

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1778.

Extracts from his Excellency Governor LIVINGSTON'S Message to the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY congratulate you upon the agreeable news we have received from France, since I had the pleasure of meeting you last in this place. The treaties of alliance, and of amity and commerce, between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America, by which our freedom, sovereignty and independence, are fully recognized, ratified and guaranteed, and our trade left free and unembarrassed, are so advantageous on our part, and display such generosity and magnanimity on that of our illustrious ally, as cannot but excite in our breasts the most cordial respect for that powerful Monarch, and the devoutest acknowledgment of that propitious Providence which hath influenced the heart of a foreign Prince to interpose his assistance for delivering us from the bloody prosecution of one so lately our own. As we were at first compelled into a declaration of independence, it was the highest wisdom to solicit a suitable alliance for its security and support. To both these measures we may appeal to the whole world, that we were driven by a tyrannical King, a venal Parliament, and a flagitious Ministry. Indeed the conduct of our oppressors has, thro' the whole course of the war, been so insatiate and remorseless, as if Heaven had deprived them of common sense, as well as Hell inspired them with all its malice. But their day of national correction is swiftly approaching. Their unparalleled cruelties both in the eastern and western world, have at last enkindled the Divine vengeance; and the judgments of God are now overtaking a nation which has filled up the measure of its iniquity; and long been the most impious and irreligious of any in Christendom. To chastise her insolence, the force of France and America is now united in an indissoluble league. How must haughty Britain be confounded at the dreadful news; and curse the fatal consequences of her moon-struck policy? Methinks I see her power and grandeur crumbling into ruin, and all her towering honours levelled with the dust. That decisive influence which she has long maintained in the scale of Europe, is now rapidly verging to full impotence; and the mistress of the ocean becomes the contempt of those very potentates, who lately revered her councils and trembled at her arms. But how speedily soever she may be doomed to final perdition, it is our duty to guard against the vindictive effects of her expiring struggles. When all the horrors of desperation seize her; and utterly hopeless of conquest, she determines to rise even above herself, by some signal stupendous act of barbarity, having, like the Devil in the apocalypse, great wrath, because she knoweth that she hath but short time; she may attempt to desolate what she finds it impossible to subdue. Against such ravage and destruction, to which, we know by experience, it is not beneath her dignity to condescend, it is our interest to oppose the most strenuous exertions. We want only one spirited and general effort to expel her remnant of banditti from the Continent, and for ever to emancipate ourselves into complete and uninterrupted liberty. One campaign more will, in all probability, decide the important contest: And in whose favour it is likely to terminate, is written by the hand of Providence in characters too legible to be misunderstood.

The alacrity of our men to enter into the service, and the great dispatch with which our battalions are completing, must also affect every lover of his country with singular pleasure.

The resolution of Congress of the 19th of March, respecting the raising the quotas of men, and the providing their accoutrements, is herewith laid before you, together with that of the 17th of April, pursuant to which this State is only to complete three regiments of infantry in the manner recommended by the resolution of the 26th day of February last.

Gentlemen,

As you rose at the last sitting of the Assembly without ratifying the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States, I hope they will engage your early attention at the present.

The Congress, by their resolution of the 10th of March, having earnestly requested the Governors and Presidents of the respective States to transmit to them as soon as possible, attested copies of the acts passed by their respective legislatures, in pursuance of recommendations of Congress, which they may have received since the first day of November last, and of all acts which they may hereafter pass in consequence

of future recommendations. You will be pleased to furnish me, for that purpose, with attested copies of the acts first described, with all convenient speed.

I embrace this opportunity farther to communicate to you a resolution of Congress, of the 1st instant, recommending it to the several States to empower the executive authority of such States, from time to time, to grant exemptions from duty in the militia to such persons as may, from time to time, be employed in manufacturing military stores and other articles, for the use of the United States.

The present condition of our publick accounts renders it indispensably necessary to appoint some person in the character of Auditor, with a sufficient salary to induce a gentleman of adequate skill and abilities to accept of the appointment.

I hope, Gentlemen, it will engage your reasonable consideration what measures ought to be adopted respecting those amphibious inmates, (ever-willing citizens to all the purposes of deriving from the State every legal benefit and protection, but to none of returning reciprocal duty and allegiance) who seem resolved, to the very end of the quarrel, to maintain a kind of shameful and most disingenuous neutrality; hoping, by not avowedly espousing either side, but occasionally and indirectly abetting both, to secure to themselves a favourable reception with the prevailing party, let that party eventually prove to be the oppressive or oppressed. Such political hypocrites ought, by a general test, to be dragged from their lurking holes, ferretted out of their duplicity and *refuge of lies*, and be taught by an act for the purpose, that however willing the legislature may be to imitate the example of the generous householder, who made no difference in his payments between those who went to labour in his vineyard at the first or eleventh hour; they are determined not to set the first example in the world, of allowing wages to those who never would enter the vineyard at all, till the grapes were fully ripe, by the cultivation of others; and came then only with the view of sneakingly sponging upon, and regaling themselves with, the wine of other people's expressing.

There are in this State many valuable and conscientious citizens, who are scrupulous of taking an oath in the present form, and with the English ceremony of kissing the book; which they consider as superstitious, and a remnant of popery. Amidst that liberality of sentiment, and utter abhorrence of infringing upon the rights of conscience, which seems to mark the present era with peculiar lustre; can it be consistent with sound policy, or the generous spirit of our constitution, to debar an honest man for a religious scruple from the privileges of society, which the most profligate and abandoned are permitted to enjoy in the fullest latitude? I therefore flatter myself that our legislature will be so indulgent to this scrupulosity, which is at least innocent, as to authorize the magistrate in the administration of an oath, to dispense with such part of it as may embarrass the conscience, and is beyond question altogether formal, and in no respect essential to its nature or solemnity.

