for this purpose at his office in Springfield, and is determined to close the accounts the last of March. An unwillingness that any should be disappointed, who have just demands, hath induced him to lengthen the time a month beyond his last advertisement; but those who do not improve this opportunity, need not afterwards apply to him. Any accounts properly attested and left with Col. Hyer at Princeton, or Benjamin Smith, Esq. Post-Master at Trenton, he will call for and settle. Springfield, Feb. 20, 1779.

WANTED at the Union Salt-Works, at Manafquan, a number of Wood-cutters. For whose labour a generous price will be given by the Manager of said works. 3W

actual invasion of your dominions," after you had captured above one hundred sail of French merchantmen, after you had actually captured 2 French frigates, attacked a third, the *Belle Poule*, and thereby actually made *open war against France!* O! King! what will this world come to!

But, Sir, considering the terms in which you complain of the Court of France, mankind cannot but expect a corresponding conduct on your part: and any disappointment, naturally leads them to reason back from effects to causes. The outrage upon your Crown and honour, of which you so loudly complain, demanded nothing less on your part, than an instant declaration of war. You have made no such declaration, and only one cause, can in the nature of things, be assigned for that silence—you are conscious, that you are not in a condition to enter into a declared state of war with the Court of France.—This conclusion is too evident to be masked; and a man must blink and wink indeed, not to see it. Nay, with all your Royal caution, you not only cannot conceal it, but you cannot avoid expressing it yourself. Having rashly pronounced a Philippic against the grand monarch, feeling your internal weakness, and too late sensible of your temerity, you immediately, in your next words, declare that you are "desirous to see a restoration of the blessings of peace."—How are the mighty fallen!—You evidently tremble at a view "of other powers, however friendly and sincere their professions, however just and honorable their purposes." Nor, seated on your throne, clad in your Royal robes, surrounded by your nobles, and encompassed by your guards in your very capital, do you presume to name the powers you fear! You, Sir, who would have shackled America, at length dare not exercise even the freedom of speech; lest you offend powers and accelerate attacks, which in an agony, you know you cannot resist or repel!—Nay, they even look you into silence!

May it please your Majesty, how has it happened, that you say so little as you do of North-America! You just scatter nine and thirty words among the Thirteen United States. Three words to each are but small marks of your Royal grace and favour. But perhaps as you are a pious prince, you had in view the thirty-nine articles of the church of England, and you regulated yourself by that scale. Or perhaps you have now reserved yourself on the subject of North-America, that with the better grace you may be more explicit and at large in the treaty which is to terminate the war and secure the independence of the United States. It is time your Majesty considered the affairs of this continent upon a more liberal footing, than you have yet done. Nor is it of any consequence to tell your Parliament that "it would have afforded you very great satisfaction to have informed them that the conciliatory measures planned by the wisdom and temper of Parliament, had taken the desired effect and brought the troubles in North-America to a happy conclusion." They were in no doubt upon that point as they knew those measures were really planned by your Majesty. Mr. Fox, in your House of Commons, expressly in answer to your Royal speech, declares that they were not planned by Parliament. Nay, he avers "it was a libel against Parliament to charge them with" those measures. Your Majesty, no doubt must remember the principles upon which Solomon adjudged the child to one of the two women who claimed it. Upon the same principles do I determine between your Majesty and Mr. Fox. You speak of those measures with all the feelings of a parent.—Mr. Fox, as a member of Parliament, shews not the least degree of tenderness for them. It must be, Royal Sir, a little disagreeable to your Majesty, to find yourself in a litigation, in which the principle of judgment is so pointedly against you, and drawn from so high an authority as not only the wisest of kings but of mankind.

But to return. Just as you enter upon this great subject of North-America, you at once stop short as if sick of it. So, a timid patient who must undergo an amputation of his right arm; reluctantly extending it to the knife, stops short to procrastinate the painful moment in which he is to lose his most precious limb. But, Sir, the situation of your affairs calls "so loudly upon you for your most active exertions, that I cannot doubt of your heartiest concurrence" in the necessary, though to you, painful operation of amputating America from Great-Britain. For this salutary purpose the deficiencies in your Majesty's speech ought to be supplied. Send a message to your Parliament and tell them that your fleets and armies are unable to recover to you the dominion of the United States—that your Commissioners have returned equally unsuccessful in the same attempt—that the United States set at defiance, "the vigour of your Councils and the conduct and intrepidity of your officers and forces by sea and land."—that France has made common cause with the United States against you—that you firmly believe Spain and the whole house of Bourbon will do the same before the next campaign—that you have not been able to form any connection with Russia, Prussia, Holland or any other power, so as to render you any thing near a match against the apparent union