I have farther to lay before you, Gentlemen, a resolution of Congress, of the 23d of April, recommending it 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 the 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 tenth day of June next, and recommending it to the good and faithful citizens of those States to receive such returning penitents with compassion and mercy, and to forgive and bury in oblivion their past failings and transgressions.

Tho' I think it my duty to submit this resolution to your serious consideration, because it is recommended by Congress, I do not think it my duty to recommend it to your approbation, because it appears to me both unequal and impolitic. It may, consistently with the profoundest veneration for that august Assembly, be presumed that they are less acquainted with the particular circumstances and internal police of some of the States than those who have had more favourable opportunities for that purpose. There seems, it is true, something so noble and magnanimous in proclaiming an unmerited amnesty to a number of disappointed criminals submitting themselves to the mercy of their country; and there is in reality something so divine and christian in the forgiveness of injuries, that it may appear rather invidi-

ous to offer any thing in obstruction of the intended clemency. But as to the benevolent religion to which we are under the highest obligations to conform our conduct, though it forbids at all times, and in all cases, the indulgence of personal hatred and malevolence, it prohibits not any treatment of national enemies or municipal offenders, necessary to self-preservation, and the general weal of society. And as to humanity, I could never persuade myself that it consisted in such lenity towards our adversaries, either British or domestic, as was evidently productive of tenfold barbarity on their part; when such barbarity would probably have been prevented by our retaliating upon them the first perpetration; and consequently our apparent inhumanity, in particular instances, have certainly been humane in the final result. Alas! how many lives had been saved, and what a scene of inexpressible misery prevented, had we, from the beginning, treated our fellow-traitors with proper severity, and inflicted the law of retaliation upon an enemy too savage to be humanized by any other argument! As both political pardon and punishment ought to be regulated by political considerations, and must derive their expedience or impropriety from their salutary or pernicious influence upon the community, I cannot conceive what advantages are proposed by inviting to the embraces of their country a set of beings, from which any country, I should imagine, would esteem it a capital part of its felicity to remain forever at the remotest distance. It is not probable that those who deserted us to aid the most matchless connoisseurs in the refinements of cruelty, (who have exhausted human ingenuity in their engines of torture) in introducing arbitrary power and all the horrors of slavery, and will only return from disappointment not from remorse, will ever make good subjects to a state founded in liberty, and inflexibly determined against every inroad of lawless dominion. The thirty-one criminals lately convicted of the most flagrant treason, and who, by the gracious interposition of government, were, upon very hopeful signs of *penitence*, generously pardoned, and then, with hypocritical cheerfulness, enlisted in our service, have all, to a man, deserted to the enemy, and are again in arms against their native country, with the accumulated guilt of its being now not only the country that first gave them life, but which hath, after they had most notoriously forfeited it, mercifully rescued them from death. Whence it is probable that a real Tory is by any human means absolutely inconvertible, having so entirely extinguished all the primitive virtue and patriotism natural to man, as not to leave a single spark to rekindle the original flame.—It is indeed against all probability that men, arrived at the highest possible pitch of degeneracy, the preferring of tyranny to a free government, should, except by a miracle of Omnipotence, be ever capable of one single virtuous impression. They have, by a kind of gigantic effort of villainy, astonished the whole world, even that of transcending, in the enormities of desolation and blood-shed, a race of murderers before unequalled, and without competitor. Were it not for these miscreants, we should have thought that for cool, deliberate cruelty, and unavailing, undecisive havoc, the sons of Britain were without parallel. But considering the education of the latter, which has familiarized them to the shedding of innocent blood, from the mere thirst of lucre, they have been excelled in their own peculiar and distinguishing excellence, by this monstrous birth and off-scouring of America, who, in defiance of nature and of nurture, have not only by a reverse ambition chosen bondage before freedom, but waged an infernal war against their dearest connections, for not making the like abhorred and abominable election. By them have numbers of our most useful and meritorious citizens been ambushed, hunted down, pillaged, unhoused, stolen or butchered. By them has the present contest, on the part of Britain, been encouraged, aided and protracted. They are, therefore, responsible for all the additional blood that has been spilt by the addition of their weight in the scale of the enemy. Multitudes of them have superadded perjury to treason. At the commencement of our opposition they appeared more sanguine than others, and, like the crackling of thorns under a pot, exceeded in blaze and noise, the calm and durable flame of the steady and persevering. They have associated, subscribed and sworn to assist in repelling the hostile attempts of our bowels' oppressors. They have, with awful solemnity, plighted their faith and honour to stand, with their lives and fortunes, by the Congress and their General; in support of that very liberty which, upon the first opportunity, they perfidiously arm'd to oppose, and have since sacrilegiously sworn utterly to exterminate.

This worthy citizen has lost a venerable father; that one a beloved brother; and a third, a darling son, either immediately by their hands, or by their betraying him to the enemy, who, from a momentary unintentional relapse into humanity, were sometimes inclined to spare, when these pitiless wretches insisted upon slaughter, or threatened to complain of a relenting officer, merely because he was not diabolically cruel.—Nor will such an act of grace prove eventual of restoring to their injured country the most proper objects of pardon. The more ignorant and deluded (if such ignorance and delusion there can be) will not be able to obtain leave from their vigilant task-masters to return to their duty. The most dangerous and influential will be indulged with this privilege, and that only to save their estates, without the least compunction of conscience, alteration of sentiment, or melioration of heart. These having already been sworn and forsworn, will, without ceremony, repeat their perjury whenever it appears conducive to the introduction of tyranny.—To screen such characters from popular resentment and personal insult, I presume no prudent man would chuse to become surety. Those of our citizens who have from the very beginning of the illustrious conflict, hazarded their persons and property, will think it iniquitable to receive such malignants into a full participation of all the blessings resulting from that independence, which, with the smiles of Providence, has by their co-operation been so gloriously contested, and at so great expence and peril, battled out of the very jaws of tyranny. There is, in some of our counties in particular, who have more eminently suffered by their wanton ravages, so rooted an aversion against this kind of gentry, that the more conspicuous Whigs (generally the greatest sufferers) would think it extremely hard to proffer them all the immunities of that happy constitution, which they at infinite risque have been instrumental in establishing, while those non-naturals were meditating our destruction, spilling our blood, and ardently wishing for our final enthrallment. And can they ever expect to regain the confidence of their late fellow-subjects, whose very looks methinks must confound and abash them? Surely their mean spiritedness in brooking to return to their country, circumstanced as they are, is only to be equalled by their guilt in deserting it. Should we not be much happier, together with the abolition of legal mis-rule, to purge the continent also of this political pollution, which must necessarily tarnish the lustre, and may gradually infect some of the still uncorrupted sons of America? Will it not be better policy to insist upon a perpetual separation from those whose intercourse with us must constantly revive the most painful ideas, and whose very presence among the genuine sons of freedom, would seem as unnatural as that of *Satan among the sons of God*? The disgrace they have brought upon their native country can never be expunged but by expunging them. Let them, therefore, rather go into voluntary banishment, and settle some uninhabited island, rocky, if they please, as their hearts, and seared as their consciences, where, not having one honest man among them, but being all involved in the same atrocious and insuperable crime of parricide, no one traitor can upbraid a brother-traitor with his treason; nor any individual of the whole culprit-fraternity point at a greater scelerat than himself.—There let them establish a system of vassalage most suitable to their own slavish dispositions; and erect an infamous monument in putrid memorial of those apostates from reason and converts to despotism, who fled from justice, for an attempted assassination of Liberty.—Or let them take sanctuary in a certain already-settled island, (probably their favourite spot, because contaminated with every species of infamy) where it is no bar to the royal favour to have embred one's hands in a brother's blood; where the massacre and famishing of thousands has been rewarded with a peerage; and where no man need to despair of promotion for being a rascal.

PRINCETON,
May 29, 1778.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

The following is a correct copy of his Excellency Major-General Gates's letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Thanet, which the Duke of Richmond moved should lie on the table of the House of Lords.

My Lord,

Albany, October 26, 1777.

PRESUMING upon our former friendship, I take the liberty of addressing this letter to your Lordship, General Burgoyne having assured me it shall be faithfully delivered. The very important event of this campaign, so far as it respects General Burgoyne and myself, will, by the unexaggerating voice of truth, be related to your Lordship. For, what less can be said of it, than that the King's army, which left Canada in June, are all killed, taken, or have surrendered prisoners, under the Convention of Saratoga. How this complete victory has been used, with respect to the behaviour of the conquerors to the vanquished, General Burgoyne and Lord Peterham, as they are soldiers and men of honour, will declare.—But, to the main design of my addressing this letter to your Lordship.

Born and educated in England, I cannot help feeling for the misfortunes brought upon my native country, by the wickedness of that administration who began and have continued this most unjust, impolitic, cruel and unnatural war. The dismemberment of the empire, the loss of commerce, of power

and consequence among the nations, with the downfall of public credit, are but the beginning of those evils that must inevitably be followed by a thousand more, unless timely prevented by some lenient hand, by some great state physician, with the firmness, integrity and abilities of a Chatham, joined to the wisdom, virtue and justice of a Camden, aided and supported by such men as your Lordship;—men, as independent in their fortunes as intitled in their honours, and who never bowed their heads to Baal. Such a man, so supported, may yet save the sinking state, by confirming that independency, which the people of this continent are resolved to part with, but when they leave this world. Such a man will do what all wise statesmen have done before him. He will be true to the welfare and interest of his country; and, by rescinding the resolutions passed to support that system which no power on earth can establish, he will endeavour to preserve so much of the empire, in prosperity and honour, as the circumstances of the times, and the maladministration of those who ruled before him, have left to his government.

The United States of America are willing to be the friends, but never will submit to be the slaves of the parent country. They are, by consanguinity, by commerce, by language, and by the affection which naturally springs from these, more attached to England, than to any other country under the sun. Therefore, spurn not the blessing which yet remains. Instantly withdraw your fleets and armies; cultivate the friendship and commerce of America. Thus, and thus only, can England hope to be great and happy. Seek that in a commercial alliance; seek it, ere it be too late; for there only you must expect to find it.

These, my Lord, are the undisguised sentiments of a man that rejoices not in the blood shed in this fatal contest; of a man, who glories in the name of an Englishman, and wishes to see peace and friendship between Great-Britain and America, fixed upon the firmest foundation.

Our friend General Lee has suffered a long and severe imprisonment; but the hour is at hand that forces General Howe to what he must for ever blush for not having done before. The pride, not the power, of the King's Generals prevents me from being more particular as to the immediate situation of the man you so much regarded. I beg your Lordship will present my affectionate compliments to Hall, and Sir Charles Davers.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
HORATIO GATES.
To the Right Honourable the Earl of Thanet.

† Major-General Lee.

From the London Evening Post of February 12.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LITANY.