against you,—but I beg your Majesty will excuse me for thus inadvertently advising an unnecessary clause. Upon a second thought I am clearly and decidedly of opinion, that you may altogether omit this last head, as Mr. Townshend and Mr. Fox in your House of Commons, positively declared, that you had not "formed Continental connections;" and Lord North in the same place confessed that he had not advised "subsidiary connections." Besides it is known that at the end of summer, 1777, the Empress of Russia rejected your application for a body of her troops, with such *disdain* that your Ambassador at Peterburgh retired from the court, till he received instructions from London; and also that a subsequent application from your Majesty to the Empress, that her fleet should act in strict conjunction with your's, met with so dilatory an answer as prevented a renewal of the application. In a word, it is so clear and your Parliament are so satisfied that you have no prospect of aid from Russia, that your Majesty need not be at the trouble of saying one word to convince them of it. Indeed your very silence upon that subject in the present dangerous crisis of your affairs, is more pointedly convincing than any words you can possibly use.

Your Majesty may also say in this message which I have the honor to advise, that on one of the last days of October, or on one of the first days in November last, I forget which, but it is not material as your Majesty knows the day, Count d'Almadover, the Spanish Ambassador at your court, by order of his master, delivered to your Majesty a REMONSTRANCE of a very serious and decisive nature; but there is no occasion for you to be at the trouble of being more particular on that subject, as I presume His Most Catholic Majesty will in due time in more *forceable* language than you have at command, notify to your Parliament and the world the independent tone of that important remonstrance. And I would advise your Majesty to conclude this weighty message, with assuring your Parliament that "by the blessing of God," upon the United States and their alliance, you have no "means of vindicating and maintaining" the remnant "honor of your Crown and the interests of your people," but by agreeing to the independence of those United States and satisfying their good and great ally, for the "injurious" aggression you have made upon him.—Considering your Majesty's habit of body and state of mind, I am sensible that this is a harsh prescription; but, may it please your Majesty, your case is desperate, and it is absolutely necessary to your existence and future "security."

You are pleased, Great Sir! to confess that your efforts "have not been attended with all the success which the vigour of your exertions seemed to promise," that "the extensive commerce of your subjects has been protected," only in most of its branches, and that you have "called forth your militia to assist in the interior defence" of your seat of government.—Thus confessing the failure of your efforts, the loss of a great part of your commerce, and that you are so hard pressed as to arm your militia "to assist" in the defence of your capital; can you, Sir, be so contradictory to yourself as to continue in the vain pursuit of conquest abroad, beyond the Atlantic, and in a region in which you have in this pursuit lost whole armies, and sunk millions of treasure! Twelve months ago your Majesty's first Commissioner of your treasury, and Governor of your House of Commons, declared aloud, that your kingdoms could no longer furnish men or money for the American war; nor is it within the scope of the warmest imagination to suppose, that they are now more competent to produce those means of conquest. You have, Sir, received the ultimatum of the United States. If you deliberate long upon it, you may be lost. Already your throne totters under your Royal person. Your Majesty has deprived your Crown of that gem which irradiated your brows with glory; and you will do well in time to reflect, that that conduct which has disfigured your Crown, will, if pursued, destroy its existence. Farewell.

Philadelphia, February 13th, 1779.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton (Price Five Shillings)

P O E M S
On several Occurrences in the
PRESENT GRAND STRUGGLE
For AMERICAN LIBERTY:
CONTAINING,

1. A contest between the Eagle and the Crane.
2. A dialogue between Col. Paine and Miss Clorinda Fairchild.
3. St. Clair's retreat and Burgoyne's defeat.
4. The first chapter of the lamentations of General Burgoyne.
5. The fall of Burgoyne.
6. The vanity of trusting in an arm of flesh.
7. The tragical death of Miss Jane M'Crea.
8. An answer for the messengers of the nation.

They may also be had of Joseph Inslee, Esq. at Pennington, Timothy Brush, jun. in Hopewell, John Abbot, John Ringo and Nathan Hickson, in Amwell, Daniel Hunt, Esq. Maidenhead, Enos Kelsey, Esq. Princeton, Rev. Mr. Smith, Cranberry.