FROM Parliaments venal, who barter our laws,
Who plead for the old Jacobitical cause,
And from Torrid Courtiers who seek for applause,
Good Lord deliver us!
From a foolish and tyrannous council of state,
Who freedom and all its adherents do hate,
Whom justice and popular fury await,
Good Lord deliver us!
From Scotchmen and placemen, the nation's chief pest,
Who St. James's, and all its environs infest,
With whom Temple Bar should long have been drest,
Good Lord deliver us!
From troops that are rais'd without shadow of right,
By such whose true names dare not come to the light,
Whom swords and gunpowder, and cannons affright,
Good Lord deliver us!
From fasting and praying our brethren to kill,
And their innocent blood unjustly to spill,
Because they won't tamely submit to our will,
Good Lord deliver us!
That England from Scotchmen may always be freed,
And villains for crimes they've committed may bleed,
And order, and concord, and friendship succeed,
We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord!
That health, peace, and plenty, our times may afford,
While we rest in the blessing that's writ in thy word,
"That people is happy whose god is the Lord, &c."
We beseech thee to hear us good Lord!
Cheapside, Feb. 9.
ANGLICANUS.
§ Psalm 144 ult.

L O N D O N, January 2.

OUR Court have received advice, that seven ships of the line with a number of troops on board, sailed lately from Toulon. Their destination is not known. There never was such a plenty of naval stores in France, and such a scarcity of them in England, as at present.

Such are the detestable characters of some of the servants of a great man, that after having given him such advice as he greedily swallows, they laugh at him for his weakness and credulity.

The cities of Bristol and London, having scouted all proposals for subscribing to troops, to be intrusted to the present Ministry, will certainly be joined by the county of Warwick, and the blank Coventry subscription-book, for sending over manufacturers to teach America how to do without us, ought still to remain the jest of travellers. Not a county or village in England should intrust Ministry with one volunteer, when they have been so unwise as not to pre-

serve peace; and by their strange, absurd orders, have shewn themselves so unable to conduct a war.

On Tuesday last the Right Hon. Earl of Effingham gave an elegant ball and supper, at his seat near Rotherham; the company was numerous and brilliant; previous to the ball, that truly patriotic Nobleman opened a subscription for relieving the distressed American prisoners, when several hundred pounds were subscribed.

Feb. 6. No wonder (says a correspondent who knows the fact) that there should not be wanting a set of men in this country to applaud the measures of administration, and call aloud for the farther continuance of this unnatural war—when every *docteur* is held out to them to bellow forth such an opinion. One man (amongst many others, who are state trumpeters on this occasion) who was an auctioneer a very few years ago, and sold old ships by inch of candle, is now a principal contractor for transports, and has the modesty to require, and obtain no less than five per cent. on all ships in the government service. In this employ, it is said, he clears no less than ten thousand pounds a year.

March 7. The five Commissioners to be appointed by virtue of the act of Parliament now passing for the purpose of quieting the disorders subsisting in the colonies, are, the Earl of Carlisle, Treasurer of his Majesty's household; Lord Viscount Howe, or the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval forces on the American station for the time being; the Hon. Sir William Howe, or the Commander in Chief for the time being of the army in North-America; W. Eden, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; and Richard Jackson, one of his Majesty's Council, and Council to the Board of Trade and Plantations. The Secretary of the Commission is said to be Henry Strachey, Esq. Member for Bishops Castle.

March 17. A privy Council is summoned to meet this day at St. James's after the levee is over, said to be on the issuing a proclamation for the declaration of war against France.

The Directors of the Bank, it is said, waited upon Lord North on Monday at one o'clock, to know whether a war would happen as soon as expected, when his Lordship, for their satisfaction, gave for answer, that it was inevitable.

BASSATERRE, (St. Christophers) March 11.

A few days ago passed by the windward of this island, two Dutch men of war, and upon a boat's going aboard and enquiring what news, was answered a French war was actually declared. These two men of war are to join three at St. Eustatia, and are to be joined by ten more which are shortly expected there. What can be the meaning of all this warlike preparation of the Dutch, time only can discover; but we are induced to think they certainly have great views.

B O S T O N, May 7.

Friday last arrived at Portsmouth the Continental frigate *Dean*, Samuel Nicholson, Esq. commander, in 63 days from France, laden with cloathing for the army; two other ships came out with her, on the Continental service; all under convoy of three 74, two 64, and three frigates, who had orders from the French court to attend them, till they were clear of the bay of Biscay.—The *Dean* had taken two prizes, one of which was burnt. Capt. Jones, in the *Ranger*, joined the French fleet at Quibaron Bay, and saluted the French Admiral with 13 guns under Continental colours; to which he returned nine. This was the first instance of a French Admiral paying that honour to the United States. The *Ranger* had taken two prizes, laden with raisons, figs, lemons and wine, and carried them to a French port.

May 11. The latest advices from Spain are to the 6th of April, by which we learn, that all the English vessels were immediately stop'd in all the ports of France, only one was in Bayon, ten in Bordeaux, and in all the other ports it is not known how many.

Docteur Franklin had been presented to the Court of Versailles as the Envoy Plenipotentiary of the United States, and was graciously received; and the King has appointed Monsieur Gerrarda, one of the principal officers of the war department, his Envoy to America, in whose place Monsieur Marquis de Fayette is to act till he arrives; that all the ports of France are now open to our cruisers, and their prizes; that in Spain there will be nothing done, in all probability until the arrival of their Flota, which is expected the last of May, and is said to be worth forty millions of dollars.

Postscript of a letter from Messieurs Gardoki and Son, at Bilboa, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 2.

"A mail from France having just now come in, letters from Paris not only confirm the arrival there, on the 23d of March, of the French Ambassador from London, but also the arrival of an express from London, on the 24th, in 36 hours, with advice, that war would be declared the same day in London against France."

On Tuesday last arrived in this port, from Corrona, in Spain, a French frigate of 40 guns, with very important dispatches for Congress, which were immediately sent off by express to that august body.

Since our last several vessels from France and other parts of Europe, with goods, &c. have arrived at this and other ports. Likewise several privateers, and many valuable prizes.

Last week was sent into an eastern port by the American Revenue, Capt. Champlin; and the Revenge, Capt. Conkling, both of this port, the ship Lovely-Less, one Wade late master, from London, bound to New-York, with the following cargo, viz. 255 bales of dry goods, 7 bales hops, 5 bales pepper, 1 hoghead hams, 8 1/2 barrels flour, 29 puncheons old spirits, 4 bales beaver furr, 64 chests tea, 370 casks wine, 7 hampers ditto, 8 casks acid, 137 baskets cheese, 29 hogheads loaf sugar, 2 ditto porter, and a quantity of cordage. The amount of her invoices in London, is said to be twenty-five thousand pounds sterling.

General Hand, at his own request, is recalled from the command on the Ohio. Two regiments are to be forthwith levied in Virginia and Pennsylvania, for one year's service, for the defence of the western frontiers of those states; 12 companies in Virginia and four in Pennsylvania.

Extract of a letter from York-Town, dated May 21. "Yesterday we had accounts by express from Boston, that a French frigate of 36 guns, two ships of the United States, of 20 and 24 guns, and two deeply laden merchant vessels on public account, arrived there from France. One of these store-ships, having on board 540 bales of woollens, linens, sail canvases, &c. was in possession of the enemy for 43 hours, but no evidence of American property appearing, the ship was dismissed. Two or three others, less considerable, are also safe in port."

The House resumed the consideration of the Resolves respecting the draughts of the two Bills proposed in the British Parliament, and after considerable debate thereupon, they were unanimously adopted as follows, viz.

THE House having taken into consideration the speech of Lord North in the British House of Commons, on the nineteenth day of February last, and the two Bills ordered to be brought in by him, &c. in consequence thereof, the one entitled, "A Bill for declaring the intentions of the Parliament of Great-Britain, concerning the exercise of the right of imposing taxes within his Majesty's Colonies, Provinces and Plantations in North-America;" the other entitled, "A Bill to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners, with sufficient powers to treat, consult and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations and Provinces in North-America;" together with the proceedings of Congress thereupon on the twenty-second day of April last, as published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the twenty-fourth day of the same month; and having maturely considered the same, came to the following Resolutions, to wit.

1. Resolved unanimously, That the Delegates or Deputies of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, are invested with an exclusive authority to treat with the King of Great-Britain, or Commissioners by him duly appointed, respecting a peace between the two countries.

2. Resolved unanimously, That any man, or body of men, who shall presume to make any separate or partial convention or agreement with the King of Great-Britain, or with any Commissioners or Commissioner under the Crown of Great-Britain, ought to be considered and treated as open and avowed enemies of the United States of America.

3. Resolved unanimously, That this House highly approve of the declaration of Congress, "That these United States cannot, with propriety, hold any conference or treaty with any Commissioners on the part of Great-Britain, unless they shall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or else, in positive and express terms, acknowledge the Independence of the said States."

4. Resolved unanimously, That the Congress have no power, authority or right, to do any act, matter or thing whatsoever, that may have a tendency to yield up or abridge the Sovereignty and Independence of this State, without its consent previously obtained.

5. Resolved unanimously, That this House will maintain, support and defend the Sovereignty and Independence of this State with their lives and fortunes.

6. Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, forthwith to order the militia to hold themselves in readiness to act as occasion may require.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MORRIS, Junior, Clerk of the General Assembly.

May 27. On Monday evening last, the General Assembly of this Commonwealth adjourned to Wednesday the 9th of September next. During their sitting they enacted the following laws:

An Act for suspending, for a limited time, the Act intitled, "An Act for regulating the prices of the several articles herein after mentioned for a limited time."

A Supplement to the Act intitled, "An Act for the calling in of the Bills of Credit issued by the Legislative Authority of Pennsylvania, under the sanction and authority of the crown of Great-Britain, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

From Hartford, in Connecticut, we learn, that at their General Election, held the 14th of May last, the Hon. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq. was re-elected Governor, and MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Esq. Deputy-Governor, of that State.

Early in the morning of the 23d ult. died at Lancaster, in the 44th year of his age, his Excellency THOMAS WHARTON, Jun. Esq. President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania. Next day his remains were interred, in the Evangelical Trinity Church at that place, with every mark of honour.

Also died on Sunday the 10th ult. at his seat near Baltimore, William Lux, Esq.

We are informed that on Wednesday morning last, a party of about seventy of the Greens from Sandy-Hook, landed near Major Kearney's, headed the mill-creek, Middletown-Point, and marched to Mr. John Burrows's, made him prisoner, burnt his mills and both his store-houses, all valuable buildings, beside a great deal of his furniture—Also took Lieut. Col. John Smock, Capt. Christopher Little, Mr. Joseph Wall, Capt. Jacob Covenhoven, and several other persons; killed ——— Pearce and ——— Van Brockle, and wounded another man mortally. Having completed these and several other barbarities, they precipitately returned the same morning to give an account of their abominable deeds to their bloody employers. A number of those gentry, we learn, were formerly inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

On Monday morning, the 18th of May, to the unspeakable regret of her friends and relations, died at Shrewsbury, in her 55th year, Mrs. Jane Arthur, widow, after a long and tedious decay of nature, which she suffered with exemplary patience and christian resignation.—A liberal hospitality, and universal benevolence, were some of her principal characteristics; but her life was distinguished by many other amiable virtues, which at once adorn'd her christian profession, and endeared her to all her connections.—In the earliest stage of her disorder she frequently expressed a full apprehension of her approaching dissolution; and, accordingly, bidding adieu to all sublunary scenes, she prepared herself without the least apparent dismay, to meet the king of terrors; resting all her hopes of eternal felicity on the mercy of God, in and through the merits of the great Redeemer of mankind.