TO BE SOLD Wholesale and Retail, by
the Printer hereof,
T H E
New-Jersey ALMANACK,
For the Year of our Lord 1779.
CONTAINING,
Besides the usual Astronomical Observations,
A Variety of useful, instructive, and entertaining
MATTER, in Prose and Verse.

TO BE SOLD By
G. D U Y C K I N C K,
At Morristown, New-Jersey, DRUGS and MEDICINES, a complete assortment, viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| R HUBARB | Oils |
| Jesuits bark | Powders |
| Jalap | Roots |
| Opium | Refins |
| Aloes | Tartars |
| Borax | Ointments |
| Salts | Pills |
| Manna | Carraway and Anniseed |
| Antimonial preparations | Pink root |
| Mercurial ditto | Mercurial or itch ointment |
| Quicksilver | PATENT MEDICINES. |
| Tartar emetic | Anderfon's pills |
| Aquas | Bateman's drops |
| Camphor | Liquid shell |
| Spanish flies | Balm of health |
| Calomel | Daffy's elixir |
| Cochineal | Francis's female elixir |
| Saffron | Essence of Burgamot |
| Castor | Ambergreafe |
| Senna | Lavender |
| Iling glass | Lemons |
| Sago | Valerian |
| Magnesia alba | Waterdock |
| Balfams | Elixir Bordana |
| Caufsticks | Godfrey's cordial |
| Conserves | Hooper's pills |
| Essences | James's fever powder |
| Extracts | Jesuits drops |
| Electuaries | King's honey water |
| Elixirs | Locker's pills |
| Tinctures | Keyfer's pills |
| Spirits | Fryer's balsam |
| Emplastra | Tincture of Golden Rod |
| Gums | and Dyers Colours. |
| White lead | Umber |
| Red lead | White vitriol |
| Yellow oker | Linseed oil and varnish |
| Spanish brown | Madder and fustic |
| Indian red and litharge | Annetto |
| Dutch pink | Logwood |
| Vermilion and Drop lake | Nutgalls of Aleppo |
| Prussian blue | Tartar |
| Smalts and Verdegrease | Prefs papers and allum |

‡ Window glass of different sizes, viz. Best London and Bristol crown, 13 by 11, 14 by 12, 15 by 11, 15 by 13, 16 by 10, 20 by 14, 18 by 13, 15 by 18, 21 by 18, 21 1-2 by 18 1-2, 25 1-2 by 19 1-2, 20 by 16, and 17 by 13.

Flint glass ware, viz. Decanters sorted, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, and half pints, wine, cyder and beer glasses, case bottles, doctors species bottles, &c. &c. China dishes sorted of different patterns and sizes; japanned wares, servers, waiters, trays and bread-baskets; mahogany wares, servers, waiters, trays, tea-boxes, and cruet stands; a few large looking glasses; a variety of pictures, maps and paper hangings; watch trinkets, chains, seals, &c. gilt, silvered and common; jewellers brilliants, stones, ear ring drops and tops, button, buckle and ring stones, garnets, cyphers, &c. &c.

‡ Hat linings; variety of brafs double and single branches; painted table cloths, hair or malt cloths. Argoll, Turkey oil stones, grain tin, bismuth, spelter, pumice stone, sandives, crocus martis, aqua fortis, aqua regis, allum; steel snuffers, snuff-boxes, pewter ink chest, steel pencil cases, thimbles, brafs flour and pepper boxes; burning, reading and near sighted glasses; barbers pinching tongs, shaving powders; brafs mortars and pestels; variety of sleeve buttons; gold scales, &c. &c. Teeth instruments, crooked scissars, probes, forceps, lancets and lancet cases, glister pipes, spring lancets, steel trusses single and double with fixed pad and bandages.

N. B. Those marked thus ‡ are only sold by way of barter, for any kind of produce for family use.

THE Faculty of Queen's College take this method to inform the Publick that the business of said College is still carried on at the North Branch of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, where good accommodations for young Gentlemen may be had in reputable families, at as moderate prices as in any part of the state. This neighbourhood is so far distant from Head-Quarters that not any of the troops are stationed here, neither does the army in the least interfere with the business of the College.

The Faculty also take the liberty to remind the Publick, that the Representatives of this state have enacted a law by which Students of Colleges are exempted from military duty.

Raritan, January 24, 1779.