From Humphreys's Pennsylvania Ledger we learn, that the King of Great-Britain gave his assent, on the 11th of March last, to the following Bills, viz.

"The bill to enable his Majesty to appoint commissioners with sufficient powers to treat and agree upon the means of quieting the disturbances now subsisting in certain of his American colonies.

"The bill to declare the intentions of the Parliament of Great-Britain, concerning the exercise of imposing taxes in the American colonies.

"The bill to repeal an act that imposed a duty on tea imported from Great-Britain into any of the American colonies;

"The bill to repeal an act to regulate the government of Massachusetts-Bay."

On Thursday last General MAXWELL, with a second detachment of continental troops, and a train of Artillery, arrived here from Head-Quarters; a third detachment is now upon their march for this place, to join a number of militia under the command of General DICKINSON.

BRIGADE ORDERS to the CAVALRY.

THAT the cast horses belonging to the first, third and fourth regiments of light-dragoons be collected at Trenton, and sold by public sale, on Monday, the 8th instant, at the market-place.

STEPHEN MOYLAN, Commandant of light-dragoons.

Trenton, June 1, 1778. 1W

STRAYED or stolen, out of the pasture about a mile from New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, black mane and tail, a blaze in his forehead, six years old this grass, three white feet, with a horle lock on his right fore foot, with three or four links of chain. Said horse will pace a slow travel, but generally trots and canters. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, if stolen, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive fifty dollars reward, and all reasonable charges; if not stolen ten dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in New-Brunswick.

May 14. WILLIAM LAWSON. 1W*

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Princeton, next door to the Sign of the College. Any person inclining to purchase, may be made acquainted more particularly with a description of the premises, and also with the terms, by applying to Richard Stockton, Esq. or to the subscriber,

ANDREW HUNTER. 2W

LOST, in Philadelphia, before the British troops took possession thereof, a State Lottery Ticket. The subscriber's name and number of the ticket may be found in the records of said lottery. If the ticket should be so fortunate as to draw a prize, the managers of the same are requested not to pay any monies to any person on producing said ticket, and they will oblige their very humble servant,

ROBERT EASTBURN. 3W

GRASS SCYTHES,

A few dozen of the best sort;

ALSO,

FISHING TACKLE,

Of all sorts, to be sold Wholesale and Retail, by

EDWARD POLE,

In BURLINGTON, New-Jersey.

N. B. All orders by Post, with the Cash, Post paid, will be immediately attended to. 3W

Wanted immediately,

A Good-tempered, active GIRL, about ten years old. Any person having such a one to bind out, may hear of a good place, where she will be well used, taught to read and write, and learned the Mantua-Making business if required, by applying to the Printer of this paper. 4W

THE publick are hereby informed, that a GRAMMAR SCHOOL is opened at Raritan, in Somerset county, where decent accommodation for young gentlemen may be had at the moderate price of 30l. per annum. Particular attention will be given to instruct the youth in writing and reading the English language with propriety. The Faculty of Queen's College having the care and direction of this school, will make it their particular business to attend to the education and conduct of the youth. Those gentlemen who shall chuse to send their sons to this school for instruction, will apply to John Bogert, A. B. at said place.

Raritan, May 17, 1778. 3W*

TO be sold, a valuable FARM, containing 108 Acres, one fourth of which is mowing ground, and a deal more can readily be made, and the remainder in great measure pasture, pleasantly situated in a village of great resort, and excellent situation for business, called Chatham, in Morris county, New-Jersey; which farm is an excellent one for a grazier, is well watered, has thereon a large barn, and sheds for cattle, and a pretty spot on which a dwelling-house might be built, commanding a fine prospect. The land is in good fence, and contains an apple orchard in its prime, capable of producing a large quantity of cyder. The dwelling-house, which is a good one, with a store-house and new chair-house and stable, and two acres of land adjoining, will also be sold, if the purchaser chuses; to whom possession will be given almost immediately, if required. Farther particulars, and the conditions, may be known by applying to JOHN HUNT, the proprietor, on the premises. 4W*

WAS stolen last Saturday night from the subscriber, in Lower Maxfield township, Bucks county, one bundle of money, containing £. 118:15 belonging to the subscriber, also another bundle containing £. 176:17 belonging to the publick. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, so that he may get the money again, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, but for the money only 50 Dollars. 3W* June 3. GEORGE BENNET.

WAS taken up and delivered to the Gaoler at this place, a negro man named Sambo; about five feet ten inches high, and well set; says he belongs to Joseph M'Culloh, living at Great Egg-Harbour. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same. JOHN OSBORN, Gaoler.

Trenton, June 1, 1778. 1W

WAS taken, the 4th day of March last, from the subscriber in Mountholly, a newish SLEIGH, with a set of harness and swingle-trees, one of the fenders is broke and tied with a rope, the swingle-trees are branded S. Bud, by two persons named Henderson 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.

TO be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of John Smith, farmer, at Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, on the 20th of June next, viz.

1 New 12 inch cable, about 120 fathoms in length, 1 Ten and half inch ditto, 110 ditto, almost new, 1 Seven and half inch ditto, 90 ditto, not half worn, Shrouds, stays and standing rigging for a vessel of 200 tons.—Also to be sold at Easton, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of June, a complete suit of sails and running rigging for a brig of 200 tons burthen. For particulars apply to Stephen Joseph Roget, at Easton, or to Capt. Maroquier, at Trenton. 3W

TO all persons interested in the lands adjoining on both sides of Manamuskin creek, in the county of Cumberland: These are to acquaint them, that the subscribers intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, at their next sitting on the 27th of May instant, for a law to enable the owners and possessors to erect a dam, bank, and other works across the said creek, to stop out the tide from overflowing the meadows. HENRY REEVE, May 1, 1778. ISAAC BUSBY. 4W

WAS sent to Henry Burr's farm, near Burlington, by an officer in the army, a small dark grey MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, nearly blind. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold in three months from this date. Fifth month, 20th, 1778. 3W

STOLEN out of the stable of Theodoras Covenhoven, of Englishtown, on Sunday the 10th of May, a dapple grey MARE, 5 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, has a wart at the corner of her near eye which still appears sore, has no shoes on, and is a natural trotter. Also a bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, very ill-natur'd when mounted and expresses it by switching his tail. Whoever takes up said creatures so that the owner may have them again, and the thief be secured, shall have Fifty Dollars reward with reasonable charges, paid by

THEODORAS COVENHOVEN.
3w*

WHEREAS many of the horses, waggons, camp-kettles, and other effects, belonging to the army of the United States, have been left in the hands of sundry persons in this state for safety: Notice is hereby given to all such persons immediately to inform me of the same, or send them to my office at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county, for which they shall be paid; and any person detected in attempting to secrete any of the property of the said United States, may depend on being prosecuted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of able-bodied team-drivers to engage for one year in the Continental service. The great wages of Ten Pounds per month is allowed, and one month's pay advanced if required, and at the expiration of six months (upon producing a certificate from the Waggon-Master General of their good behaviour) shall receive a new suit of cloaths. Also wanted to purchase, or hire, teams completely fitted for immediate use. Team-drivers may enter with any of the assistant Quarter-Masters in this state.

MOORE FURMAN,
D. Q. M. G. of New-Jersey.

STOLEN from the house of Col. Spencer, in Elizabeth-Town, on the night of the 26th of April, 1778, a new pair of ruffet-leather SADDLE-BAGS, containing one sheet of Continental Money, a hat about half worn, and two receipt-books belonging to the Pay-Master of Col. Spencer's regiment. Any person having said books, and returns them to the owner or Mr. Graham, in Elizabeth-Town, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, and be asked no questions about the money.

ROBERT SPENCER, P. Mast.
Col. Spencer's Regt.
6w*

THIS day the subscriber LOST a PARCHMENT POCKET-BOOK, with a liteish ferret string, supposed to be lost between Taylor Webster's mill, Scotch Plains and Rahway: It contained two old six pound Jersey bills, one ditto of three pounds, one ditto of one pound ten, one of six shillings, with several other small bills of old money; likewise about fifty dollars in Continental money. Any person finding the same, and giving information to James Fitz-Randolph, inn-keeper near the Short Hills, or to Edward Fitz-Randolph in Woodbridge, or to William Young, inn-keeper near Succasunna Plain, Morris county, so that the owner can have it again, shall be entitled to Twenty Dollars reward, by me

ROBERT MILLER. 4w

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, containing 232 acres, lying near the road leading from Ringo's tavern to Cornwell's ferry; whereon are two dwelling-houses, a large frame barn, two apple and one peach orchard. Any gentleman wanting to purchase, may be shewn the premises by Stephen Howell on said place. For particulars apply to the subscriber, near Trenton.

OBADIAH HOWELL.
3w

FIVE Hundred Acres of LAND to be sold, situated on the banks of the pleasant river Raritan, county of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, about thirteen miles above New-Brunswick, in the midst of a well settled country, and agreeable neighbourhood; about one hundred acres are cleared, and subject to one year's parole lease, on which there is a frame house, barn, and young orchard, and the whole in good fence, the residue is in timber of the largest and best kinds, from which great quantities of staves may be made, and readily sold to the millers in the vicinity, of which there are several from two to six miles distant, who are all purchasers of wheat and other country produce. The soil exceeds most of the lands in these parts in quality, near a quarter part thereof being very rich deep black swamp, which, when cleared from the timber, may with very small ditches be turned into the best of meadow or wheat land. Besides these advantages shad and other salt water fish are taken in the river in the spring, and fresh water fish all the year round. Produce may in the spring of the year be transported by water in flat-bottomed boats to New-Brunswick: All which are advantages to be met with in few farms. For conditions of sale apply to Samuel Staats Coejemans, Esq. living opposite to, and who will shew the premises, or the subscriber, at New-Verwyck, near Morris-Town, Morris County, New-Jersey.
ABRAHAM LOTT;
Who has for sale, London white lead in lump, silk and hair twist, scarf coat and vest buttons, black horn ditto, Jamaica spirits, &c. April 16, 1778. 3w

WHEREAS I the subscriber did, on the 27th of last month, purchase a black HORSE, known by the name of the Dutch Minister's black, of Amwell, of a certain David Cook, of Readington, and in the evening of the said day he delivered, in the dark, a horse 23 years old to defraud me; and now refuses to give me the horse. This is to forewarn all persons not to trade with the said David Cook for the horse, as I am determined to have him.

NICHOLAS EGBERT.
Readington, May 2, 1778.

Wanted immediately,

A MAN with a small family, who understands farming, and something of a saw-mill, and keeping of cattle. Such a one, coming well recommended, will meet with the best encouragement, and the highest wages, by applying to Isaac Wood, inn-keeper in Mountholly: Likewise a Carter, applying as above, will meet with the like encouragement.

Mountholly, May 2, 1778. 3w

STRAYED or stolen, from the pasture of David Buckwater, four miles from the Valley Forge on Schuylkill, a bay HORSE, fourteen hands high, his tail cut short, except a little hair that hangs down on each side, his mane combs down on the right side, has a musket ball in his left shoulder, and trots remarkably well. Whoever secures said horse, so that he may be restored to the owner, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward if stolen, and Forty Dollars on conviction of the thief, paid by P. DUFFY, Capt. of artillery, artillery park. 2w

THIS is to inform the publick, that the Tallow Chandlers and Soap-Boiling business will be carried on by the subscriber, in New-Brunswick. All persons having tallow, or fat, and ashes, and will bring them to him, shall receive the highest price in money, or hard soap or candles in exchange for them.

April 28, 1778. JAMES STRICKER. 4w

TO THE PUBLICK,

I Understand the business of Mould-making in all its branches to perfection. I can make moulds in the best method for casting cannon balls, and in such a way that is both profitable to the iron-master and myself; and grape shot in a method that the iron-master can make a ton per day. Any person wanting such a man may apply to the printer hereof.

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, } Executors.
May 8, 1778. PETER DUMONT, Sen. } 3w*

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or **STOLEN**, out of the stable of William Lownes, on the night of the 11th inst. a chestnut sorrel horse, eight years old, about fourteen hands three inches high, branded on all his quarters with the letters I K; trots and canters remarkably easy. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to William Lownes, in Bucks county, about six miles below Coryel's ferry on Delaware, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward and reasonable charges; and if stolen, the above reward for the horse and thief.

JOHN BROWN, Jun. 4w*

To be sold for Continental Money,

A VALUABLE plantation, pleasantly situated in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, containing one hundred acres of good land, seventy acres thereof cleared, the remainder part well timber'd; the clear land divided into several fields, which hath all been limed except one, and a quantity of good meadow. There is on said premises a commodious stone dwelling-house two stories high, with four rooms on a floor and a cellar under the whole, with a stone kitchen adjoining the house, a well of water near the door, and a pump therein, a never-failing spring of good water and a stone house over it; there is on said premises a good frame barn, stables, cow-house, cart-house, smoke-house, and other out-houses; also two apple orchards, which produceth good fruit; there is likewise on said premises a large and convenient tan yard, sufficient to contain 700 hides, with all the buildings thereon and all the stock therein, bark, &c. &c. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

April 2, 1778. EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW.

JOHN DENTON

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

PEPPER, ginger, copperas, mex's beaver hats, musk 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*

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 Vander-speigel 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. 9w*

TO THE PUBLICK.

ANY person that has a good BREWING-KETTLE, that will hold about eight or ten barrels, to dispose of, and will please to acquaint the subscriber, living at New-Shannock, in the county of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, with his name and place of abode, will meet with a willing purchaser.

May 6, 1778. WILLIAM VERBRUCK.

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

JOSEPH INSLEE, Sheriff. 9w

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given to all persons having any demands on Joseph Hugg, Israel Morris and Samuel Hugg, for provisions purchased or supplied the Continental army or militia, in West-Jersey or Pennsylvania, since the 28th day of December, 1776, to bring in their accounts, with the vouchers to whom delivered, to the Commissary's office at Mount-holly, in ten days from the date hereof, and as much sooner as possible, in order to have them adjusted. It is hoped the strictest attention will be paid by all who have demands, as there is an order from the Commissary-General "that all accounts not settled within three weeks from the date, be precluded."

JOSEPH HUGG, A. C. of Purch. Mount-holly, May 23, 1778.

LOST by the subscriber, some time last spring, a State Lottery Ticket, No. 84757. Any person who hath or shall find said ticket, and returns it to the owner, will be handsomely rewarded. The managers of said Lottery are hereby requested not to pay any prize that may be drawn against said number, to any person except the subscriber.

DAVID BARRETT, Westfield, East-New-Jersey, } 2w

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Cook, administrator to the estate of Afa Cook, deceased, I have levied and seized on a tract of land in the township of Roxbury, containing about 25 acres, whereon is a house and quarter part of a grist-mill, standing on Black-River about two miles below Thomas Fearcloes mills. Likewise the plantation in Mendham where said Afa Cook, deceased, formerly lived, containing about 50 acres of good land, whereon is a good young orchard, a house and barn with a black-smith's shop, which will be exposed to sale at public vendue on the premises last mentioned, on Wednesday the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, for ready cash, by

ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL, Sheriff. Morris County, May 18, 1778. 2w*

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at Pitts-Town, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey.

SUNDRY tracts of land, situate in Sussex county, one of which contains about 800 acres, with very good improvements thereon near Paulingkill river. Also 211 acres of land, or the one equal undivided fourth part of 845 acres, surveyed to William Coxe, Esq. situate at a place called Stoad's Gap near Oxford furnace. Also the one equal undivided half part of 404 acres of land, near Pahaqualong mountain, surveyed to Charles Coxe, Esq. Also the one equal undivided half part of 364 acres of land, besides the usual allowance for highways, surveyed to the said Charles Coxe, Esq. near Pequafson river. Also the one equal undivided half part of 170 acres of land, besides the usual allowance for highways, surveyed to the said Charles Cox, Esq. near the Great Meadows. Also the whole of two separate surveys, or tracts of land, each containing 105 acres lying on both sides of Muskonetcong river, about a quarter of a mile from Squire's-Point-Works, on said river.

JOHN ROCKHILL. Pitts-Town, April 13, 1778. 3+

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, the 20th of this instant, a brown horse, a roan horse, and a black mare with foal. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAIAH VANSANT. April 22, 1778. 3w